

HOW MAY DAY BEGAN

THIS May Day, in countries embracing a third of the world's population, the people will parade in the streets in their most joyous, jubilant official holiday of the year. Everywhere else, including South Africa, the workers will combine their celebrations with the determination to press on with renewed vigour in their struggle.

It is significant that it was the fight of the workers of the United States—whose bosses are today the greatest enemies of world progress—which first gave rise to this holiday.

This year marks the 70th anniversary of the birth of May Day.

16-HOUR DAY!

In 1884, when working conditions in the United States were even worse than they are in our own country today, and when workers in some industries worked as many as fourteen or sixteen hours a day, the congress of the trade unions of the U.S. resolved that May 1st, 1886, be fixed as the target date for the beginning of the chief demand of the workers—the reduction of working hours to an eight-hour day.

May Day as a day when the workers demonstrate their class and international solidarity thus had its origin in their efforts to achieve a shorter working day.

Leadership in the struggle for the eight-hour day was given by the Marxists, mainly German immigrant workers who had benefited from their experience of the more advanced working-class movement in their homeland and throughout Europe. The demands and methods they advocated swiftly won mass support throughout the American working-class movement.

At first the workers had concentrated on pressure on the state parliaments for laws to reduce working hours. But they quickly found that this brought no results. Even when laws were passed, the bosses found ways to break them.

"MAKE IT YOURSELF"

"The only way to get the eight-hour day is by organisation," said P. J. McGuire, Socialist founder of the Carpenters' Union. "In 1868 the United States passed an Eight-Hour Law, and that Law has been enforced just twice. If you want an eight-hour day, make it yourself." It was his union which submitted the resolution to the trade union congress, fixing May 1st, 1886 as the deadline.

The resolution gained an immediate enthusiastic response from the workers. Circulars were issued. There were huge mass meetings.

Some opposition, of course, there was. One group declared that to fight for an eight-hour day meant implicitly that you accepted that workers should be exploited 8 hours. "To grant the point that capitalists have the right to eight hours of our labour is more than a compromise. It is a virtual admission that the wage system is right," said they, adopting a line of argument very similar to that of the Unity Movement in this country.

The movement for a shorter day, they said, was trivial compared to the struggle to abolish the wage system. It would only be a sop thrown to the workers to keep them satisfied and to divert their energies from the struggle to overthrow wage slavery.

WORKERS SOLID

But they were a voice in the wilderness. The workers everywhere were stirred by the call for shorter hours. The common front of the workers was solid.

Based on an article by the American working-class historian PHILIP S. FONER

As May 1st approached, the workers' newspaper declared triumphantly: "There is eight-hour agitation everywhere." Almost a quarter of a million industrial workers were involved in the movement, and so powerful was the upsurge that about 30,000 workers had already been granted an 8 or 9-hour day.

Never before had a popular slogan gripped the hearts of American workers as did the eight-hour call. Newspapers and other spokesmen for the bosses wailed that the eight-hour day was "Communism, lurid and rampant," that it would encourage "loafing and gambling, rioting, debauchery, and drunkenness," and would only bring lower wages, more poverty, and social degradation for American workers. But the workers were not impressed. They smoked "Eight-Hour Tobacco," purchased "Eight-Hour Shoes," and sang the Eight-Hour Song:

**We mean to make things over;
we're tired of toil for naught
But bare enough to live on; never
an hour for thought.**

**We want to feel the sunshine; we
want
to smell the flowers;**

**We're sure that God has willed it,
and we mean to have eight
hours.**

**We're summoning our forces from
shipyard, shop and mill:
Eight hours for work, eight hours
for rest,
eight hours for what we will!**

On the fateful first of May itself, workers in every industrial centre downed tools. About 350,000 workers at 11,562 factories and other places of work came out.

"Every railroad in the city was crippled, all the freight houses were closed and barred, and most of the industries in Chicago were paralysed. No smoke curled up from the tall chimneys of the factories and mills, and things had assumed a Sunday-like appearance," reported a Chicago newspaper.

