



UMHLOBO

WETHU OMKHULU U BILL ANDREWS

Ingqalabutho yabaholi bezisebenzi zase Nyunyana, kwabangu mnumzane W.H. Andrews. U Bill Andrews njengoba aziwa, weza kulelizwe ngenkati kulwa amaBh unu nama Ngisi. Wahhala kuleli emva kwempi, wazenzela ugazi kubo bonke ayesebenze nabo. Khona esengumfana e England, wayesengene ingqalabutho yenhlangano enkulu yabasebenzi bemitshini ebizwa ngokuti ye A.E.U.; waze yena waba ngumqambi wenhlangano yabemitshini kulelizwe ebizwa ngalo lelogama laphesheya.

Wayengumgqunguzeli wesisebenzi ukuvulwa kweziMayini zase Goli neze Dayimani e Kiibili, kwabanguye futhi wokuqala owabona insweleko yokuhlenganisa izinyunyana zonke zabasebenzi pansi kwenhlangano yinye. Kwabanguye futhi owabona ludingeka umanyano kwabamhlope nabansundu lokuzakha ngezinhlangano.

U Bill Andrews wayengadingwa laph o kudutshwa khona umsebenzi kusuka mhla kwaqalwa ukuduba umsebenzi ngonyaka ka 1913 no 1914 nangesikhulu isidumo sika 1922 lapho wabanjwa khona wafakwa e jele kutiwa wuye ongumhli waso. Ngo 1912 wakhetwa yisifunda sase Germiston ukuya e Palamende, wazenzela khona u gazi olukhulu olwambeka emqoka kuzikhulumi ze Palamende lase Nyunyana.

Kwaha ngemva kwempi yama Jalimani ka 1918 laph o izisebenzi ezimhlope zase Mayini ngo 1922 zehluleka ngokuDuba umsebenzi. Laphoke u Bill wafunda ukuba ukwehlukana kwezisebenzi ngombala wazo emisebenzini eziyenzayo, nangamandla obu Hulumeni kuyingozi kuzo zonke. Wama ngezinyawo ezihlanganisa zonke.

Phezu kwomqondo owahlukile kwabangezwani nokuhlanguana nomuntu omnyama, ngobuqoto bokuzenzela ugazi nobucike bokulungisa izinto, wakhetwa waba ngunuobhala jikelele wezisebenzi zonke zihlangene kulelizwe. Wasibamba isikhundla iminyaka eminingi waze wafikelwa impilo ebuhlungu eyamyekisa sona. Umqondo wakhe wawukhaliphele zonk'izinto engunobhala wezinzwadi eziningi, ezinye zazo okusethshenzwa ngazo yizinhlangano zezisebenzi. Umngane wakhe omkhulu kwakungu Tom Mann wodumo lwe A.E.U. e England. Ezinhlanganweni zezisebenzi zomhlaba, kwakunguye owayemela lelizwe lase Nyunyana. Inkonzo yakhe yayigxile enkolweni yokuti "NGIBE MNCANE MINA, BABE BAKHULU BONA". Umuntu onjalo wayengenakungenwa isiphekupheku somoya ohunga abantu ngokutengwa njengoba sebake babakhona abaholi ababatengwayo.

Umsebenzi wezi Nyunyana kulelizwe ngeze waphumelela ngapandle kokuthat'unyathelo oluqondile lubheke-pambili, oluyoti lonqobe amalungelo ezisebenzi zonke jikelele.

PASS THIS



COPY OF

WORKERS' UNITY TO A FRIEND!



The Workers and Education

"The aim of Education shall be to teach the youth to love their people and their culture, to honour human brotherhood, liberty and peace;
Education shall be compulsory, free, universal and equal for all children;
Higher Education and technical training shall be opened to all by means of State allowances and scholarships awarded on the basis of merit;
Adult illiteracy shall be ended by a mass state education plan;
Teachers shall have all the rights of other citizens;
The colour bar in cultural life, in sport and in education shall be abolished."

From THE FREEDOM CHARTER.

These were the words in which the workers and all democratic classes in South Africa expressed their demands and aspirations for a new kind of educational system in our country and for the extension of education from a small handful of fortunate young people to all the peoples of South Africa. Pledging themselves "from this day on to win the changes which are set out in the Freedom Charter.." the people declared that those who worked against the Charter "will be isolated and scorned."

While these words were echoing throughout South Africa, while the demands included in the Charter for a democratic educational system were permeating into the most backward Bantu Education school, and the most threatened Universities in South Africa, the National Union of South African Students held its Congress recently in Johannesburg.

Delegates representing 11,000 students, mostly composed of the sons and daughters of the wealthy Houghton and Claremont businessmen, deliberated and did a great deal of talking, passed a few hundred motions most of which will never be heard of again, and read copious and pedantic reports on what had or rather what had not been done by the National Union during the previous twelve months.

In this "splendid isolation" even the wealthy white students of South Africa were to be shaken from their complacency. For many years students have been protesting against Nationalist inroads on the Universities, threats of segregation in the Universities and so on. Their attitude has mostly been a defensive, often conciliatory one. But 1955 is the year of the Freedom Charter, and so even the nervous, defeatist, and despairing 'liberal' opponents of Nationalism in NUSAS had to face realities.

They faced the realities for but a moment and then, like so many other "good white" South Africans, they did the quick about turn. NUSAS was asked firstly to endorse and accept as its own the educational demands of the Charter as quoted above, and secondly to adopt the entire Freedom Charter.

"No politics!" they cried. "Education will always be undemocratic while there is no democracy in our country" answered the democrats. But the NUSAS Congress rejected the Freedom Charter, turned aside its educational principles, disaffiliated from the peace-loving and democratic International Union of Students in order to co-operate fully with the US. financed rival "splitters" International Union, called COSEC, and refused to protest against Atom and H-Bomb warfare and the Africa Treaty organisation as a threat to students.

