

iyala Besita e Afrika

iyala besita wa madzimba
oma cainto ke tzi poma ke
ke ezo zokuti siphise
le isisi dumbu ukatako ke
nika u Tixo "kwayena
a lokuba sitye okukuya
a ipapo, u Mgqusho nama
"Esiselio ke ed nje
nani utyala ke liqinga ko
onke esilinika ntu Tixo
sitye okukuya ngalo
antsha njo ngokuba skuna
pilisa lenyama isisi Dumbu
yenelisi nge zidlo exi zaku
nelana nenthixyo yako.
o nditshoyo soloko indifunda
epopeni lase lusatu inteto
u tyala ndini ekabonakala
abantu base Afrika sesona
nxandi kangele mna. Kubo
mna audiboni ma Afrika
ntya oko ezi kunikidweyo
mlu owsashalayo. Aniboni
ni Ma'Frika yonke lento
wa lolukole lokurweba imali
we le Afrika jikelele bat
indisa abantu aba ntsundu
kolwa ku Tixo. Nxa ungena
yokukulu i Tikitiki uya
shwa ceaweni. Kutiwe aktu
vanga puna akulogoboka,
antscho ke Ma'Frika hinton
gai neomayo kulo lonke
ele uncedo esingati basopu
ubafundisi betu abamhloppe e
ika." Akato ebuhlwempini
zizamela ekufeni siyasi
iela yonke into siya zi zamela
nhloba kazzi abanikaito nyo
ibe ngabo abafuna imali
unikelko kuye ayl kombe
miso ke lento esibhalweni
o ke lento yale qiba vacita
u ukulona izwe lase Afrika
le mitso kulo lonke jikelele
akumbi kwaba siti baba
ndisile kulapo inkohikalo
ma abake basfie batu u Tyalwa
ono nezi qata veki asi zaadi tina
i bona ngoku sesi ngwevu si
ngelwa loluhlanga "ke lumbe
nje ngo ba batinjwa nra
phlabu nge ndyebu yavo. Hi
ato sebe ngalizi nekaya labo
o linga kona sebelibanga
oku batu lelabo abasoze ball
ede ciliizwe le Afrika nge
yebu nokuba setini bellia
tawo lomhlabu ane boni ngazi
o Tielman Roos, Iowa wabulula
komo zetu ngale nhlangano
bumenene boku rweba kwelliz
le Afrika watyeba yambulala
goku imali ye ndyebu yase Af
ka kuba U Tixo ubonile ukuti
zitwalise umtwalo unge wake
onto ke unye ngenela siyasi funa
e zonke inkomo zetu Ma'Frika
ibuye selo ndini afikile ke nam
amankwenkwe use Mpuma
anga esiyakubona nokuba
oljamba punti kwe ntungu
emnyama siyakubona uxolo
mhleli, ngule nteto hi ntliyi
ebuhlungu uye kupe nangos
ngungu. Utsho O Ntaundu.

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VOL V. No. 87

Official Organ of the I.C.U. (Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa).

JOHANNESBURG, May 17.

SEVENTH AFRICAN LABOUR CONFERENCE

Industrial and
Commercial Workers
Union

Important Resolutions

Kadalie Goes Overseas

The Seventh Annual Congress
of the Industrial and Commercial
Workers' Union of Africa
(I.C.U.) responded to the Par
see Rustomjee Hall, Queen
Street, Durban, on Saturday, 15th
April, 1927.

About 200 delegates from all
parts of the country attended
the Congress, and great enthusiasm
reigned throughout the
two days Congress was in session.

Two days prior to the opening
of Congress, the National
Secretary of the I.C.U. was in
negotiations with the Mayor of Durban
to secure the use of the
Rustomjee Hall in order to give them a
suitable room for impartial debate.

The proceedings throughout
were conducted in a most orderly
manner, and if the Chairman of Congress (Comrade J. G. Gumba) had to call out "order, order," now and again, that
was only a clear indication of how eager the delegates were to
voice their opinions. At times six or seven "young bloods"
were on their feet at the same
time; but, according to strict
Parliamentary procedure, the
member who "caught" the eye
of the Chairman first was per
mitted to speak, and in not a single instance are we aware
that the Chairman's ruling was
questioned or disobeyed.

The Ginger Group were again
present in strong force, but to
their credit it must be said that
their debates this year were on
a higher scale than last year.

Little Comrade Thomas Mbeki,
the Provincial Secretary of the
Transvaal, was the hero of the
Congress. Calm in his debates,
of small stature and young in
years, he swayed the house with
his clear stentorian voice. This
comrade is a "coming man" in
the industrial and political af
fairs of the non-Europeans. At
any rate the debates throughout
were carried on in a most orderly—but determined—man
ner. So hard were the hits
dealt out to the exploiters of our
race that the "Natal Mercury"
was compelled to publish two
leading articles, which were nothing
else than a farce of fri
gid nonsense.

The session closed on Thursday,
21st April, at 1 p.m., when
all the delegates left for their
different homes. To their credit
it must be said that we are
not aware of a single complaint
made by the police or anybody
else against the conduct of the
delegates.

What I desire all the delega
tes to record, with a strong
protest, is that the chief citizen
of Durban had the audacity to
pervert the truth. When we
asked him to open our Congress,
he made it out that he
would not be in Durban on Good
Friday. We subsequently asked
him to send his deputy. He



GROUP OF DELEGATES

opened Congress, and called
upon the gathering to sing the
African National Anthem, "Nkosi Sikelel' i Afrika."

Never before did we hear this
anthem sung so harmoniously.
Members of the I.C.U. thronged
the street in the vicinity of the
hall, and the hall itself was
packed to its utmost capacity.

In opening Congress the
National Secretary read a tele
gram from Reitz, one of the
I.C.U. branches, which reads:

"Free State wishes Labour Con
gress success and victory for
African socialism. Must op
pose Sedition Bill. Kadale
must proceed to Geneva."

Comrade Kadale then said:
"This is the first time in the
history of this organization
that we have been boycotted in
the official opening of this Con
gress, and I can assure you it is
the last time when, as an org
ganization, we are going to ask
fellow citizens of the calibre of the
Mayor of Durban, who have no
broad outlook, to open our off
icial Congress."

The session closed on Thurs
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all the delegates left for their
different homes. To their credit
it must be said that we are
not aware of a single complaint
made by the police or anybody
else against the conduct of the
delegates.

Comrade Clements Kadale,
National Secretary, officially

told us that he did not ap
prove of our preamble. Let me
say definitely that we are not
going to alter our preamble to
suit the Mayor of Durban or
anyone else. (Hear, hear.)

We are a trade union first
and last, and in our preamble
our aims and objects are en
dorsed. Whether the Mayor of
Durban likes it or not, we sub
mit that his business is to wel
come all delegates who come to
this town. Here, however, we
find that our rulers and men
like this Mayor follow, continue
playing the fool, and they think
that by doing that they can stop
our onward march. It is not
true that the Mayor does not
agree with our preamble. The

reason for his refusal to open
Congress is because he believes
he can stop the progress of this
organization by so doing.
"If we ask God's blessing,"
continued Comrade Kadale,
"that prayer will be more effective
and sincere than the prayer of the
Mayor of Durban, who have no
broad outlook, to open our off
icial Congress."

I regret, however, that there
are citizens who are members
of the Labour Party who have
not got the guts to come up
and help us in our endeavours
as a trade union in this country.
When the Mayor of Durban re
fused to open our Congress,
some members of the Labour
Party, no doubt through lack
of courage and brains, also re
fused, stating they did not agree
with the I.C.U.

Whether these puppets agreed
with us or not, the fact remains
that we are going to remain in
this country as a true trade
union organization. This is the
last time, however, that we are
going to ask an outsider to open
our Congress. (Applause.)

Our destiny is in our own
hands, and, as a matter of fact,
for the last ten years we have
struggled nobly without the as
sistance of anybody to make our
Union what it is to-day. (Loud
applause.)

WELCOME.

Comrade Allison W. G.
Champion (Provincial Sec
retary, Natal), was then asked to
welcome the delegates from all
parts of South Africa, includ
ing German South-West Pro
tectorate. Comrade Champion
had arisen from a sick-bed of
influenza (without the doctor's
orders), and was therefore not
"himself" both mentally and
physically.

"The Mayor of Durban
speaks of a revolution," said
Comrade Champion. "We have
never suggested a revolution.
It is the Mayor's consummate
stupidity and colossal cheek
that causes him to speak of a

revolution. The Mayor of Dur
ban is a financier, and if he is
afraid of a revolution, then we
are going to resort to what he
is afraid of. We are not going
to please him and bow down to
his beak and call because he has
now proved himself unfit for
the position he holds.

Listen, let me tell you this:
Three-fourths of the Natives of
this town are members of the
I.C.U., and Durban is the
strongest branch of the I.C.U.
in South Africa, with a mem
bership of 28,000. There is no
reason for fear, financially
speaking, because Durban is a
formidable fortress. (Hear,
hear.)

It was very low and mean
for the Mayor to communicate
with the Chief Native Commis
sioner. Strictly speaking, the
Town Clerk is responsible for
this attempt to gag the I.C.U.
May I ask, Who is the "boss,"
the Mayor or the Town Clerk?
Even the Chief Native Commis
sioner has ignored a letter from
them in Durban.

The Natives, owing to the
Mayor's stupidity, will now say
that he has no status, and that
he therefore cannot stop them
to do what they liked in Dur
ban.