"HURRAY FOR SHORTER TIME" was the New York Sun's headline. It is estimated that there were close to 25,000 marchers in that city in a torchlight procession which swung past two platforms—a German and an English-language one. Over the first one "the red flag flourished," reported the paper.

MARTYRDOM—AND VICTORY!

True to form the bosses met the peaceful demonstrations with violence. In Chicago, using the terrorist tactics typical of the American ruling class, the police threw a bomb into the demonstration and then blamed the workers for the loss of life.

Eight workers' leaders were tried and convicted on a framed-up charge. Four were hanged. But the fight and the sacrifice were not in vain.

185,000 out of the 350,000 who struck that day gained their demand for an eight-hour day the same day or soon afterwards. For those who did not win complete victory there was partial victory. The daily working time of no less than 200,000 workers was reduced from 12 or more hours to

10 and 9 hours per day.

In many trades in which the daily working hours were 14 or 16, a reduction took place to 12; not a few 12-hour industries were reduced, and scores of 10-hour trades were cut down to 9.

"ONE OF GREATEST"

In London, Frederick Engels read reports of the great eight-hour day movement and of the tremendous uprising of American Labour on May 1st. He regarded this as "one of the greatest events of the year." The dramatic way in which the American working-class supported the movement was to him quite extraordinary.

"Six months ago," he wrote to a friend, "nobody suspected anything, and now they appear all of a sudden in such organised masses as to strike terror into the whole capitalist class. I only wish Marx could have lived to see it."

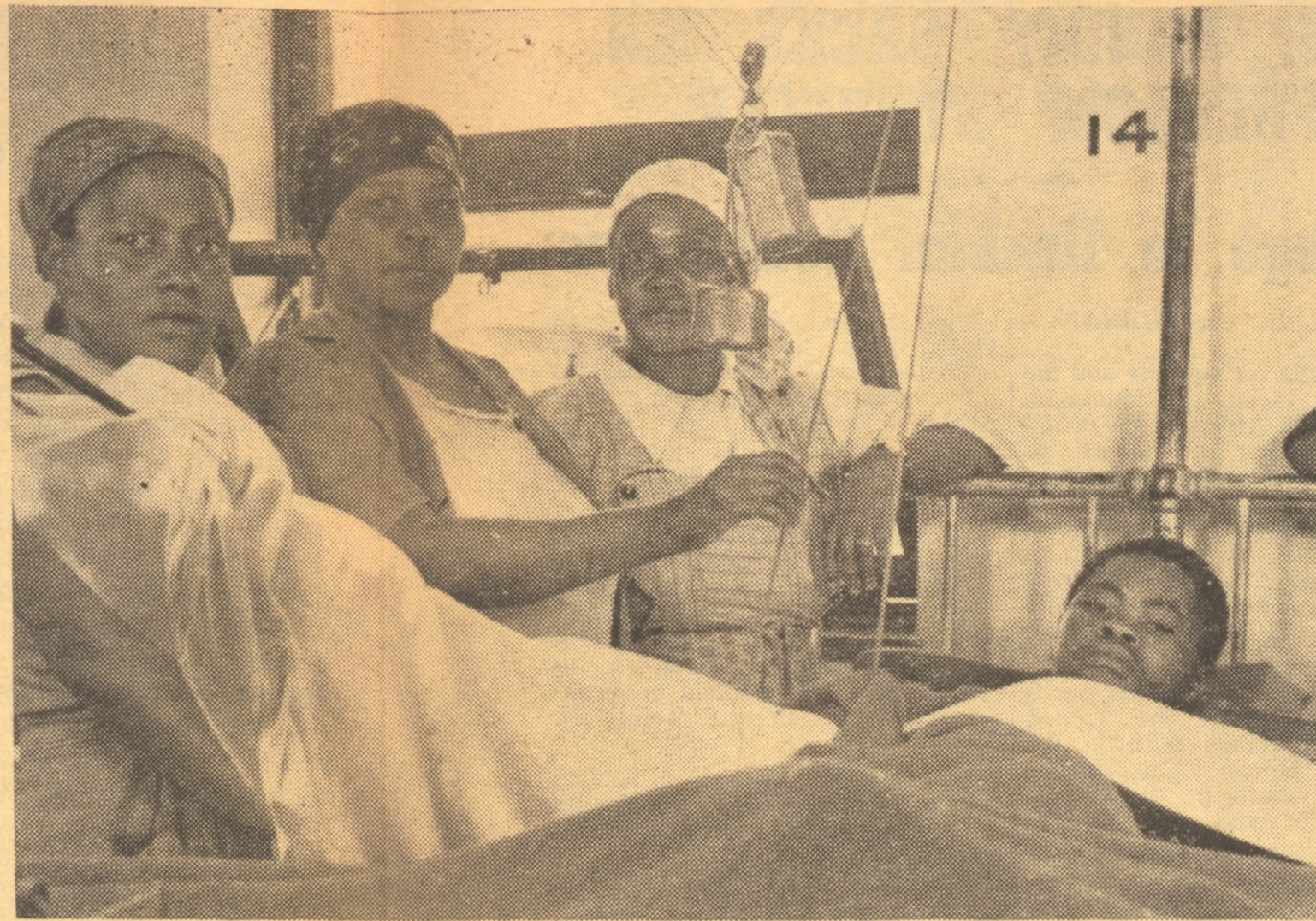
One of the martyred workers' leaders had declared from the scaffold: "There will come a time when our silence will be more powerful than the voices you are strangling today."