This is how the 'liberals' fought "tooth and nail" against the Nationalists. And at the same time they attempted to pass resolutions on colonialism of such a nature as to mislead the workers and colonial peoples into supporting their policies, and away from the

/.... cause

The Workers and Education (contd.)

cause of the people. Significantly, not one of the African students on the NUSAS governing Assembly voted for this resolution and all supported the militant demands for full national freedom for the oppressed nations as put forward by the International Union of Students.

Why did the 'liberals' behave like this? Why did they betray the letter and spirit of much of the policy which at times they have supported in the past? Precisely because of the entire nature and character and scope of education in South Africa today.

Today education is the privilege of the few. Of 2½ million whites 501,539 children attend schools. Of 9½ million oppressed and exploited non-whites only 1,051,858 children attend schools. And these children must today in many cases be subjected to Bantu Education, to inhumane theories of racial superiority, or be debarred from school because they refuse to be subjected to such "education". In the Universities themselves only a small handful of non-white students are admitted. And even amongst the whites it is only those who can afford the extremely costly fees who are admitted. The scope of education is thus limited to the immediate needs of the capitalist society in which we live. The bosses need half-educated white artisans and large numbers of non-white labourers and workers who are taught from early childhood that they must be "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

But the workers of South Africa can allow no such system to go unchallenged. They must work in common with all democratic South Africans of all national groups and races for a South Africa in which the aims of the Freedom Charter may be realised and constantly advanced upon.

The problems of education can only be solved, Bantu Education defeated, and a real peoples' educational system established when the battle for democracy has been won. When this battle has been won society will need an ever greater number of people capable of wielding the most advanced and skilled techniques of production, people working with the latest methods and technology to increase the level of production and of welfare of all the people, of men and women fully conscious of their own destinies, and breaking down the traditions of exploitation and oppression of earlier days in order to become rounded citizens of the new society in which "the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all...."

These are the lessons of the recent NUSAS Congress.

CALL TO ALL
WORKING MOTHERS
We call every mother and
every woman to come to the
CONGRESS OF MOTHERS
SUN 7th AUG
ROOBS WIL
at 9.30 pm.

Every woman who has the future of her children and of the children of South Africa at heart is invited to attend this meeting.

We will discuss how to build a peaceful and happy world and how to carry out the Freedom Charter.

Tea will be served - bring your own lunch!

Poem of the Month

You have no enemies,
you say?
Alas! my friend the boast
is poor;
He who has mingled in
the fray
Of duty, that the brave
endure,
Must have made foes! If
you have none,
You've hit no traitor on
the hip.
You've dashed no cup
from perjured lip.
You've never turned the
wrong to right,
You've been a coward in
the fight.

(FRIEND)

TEXTILE WORKERS

demand Higher Pay by Don Maitman



We South African workers know of no security or hope for the future under the present system of colour bars and oppressive laws which are designed to keep us slaves.

Take for instance the industry from which I come. The Textile Industry. A worker who is a spinner dies a spinner, all his life he works for meagre wages. He can never hope to be a foreman, he is but what Verwoerd wants him to be - a slave - . Life to him is one long hardship, harsh foremen, speed-ups, bad cloth, resulting in broken machines, subsequent retrenchment and loss of earnings.

WHAT THE PRESENT SYSTEM MEANS

Because of the colour bar and slave laws, South African Industry cannot develop into an efficient industry and the manufacturers are constantly crying for tariff protection. Under the present system this must always be so. By keeping the worker down our industry does not develop as it should.

Now let us look at the system of overseas textile concerns where there is no colour bar and the laws are not as bad as they are here. A worker in the textile industry encourages his children to enter the industry. He does this because they have opportunities for advancement, they can become foremen, managers and even executives. When they strike or protest, the police are not called in to shoot them down. When they are out of work they are not torn away from their families and forced to do slave labour on the farms. Because the workers overseas have this freedom and a greater security than we have their work is more efficient.

THE SOLUTION

In order to enable our industry to develop and become efficient the following must be done:

- a) Colour bars abolished
- b) Wages increased all round
- c) Opportunities for promotion encouraged
- d) Pass laws abolished
- e) Recognition of unions and the right of collective bargaining guaranteed
- f) The right to strike guaranteed
- g) Security against unemployment, illness, etc. guaranteed.
- h) Our economy must be planned.

The government or the manufacturers will not give these things to us of their own accord. They prefer the life of the jungle, one creature has to live off another to live. That is why they keep us down, that is why their industries are inefficient. The only way for the solution to become a reality is for us to fight for it. We must join our trade unions, we must join in the struggle for National Liberation. We must study, read books about the fight for freedom and read New Age Newspaper every week.

The future is ours if we organise!

S.A.R. & H. WORKERS RESENT EXPLOITATION



BY ANTI-PAS TAU

NO INCREASES FOR AFRICAN RAILWAYMEN - BUT MINISTER ENDS STAFF ASSOCIATION

During the past few months wage increases have been announced for many classes of railway workers. All the workers who have benefitted have been workers with the vote. - European Workers. We do not begrudge the white workers their increases, for all workers are entitled to better wages. But we protest most strongly against the fact that African workers have been left out of these increases in wages.

NO INCREASES SINCE 1943,

African labourers on the Railways have had no increases in basic wages since 1943. This makes them just about the most neglected workers in the country. Yet during these 12 years the responsibility and skill of African Workers have increased greatly. They have also replaced white workers, who got much higher pay on many classes of work.

The cost of living allowances of African Railwaymen were last adjusted in in 1951; But at that time many workers got their allowances decreased, instead of increased.

UNITY TO GET HIGHER WAGES:

Not in all cases have the Railway Administration given higher pay to white workers just because of their colour. In many cases, especially that of the artisans, the workers had to struggle, by means of go slow strikes and other protests, for better pay. African Railway workers will not get higher pay as a free gift. They will have to fight for it in a united way. In this connection the so-called "Staff Association" has been shewn to be quite useless. The only hope for these workers is a trade union which is free of the control of the Railways.