Continuing his speech, Com
rade Champion said: "We are
entitled to enjoy the freedom
enjoyed by other people because

we have contributed to the
building of this town. We did
the physical part and the white
man the mental part, so that
the only just way is to make an
equal division of the privileges.

The press attempted to sup
port the Mayor, and it sent a
reporter to interview one of the
Indian gentlemen in charge of
this hall (Parsee Rustomjee Hall)
so as to prevent the Con
gress being held in that hall, se
ting to create a bad spirit
between the Indians and the Na
tives. (Cries of "Shame! Shame!") But they badly
failed. May I ask, if it is the
duty of the Mayor and report
ers to create discontent among
the people?

Mr. B. M. Patel, Secretary of
the Indian Congress, was inter
viewed. What was the object?
Was it not simply to create a
division between the Indians
and the Natives?

CAPITALIST PRESS

The capitalist press also con
deavoured to sow the seeds of
disruption among members of
the black races, whether they
were Natives of South Africa,
India, Japan or America. The
salvation of the non-Europeans
of South Africa lay in united
organization, and I ask you to
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A CONFOUNDED LIE.

"Now," continued Comrade
Champion, "it is supposed that
this Mayor man persuaded Mr.
Ernest Gitaham, B.A., not to open
our Congress to-day. That
is a confounded lie, and whoever
is responsible for this barefaced
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aham not to perform the open
ing ceremony as originally was

the intention for we felt strong
enough to do it ourselves. Now
that this poor man (the Mayor)
has shown what he really is, we
feel that it is our duty to do the
job ourselves, and we are now
doing it. Although the Mayor
has left no stone unturned to
upset our business, we want to
show the world that he is a
mere puppet in the political and
industrial life of this country.

"In the law courts here, and
in the Native Affairs Depart
ment, our men and women were
treated like dogs and animals.
What I have done in the Free
State, over two years ago, I
will also accomplish here. There
was a time when I had no bed
to lie on in Durban, and my pil
low was a brick. I am a hero
against the doctor's orders, and
have been ill for the last five
days, but I will sacrifice my life
with pleasure to be able to wel
come you all here. I am only
present because it is the open
ing hour of Congress; presently
I will have to take myself to

(Continued on page 3)

PASS LAWS MUST GO.
Every I.C.U. Member must pay his or her 5/- National Levy to fight these Dog Licences. Pay your Levy at your Branch Offices. Freedom must be bought at all costs. DO IT NOW.

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Two days prior to the opening of Congress the National I.C.U. was in session discussing the subject mainly.

Decks "for the rank and file" were on their seats in order to give them a clear field for impartial debate.

The proceedings throughout were conducted in a most orderly manner, and if the Chairman of Congress (Comrade J. G. Gumba) had to call out "order, order" now and again, that was only a clear indication of how eager the delegates were to voice their opinions. At times six or seven "young bloods" were on their feet at the same time; but according to strict Parliamentary procedure, the member who "caught" the eye of the Chairman first was permitted to speak, and in not a single instance are we aware that the Chairman's ruling was questioned or disobeyed.

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The session closed on Thursday, 21st April, at 1 p.m., when all the delegates left for their different homes. To their credit it must be said that we are not aware of a single complaint made by the police or anybody else against the conduct of the delegates.

What I desire all the delegates to record, with a strong protest, is that the chief citizen of Durban had the audacity to parrot the truth. When we asked him to open our Congress, he made it out that it would not be in Durban on Good Friday. We subsequently asked him to send his deputy. He



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"If we ask God's blessing," continued Comrade Kadale, "that prayer will be more effective and sincere than the prayer of the Union Parliament, because they are all not sincere."

I regret, however, that there are citizens who are members of the Labour Party who have not got the guts to come up and help us in our endeavours as a trade union in this country. When the Mayor of Durban refused to open our Congress, he made it out that he was not in Durban on Good Friday. We subsequently asked him to send his deputy. He

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We are a trade union first and last, and in our preamble our aims and objects are endorsed. Whether the Mayor of Durban likes it or not, we submit that his business is to welcome all delegates who come to this town. Here, however, we find that our rulers and men like this Mayor follow, continue playing the fool, and they think that by doing that they can stop our onward march. It is not true that the Mayor does not agree with our preamble. The reason for his refusal to open Congress is because he believes he can stop the progress of this organization by so doing.

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"In the law courts here, and in the Native Affairs Department, our men and women were treated like dogs and animals. What I have done in the Free State, over two years ago, I will also accomplish here. There was a time when I had no bed to lie on in Durban, and my pillow was a brick. I am here against the doctor's orders, and have been ill for the last five days, but I will sacrifice my life with pleasure to be able to welcome you all here. I am only present because it is the opening hour of Congress; presently I will have to take myself to

(Continued on page 3)

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

That this Congress emphatically condemns the Native Administration Bill. It is anti-British and an unjust interference with free speech and the liberty of the subject. We are convinced that Clauses 25 and 26 is a deliberate attempt to prevent the legitimate Trade Union Organisation of the Native Workers in South Africa as recommended by the Wage and Economic Commission. (Carried.)

That this Congress of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa condemns in toto the Native Pass Laws at present in operation in the Union of South Africa as being unjust, iniquitous, brutal and a disgrace to any civilised country.

That this Congress of the

I.C.U. instructs the National Council to appoint a deputation to interview the Government and demand the immediate abolition of all the Pass Laws, and if no satisfactory reply be received, to organise a Passive Resistance Movement throughout the Union. Further, that the National Council be empowered to adopt such ways and means as it may deem necessary to raise funds in connection therewith.

That this Congress views with alarm the action of the Government in discharging thousands of Natives and Coloured workers from the Railways, Harbours and other Government works, and replacing them with white labour.

That this Congress respectfully call upon the Government to extend the Wages Act to include domestic and agricultural and all other workers, so that every worker in the Union may earn a wage that will ensure him or her maintaining a decent standard of life. Further, it instructs the National Council to negotiate for a minimum wage of 8s. per day for all adult unskilled workers through the medium of the Wage Board. (Moved and seconded.)

That while the National Council of the I.C.U. welcomes the suggestion for a Non-European Conference arranged to be held at Kimberley in June next, in view of the fact that the Convenors of this Conference have been and recognised as agents of certain political parties, and as the I.C.U. is essentially a Trade Union Organisation, decides to send an unofficial delegation to Kimberley with a specific purpose to watch that those well-known political agents do not use that Conference for their self interest.

MAY DAY.

That this Congress of the I.C.U. reaffirms the resolution of the previous Conference that May Day be celebrated by all Branches of the Organisation, with the same breath, its desire to register its willingness of upholding it as a day for demonstrating the International solidarity of Labour and the symbol of class struggle. Further, that the National Council be instructed to arrange ways and means for May Day demonstrations and resolutions.

That the people of Basutoland are very anxious to be organised and are very easy to organise; it is therefore desirable to ask Congress to delegate an Organiser to tour Basutoland. (Adopted.)

That in the opinion of this Congress we consider that the time has arrived when both white and black workers of South Africa join in one national Trade Union Movement with a view to presenting a united front against one common enemy—namely, the arbitrary and unlimited powers of capitalism, and that this resolution be telegraphed to the South African Trade Union Congress now in session at Capetown. (Passed.)

NOTE.—Owing to pressure on our space the National Secretary's Report had to be left over. It is a very important work, therefore we shall publish it in full next week, with comments—(Ed.)

Seventh African Labour

my bed again. Thank God we have got a bed, and a home, in spite of the Mayor of Durban.

If Champion were to die today would that mean the end of the I.C.U.? (Loud cries of No! No! Not a bit of it!) Kadale here dies would the I.C.U. also die or be discouraged in any way? (Loud cries of No! No! But we shall mourn for him.) Our children will learn the doctrine we are expounding now, and they will strive for it, even more strenuously than we do to-day. (Applause.) In the law court here, in Durban at any rate in particular, the detective who arrests a man also acts as interpreter when that case is brought before the Magistrate. This unjust and silly procedure is brought about by the fact that there are not enough European interpreters, whereas there are hundreds of qualified Native gentlemen who could do the job ten times better than the European interpreters, who speak about "Wena yekka l Missus. Wena ayi vuma sebenza fana ka lo boyi, Jim."

I.C.U. LAWYER EULOGISED

On behalf of this Union, let me say that I have never met European like our legal adviser Mr. Cowley, of the firm of Cowley and Cowley. I look upon him as the greatest gentleman in Durban—and Natal for that matter. When things were looking black and dark clouds loomed on the horizon, Mr. Cowley came to our rescue and showed that he was a sincere friend of the black man. I think members and delegates will agree that a man who gives up his livelihood for the protection of an inarticulate people is indeed a brave and true man.

Here in Durban, Natives are in many instances compelled to forego payment of their wages for many months because the have no machinery—barring certain type of greedy lawyers—to get the money back. The more we are oppressed, the softer become the hearts of our people in sympathy with the movement. I have heard threatening talks of deportation. I am not afraid of that kind of silly talk. I will remain in Durban and agitate for the emancipation of our oppressed race. After this Congress will tour Natal and Zululand and establish branches in all the important industrial centres. (Applause.) The establishment of I.C.U. branches will not only be my theme—I will consult the best brains of the Zulus and use them in the cause which will be their mutual upliftment.