His words have been proved true. Three years after the great first of May strike, the International Working Men's Congress meeting in Paris on July 14th, 1889 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the storming of the Bastille which began the great French Revolution, decided to set aside May 1st as the annual day of working-class unity.

That is why, in every corner of the world the workers put down their tools every year when May 1st falls and celebrate the world's only truly international holiday.

Congratulations For Miss Lucy

The general meeting of the Southern African Student Association in London recently congratulated Miss Atherine Lucy on the brave stand she has taken against racial discrimination in the Alabama University, and affirmed its strong belief in academic freedom and the right of students everywhere to be admitted to Universities and other institutions of learning without any distinction of race, colour or creed.



Fifteen-year-old Samuel Bore has a bullet wound in the thigh. He was walking to Sophiatown to visit his mother when he saw a crowd stoning passing trams. The police then opened fire and he was hit. A friend pulled him into a taxi and had him taken to the municipal offices, from where he was removed to hospital. Here his mother and relatives visit him in the ward.



Mr. Elias Motane, of Western Native Township, had been to the shops on the afternoon of April 13. He says he was unaware of any disorder near the beer hall, when suddenly a policeman fired at him from a passing tram. Here his sisters Jeanette Moloi and Lilian Maseng visit him in hospital.

These Men Were Shot By Police During Western Areas Clashes



Mr. John Ndlovu of Sophiatown was drinking in the beer hall when he heard a quarrel break out. Suddenly a constable rushed up to him and struck him on the head with a kiero. As he tried to get away he was shot in the left arm.

PENSIONS FOR NAZI OFFICIALS, who lost their jobs when Germany lost the war are to be increased, the West German government has announced. "The interest in the Nazis shown by the Government parties is out of proportion to that accorded to the many classes of victims of Nazism who have been waiting for years for compensation for loss of family, property and earning capacity," comments the London Times.

A GREAT WORKERS' LEADER

April 20 this year marked the 86th anniversary of the birth of the great South African workers' leader, W. H. "Bill" Andrews.