STAFF ASSOCIATION ABOLISHED.

The contempt which the Railway's have for the Staff Association is shown by the fact that in Natal, the Minister of Railways dissolved the Staff Association just by telling the leaders: "YOUR ASSOCIATION IS ABOLISHED"

IT IS NOW RUMCURED THAT THE SAME THING HAS HAPPENED IN THE TVL

This must show workers who have believed in the Staff Association, how powerless that body has always been. But the end of the Staff Association does not mark the end of the Railwaymen's Organisation. The Staff Association has also served to divide the workers. Some workers belonged to the Staff Association, others to the S.A.R. & H (NON-EUROPEAN) WORKERS' UNION. Now is the time for all Non-European railway workers to go forward together AS MEMBERS OF ONE UNION.

WORKERS DETEST THE SLAVE LABOUR ACT!

by Thomas Mhale.



What are the fundamental principles underlying free Trade Unionism? Freedom of association, the right of all workers to sell their labour in the best market, freedom of workers to elect officers of their own choice, and to bargain collectively with their employers, the right to enjoy fully the benefits of social security and the right to the fullest industrial democracy.

These are some of the basic principles which guide the trade unions in their struggle for industrial democracy. And it is in the light of these principles that the workers must view any legislation, which affects and relates to the problems of capital and labour. In South Africa, unfortunately, clear issues which require straight forward solutions, tend to be confused and clouded by the traditional policies of considering all labour questions according to the colour of the labour concerned.

The Native Labour (Settlements of Disputes) Act, 1953, gives a clear picture of the kind of pattern which has been followed by successive governments in the Union of South Africa. It is common knowledge that this act was passed through parliament in the face of protests and opposition by the trade unions as well as labour representatives inside parliament. It was offered to the African workers as creative machinery for the express purpose of settling disputes involving the African workers and their employers.

But close examination of its provisions cannot be mistaken. The intention is clear; it is an act designed to destroy the unity of the African workers by denying them freedom of association, and the right to bargain collectively with their employers, through the medium of their recognised bodies - the trade unions -; it denies them the right to withhold their labour when negotiations have reached breaking point - a universal and fundamental right which is enjoyed by workers in all democratic countries. Should the workers at any time, and under any circumstances, organise a strike, they run the risk of facing a penalty of a £500 fine, or three years imprisonment. This penalty can also be imposed upon anyone who takes part in a strike.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

The machinery created for the settlement of disputes is so cumbersome and involved. It provides for the appointment by the Minister of the so called "Native Labour Officers", "Regional Committees" and the "Central Labour Boards". All these instruments are to be used as channels for settlement of disputes.

IT IS TWO YEARS SINCE THE ACT WAS PASSED.

It is now almost two years since the Act was passed by Parliament. Its application has not in any way improved the economic position of the workers, which is deteriorating from day to day. The ever mounting cost of living has destroyed and crushed many homes. The overwhelming majority of wage earners have become desperate, and are seeking the way out. Every attempt to settle disputes through the machinery of the Native Labour (Settlements of Disputes) Act, 1953 has proved unworkable and most unpopular among the African Workers, who see in it an instrument, not designed to settle disputes and to improve their conditions, but to suppress any dispute which may arise between the African Workers and their employers; They see in it a piece of legislation placed on the statute book to consolidate and perpetuate the policy of cheap African labour, and to undermine and weaken the solidarity of the trade unions, a fact which was hardly concealed by Mr. Schoeman, then Minister of Labour when the Bill was before the house.

WORKERS SEEK ...

UNITED MIGHT

Obviously no satisfactory settlement can ever be brought about by machinery created and designed for the specific purpose of maintaining a policy which seeks to keep for ever a certain section of the working class in a state of poverty and degradation. At best, it can only succeed in creating more disputes and aggravating the position.

It is time it is realised that the African Workers are playing an increasingly important role in the process of production, their welfare, therefore, as a labour force, is inextricably bound up with the welfare of all other sections of the working class. And as a people who have learned the lessons of unity through a hard struggle, they look upon their trade unions as the only medium through which they are prepared to conduct negotiations with their employers, and, in view of these experiences, the workers have refused to avail themselves of the machinery of the Settlement Act above mentioned.

They are pledged to support their trade unions and to consolidate their united might. What, however is to be guarded against is the illusion that the Native Settlement of Disputes Act is the concern of the African workers alone. The great lesson, which ought to be common now, at least to clear thinkers, is that, any legislation which affects adversely any one section of the workers, is bound to affect directly or indirectly all sections of the working class. WITH THE TREND OF EVENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA IT IS A MATTER OF TIME!

PEA NUT WORKERS LOCKED OUT!

Thirty seven pea nut workers employed at Messrs. Pea Nut Products, Johannesburg, were for the second time this year locked out after demanding wage improvements from their employer. These workers rank among the lowest paid and exploited industrial workers employed in the large centres of South Africa.

Many of the workers after serving nine and more years with the same employer were still receiving a basic wage of nineteen shillings and ninepence and 10/3 C.O.L.A. per week.

Some three months ago these workers were organised by the Transvaal Branch of the Food and Canning Workers' Union. Demands for higher wages and three weeks leave in addition to other improvements were submitted to the employers, who were hostile to the Union and continuously refused to negotiate with it.

On Wednesday July, 12th, after the first tea break the employer selected three workers and instantly dismissed them. This action was seen by all the workers and they immediately demanded of the employer the reason for the dismissals; On being told that the three workers were dismissed for singing in the factory for higher wages, the workers replied that they too were singing the same song and that therefore the three workers picked at random by the employer should not be penalised. At this stage the employer screamed wildly "Get out all of you" and has since refused to readmit any of the workers, who he has replaced by scab labour.