I was quite surprised when heard that a ban had been placed on the free movement of Comrade Kadale last year. I there and then made up my mind that the legality of the ban must be tested. The news that Kadale had been arrested in this very town, only a few hundred yards away from where I am now standing, caused to the Zulus like a stroke of thunder or a flash of lightning. Natives in all parts of the country asked themselves what had become of the British laws of freedom or free speech? Has Britons become so arrogant as to jump over their own principles, of which they had boasted so much when they said "Britons never will be slaves"? Is Kadale not a British subject? Did he not fight in the Great War, and assist both British and South African Governments? (Cries of Shame! Where's the Mayor?) I appealed to the north, south, east and west of Africa; we could see these people hollow, because of their injustice.

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EDITORIAL BOARD: Johannesburg.

Editor: CLEMENTS KADALIE, Sub-Editor: SAM DUNN,

National Secretary. Complaints & Research Secretary. Actg. Gen. Sec.

After the Conference

The Seventh Annual Conference of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union (I.C.U.) is now a matter of history—history that will remain green in the memories of all patriotic non-Europeans of South Africa. If there was one thing that the Conference revealed it was the solidarity of the Native and Coloured working classes of to-day. This unity of spirit is undoubtedly due to the revolting legislation contemplated by the Union Government.

We learn from the daily press reports that the Prime Minister (who is also Minister for Native Affairs) was quite willing that the Native Administration Bill (otherwise known as the Sedition Bill) should go to a Select Committee, but he would not allow any evidence to be taken, as there was no need for it. We have no doubt that the whole of the civilised world will be surprised at this statement, as it reveals the sad lack of justice that the Prime Minister possessed. Here was an instance where a most important—and unjust—law was being passed against the Native peoples of South Africa, yet the Minister who is supposed to represent these people refuses to allow them to give evidence. The world at large will know what to think of such unjust tactics.

In a recent interview with a representative of the "Star," Mrs. C. F. Glass, Secretary of the Witwatersrand Tailors' Association, said that during the debate in Parliament on the Sedition Bill, one thing that surprised him was the failure of the Labour members to defend their fellows in the trade union movement who have been attacked by General Hertzog and his colleagues. The Labour Party has not shone in this matter, and if they allowed trade unionists, in the performance of their duties, to be attacked by the Government, they would hear more about it at the next general election. The attitude of the Labour Party on this matter can only be described as one of cowardly silence. It was, however, not too late to mend matters, and he trusted they would realise that the attacks made by the Prime Minister on trade union leaders represented an attack on the whole working class movement. In conclusion, Mr. Glass said that he had nothing to withdraw about the speech he recently made at a mass meeting of the I.C.U., and further, that he would continue to carry on propaganda among any section of the working class.

Although we do not necessarily identify ourselves with all statements made by white or black politicians or trade unionists, we think we can support Mr. Glass in his contention that the Labour Party has shown scant support in fighting against the Sedition Bill. Congratulations, however, have to be extended to Mr. Barlow for the bold stand he made against the onslaught of General Hertzog's generals.

Mr. Marwick (S.A.P., Illovo), a political clown of the first water, attempted to convey to Parliament that this journal had published an article in which a "most insulting reference had been made to the Governor-General." We deny this, and publish the article below in small type, in order to show how readily people like Mr. Marwick are to misrepresent matters.

Here are our comments with regards to Lord Athlone and King Sobhuza, and it was not written by Mr. Kadale at all:

Although it is an unpleasant task, we feel it our duty not to ignore the recent conference of Lord Athlone and the Swazis. To our humble mind it seems that the Governor-General was rather too stern with Sobhuza. It is the ardent duty of rulers to discourage and suppress unrest and disorderly, but we have not reached that stage yet where a ruling chief could be threatened with denunciation just because he persists in seeking redress from—what seems to him—an invader. Whether Sobhuza's complaints were frivolous or well-founded, skillful diplomatic negotiations should be employed by an authority so highly placed as the Governor-General.

We are not aware of serious internal upheavals in Sobhuza's country similar to recent scenes at Serowe or Bamabata's "proto" in Natal many years ago, or the memorable "armed protest" of 1914. What then should prompt the Governor-General to be so stern as to humiliate him to the dust under the very eyes of the highest and lowest of his subjects? Will a wise statesman except such measures to make his subjects? We hold no brief for Sobhuza, neither are we very conversant with the internal affairs of his country, other than the fact that eager eyes are cast upon the home of his neighbour, Swaziland incorporated in the Union of South Africa. But that could possibly not have been in His Excellency's mind when he publicly reprimanded Sobhuza. All we can say is that the incident seems to be due to an unfortunate and sorrowful lack of diplomacy.

The last paragraph of the article complained of by Mr. Marwick was culled from "Lansbury's Weekly," and if it did not please Marwick then it does not concern us in the least. But this man Marwick has always been a political coward. When Dr. Abdurhaman, according to press reports, said that the Europeans of this country were made up of scum from the slums of Europe and vomited on to the shores of Africa, Marwick was then very quiet. We know why he was so quiet.

BOLOKA KA TEHOKOMELO.
Thusbo e ebonako ea batiera mole chollong me yama batla Chamberlain's Colic le Diarrhoea Remedy, e sekra ea tholtega mo go oena e rekiqas gongoe le gongoe.

LUTIONS

the deputation appointed to review the Government's attitude to the Pass Laws, instructed to request the Government to appoint Comrades to enquire into the position of the Native Workers in Africa as recommended by the Wage and Economic Commission. (Carried.)

this Congress of the Industrial and Commercial Workers of Africa condemns the Native Pass Laws as still in operation in the State of South Africa as being iniquitous, brutal and a disgrace to any civilised country.

this Congress of the Industrial and Commercial Workers of Africa demands the immediate abolition of all the Pass Laws, no satisfactory reply being given, to organise a Passive Resistance Movement through the Union. Further, that the National Council be empowered to adopt such ways and means as it may deem necessary to use funds in connection with.

this Congress views with alarm the action of the Government in discharging thousands of Natives and Coloured workers from the Railways, Harbours and other Government works, placing them with white

is economically unsound an act of injustice to the Red and Black workers of Africa which is causing unrest throughout the country. Therefore this Congress calls upon the Government to drop this iniquitous policy to employ their labour on sound principles of economic and physical and mental welfare for the work, irrespective of race or colour. (Carried unanimously.)

at this Congress of the African workers held in Durban adheres to the solutions passed at the national demonstrations held on 10th January, 1927, under the auspices of the Organisation, regarding the Government's Native and Coloured Bills, and in view of the Union Government's passing the four Bills, Congress decides to call the African workers throughout South Africa to observe a day to be selected by the National Council as a protest against such inhuman and undemocratic action of a civilised government. (Passed.)

at this Congress condemns the partial attitude of the Minister of the Crown, namely, the Minister of Labour, in ignoring the claims of this Organisation, which represents the real working-class of this country, to a representative at the forthcoming International Labour Conference in Geneva, and resolves also to urge the decision of the Minister of Labour and to instruct its National Secretary, Mr. Clement Kadolie, to proceed to Geneva to submit the claims of the non-European workers who are victims of merciless exploitation by both Capitalism and the labour policy of the present Government, and with this object in view this Congress instructs its National Secretary to apply for an extensive propaganda throughout Europe, if necessary, including the United States of America. Further, this Congress instructs the National Council to make all necessary arrangements to ensure the departure of its delegates on time. (Passed.)

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THE—Owning to pressure on our space the National Secretary's Report had to be cut off. It is a very important work; therefore we shall re publish it in full next issue, with comments.—[Ed.]

Seventh African Labour Conference (continued)

my bed again. Thank God, I have got a bed and a home, in spite of the Mayor of Durban. If Champion were to die today that would mean the end of the I.C.U. (Loud cries of: No! No! Not a bit of it). If Kadolie here dies would the I.C.U. also die or be discouraged in any way? (Loud cries of: No! No! But we shall mourn for him.) Our children will learn the doctrine we are expounding now, and they will strive for it, even more strenuously than we do to-day. (Applause.)

In the law courts here, in Durban, at any rate, in particular, the detective who arrests a man also acts as interpreter when that case is brought before the Magistrate. This unjust and silly procedure is brought about by the fact that there are not enough European interpreters, whereas there are hundreds of qualified Native gentlemen who could do the job ten times better than the European interpreters, who speak about "Wena yekaloboyi." (Cries of: Shame! Shame!)

I.C.U. LAWYER EULOGISED.

On behalf of this Union, let me say that I have never met a European like our legal adviser, Mr. Cowley, of the firm of Cowley and Cowley. I look upon him as the greatest gentleman in Durban—and Natal for that matter.

When things were looking black and dark clouds loomed the horizon, Mr. Cowley came to our rescue and showed that he was a sincere friend of the black man. I think members and delegates will agree that a man who gives up his livelihood for the protection of an inarticulate people is indeed a brave and true man.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE AT GENEVA.

The NATIONAL SECRETARY said that, since the I.C.U.

was formed in 1917 and since the Bloemfontein Conference of 1920, the Geneva Conference was always regarded as a most important question to us. At Bloemfontein, and again at Port Elizabeth in 1921, they

were formed up, and both attempted to address the Congress on irrelevant matters, but the Chairman severely rebuked them.

Comrade ALEX. P. MADUNA (Provincial Secretary, Eastern Province, Port Elizabeth) suggested that the debate be left over till after lunch, so as to amend if necessary and to show the white people that we mean business and that we are not going hury-scurry over our work. The South African white man does not know the Native from a crow, and it is therefore a bit of colossal impertinence for any white man at the present time to claim that he is qualified to represent the Native workers of this country.