In his own words "The struggles of the workers of S.A. for some measure of justice at the hands of their exploiters, although extending over a period of little more than 50 years, have been marked by a not inconsiderable number of dramatic, even tragic incidences. These events, and the patient and selfless work of hundreds of rank and file workers who have played their part in building up the workers' organisations are largely unrecorded and are in danger of fading into oblivion."

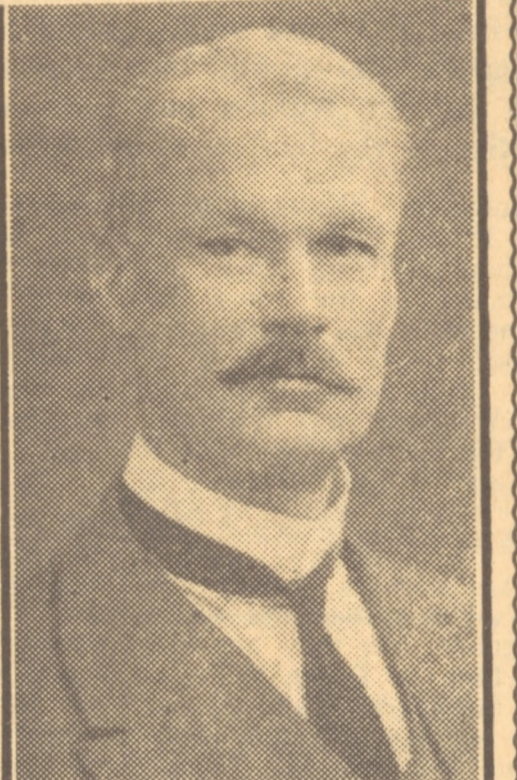
Bill Andrews played a leading and active role in those struggles over the full half century up till his death in 1950. He grew up and matured with the labour movement in South Africa, both as a trade unionist and as a political fighter for the working class.

He was one of the founders of the trade union movement in this country in the early 1900's when the workers were fighting for the very right to organise. He was associated with the first Workers' Trade Union Council and was the first chairman of the S.A. Labour Party, formed at the time of Union. He was the first secretary of what was later to become the Trades and Labour Council.

Bill Andrews was also one of the founders of the International Socialist League, a forerunner of the Communist Party, which was formed during the first World War. He played a prominent part in the affairs of the Communist Party and in his later years was its National Chairman.

Throughout his political career, Bill Andrews fought against the colour bar. "The African is a worker," he said during a Parliamentary election campaign in 1917. "We are all workers. To the workers the world will belong if they stand together. It is the imperative duty of the White workers to recognise their identity of interests with the African workers as against their common masters. All segregation schemes are doomed to failure."

I.O.H.



workers. To the workers the world will belong if they stand together. It is the imperative duty of the White workers to recognise their identity of interests with the African workers as against their common masters. All segregation schemes are doomed to failure."

THE STORY OF MAY DAY IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE WORKERS' HISTORY IS WRITTEN IN BLOOD

by E. R. BRAVERMAN

THE first May Day demonstration in South Africa was held as far back as 1895. It was organised by the Johannesburg District Trades Council.

It gradually extended to other centres. Cape Town held its first May Day celebration in 1906. From this time onwards the history of May Day is a record of the labour movement and reflects the many great events that form part of our traditions.

MANN AND ANDREWS

In 1910, the demonstration was led by Tom Mann, the great English dockers' leader and international labour figure. He marched ahead of the procession with Bill Andrews followed by a united gathering of trade unionists and scientists. The unity established on that day brought about a united demonstration of 1st of May.

Four years later when the Botha-Smuts government had moved into action against the rising tide of working class indignation, the Social Democratic Federation called the workers out on the streets in Cape Town on May 1st to protest against the Riotous Assemblies Bill, the first of the many laws the ruling class used to trample the rights of the working class and to crush its organisations.

That year the first world war broke out. The Labour Movement here, as in other countries, was split in an anti-war and pro-war group. The Social Democratic Federation headed by stalwart socialists like McManus, Harrison and others remained true to the principles of working-class solidarity.