Garment Workers' Union agreement Extended for 3 months

- LUCY MUUSELO -

When the Garment Workers' Union of South Africa submitted proposals for a New Agreement to the Transvaal Clothing Manufacturers Associations in March this year, things looked very gloomy, as the "Bosses" demands were just the opposite to the Union's. The Garment Workers' Union's policy is, equal pay for equal work, but, and I shall repeat, but, as employers always think that an African is not worth the price of other races, they are now contemplating introducing different categories of wages according to ones colour of skin and classifying operations of work done individually.

However the Union will not give in to the Bosses so easily, but will fight to protect the conditions and wages of their members, which were achieved as a result of long and bitter struggles against the bosses and against legislation which affected the lives of our workers. The old Agreement has been extended until October, 1953.

RAILWAY UNION STOPPING "SUSPENSIONS"

The Transvaal Branch of the S.A.R. & H (Non-European) Workers' Union reported that, following the determined opposition of the workers, the number of cases in which the workers are "suspended" from work has dropped very much. The Railways suspends a worker against whom it has a complaint without pay, sometimes for several months. Their passes are not signed off and they cannot take other work. Very often when the case against the Worker is heard he is found to be guiltless. The S.A.R. & H (Non-European) workers' Union fought all such cases, by making representations and by legal action. Now such suspensions do not take place so often.

Many workers joined the Union because it fought against suspensions. Now that the suspensions are less, some workers do not want to pay their subs any more. This is very foolish. There are many bad things that railway workers suffer under. African Workers are never permanent employees and can be fired on 24 hours notice. Overtime pay is very low and long overtime hours are very often demanded from the workers. Workers do not get leave when it is due and must struggle to get leave pay when dismissed. Increments for length of service are delayed. Pensions are lost for very little reason.

The Union will also fight against other wrongs done to the workers and for better pay for railway workers!

Duplicate.

ANNEXURE H

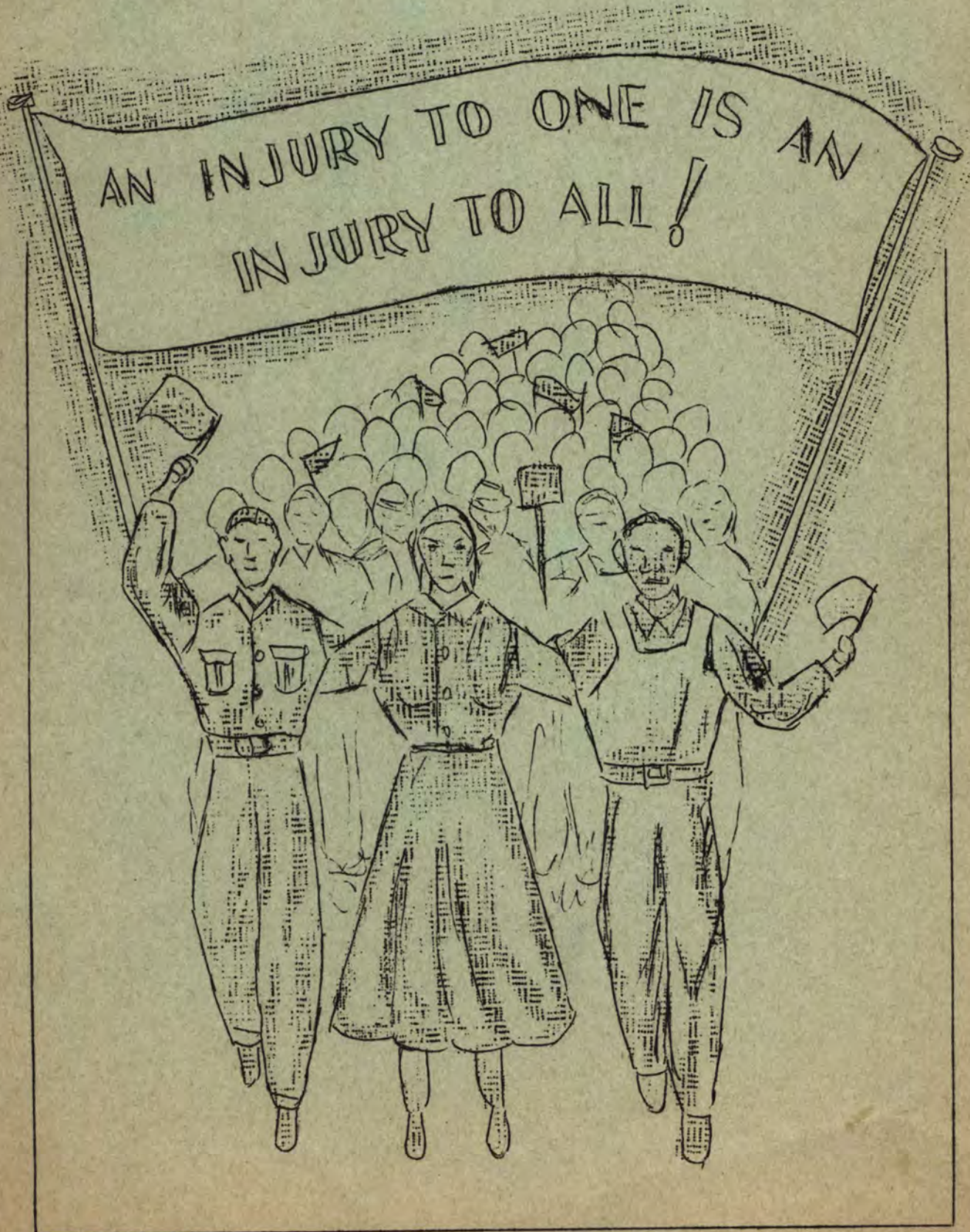
WORKERS

BULLETIN OF THE
SOUTH AFRICAN
CONGRESS OF
TRADE UNIONS

UNITY

VOL 1 NO 2

JUNE 1955





The SENATE BILL

The Nationalist Government is making South Africa into a prison for the working people. It is building high walls around our country; walls made out of the bad laws that it keeps passing, year after year.