The motion for adjournment was supported by the National Secretary, and the house adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

At this juncture Comrade KEABLE MOTE (Free State) attempted to challenge the bona fides of Comrade Pietersen, but he was sharply pulled up by the Chairman.

Comrade J. MZAZI (East London), in seconding the motion of the National Secretary, said delegates should be careful what they say. Here we have passed a resolution in favour of the "Hands-off-China" movement, and Comrade Kadolie has been elected to go and place our case before the white workers of Europe. Yesterday this very Congress had dispatched fraternal messages to the white workers in conference at Capetown, and to-day you attempt to shut out Comrade Pietersen. What kind of topsy-turvy methods are these advanced by Comrade Mote now?" asked Comrade Mzazi.

In reply to this, Comrade Mote asked Mr. Pietersen point blank whether or not he was a Communist—to which Mr. Pietersen replied "No." Continuing, Comrade Mote said that at the 1926 Conference in Johannesburg white Communists were allowed on the stage and addressed meetings; they fraternised with the National Secretary. Mote said that he did not despise the good efforts of Mr. Pietersen, but the Chinese were all Communists, yet this Congress had decided to help them.

Comrade PIETERSEN, on a point of order, demanded to say something. He thought it unfair for the Chairman to allow Mote to attack him in this manner. His union, the Seamen's Union, had more Natives in it than white men, and for the last twenty-four years he had been all over the world on behalf of oppressed workers.

At this juncture the National Secretary explained the whole position, and trounced Mote in such a manner that he looked like a naughty boy.

Comrade SAM W. DUNN (Acting General Secretary, Johannesburg) suggested that the application of Comrade Pietersen be referred to the National Council.

Several "breezes" occurred at this juncture, until the matter was put to the vote as to whether Comrade Pietersen shall be a fraternal delegate or not. The result was that 35 voted in favour of his acceptance and 36 against. Comrade Pietersen demanded a re-count, but he received no support.

The debate then closed.

GOVERNMENT'S NATIVE AND COLOURED BILLS.

The above, which was item 7 on the agenda, was then taken, and the National Secretary read a resolution, which is published elsewhere.

Comrade CLEMENTS KADOLIE (National Secretary, Johannesburg), speaking to his motion, said that whenever he discussed the Native question his blood boiled. It was at such times that he was accused of racialism. But when one considered that the white people came to this country uninvited, and yet they now had the audacity to dictate, one will find that his attitude was a natural justification. There is no compromise on this question, because the white man has proved himself to be a first-class humbug. He came with a Bible which he does not respect, and he now expects us to respect that same Bible while he gambles away our rights and freedom to say nothing of our

rights. Comrade CLEMENTS KADOLIE (National Secretary, Johannesburg) was absent owing to illness. The time had come when his Congress should be attended by fraternal delegates. There

THE WORKERS' HERALD.

CONGRESS (continued)

He says the black man must develop on his own lines, and this is believed by many of our people, who pray too much and work too little. It is further suggested that the present iniquitous laws are made to save white civilisation. "I challenge that," said Mr. Kadalie. When our present rulers copied their civilisation from the Romans, the latter did not tell them to develop along their own lines. Had the Scotch people been told to develop along their own lines, they might still have been the cannibals they were in the 4th century. A.D. Gibbon tells of the cannibalism practised by the hordes of Attila. Cannibalism existed in the British Isles as late as the 4th century. St. Jerome says: "When I was a boy in Gaul I beheld the Scots, a people living in Britain, eating human flesh, and although there were plenty of cattle and sheep at their disposal, they prefer a ham of the herdsman or a slice of female breast." So you see this parrot cry of developing on our own lines is sheer humbug. If I had my own way I would advocate a day's strike in protest of these inhuman measures. I have great pleasure in moving this resolution.

Comrade R. G. DE NORMAN (Acting Provincial Secretary, Western Province, Capetown) in seconding the motion, said there was no necessity to make further lengthy remarks, as the matter had been already extensively discussed throughout the country. He hoped, however, that when the time arrived for action the rank and file would come to the scratch, because these Bills mean life or death, and he further hoped that when the delegates left Durban they would keep this resolution fresh in the minds of the rank and file.

Comrade C. DOYLE MODIAGOTLA (Bloemfontein) said he was sorry there was not sufficient time to discuss these bills, as he felt sure that many of the delegates do not appreciate how hard these Bills will hit the Native people. The Free State was the only Province where ground has been lost as a result of the operation of these Bills should they become law. There was only one district where the Natives could buy land, and there were only eighteen farms in the district. At present in Vredefort and Winburg, Natives can go over the Orange River and buy land, and some of the Thaba 'Nchu Natives have already bought farms in the Transvaal, but when these Bills came into operation all this will be prohibited. The Government has offered the Natives eight European farms carrying 9,000 morgen. As against this the Government has taken away 17,000 morgen of land from the Natives, and they think we cannot see through this maze of humbug. Under these circumstances we actually lose 8,000 morgen, and yet the Native Affairs Commission was ignorant of this position. The Thaba 'Nchu area was so congested that there was scarcely room for stock to graze.

Comrade THOS. MBEKI (Transvaal Provincial Secretary) at this juncture moved a counter resolution, which will be found elsewhere. Speaking to his motion, he said the people were tired of these bad laws and cannot endure this injustice any longer. Those who can read the political horoscope will know that the failure of the African National Congress is due to too much prayer and no direct action. "For God's sake don't turn chameleon," said Mbeki heatedly. "Are you going back to the masses and ask them to pray, or will you go back and tell them to depend on their numerical powers? He was proud of his position because he spoke and laboured in the cause of the oppressed, and he felt certain that the masses will not accept a resolution of prayers. In the self-same manner that India succeeded so shall we also

succeed." Their counter resolution was in order and was not unconstitutional.

Comrade CLEMENTS KADALIE, National Secretary, at this juncture moved that the proceedings be adjourned until Monday morning, and that mass meetings be held at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Sunday at Cartwright's Flats.

This was seconded by Comrade ELIAS (Bloemfontein) and carried.

MASS MEETINGS, GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER SUNDAY.

Mass meetings of hundreds of thousands of Zulu members of the I.C.U. were held on the above dates. So crowded were these meetings, and so hot was the weather, that reporting was out of the question, so our representative had to content himself to sit sandwiched between two burly comrades near to the platform.

On Good Friday the President, Comrade J. G. Gums, delivered a most impressive address. He was followed briefly by the National Secretary and the Natal Provincial Secretary, Comrade Allison W. G. Champion. At one stage of the proceedings Comrade Champion asked all who were members of the I.C.U. to display their tickets. The scene baffled description. Nearly every one of the 20,000 present was a member. When the crowd displayed their red tickets it just looked as if the whole congregation were covered with a red cloth.

On Easter Sunday, the 17th April, at 3 p.m., the National Secretary delivered a most inspiring address, during the course of which he counselled every member present to become a propagandist.

At the close of each meeting three rousing cheers were given to the success of the I.C.U. in South Africa.

Another amusing incident took place when our representative one morning came up Umgeni Road. He met a rickshaw puller with a European lady and gentleman on board. Immediately our representative came opposite the rickshaw, the puller promptly put his shafts down, ignored the white lady and gentleman, stood to attention, and saluted, saying at the same time, "Mnumzana," which means, "My Lord," or "Hail Sir." The occupants of the rickshaw became annoyed and swore at the puller, saying, "You vile Nigger, what do you mean by this?" To this Zulu ka Malandela replied: "If you do not want me to salute my lord, you can get off my rickshaw; I can do without your money."

MONDAY, APRIL 18th,
10.30 a.m.

In opening the proceedings this day, the President implored the delegates to let their deliberations be wise and calm, as only in that manner can they bring their case with dignity before the public.

The National Secretary read a letter from the Trade Union Congress complaining about the refusal of Congress to allow Mr. Pietersen as a fraternal delegate. It was resolved that this matter be referred to the National Council.

A telegram was also read from the Wage Board notifying their willingness to postpone the sitting of the Board from the 21st to the 22nd in order to meet the convenience of the I.C.U.

After another telegram was read and adopted, Comrade THEO. B. LUJIZA (Provincial Secretary, Border, East London) drew the attention of the house to section 21, paragraph 3 of the I.C.U. Constitution, in which it is laid down that the delegation to Conference shall be in proportion to the membership, but shall in no case exceed four, including the Branch secretary and chairman. He insisted on his resolution and would only admit defeat by vote.

Comrade ALEX. P. MADUNA (Port Elizabeth) said all the wars between the Natives and the Europeans in this country were due to land questions. "My father fought for this land, and I am prepared to do the same."

In reply to this, the National Secretary said that "these two Ginger Groupers were merely

tary), continuing the debate on the Government Native Bills, said that there can be no doubt that the general strike weapon makes delegates tremble, but there was no alternative if they wanted their freedom. At this juncture there is no alternative but to take drastic action. If we want to achieve freedom in South Africa we must go through flames of fire. The masses in the field are looking towards this Congress for something tangible. Those of you who have read the Government's four Bills can see that they are out to reduce the Native workers to a position of absolute serfdom. A clear examination of the situation conclusively shows that if the Bills are passed they will spell the utter elimination of the Native workers of the Union. The bureaucratic combination of Hertzog, Creswell and Co. are determined to pass the Bills, and it is high time you should show your teeth. They speak of Native Councils that will consider Native affairs and grievances, but I tell you that all your grievances will be relegated to that cackling shop of witch-doctors and barbarians—the Pretoria Annual Native Conference—many of whom are "Good boys," and paid agents of the Government. (Loud applause.)