At its May Day demonstration in 1915 it resolved to "fight for unity of all peoples and the abolition of capitalist exploitation, brutality and bloodshed."

"It was a grand meeting," reads the report of the Social Democratic Federation. "The audience of all colours showed a deep interest in the speeches."

SOVIET POWER

With the end of the war and the achievement of working-class power in the Soviet Union, a new spirit of revolt spread to the workers. This was recognised by the International organ of the International Socialist League in its special number for May Day 1919.

The message expressed the confidence that has been aroused in all true socialist and progressive trade unionists by the victories of the Russian workers and peasants over their exploiters: "International Labour Day"—each year its

import expands... Today the working class is at work on the liberation of all the exploited masses and oppressed races—for oppression is but a weapon of exploitation of every continent, every colour and race... This May Day is a day of greater rejoicing than ever before, since history and current events alike promise to the working-class movement a victory in our time—a victory when all men shall labour for the common good and poverty, profit and oppression be unknown for evermore."

South African workers too were on the march. Mineworkers, White and Black, were preparing for strike action. There were strikes in municipal services and amongst other workers.

MEMORABLE MAY DAY

May Day demonstration in Johannesburg was therefore a memorable affair. At 9 o'clock May Day morning (Thursday), workers all along the Rand defied their masters, downed tools and marched section by section behind their Union banners to the Union grounds where trade unionists had joined hands with the International Socialist League in one of the greatest rallies held in that city. Bill Andrews chaired the meeting. The Star, the Chamber of Mines

pleaded against "striking." But on Tuesday, 29th April, a conference of all shop stewards with representatives of unions on the Witwatersrand was held and arranged the details of the stoppage.

This was the awakening of the White workers to the significance of International May Day. The great weakness in the demonstration of 1919 was the exclusion of African, Coloured and Indian workers.

AFRICAN UNIONS

The painstaking efforts and sacrifices entailed in laying the basis for trade unionism amongst Africans began to bear fruit in the late 1920's, when the Non-European Trade Union Federation could claim 10,000 members on the Witwatersrand.

The results were seen on May Day 1928 in the form of a great demonstration of Africans, together with the comparatively small number of White and Coloured workers who accepted the principle: "Workers of all races unite."

Elsewhere in Johannesburg the Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress held the usual apartheid meeting attended by a miserable audience of 300 Whites. This position was dramatically changed, however, two years later

when economic depression hit White as well as Black workers. For the first time, as Pirow, then Minister of Justice, pointed out in warning to the rulers, Black and White marched together shouting the slogan, "WE WANT BREAD," and clashed with police outside the Carlton Hotel and the Rand Club.

The demonstration's leader, I. Diamond, was sent to jail for a year as a result of the clash. Since then, there have always been joint demonstrations of workers of all races in all the big industrial centres, even though the White bureaucrats in the trade union movement have preferred, like the reformist in Europe, to pay lip-service to the glorious traditions of May Day in socialists for Europeans only.

LIBERATORY MOVEMENT

May Day has been written into the history of both the national and working-class liberatory movement. It was on May 1st, 1951, that African, Indian and Coloured workers observed their freedom day and brought the factories to a standstill in the big cities, but, above all, in the Witwatersrand.

It was here that the police ran amok, stabbing with fixed bayonets, in Benoni, Alexandra and Sophiatown.

AFRICAN WOMEN REJECT SEN. COWLEY'S ADVICE

"We Will Not Carry Passes"

DURBAN.—"When you go back to Cape Town, tell Parliament that we African women will not carry passes," Mrs. H. Ostrich, Chairman of the Durban Branch of the ANC Women's League, told Senator C. Cowley, Native Representative for Natal, at a Conference held by the Durban Regional Committee of the African National Congress.

Mrs. Ostrich was replying to a speech by Senator Cowley, during the course of which he advised the delegates to accept the extension of the passes to women on a trial basis before condemning it outright.