Some of these bad laws are to weaken the shield of the workers -- the trade unions. Such laws are the Suppression of Communism Act, which has driven many leaders from their unions, and the Native Labour Act.

Other laws are to see that the Nationalists always govern South Africa, that, although they represent only a minority even of the voters, they cannot be driven out at an election. They want to push the Cape Coloured voters off the voters' list. And now they want to fill up the Senate with their own men.

Each of these laws is like a great stone in the prison walls of South Africa.

THEY CAN BE STOPPED

Some people go around with long faces, saying: "What's the use of talking; we can never stop the Government." These silly, cowardly people are really working for the Government without pay; because the first thing that must be done to stop the Nationalists making us all into convicts is to understand that THE PEOPLE CAN STOP THEM!

The next thing needed is for all the people to ACT TOGETHER. Take this horrible Senate Bill. No-one wants it, except some members of the Nationalist Party (not even all of them!) The workers do not want it. Not only our Congress of Trade Unions, but also the Labour Party has spoken out against it. Mr. Rutherford and Miss Hartwell of the T.U.C. have not condemned the Bill, as far as we know, but we are sure that they and the members of the trade unions affiliated to the T.U.C. know it is a very bad bill. The A.N.C. has made it quite clear that the Africans are against the Bill -- that is three quarters of the population. And the leaders of the Coloured and Indian people have also condemned this proposed law.

It is not only the trade unions and the non-white people who hate this Bill. Naturally, the Congress of Democrats, which stands for equal rights for everybody, is fighting the Senate Bill; but we find also that the middle-class parties like the Liberal Party and the United Party -- which won more votes at the last election than the Nationalist Party did -- have also condemned and called many protest meetings against the Senate Bill.

UNITY IS THE ANSWER

If all these different groups would act together they could stop the Government at once. A good start would be a National Day of Protest, when everybody would stop work.

But that will not suffice to break down the prison walls that have been built up around this country. That job will be a mighty sustained effort of the whole people, aroused for a great common political task.

The first step in that task has already been taken; it is the calling of the Congress of the People to frame a Charter of Freedom for all who live and work in this country.

We of the trade union movement have a most important part to play in framing and moulding the Freedom Charter; a still more important one in winning it. We must see that the working people are well represented at the Congress of the People. We must make our unions big and strong, so they can win better conditions for us, and so that they can play a worthy part in the struggle for freedom.

WHY S.A.C.T.U. SHOULD AFFILIATE TO W.F.T.U.

The Trade Union Movement is organised, first of all, in the workshop or factory, then in the local area, and then provincially and on a national scale. This serves the solidarity of the workers who unite to improve their economic and social position. However, it is not enough to organise the trade union movement on a national scale, which sets itself the task of getting all trade unions into one national trade union centre, but we must be organised on an international scale as well. That is why the South African Trade Union congress standing, as it does, for the affiliation of all trade unions in South Africa, irrespective of race colour or political outlook of members of such unions, should affiliate with the World Federation of Trade Unions, which is the international body to which the majority of the trade union centres of most countries in the world are already affiliated.

But this in itself is not the only reason why the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions should affiliate to the W.F.T.U. - the main reason is, that the WFTU's constitution and policy is in accord with the policy of the democratic trade union movement in South Africa. Over 80,000,000 trade unionists are affiliated to the WFTU from all the continents of the world, under the constitution that stands for rights of trade unionism in all countries without any discrimination whatsoever, be it racial, religious or political.

Founded in 1945

The WFTU was founded in 1945 as a result of the unity of the workers displayed in the war against fascism, but a few years later a number of trade union centres under the leadership of the trade union centres of the United States of America broke away, because the WFTU refused to become the tool of American policy in furtherance of war preparations in Europe and Asia. The breakaway unions formed the International Confederation of Trade Unions, which fiercely attacked the WFTU and attempted to split the trade unions in all countries by isolating the militant workers from the general movement. In most countries this policy has not succeeded and the WFTU has gone from strength to strength, taking up all the important issues of the workers in all parts of the world, and particularly those confronting the most exploited section of the workers in the world, those in the colonies and backward parts of the world.

The WFTU has fought for trade union rights for all workers at UNO, at the International Labour Office, and on all occasions it has rallied to the struggle of the workers for improved working and social conditions. Recently the WFTU adopted a Workers' Charter of Trade Union Rights, which emphasised the right of all workers to freedom of organisation assembly and movement, the right to strike without fear of prosecution or victimisation, and the right of trade unions to defend workers at the point of production.

All these democratic rights are to a large extent denied to the African workers in South Africa, who are hampered by numerous laws directly applied to prevent the Africans from organising and improving their status in society.

Employers are Organised

Capitalist investment is international in its scope. British capital controls the gold mines and many other industries of importance in South Africa. American Capital too has large investments in South Africa today and is increasingly coming into the African field as an outlet for their surplus capital. The employers are well organised in employers' associations in companies with interlocking directorates on an international scale, and it has become necessary for the workers to be well organised to improve their wages and conditions of life. Not only does this imply good organisation in the factory, town and country, but it also means being linked up with the best and most powerful and most democratic trade union organisation that has ever been set up, the World Federation of Trade Unions. By so doing, the S.A. Trade Union Congress will find close friends and allies in the struggle of the South African workers for a better life in our country, and we in turn will lend a helping hand to other workers struggling for the same ideals in other parts of the world, thus strengthening the bonds of international working class solidarity.