Comrade ALEX. P. MADUNA (Bloemfontein) said that the National Secretary's motion was well founded, as he wished to understand that they were now discussing the pass laws obtained throughout Natal, O.F.S., Transvaal and parts of the Cape. He agreed with Comrade Modiagotla that these passes were merely a badge of slavery and humiliation.

Comrade R. G. DE NORMAN (Capetown): I have not spoken

on this subject except seconding. I do not intend to speak now until later, as I wish the rank and file to have a fair chance of debate. I agree with the amendment of the National Secretary.

PRESIDENT: You must speak now for ten minutes.

Comrade DE NORMAN (Cape Town): Mr. President, as seconder of the motion I can speak when it suits me.

After further passages between the President and Comrade de Norman, the debate was continued by

Comrade SIMON ELIAS (Bloemfontein), who said that General Hertzog and his 135 friends must be shown that the Africans have now awakened. On the farms the Natives are shamefully ill-treated and exploited. If it took General Hertzog 14 years to reach the top of the ladder and obtain a higher status, why cannot the African, who is fighting for a just cause, take half that time. You Africans, you who have the audacity to go and die for a white king and his country. Six hundred and twenty-five of your sons lie at the bottom of the English Channel with the "Mendi." Why cannot you give similar sacrifices for your own country. The blanket Native is ready to follow you. You fools, you go and—

PRESIDENT: Order, order; withdraw that language.

Comrade ELIAS: I am sorry, Mr. President. It was said in the heat of the moment. At any rate, Mr. President and delegates, I am strongly in favour of passive resistance. This is not a threat. I am ready for practical work. We have had enough of ignored resolutions now.

Comrade H. KWAYINI BINDA (Kroonstad) said it was no use prolonging the debate, and he would appeal to the Ginger Group to compromise with regards to the two resolutions before Congress, and he now suggested that in the event of the Bills being passed they should observe a day of protest against this inhuman and undemocratic action of a civilised Government.

"No, no, no, that is too mild, chief," shouted several delegates.

"All right," continued Comrade Kadalie, "if you want to lead a bloody revolution I am going to follow you, but, mark you, if I do follow you I am going the whole hog. I am not a religious fanatic, as I ceased to pray in 1910 and will not pray again until we are a free people by fair means or by foul means. The missionaries who brought the Bible here did it as an instrument of capitalistic hypocrisy. Whether you decide on passive resistance, a strike, or a day of prayer, when the time arrives for God's sake let every member of the organisation be ready for action.

Comrade MBEKI (Transvaal) said he could not understand why the National Secretary pressed for the deletion of the first paragraph of the resolution, as he had already said that this was the time for action. He insisted on his resolution and would only admit defeat by vote.

Comrade ALEX. P. MADUNA (Port Elizabeth) said all the wars between the Natives and the Europeans in this country were due to land questions. "My father fought for this land, and I am prepared to do the same."

Comrade A. J. PHOOFOLO (Branch Secretary, Johannesburg) said he suspected the discussion of the Ginger Group, as he had heard the names of Lenin and Trotsky being used. He thought that some members of the Ginger Group must be imbued with a communistic spirit. He was inclined to think that Mbeki's resolution was absolutely false. There were many ways of killing a cat, and I doubt whether Mbeki's resolution will liberate the South African workers. I know that the I.C.U. gospel was implanted in our members' hearts, and that they were looking forward to this great movement to save them. For that very reason, and for the great confidence reposed in the I.C.U. by the rank and file, I doubt the wisdom and sanity of this unbalanced resolution. I agree with the opinion of the Bloemfontein branch secretary that the people who move a resolution of a general strike have not got the ability of seeing things on the horizon. In other words they cannot see further than their noses. I move for the rejection of this resolution in favour of the National Secretary's motion.

Comrade JONAS (Port Elizabeth) maintained that an oppressed person was blind, and was prepared to do or die. He would agree with a general strike, but hungry people would not be able to carry out a strike. For that reason he would support the National Secretary's motion.

Comrade ANDREW FREDERICKS (Kimberley) said the term "strike" should be coupled with the term "finance." He thought that a strike should be the last resort, so he would also strongly support the National Secretary's motion.

Comrade W. E. KA JONGA (Branch Secretary, Germiston, Johannesburg) moved for the closure of the debate. This motion was carried.

When the two resolutions were put to the house the result was as follows: Mbeki's strike motion, 17; Mr. Kadalie's non-strike, 50.

PASS LAWS.

Comrade CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary): Delegates have been talking glibly about a revolution during the course of the last debate. If there was a grievance that warranted a revolution, it was the pass laws. These obsolete pass laws were anti-British, un-Christian and opposed to civilised government. The progress of the black man in South Africa depended on the overthrow of this bad law.

Now, let us be serious.

I say to you that the European universities

of the four Provinces are supported to a considerable extent by monies derived from the pass laws. This is damnable robbery. I go further and say it is mean and wicked to rob a loyal lowly-paid and loyal people in this manner.

After this Congress we must kick up the dust against these abominable laws. I suggest that a strong deputation be elected to go to the Government and tell them that we do not want, and will not tolerate these laws any longer.

I can tell you, however, that it is a foregone conclusion that the Government will not agree to relieve us of this bad law, so the next best thing to do before we take drastic steps, is to test the matter in the law courts.

I know some of you would not agree to this. I must tell you, however, that through the foolishness and

lethargy of the black man, many laws exist which should not exist. I say that the pass laws interfere with a man's liberty, and if any man interferes with Kadalie's liberty he will meet opposition, because I am not a slave. But, for goodness sake, let us convince the white man and everybody else that we are not out for disruption and disturbance, but that we are out for freedom and will exhaust all constitutional means to attain that end. Let us test whether there is such a thing as civilised justice, and let us test whether there is any necessity for such pernicious laws for civilised men and women. Let South Africa write a new history and show the civilised world that we are prepared to take this matter even to the House of Lords. If we fail to draw sympathy and redress from all these channels, then, and then only, should other means be resorted to. We shall then tell Tielman Roos that we have done everything to make him realise the injustice of his laws, and if he does not want to listen to our cry of suffering, then he can put all his bad laws in his pocket, because we are not going to look at them. Why, even Jesus would not have observed these laws, and He would not blame us for breaking them. Let the whole of us shed our tears upon him and tell him that we are not going to have this any longer.

At this stage a telegram was read from Bulawayo, which reads: "We Rhodesians are looking forward to members of the I.C.U. to penetrate to Bulawayo." This telegram was adopted.

Comrade C. DOYLE MODIAGOTLA (Bloemfontein), in seconding the National Secretary's motion, said the Government adopted a policy of pin-pricks and inconsistency. Although he supported the National Secretary, he would

say that the motion was a little narrow and did not cover the whole ground. Things like the poll tax, and the like, have not been mentioned. It was clearly intended that the pass was not for the purpose of identification. Any person who wanted to identify him could look at the I.C.U. badge or ticket. We also paid poll tax or income tax, and the receipts of these were sufficient means of identification. It is quite clear, therefore, that this was an antiquated law of the Boers to oppress our forefathers.

Continuing, the speaker said that the Natives were descended from a brave race; it was therefore a puzzle to him why the Native of to-day was such a sorrowful coward. Three hundred years ago there was no Native question, the white and black races lived side by side—hence our coloured population. Now the great grandson of these white people endeavours to divorce this marriage by segregation and other Jim-Crow schemes. The boundary between white and black was the sea. If the ocean failed to segregate the white man, how can General Hertzog now hope to succeed where there was no barrier?

It was by means of the pass law that a ban was placed on the National Secretary. The white people, however, should know that the destiny of man was not stationary, it was progressive. The white man was very inconsistent in his dealings with the Natives and Coloured people. So, instead of wasting money, the Natives should simply chuck away these dirty papers and walk about South Africa in the same manner as the white foreigner does. We have lazy delegates present in this hall who put that spirit into practice at Bloemfontein not many years ago. Let the white man keep his papers for himself, his wife and his children if he likes. The money they intended to give to the lawyers and law courts could be given to their wives and children while they went to gaol.

The house then adjourned until 2.30 p.m.

CONGRESS (continued)

At 2.30 p.m. Comrade A. P. MADUNA (Port Elizabeth) suggested that the word "withdraw" should be substituted for "repeal" in the National Secretary's motion, as he wished them to understand that they were now discussing the pass laws obtained throughout Natal, O.F.S., Transvaal and parts of the Cape. He agreed with Comrade Modiagotla that these passes were merely a badge of slavery and humiliation. For instance, a well-known man like Mr. Clements Kadalie is also required to carry a pass. If these passes were really meant for identification purposes what reason was there for well-known men like Kadalie and others to carry this pass? When he was in the Free State he was as well known as the Mayor of Durban, yet he was required to carry a pass. (Voices: Pure humbug.) He maintained that the Native was morally and intellectually superior to the white man. These white men got a substantial part of their civilisation from the black man in Africa (Egypt). Where it took the white man 2,000 years to become civilised, it took the Native 50 years to be in a position to "challenge." Even yet there were some back-velders in this country who have never seen a bicycle or a town larger than Volksrust!

In no other country in the world can a handful of foreigners rule six million people with such tyranny and yet remain in power. Surely the Natives deserve the admiration, sympathy and protection of the civilised nations of the world!