The Conference, which was called to discuss a report from delegates who had attended the recent National Conference of the ANC, held in Johannesburg, had invited Senator Cowley to attend and present his views on this subject.

Moving a resolution condemning the pass laws and calling on the women to organise and defeat the extension of this vicious law, Mrs. Ostrich said: "We cannot and will not passively accept the pass laws which cause so much hardship to our menfolk."

"We must, all of us, spend every spare moment we have to prepare our people to oppose this mad law."

The resolution was unanimously accepted.

FREEDOM CHARTER

Opponents of the Freedom Charter were soundly defeated, being able to muster only five votes

Memorial Meeting to Manilal Gandhi

JOHANNESBURG.

Speeches of tribute to the work of Mr. Manilal Gandhi were made at a memorial meeting to Mr. Gandhi, organised here last week by the Transvaal Indian Congress. The meeting passed a resolution extending condolences to Mrs. Gandhi and her family and recording that in his lifetime Manilal Gandhi "fought bravely the humiliating and oppressive laws of this country, and was a staunch supporter of non-violence as a political weapon."

Mr. J. Lewin said that Mr. Gandhi showed South Africa "the importance of passive resistance as a form of protest."

Mr. S. Lollan said that Mr. Gandhi was in full agreement with the Freedom Charter.

Mr. Patrick Duncan spoke of his friendship with Mr. Gandhi and the days when they served a jail sentence together during the Defiance Campaign.

Mr. P. Mathole of the African National Congress said that "on many issues Mr. Gandhi differed with Congress, but we know his heart was in the right place."

Other speakers were the Rev. A. W. Blaxall and Mrs. S. Stephen. A message was read from Mr. C. W. M. Gell. Mr. D. U. Mistry was in the chair.

SHARP EXCHANGES IN WINBURG COURT CASES

African Women's Leaders Charged

JOHANNESBURG.—In Winburg, the little Free State town where 153 pass books issued to African women were burnt earlier this month, long drawn-out trials have started against the five women and two men singled out by the authorities as the leaders of the anti-pass protest.

In the courtroom the atmosphere has been brittle and tense, with sharp exchanges flying back and forth. Outside, in the town, the Government team has continued to issue the pass books to women. By last week 4,832 books had been issued in Winburg and Excelsior. This week the team will go back to Excelsior, and at the beginning of May books will be issued to African women in Senekal.

The pass burning before the Magistrate's Court took the authorities off guard, but they are now losing no time in trying to strike terror into the hearts of the women. One of the rumours that flew round the location was that Mr. Lukele, the African attorney appearing for the seven accused, had himself been arrested and that he had in any case no right to appear in the court.

Several score women were called to the police station for questioning and many were under the impression that they were under arrest. At the police station the women were divided, after questioning, into groups. Some who said they had burnt their pass books were sent to take out duplicates at the cost of 13s. 6d. Others have subsequently appeared in court as witnesses for the crown. During the hearings it has emerged that some of the witnesses giving evidence for the crown have not had to pay 13s. 6d. for the duplicate book, but only 3s. 6d. (the cost of the photograph).

35 COUNTS

The first case to be heard is that of Mrs. Elizabeth Tsie, charged on 35 counts of theft of reference books or, alternatively, malicious injury to property. During the three days of the hearing last week only 7 of the Crown's 35 witnesses were called to give evidence. The hearing was then adjourned till Wednesday of this week.

Three times during the proceedings Mr. D. Lukele (of Mandela

and Tambo), appearing for Mrs. Tsie was warned against using the term "pass." The magistrate insisted that Mr. Lukele refer to "reference books." If he did not, he would be ordered to sit down, said the magistrate. Mr. Lukele's tongue had been "slipping too often."