FIGHT AGAINST I.C. BILL MUST GO ON

The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions cannot agree with Mr. T.C. Rutherford, President of the S.A. Trade Union Council, that the decision of the Government, not to proceed for the present with the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Bill, shows any moderation in the Government's attitude towards free trade unions. It is obvious that the temporary reprieve of the trade unions is due only to the Government's preoccupation, at the moment with the Constitution. The attack on the trade union movement shall come. Should the Senate Bill become law, that attack can only be more vicious. Nevertheless, the workers have been given a further opportunity to fortify their ranks against the impending assault on their rights of association and collective bargaining.

The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions believes that free trade unions cannot survive when democratic institutions are being destroyed. It therefore, calls on all workers actively to campaign against the Senate Bill. It also endorses the call for a national day of protest against this measure, which will vest absolute power in the Strydom Government.

The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions declares its readiness to co-operate at any time with all other trade union and democratic organisations in opposing the march of the government to dictatorship.

S.A.C.T.U calls for **ACTION**

The attempt made in the Senate Bill to pack the Senate with members of the Nationalist Party is a long step towards the creation of an autocratic state along the lines built by the Nazis in fascist Germany.

This Bill not only threatens the established rights of the coloured voters which is its declared object; but also creates a permanent nationalist majority in Parliament which could override the will even of that majority of our adult population which along is entitled to the vote. The workers of South Africa cannot be indifferent to these threats to democracy. They are bitterly aware of the anti-labour bias of the Nationalist Government which has raised the cost of living immeasurably and through the Suppression of Communism Act and Native Labour Act (Settlement of Disputes) and numerous other measures shown their hostility to and intolerance of the Trade Union Movement.

We call upon all workers and all sections of the Trade Union Movement to take vigorous and direct action as workers and as citizens against the vicious Senate Bill, which, if passed can only lead to the still further reduction of the workers standard of living and the outlawing of the Trade Union Movement.

LESLIE MASINA

Workers' leader, Comrade Leslie Masina, General Secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, has earned the respect and goodwill of the workers through years of self-sacrifice and devotion to the Trade Union Movement. Comrade Masina springs from the working class and is endowed with a rich sense of duty to his fellow workers and an avid ability to tackle issues practically and efficiently.

Comrade Masina is a man renowned for his modesty. He was born in Johannesburg in 1921 and his parents enrolled him at an early age into the Gardensville School in Natal. In 1938, he was admitted to the Training Institute in Stoffberg and in 1941 to the Moroka Institute in the Free State where he completed his education in 1942.

For two months after he left his studies, Leslie served as a Court interpreter. Eager to earn more money and gain further experience he worked as a messenger clerk for the Y.M.C.A. for over a year at a wage of £3. 0. 0. per week, and in 1944, he became a factory workers in a Johannesburg toy factory.

Becomes Laundry Worker

In January, 1945, Leslie found employment in the Despatch Department of Blooms Dry Cleaners. His determination to improve conditions in the factory was speedily recognised by his fellow workers and during the strike that followed in 1946, he was elected as shop steward. After serving as Chairman of the factory committee he left the factory to become an organiser for his Union, the African Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers' Union, of which he became Secretary in 1952.

Comrade Masina was an enthusiastic footballer and played for the "Wemmer Blue Bads" in 1943. He became the Vice-President of the Club in 1950. For a year, he served as Chairman of the referees Union. In 1947, Leslie boxed at the Wemmer Boys Club.

The intensity of the exploitation and oppression suffered by the working class found expression in Comrade Masina's determination to improve the lot of his fellow workers, the need to organise the unorganised workers into trade unions became his major concern. In 1952 he was elected to the Executive Committee of the Transvaal Council of Non-Europeans and became its acting-Treasurer in 1953 and Secretary in 1954. On the invitation of the World Federation of Trade Unions on whose executive Leslie serves, he attended its seventh session in Warsaw in 1954.

Staunch Congressman

After the dissolution of the S.A. Trades and Labour Council, which Comrade Masina fought bitterly to preserve, as he saw in that organisation the machinery to wield the unity of workers of all races, he was elected joint-Secretary of the Trade Union Co-ordination Committee which brought about the establishment of the South African Congress of Trade Unions at whose inaugural Conference he was elected General Secretary. The attitude of certain individuals, that politics should be separated from the Trade Union Movement has always been bitterly attacked by Comrade Masina who believes that the struggle for National Liberation is inseparably linked up with the Trade Union Movement and is in fact part of the same struggle.

Leslie became a staunch member of the African National Congress in 1944. In 1952 he served on the Provincial Executive Committee and was elected Treasurer in 1953. Due to pressure of work in the Trade Union movement, he did not stand for re-election in 1954, but however, continued to build his branch in Dube of which he is Chairman. During the Defiance Campaign Leslie served as Deputy Volunteer-in-Chief to Moroping Seperepere.

In 1949 Leslie married Miss Agnes Nyanda of Durban, a qualified nurse and has two daughters, Khosi aged five and Nolwandle aged three.

TOY WORKERS STRIKE

On Friday, June the 3rd, 92 Johannesburg Toy workers employed at Messrs. Jolly Dolly Doll Manufacturers struck work in protest of 36 workers who had callously been locked out the previous day.

On Thursday evening, an emergency meeting was convened and the majority of workers was to "stay out until our grievances are heard". The meeting formulated the following demands:

1. All workers to be taken back without any victimisation.
2. Minimum wages to be:

Women:	for the first 6 months	£2.10. 0 per week.
	thereafter	£3. 6. 0 per week.

Men:	for the first 6 months	£3. 0. 9 per week.
	Thereafter	£3.17. 6 per week.

Hours of work: 44 hours per week. Annual Leave Pay: 3 weeks.

Sick Pay: 2 weeks per year. 1 Week's notice and general improvement of working conditions.

Since 1948 the toy industry in South Africa has developed and flourished. The Industry has had ample opportunity to build itself up on a solid foundation by virtue of strict import control.