Comrade ANDREW FREDERICKS (Kimberley) said he did not think the latter part of the resolution was essential, because these pass laws were instituted in 1869 against vagrancy. There were no vagrants in that house that afternoon, yet they were all expected to carry passes. He admitted that there were Natives who were spuggas and robbers, but there were also white rogues and robbers, and if the knife cuts the black robber it should also cut the white robber. As a matter of fact white men steal millions of pounds every year, and cases were on record where white men have stolen large sums and were only given a suspended sentence or were released after serving in gaol for a few months. The pass contract is supposed to be an agreement between the Native employee and his master, but that was sheer bunkum because the white employer never did respect that contract. Only last October the Government (thanks to representations of the I.C.U. in Johannesburg) had to publish a proclamation informing employers that they had to respect these contracts. Of course, in unproclaimed areas the evil goes on unchecked because the proclamation only covers proclaimed areas. (Voices: Shame!)

Out of every two shillings of the pass fees, one shilling goes to hospitals. In these hospitals Natives do not get their money's worth, as was witnessed lately when Native patients were placed on the cement floor owing to there being not sufficient beds for them.

The NATIONAL SECRETARY withdrew his motion in favour of a counter motion from Comrade DE NORMAN (Capetown). The counter motion will be found among the resolutions in another column.

MATTER OF URGENCY.

At this juncture the National Secretary moved for the suspension of the standing orders on a matter of urgency.

"In to-day's 'Natal Advertiser,' said Mr. Kadalie, "there appears a long letter by that political renegade, Bennett Ncwanza. He warned the press to be careful what they did. Here was an irresponsible Native like Ncwanza given a whole column in the capitalist press.

CONGRESS (continued)

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Out of every two shillings of the pass fees, one shilling goes to hospitals. In these hospitals Natives do not get their money's worth, as was witnessed at the Johannesburg Hospital lately when Native patients were placed on the cement floor owing to there being not sufficient beds for them. The NATIONAL SECRETARY withdrew his motion in favour of a counter motion from Comrade DE NORMAN (Capetown). The counter motion will be found among the resolutions in another column.

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At this juncture the National Secretary moved for the suspension of the standing orders on a matter of urgency.

"In to-day's 'Natal Advertiser,' said Mr. Kadalie, 'there appears a long letter by that political renegade, Bennett Newana. He warned the press to be careful what they did. Here was an irresponsible Native like Newana given a whole column in the capitalist press.

Owing to the latitude given to Newana in the capitalist press the white people would think that he was some responsible person, whereas in reality he was an irresponsible puppet and dupe of the capitalists. Newana came to Natal and denounced the I.C.U. as a communist organisation; yet only a few days after making this gross misstatement, the very same Newana wrote to him asking, in a disguised manner, FOR A JOB! We do not blame Newana himself so much, because we know his weakness and low political career. Through his jumbled political character he landed himself in the disfavour of the people and he found South-West Africa and the Transkei too small for him. There is no doubt that Natal will be too small for him shortly, and then he will have to go to Timbuctoo or the Canibal Islands, because the Natives of South Africa have neither time nor room for him.

At one time he was associated with I. B. Nyombolo (another political hypocrite) and the two constituted a sort of flag commission. It is not known who defrayed their expenses, but the fact remains that they had a jolly joy ride, because their flag mission ended where it began. After this Newana joined forces with Gumedo (a Native communist), but Gumedo left him in queer street and sailed to the communist conference in Berlin together with your ex-General Secretary, James La Guma.

Comrade C. DOYLE MODIKGOTLA (Bloemfontein)

said he knew more about Newana and Nyombolo than anyone present there, as he had been with them in France. The speaker then referred to a certain political "job" Newana had to do for a certain "Colonel." As Newana will no doubt recall the circumstance, we shall "cover it up with grass" and leave it "mfungumfungu" as it is.

Then Newana was associated with a Burial Society in Cape-town, and Comrade Dixon Magachoo (Branch Secretary, Bloemfontein) will remember how that society tumbled down like a house of cards.

The delegates were obviously disgusted with Newana, and one or two pointed remarks were made. The matter then closed, and business was again proceeded with.

RETRENCHMENT OF NATIVES ON RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS.

Comrade CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary), in outlining the Government's old age scheme, under which all railway employees over the age of sixty years are dismissed, said that the Railway Department received large sums of money from Natives on the New Brighton, Maitland, Johannesburg and other suburban trains, yet the Government dismissed thousands of Native labourers from these parts.

Comrade CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary) said that the position had already been fully explained to this Congress, and circular letters had also been sent to all the branches. The I.C.U. has been affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions (I.F.T.U.) with Headquarters at Amsterdam, and the conditions were that if in the future European organisations wanted affiliation with the I.F.T.U. they have to come to the I.C.U. first. The letter informing us of the confirmation of our affiliation was read to this Congress on the opening day, and the only question which now remained was the matter of affiliation fees.

We, as low-paid workers, had made application for reduction of fees, but the reply was that their rules did not admit of such. On application, however, the fees could be reduced for one year.

Subsequently ten copies of their constitution were sent and the figure of the fees, which amounted to 12 gildas (or approximately £1 for every thousand

was appointed by the Government, and the Natives were asked to give evidence, during which they asked: "That no Native employee be discharged without full investigation into his case." Thus it would be seen that the present policy of the Government was in conflict with that spirit. A further resolution passed at that enquiry was "That provision be made for contribution to the pension fund." Now, however, the Government discharged Natives without making any provision for them at all.

GROUP PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN.

At this hour the Congress adjourned for the usual annual photograph of the delegates, which was splendidly taken by the proprietor of the Crown Studio. These beautiful photographs could be had for 6/6 each for spot cash only. No credit of any kind whatever. All applications for these photographs to be made to the various Provincial and Branch Secretaries, and such applications must be accompanied by a postal order for each copy ordered.

At Johannesburg copies could be obtained by application to the Head Office, 16 Market Street.

Comrade ALFRED MNIAKA (East London), continuing the debate, said that all Government servants were provided for in some way or other when they leave the service on account of old age, and he asked the Government to be approached by Congress to consider the promise of 1921. When discharging these labourers, continued the speaker, it seemed that the Government made no inquiry about their service from high officials of the Administration. He, the speaker, was thirty-nine years of age, but if his "boss" hated him he could be dismissed as a sixty-year-old man.

Comrade THEO. B. LUJIZA (Provincial Secretary, Border and Transkei) said Congress should clearly understand that there was nothing like "old age limit." It was only a subtle move to dismiss the Natives wholesale in order to make room for whites. He was Provincial Secretary of the I.C.U. in the most affected Province, and had made representations to the authorities on many occasions. As a result of these representations he had succeeded to get two men reinstated. (Applause.) He discovered that discretion for such dismissals was placed in the hands of foremen and gangsters. For that reason he repeats that it is a subtle move to dismiss the Natives under the excuse of old age.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF THE I.C.U.

Being: (a) Its affiliation to the I.F.T.U. at Amsterdam.

(b) Its relation with the Independent Labour Party.

Comrade CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary) said that the position had already been fully explained to this Congress, and circular letters had also been sent to all the branches. The I.C.U. has been affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions (I.F.T.U.) with Headquarters at Amsterdam, and the conditions were that if in the future European organisations wanted affiliation with the I.F.T.U. they have to come to the I.C.U. first. The letter informing us of the confirmation of our affiliation was read to this Congress on the opening day, and the only question which now remained was the matter of affiliation fees.

Comrade SAM DUNN (Acting General Secretary, Head Quarters) said he would not say much, but he would merely move a resolution. His resolution will be found under the other resolutions.

Comrade ALFRED MNIAKA (East London) supported the General Secretary's motion, and said that he had seventeen years' service on the railways. In 1921 a commission of enquiry

and members).

The National Secretary then read a letter from the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain, explaining at the same time that this party has also given the I.C.U. recognition. This was very important indeed.

Since the Headquarters of the I.C.U. had been removed to Johannesburg, great progress had been made by the Executive Council-in-Bureau instructed by the National Council. It is due to this progress that the Government is so anxious and determined to steam-roll the Sedition Bill.

Comrade SAM DUNN (Acting General Secretary, Head Quarters) moved that, in view of the importance of this matter, it be left in the hands of the National Council.—Carried.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT HEADQUARTERS.

The NATIONAL SECRETARY explained that this school was for the education of the I.C.U. members, and to train Provincial and Branch Secretaries for efficient leadership. If they remembered a speech made on Sunday at Cartwright's Flats, they would know that a fraternal delegate had mentioned education as an essential factor to the leaders as well as rank and file of the I.C.U.

This union has now grown to such an important position that they needed big brains. Philosophy says that the blind cannot lead the blind. If officials and secretaries wish to present cases of the aggrieved with any show of intelligence to the authorities they have to possess a certain amount of sound education. At the Headquarters of the I.C.U. in Johannesburg officials there have a big job to decipher the mysterious phraseology of some of our branch secretaries, and at times the good—and harassed—people of head office have only to guess what is really meant.

Being affiliated to a Trade Union whose officials are all intelligent and learned men, it is high time for us now to show that, although we are so oppressed, we are equal to the occasion. It is not denied, however, that this movement is not new to the African people, but, like other self-respecting people, we have to move with the times. It is not impossible; we can do it if we only put our shoulders to the wheel.