On the afternoon of the first day in court Mr. Lukele applied for the magistrate, Mr. D. R. Jacobs, to recuse himself on the grounds that he was "taking sides in the case." (The magistrate was the person to whom the women tried to return their reference books before the burning.) Mr. Lukele said the magistrate had (1) omitted to record evidence relevant and important and in the favour of the accused; (2) told witnesses to refuse to answer questions relevant and important for the defence; (3) suggested answers to questions to witnesses; and (4) intimated previously that he might have to recuse himself.

To this application Mr. Jacobs replied, "I can't see any reason why I should recuse myself. I refuse your application . . ."

That day in court continued with several more crackly exchanges between the bench and the defence.

The following morning Mr. A. L. Breedt of Senekal was on the bench.

IN THE BAG

Detective Head-Constable J. L. Baartman (of Bloemfontein) said he saw a number of African women outside the Magistrate's Court on April 9. In front of them was a large sugar bag. He inspected it and found that it contained reference books. Mrs. Tsie was standing in front of the bag. The Magistrate later spoke to the women, explaining the advantages of the books. The women spoke in an African language he did not understand. The accused took the reference books out of the bag. She had a

bottle in her hand. She poured a liquid over the books.

The other women crowded round her and then he saw flames.

Mrs. Mary Davis, for the Crown, said that she had been to a meeting on April 8 when it was agreed that the passes would be taken to the magistrate because the women did not want them. She did not hear that the books were to be burnt.

Mrs. M. Koalepa, for the Crown, said she had given her book to Mrs. Tsie. It was to be handed back to the magistrate. "I willingly gave my book to the accused: I was not forced." She said also that she contributed 2s. 6d. towards the defence of those who might be arrested as a result of the action taken by the women.

Another witness, a young girl of 17, said she had given her pass to Mrs. Tsie as they were "wanted by the Baas" (the magistrate).

CHARGED WITH THEFT

Also facing trial in Winburg are Miss Winnie Mantje, Miss Susan Tsie, Mrs. S. Kgabale, Mrs. Dikeledi Deseni, and Mr. Simon Motee. All are charged with theft of reference books.

Mr. Donald Tlale is charged with theft, robbery and impersonating the police, with the alternative charge of malicious injury to property.

They have been offered bail at £50 each.

Last week two of the three women sentenced to prison following the pass burning were released, after automatic review of their cases. They are Mrs. Laetitia Seitsho and Mrs. Evelyn Thebe, sentenced to four months' imprisonment each. Still in prison serving a three month term is Mrs. Evelyn Tsimile.

A.N.C.—ELSIES RIVER BRANCH

sends its greetings and wishes to all the workers of the world, and especially to those who are still struggling to free themselves from the chains of imperialism. May we all stand together in solidarity until freedom is won.

WESTERN PROVINCE SWEET WORKERS' UNION

wish to extend to all workers, greetings on May Day. May the year 1956 bring to all workers a better life and better conditions of work.

S. V. REDDY

Greetings to the workers of South Africa! Unite and defeat all apartheid legislation.

PAUL JOSEPH

May Day greetings to all my glorious brothers in the noble struggle against oppression, misery and exploitation of man by man.

The Food and Canning Workers' Union (Transvaal)

warmly greets all workers on the occasion of May Day, 1956.

Let us redouble our efforts in building a mighty trade union movement.

Long live the unity of the working class!

TIMBER WORKERS' UNION (Cape Town)

We send greetings to all our comrades of the working-class. Together we shall see freedom in South Africa. We join hands with the Congresses in the fight for a better life for all.

MRS. PANDIT BACKS S.A. FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Message to Durban Conference

DURBAN.

"The struggle for equality and the removal of racial discrimination, waged in South Africa, is the struggle of humanity and indeed of civilisation itself," says a message from Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, High Commissioner for the Government of India in Britain, in a message to the All-In Group Areas Conference to be held by the Natal Indian Congress, on the 5th and 6th May, 1956.

The message adds: "In the words of the Charter of the United Nations, it demands faith in the fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, and of nations, large and small.

"I have no doubt that these fundamental human values will ultimately triumph and your struggle will succeed."