Recently, when Import control was relaxed the Manufacturers made representations to have a substantial tariff protection imposed. Many of the toy manufacturers have been able to obtain substantial orders from the Rhodesias and the protectorates. Some have been able to sell their goods on the overseas market. Yet, the workers they employ are amongst the worst paid in South Africa. A beginner receives £1. 5. 0 per week inclusive, and very seldom do the wages go beyond £2.15. 0 per week. Increases are given by the "goodwill" of the management. It is a common practice, particularly during "off periods" to replace the higher paid workers with beginners.

In two of the largest factories in Johannesburg, no labour legislation, other than the general provisions of the Factories Act exist. Thus, the exploitation in these factories are the worst. The conditions of work are no better than primitive slavery. These are but a few of the many insults, deprivation of rights which the workers have to fight against.

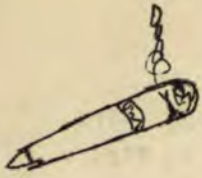
- 1) Of the four public holidays, granted to workers, three are "deliberately taken away" by the practice of sacking the workers before the Christmas Annual Holidays. That this is a deliberate circumvention is borne out by the fact that workers who have been employed at this factory for six years and more are, without question, given their jobs back.
- 2) Workers are dismissed instantly with no good cause justified by common law.
- 3) The workers are debarred from using the closet during the hours of 3.30 p.m. to closing time, which is 5 p.m. Further, workers are timed when going to the closet, and cases have been reported where such times have been docked from their wages.
- 4) No protective clothing is issued. The workers at Jolly Dolly Doll Manufacturers use paint spray guns, powdered lead and similar equipment which, in any other industry would entitle them to the free supply of overalls, gloves and masks.
- 5) No sick pay is granted, and workers are liable to dismissal if they are away for any length of time due to illness.
- 6) The workers are given absolutely no channel to air their grievances. Their Union is not recognised, and the leaders in the factory are dismissed for trivial reasons.

With this, but a brief background, is it any wonder that the workers become restless and dissatisfied.

Slave Labour Act Denuanced

When a force of 50 armed police surrounded the General Post Office Engineering Workers in Vereeniging on Wednesday 18th May, they were booed and shouted down by the workers. The purpose of their presence was to protect the Native Labour Officer who has come to the factory to explain the Native Settlement of Disputes Act to the workers.

The Native Labour Officer was prevented from speaking by the jeering of the workers who shouted out that they were not prepared to accept slavery. After all efforts to get a hearing from the workers, the Native Labour Officer together with his escorts left the factory.



DURBAN CIGAR WORKERS CONTINUE STRIKE

The National Union of Cigarette and Tobacco workers has had no alternative but to continue with its strike for higher wages and better conditions as the employers have again refused to make any concessions whatsoever. The Employers Association has ignored the Unions endeavours to reach a settlement and have up to this day remained indifferent.

Although a number of workers have scabbed, the majority are out on strike. Because of the lack of finance, they have abandoned the idea of establishing a co-operative of the workers as originally intended at the beginning of the strike.

In a special appeal to the S.A. Congress of Trade Unions, the Secretary of the Union, Comrade B. Nair, stated that the position was desperate and financial assistance was urgently required in order to maintain the families of the striking workers. The S.A. Congress of Trade Unions has so far received £15 as a result of an appeal which it has issued on behalf of the Cigar workers.

The FALSE PROPHECY

If it were not so tragic it would be laughable the way certain politicians and labour leaders have been arguing among themselves on what should be done for, or to the African Workers. The so-called "Native Problem" is a recognised, indeed the only major political pawn in South Africa and our local politicians have been playing football with the African standard of living for generations. When however leading European Trade Unionists begin generalising on the 'African proletariat' we must examine and expose these utterances for what they are.

Some weeks ago, the all-white mineworkers Union under the unfortunate leadership of Mr. Ellis declared war on their African fellow miners by initiating a Conference between themselves and the Rhodesian Mineworkers for the express purpose of finding ways and means to keep the African miners from advancing economically and politically. This was a plain fascist tactic by fascist organisation and deserves to be treated as such. It fits into the apartheid pattern of the Nationalist party of which Ellis is a member.

What deserves closer study is the attitude of the centralist labour leaders like Mr. T. C. Rutherford and politicians like Sir Roy Welensky. Both these men have recently applied for more opportunities for Africans to enter Trades and for closer economic integration. The reason Mr. Rutherford gave for this general attitude is interesting. Closer economic integration he said recently in Rhodesia would ensure that militant political action on the part of the African workers would be stifled. Fewer jobs — greater political consciousness; more — jobs less politics. Trade Unionism, he maintains, is a safeguard against national liberation.

What sophistry! as if you can separate industrial organisation from political development. The fight for the vote, better housing, education, freedom of movement, all these things are intensified when the Africans have a strong Trade Union movement and well do the Nats realise it even if Mr. Rutherford does not. We doubt whether Mr. Rutherford is sincere in what he says since it was he who dissolved the African Printing and Allied Workers' Union at the behest of the Labour Department, and it was he, who accepted an even lower rate for labourers in the printing industry in the last agreement! In any case the African workers will reject any economic advance on condition of "good" political behaviour. Rutherford and Welensky and their ilk could bear this in mind for future reference.

The African working class will receive nothing. They will get only what they are strong enough to take and that will not depend on the crumbs from the tables of the landed gentry of the European labour movements.



TALKING C.O.P.

The other day I met a man. We got talking about the Congress of the People. He said that he thought the idea was a good one, but that trade-unionists had more important things to worry about. "After all" he said, "you'll never get the things the Freedom Charter will speak of, without a strong trade union movement to fight form them." And so, he went on to argue, trade unionists should stick to organising their fellow workers, and leave it to others to work for C.O.P.