Continuing, the National Secretary said that he knew that directly Native youths passed the sixth or seventh standards, they think that they have accomplished an educational feat of which any man could be proud. That was the psychology of fools. A man was never too old to learn. In 1920 I took lessons in "Public Speaking" and paid 2/- per month. I am now quite satisfied that my guinea made it possible for me to be instrumental to the building up of this formidable organisation of which you are delegates this day.

I say that there is room at the top of the ladder for many a young African, but I am afraid you will not find room at the bottom of the ladder in these progressive days. I am not at the top of the ladder by miles even now. I know the industrial psychology. (Here much amusement was caused because the interpreters could not interpret the term "industrial psychology.") There was no Native question at all, contended Comrade Kadalie. It was an industrial and economic question, and these white people were merely playing on your nerves. In many cases men were defeated and demoralised because they possessed no will power.

Comrade THEO. RAMONTE (Branch Secretary, Witbank) in supporting what the National Secretary had just said, endeavoured to point out that the reason why some of the young delegates and secretaries could not debate in approved Parliamentarian manner was on account of the lack of education. (The sad circumlocution of Comrade Ramonte showed that his case

was an instance of Satan proving sin. He needs debating education himself very badly.)

The house then adjourned till Tuesday morning at 10.30, the National Council meanwhile to meet at Comrade Champion's house that night at 8 o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING, 19th APRIL, 1926.

After the President had again requested delegates to respect the House and debate in an unbiased and gentlemanly manner, the roll was called by the General Secretary (Comrade Sam Dunn), after which a wire of loyalty was read from the Bloemfontein branch, in which an order for 100 copies of the group photographs was made, the price being 6/6 per copy.

At this juncture our reporter—who has always his eyes open—spotted detective Arnold, of the Durban C.I.D., who had arrested Comrade Kadalie in that "ban" case which Kadalie won. No bad spirit was shown as the detective was merely a servant of the Government, and he was given every facility. In fact he was furnished with the names of all the National Councillors.

Item seventeen was now taken, which reads:

COMMUNISTS.

"National Council recommendation to Congress that ordinary members of the Organisation be not allowed to identify themselves in any way with the Communist Party."

Comrade CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary), in opening the debate, said that all delegates were aware of the decision of the National Council which sat at Port Elizabeth on December 16 and 17, 1926, when it was decided by a fifty-per cent majority that no official of this union should become a member of the Communist Party. If you read the papers of the world you would find that the I.C.U. declaration was not a new thing, because in all countries the Communists have been banned as cut-throats and anarchists who have no intelligent policy—except murder—to place before the workers.

The Native family in Africa was a communistic entity. The difference, however, between the Native and European Communists was that the latter preached a doctrine of friend-ship to all. For that reason I would ask this Congress to carry out the recommendations of the National Council.

In the instance of my ban, what did these communist persons do? They did not even contribute a single penny. All they did was to foster a spirit of hostile action towards peace and goodwill in this country. It was most fortunate, however, that the National Council of this union had men who had a broader outlook in life than the big "bosses" of the Communist Party. I would strongly recommend the adoption of the National Council recommendations.

Comrade ALEX. P. MANDUNA (Provincial Secretary, Natal): Comrade De Norman seems to be devoid of truthfulness. (Uproar, and "Down with Communism!")

Comrade A. J. PHOOFOLO (Branch Secretary, Johannesburg): President, I move that the decision of the National Council be accepted, and let this Congress stand loyally by that decision. I would put to this house the horrors of the communists at Johannesburg. There these renegades and scums of iniquity do not care what they did as long as they can link up their Native dupes with any sort of unconstitutional movement. I know that some of their members endeavoured to do our officials harm.

The action of the National Council was carried, only five of the two hundred delegates voting against.

certain of Congress decisions, I saw that I was in undesirable company, and I withdrew from their dirty business. I also then and there warned the National Secretary to be aware of these wolves in sheep's skin. Recently in Pietermaritzburg the I.C.U. was nearly split in two by the attempts of a certain white man who belonged to the Communist Party. He failed badly. I ask for a solid vote in this matter.

Comrade SIMON ELIAS (Bloemfontein) said that as far as he was concerned he would say "Away with Communism," as he did not think that South African Natives knew or cared much about communism as preached by the white people. He supported the National Council decision.

Comrade R. G. DE NORMAN (Provincial Secretary, Western Province, Capetown) said that as he was not present at the Port Elizabeth Council meeting, he would like to move a counter motion. He would also like to say that if the Communists flooded the Workers' Hall in Johannesburg, it was the fault of the National Secretary. He contended that this Congress had no right to interfere with the political views of members. The I.C.U. had even now joined a white organization, and if they were not careful it would be hard to extricate themselves from the precedent created.

PRESIDENT: You are out of order now, if you want to convey that any paid official of this union could hold a dual position.

Comrade ITHOLENG (Branch Secretary, Kimberley): It seems as if the National Council did not come to a unanimous agreement at Port Elizabeth.

Comrade CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary): At Port Elizabeth the Capetown members of the National Council boycotted us with their absence, and De Norman himself was a communist at that time.

Comrade ALLISON W. G. CHAMPION (Provincial Secretary, Natal): Look here, Mr. De Norman, are you not a member of the Communist Party?

Speak out like a man!

Comrade DE NORMAN (Capetown): If members will give me a chance I think we shall be able to get down to business. As far as the Port Elizabeth Council meeting was concerned, I say that it was arranged to meet the convenience of James La Guma, who had then to go to Brussels.

Comrade ALEX. P. MANDUNA (Port Elizabeth): Non-sense; the meeting was never convened to suit La Guma.

Comrade CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary): The original agenda made no mention of communists. It was only when La Guma made it understood that he was determined to proceed to Europe that the agenda was revised in order to deal with those who thought that discipline was a secondary thing.

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The action of the National Council was carried, only five of the two hundred delegates voting against.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN ALL CENTRES.

Comrade THOS. MBEKI (Transvaal) moved that May Day be celebrated in accordance

CONGRESS (continued)

with the recommendations of the National Council held at Port Elizabeth in December, 1926.

Speaking to his resolution, Comrade Mbeki said that in 1889 a Conference of workers of all classes resolved that this day be universally observed by workers of the world, and that they should embrace this day as a day of liberty for the workers. Now that the I.C.U. had received international recognition, it behoved them to act internationally also. He appealed for pure working-class policy, and whether the capitalists like it or not, the day will come when the workers will overthrow them. He knew that many of the delegates did not understand the working-class movement, but he would ask them to learn and emulate the workers of the world.

An injury to one worker is an injury to all. An injury to Africa was an injury to China, America, England, and all other countries of the world. As I said yesterday, iniquities like the pass laws could not be killed by lip eloquence. The freedom of the workers of this country will be gained in the same manner as the workers of other countries did. If other workers were freed by revolution in South Africa must also adopt that course.

May Day, said the speaker, was the Holy Day of the workers of the world, and we should demonstrate against General Mertzog's bad laws to show him that we are in sympathy with the workers of the world.

The General Secretary, Comrade SAM DUNN, then read a fraternal message from the Trade Union Congress in session at Capetown.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR NON-EUROPEAN WORKERS IN THE UNION OF S. AFRICA. Before this matter was brought up for discussion, Comrade WALTER NQOYI (Benoni) drew the attention of the house to the fact that Chief Diniso Nkosi, of Barberton, of the Swazi Tribe, was present.

In introducing the Chief, Comrade THOS. MBEKI (Transvaal) said that the chief represented nine other chiefs of his part of the country. This chief was a most loyal member of the I.C.U. Through his efforts I succeeded in enrolling 1,900 members in one day. I remember one day the Chief Sub-Native Commissioner called all the chiefs together and warned them not to join the I.C.U. on pains of being ejected from the land. (Voices: "Shame!")

I am sorry Chief Sol. Kumalo is not here, continued the speaker. However, I can tell you that Diniso Nkosi told the Native Commissioner that no hating would keep him from joining the I.C.U. (Loud applause.) I can also assure you that all this chief's people were members of the I.C.U. to-day.

HERALD — Eleven.

J. G. GUMBS (President and Chairman): I have great pleasure in saying Chief, you are at liberty to address this Conference now.

CHIEF DINISO NKOSI (Barberton): Mr. President, I will not speak at length because I do not feel quite well. I am here in my capacity as a delegate to this Congress, but I have also been asked by nine other chiefs and princesses to give you their greetings and sympathy. (Loud applause.) They had sent me especially to greet Mr. Kadalie and to ask whether they were accepted into the ranks of this union. In his part of the country they had great difficulty to hold meetings owing to the interference of the authorities. (Voices: "Shame!") The chiefs who sent me said to me: "If you find that Kadalie was a black man, then you can address our compliments and sympathy to him. If you found that he was not a black man, then keep quiet and come back to us."

In their part of the country,

continued the chief, they had great difficulty. They were being sent up to the hills where there was no pasture for their cattle, and in many instances these poor dumb animals had to travel a whole day before they could get to the watering place. ("Shame! Charge the authorities with cruelty to dumb animals!") Lions abounded in their district, and when they reported to the authorities they were told to bring empty paraffin tins in order to scare off these lions. Besides this there were plenty of big game, which they were not allowed to kill, but which did damage to their crops as well as eating up all the pasture of their cattle. Had I to express my own personal opinion I would have said that I am prepared to fight for my freedom, but as I am sent by my superior chiefs I will not express an official opinion on their behalf.

I am certain that these remarks of mine will reach my place before I arrive there, and very likely I would be ejected. I am, however, ready to die at any moment rather than prolong this misery.