Chief A. J. Luthuli, President-General of the African National

Congress, and Dr. S. Cooppan Ph.D. have accepted invitations from the Natal Indian Congress to submit papers for discussion at their All-In Conference on Group Areas, which will be opened by Mr. Leo Lovell, Labour Party M.P.

According to Mr. N. T. Naicker, the General Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, the paper to be submitted by Chief Luthuli will deal with all legislation which makes the African people a landless community and will contain his considered views on the Tomlinson Report.

Dr. Cooppan, who is a leading Indian educationalist, will deal with the effect of Group Areas on Indian education.

Commenting on the response from organisations invited to send delegates to the Conference, Mr. Naicker said: "We are more than satisfied. We are daily receiving letters welcoming the Conference and expressing full support for it."

NON-EUROPEAN MEDICAL STUDENTS "SCREENED"

DURBAN.—Prospective students at the Medical School conducted by the University of Natal have been subjected to a searching interview into their political activities and aspirations by the Board of the Faculty of Medicine.

Although Prof. I. Gordon, Dean of the Medical Faculty, told the press that the purpose of these interviews was to ascertain the financial position of prospective students, the type of questions put to the

students indicates that the authorities had another object in view.

According to an article appearing in "The Student Call," a monthly publication issued by a group of Non-European students, some of the questions asked at these interviews, which lasted on an average for 40 minutes, were:

"Do you like to be a leader?"

"Name two of your favourite leaders?"

"Do you belong to any organisations, if so what organisations are they and what position do you hold?"

"Do you attend meetings?"

"From the pattern set out above," continues the article in the "Student Call," "there can be no doubt as to the purpose of the interview procedure.

"They want to know from the very beginning who were the 'Ja my Baas' boys, and who were the political 'trouble makers.' They want to gradually sift out those students who will give opposition to the schoolboyish treatment that is meted out to students at the Medical School.

"All this, of course, falls in line with the Government's policy. Hitherto the professional class has been responsible for much 'trouble' on the political campus. Now they are deliberately setting out to create a timid professional class."

The article concludes by calling on the students not to allow themselves to be subjected to "this malicious practice."

Bus Workers Prosecuted

JOHANNESBURG.

Drivers and conductors of several of the large bus companies crowded into court last week when the prosecution of 21 Van Zyl bus company workers under the Native Labour Settlement of Disputes Act was due to start.

They had come as a sign of solidarity with the 21 facing trial for taking part in an illegal strike.

The case was postponed to May 4.

"SACTU IS WORKERS' PARLIAMENT"

JOHANNESBURG.—Under the slogans "Forward to May Day," "Demand a National Minimum Wage," "No Passes for the People," "No Passes for Women," the Witwatersrand Local Committee of SACTU held its annual conference last week-end.

Representatives of 16 unions decided to convene the May Day celebration to be held this coming Tuesday in Johannesburg.

Conference heard the report-back of the annual conference in Cape Town. Conference, said Mr. Leon Levy, SACTU President, had been the workers' Parliament. Through SACTU the workers would learn that unity was strength.

The mine and farm workers had to be organised, he said. "What about those who are arrested and sent to the farms? Let us organise them."

SACTU demanded a forty-hour week. Sixty-eight million pounds had been collected by the Government from Africans for unemployment insurance, but the Government was depriving them of this

benefit. The workers were demanding this sum back.

The workers also demanded increased cost of living allowances. "The cost of living has gone up, even the cost of apartheid has gone up."

A woman worker, speaking from the floor, said union members should preach trade unionism in the trains, buses, trams and in their homes.

Another woman spoke against passes for women. "Who does not know the feeling of a woman waiting for a husband she may see after two months on the farms?"

Conference endorsed the resolutions of the Cape Town annual conference and also elected officials for the Witwatersrand local committee.

Collection Number: AG2887

Collection Name: Publications, New Age, 1954-1962

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

©2016

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.