Now I agree that a strong trade union movement, fighting not only for better wages and conditions of work but also for wider demands of life and liberty, is absolutely necessary if the Freedom Charter's aims are to be won. But it seems to me that you don't get strong trade unions by talking about them, but by organising workers, and by getting them to see, through their own experience, that their trade unions are their real strength and shield in their everyday life. And workers will never learn that lesson, if their trade unions stand aloof from the real struggles and campaigns which are being waged in the political field, saying "That's not our affair. We deal only with wages and hours of work."

As I see it, the C.O.P. campaign gives us a tremendous new chance to spread the trade-union message to industrial workers who have never before heard or been convinced of it. Especially does this apply to the non-white workers, who are not going to get "the rate for the job" or be promoted to posts that pay a living wage, until they have won the right to compete for any job that's going and at the same rates of pay as the man with a vote. And that right can only be won in political campaigning. The trade unionists must not stand aloof from C.O.P. They dare not be too busy with "their own business." They must, it seems to me, be the heart and soul of the C.O.P. campaign amongst the industrial workers, and make the demands of the workers for jobs, trade-union rights and security of employment a vital part of the Freedom Charter that the C.O.P. is to adopt.

And then again, there is the other side of it. How can the trade unions hope to win their battles without the sympathy and support of the non-trade union workers, and their families and friends? The 1922 strike lasted as long as it did because the farmers and the townsfolk helped with food and money to keep the strikers going. And, conversely, the 1946 strike of African miners failed, patly because the Chamber and the Government managed to persuade many citizens that the strikers were their enemies, deserving of shooting and battoning; and so they cut the strikers off from any outside assistance. The C.O.P. as I see it, gives us the chance to unite our trade-union movement with the majority of the people, and to assure ourselves of their support for our battles when we come to fight them, just as we assure them of our support.

So I say, more power to the Congress of the People! And I call on all my fellow trade unionists, rank and file workers as well as officials, to help us along by really getting down to the job now of organising delegates from every factory to go to the C. O. P.

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Basebetsi ba Makhooa ba belaela ka hore bophelo ba bona bo tla ts'oa ke Ma-Africa, Ba-'Mala, le Maindia. Na ekab ke ntho eo a ka e phemang joang(motho ea mosoeu) haeba ba sa tsotelle makhotla a basebetsi a mefuta eo? Ke malebana le ntlha ena moo basebetsi ba S.A. ba lokelang ho hlopha kapa ho senya makhotla a bona.

Boipheliso ba thato ba lekhotla la T.L.C. bo bonts'a hantle pheletso ea nalane ea basebetsi ba S.A. Ebile hape e ka nkuoa e le motheho oa nalane(history) e ncha.

Ba hale le baeta- pele ba makhotla a basebetsi ba sa tsoa roesoa sekola sa ho loana ntoa e mahlo-mafubelu, 'me ba loana ka toka ho sireletsa lekhotla la T.L.C. Ena ntoa e ile ea loana ka mabaka a mangata, empa ho feta ochle ka baka la ho boloka khoeletso ea metheo (principles) e ileng ea etsoa ke bathehi methehong ea melao ea bona (constitution of the council): hore mokhatlo oona o kenoe ke mekhatlō e meng ea basebetsi ba S.A. kantle ho khethollo malebana le 'mala sechaba, botona kapa bots'ehali (sex). Ho ea ts'oaneleha hore ebe ba ile ba hopola (recalled) le ho toboketsa (emphasise) ntlha ena le tse ling tsa lekhotla, moo ba neng ba ba loants'a ba ileng ba balehela ka lireng ho eketsa balekane ba McCormick le ba bang ba lumellanang le Schoeman.

Joale ntoa e fetse kapa e letse. Le khotla la T.L.C. le ile. Bona batho ba neng ba le eteletse pele ba kene koloing ea khatello ea apartheid. Ho sallane le bahale ba seng ba kae ba setseng maro- leng ho bona hore kopano e tla akaretse baahi bohle ba S.A. e ncha e ka etsoa. Pokello e se e qalile. Ba ileng ba loanela lekhotla la T.L.C. motseng oa Durban, ba se ba tlatsitse mara a T.C.N.-E.T.U. ho lokisetša phutheho ea sechaba e tla theha ntlo ea makhotla a basebetsi, e tlang ho amohela makhotla a batho ba Bats'o, ba be ba fuoe litokelo tse lekkanang le tsa ba bang.

Ho etsa hore kopano ena e ncha e tle e tsitse hantle, ho tla ba molemo ho beha ka ho tlala tsa ntoa ena; ho hlahloba hape tse ntle tsa lekhotla la T.L.C. le ho supa tse mpe tse qeteletseng li le lihile. 'Me tsena li tla etsoa ka sebete re sa tsotelle mang kapa mang.

Ha re ea lokela ho sheba ho oa ha lekhotla la T.L.C. e le ntho e etsahetseng kapele. Batho ba ts'ehetsang McCormick le Downes ba ne ba ile ba tloha ho ea theha lekhotla la bona le lumellanang le khatello malebane le 'mala. Lekhotla la banna ba lits'epe (engineering) le kopaneng le ile la ikhola ho T.L.C. Se etsahetseng motseng oa Durban e ne se le fela ho qetella se ileng sa etsoa ke Andrews le ba bang nakong e ka bang lilemo tse mashome a mararo.

Ho fela T.L.C. -ha se ntho e etsahetseng ka phoso. Ho ile ha hlahisoa ke phokolo eo lekhotla le neng le ahiloe ka eona le kopano tse ling tse neng li le bopile. Ha fela lekhotla le lecha le ka utloisisa, 'me la elelloa se ileng sa liha lekhotla la T.L.C. le tla tseba ho tsoela pele le ho qhela marumo lira, ho loanela litokelo tsa makhotla 'ohle a S.A.

Collection Number: AD1812

RECORDS RELATING TO THE 'TREASON TRIAL' (REGINA vs F. ADAMS AND OTHERS ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON, ETC.), 1956 1961

TREASON TRIAL, 1956 1961

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand

Location:- Johannesburg

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