Comrade CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary) said he was glad to welcome this brother chief from the Northern Transvaal. He had had the pleasure on the 17th of January to address them at Middelburg at a celebrating anniversary of the I.C.U. in that town. At that gathering he, for the first time, had an inkling of the great work little Comrade Mbeki had accomplished in that part. He knew that the Native Affairs Department had always endeavoured to tell the chiefs to ignore agitators, and it would therefore seem that the real business of the Department was to keep the chiefs and the Native people divided. (Voices: "Oh, yes, don't you know about divide and rule?")

I am pleased, sir, to inform you that the time for tomfoolery is up. If only the people would support the I.C.U. financially, there would be no famine in your part of the country. At this minute I am reminded of a book written by one of our present-day members of Parliament. The book is written by Mr. Nicholls (member for Zululand), and it is entitled "Bayete." I would advise all members of the National Council to get a copy of this book. I believe that before the end of 1927 the I.C.U. would have a membership of over one million. When that time arrived we shall be able to have a good say in matters affecting the workers at the docks at Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban, and also on the railways. We have weapons bigger than all the aeroplanes at Roberts Heights, if only we use them in a correct and lawful manner.

We welcome you, chief, and we hope that all your other colleagues will follow your example and become staunch members of this union. We have no more time for Damazuras. (Applause.)

J. G. GUMBS (President and Chairman): Comrades and fellow delegates, we shall now rise to sing the National Anthem to show the Chief that we respect and appreciate his presence among us.

The African National Anthem was then sung with great enthusiasm.

TUESDAY, at 2 p.m.

The debate on the minimum wage question for all non-Europeans in the Union was now opened.

CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary) said the first duty of a trade union was to see that its members got a fair wage. This question was always brought up at conferences of this union, but he would be glad if this time they would carry out the intentions of the resolution, and copy the spirit of the workers of Bloemfontein, who would on Friday have the Wage Board sitting for them in that town.

(At this juncture the National Secretary read a telegram from the Wage Board intimating that they were willing to postpone the sitting of the Board until the arrival of the I.C.U. representative on Friday, the 22nd April.)

Continuing, the National Secretary said that if the Pact Government had done any good thing for the workers it was the institution of this Wage Board. The cry had always been that the Natives were a danger to the white workers on account of the cheap labour of the former. That matter has now been remedied by the existence of the Wage Board. For that reason it would be quite in keeping if this Congress instructed all Provincial Secretaries to stand out and demand a rise in wages in their different centres.

Comrade C. DOYLE MODIAGOTLA (Bloemfontein)

thought that the rank and file were not so versed in this matter as the National Secretary and his National Council were, so he thought it best that this matter be put in the form of a resolution. He suggested that the matter, therefore, be referred back to National Councils in order that they take evidence in their respective centres — rural and urban. If they insisted that the question should be discussed here, chaos will only result.

The National Secretary said that it seemed to him that delegates wish to throw everything on the shoulders of the National Council. It is the delegates themselves who move among the rank and file daily, and they ought to be in a better position than the National Council. He knew that in Durban people were paid one pound per month and in Bloemfontein one pound 8s. In his opinion a uniform minimum wage of 6s. per day would do.

President: Would you include agricultural and domestic servants?

No reply.

Comrade MAKWANASI (Ermera) said this was a far-reaching matter, and he would suggest that 6s. per diem be the figure.

Comrade MBELLE (Maritzburg) supported a wage of 6s.

Comrade WM. ZONDI (Maritzburg) supported a wage of 6s. per diem for all non-European workers, and 8s. 4d. for agricultural labourers.

Comrade A. J. PHOOFOLO (Johannesburg) wanted to know whether these figures referred to juveniles as well.

President: The question states a minimum wage, and that is all.

Comrade WM. ZONDI (Maritzburg) said he meant to refer a minimum wage to persons who paid taxes only. In other words, persons over the age of 18.

Comrade CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary) said this matter, to his mind, has now been sufficiently discussed. As a matter of fact they discussed this question each year, but they got no further, because they were inactive. They should be up and doing now and give the National Council the power to negotiate with the Government. They should now exploit the Wage Act and appeal to the Government to include agricultural labourers under the present.

Comrade ANDREW FREDERICKS (Kimberley) said he thought the delegates should discuss this question.

He contended that the delegates were elected because they knew about the conditions prevailing in the various centres.

He had collected information to bring before the house embracing conditions among the municipal employees, railways, De Beers, and domestics.

Comrade SIMON ELIAS (Bloemfontein) said he moved among the workers in the rural districts, and knew how they were exploited. The reason why it was difficult to organise these people was not because of their unwillingness to join, but because of the low wage of 5s. per month they receive. He remembered at Kroonstad a Native was shot in cold blood just because he wore the I.C.U. badge. ("If that's correct," said a voice, "we'll have to retrace.")

Comrade MOSES TITHOLENG (Branch Secretary, Kimberley): Mr. President, Comrade Elias is out of order.

President (sternly): Sit down. Then to Elias: "Get down to rock-bottom if you wish to continue."

Comrade HENRY BLAAUW (Branch Secretary, Adelaide) said that the wages in his dis-

trict ranged from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per month. Out of this meagre wage the Natives have to pay grazing fees of 2s. 6d. per head for large stock and 4d. per head small stock. Nearly every day Native stock got impounded. In some cases unscrupulous municipal employees chase Native stock into prohibited places just to have them impounded. Then they have to pay road and water rates, plus a poll tax of \$1 per annum. These farm labourers are given 25 lbs. of mealies for a family of ten per week. In one instance he brought a case before the Magistrate when a farmer had given his men rotten mealies. He won the case.

Comrade MOGOROSI (Kroonstad) said the South African Natives were paid the lowest wages in the world, therefore he would strongly support a move for the general increase of wages.

Comrade SISSING (Bloemfontein) said they were wasting the time of the house. This was a matter for the National Council.

Comrade KWAYINI H. BINDA (Kroonstad) said he also thought this matter should be put in the form of a resolution. He suggested that the matter, therefore, be referred back to the National Council.

At Capetown, where he worked, he got 10s. per day, and his friends at the docks got 8s. In his opinion a uniform minimum wage of 6s. per day would do.

President: Would you include agricultural and domestic servants?

No reply.

Comrade MAKWANASI (Ermera) said this was a far-reaching matter, and he would suggest that 6s. per diem be the figure.

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President (sternly): Sit down. Then to Elias: "Get down to rock-bottom if you wish to continue."

Comrade HENRY BLAAUW (Branch Secretary, Adelaide) said that the wages in his dis-

mum wage of 8s. per day be enforced, preference would be given to white workers. He thought not, as it had been proved time and again that white labour was not economical. He hoped the house would be unanimous in this matter.

At this point a letter was read from Capetown from J. H. Kaynard.

Mr. Batty in the chair. After outlining our object to the meeting, I gave what may be considered my "maiden speech" in this great movement. At this meeting Mr. Batty made it plain that he wished this to be a purely non-European trade union, and he would only identify himself with it in as far as he could give them advice. That night twenty-four members joined and we collected £1 1s., which was next day deposited in the Standard Bank.

The second meeting was held on the 25th of January, and I was then appointed first secretary of the I.C.U., on the motion of Mr. Batty. Mr. J. Paulsen, who was foreman at the Union-Castle docks, was appointed chairman. From that time Mr. Batty never interfered with the internal affairs of the I.C.U. It was only a few months ago that he came to see us in Johannesburg, and he was surprised to see the progress we had made.

I have now the pleasure of introducing Mr. A. F. Batty, one of the few men in South Africa really interested in the welfare of the Natives.

Mr. A. F. BATTY (Pretoria) said he was proud to be called the "father" of the I.C.U. He knew that there was no love lost between the Dutch and Native races of this country, but we have to thank that Dutch constable, for his action was really the beginning of the I.C.U. The purpose for starting the I.C.U. was to fight the economic position, and he had come along to endeavour to help them to take the next step towards their emancipation.

Chief Diniso Nkosi had said that he would be glad if a black man would come along who had the brains of a white man. But, said Mr. Batty, like a student of many things he would tell them that there was no difference between the brains of a white man and a Native.

Mr. Batty then gave a scientific and learned discourse on the things that are necessary to make any person "great."

President: Thank you ever so much, Mr. Batty. I have no words to enlarge on what you have just said.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION (SEDITION) BILL.

As this matter has been thoroughly discussed all over the country, as well as in the press, and as Clause 26 had been withdrawn, Congress thought it sufficient only to pass a resolution, text of which would be found elsewhere.

LIQUOR BILL.

It was decided that as the Liquor Bill would not be brought before Parliament this session, and as the only objection they had was the clause prohibiting Natives and Indians to be employed on licensed liquor premises, the matter be dropped for the present.

Notices of motion were now read and held over for Thursday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 11.

As the time was very limited, the roll was not called this morning.

A telegram was read from the Maritzburg Branch, "Wishing the I.C.U. Congress every success against capitalistic intrigue."

FATHER OF THE I.C.U.?

Mr. CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary) said he wished to introduce a gentleman, who was present in the house, who could rightly claim to be the father of the I.C.U. Some nine years ago he (Kadalie) had occasion to walk down Hanover Street, Capetown. He was in company with two friends, and when they came to Darling Street they met a constable who said something to his two friends. He interfered, and that was a crime, so the constable pushed him down from the pavement. We decided then to report him, but while we were discussing this matter a European gentleman came along and asked who was assaulted, and we told him it was Clements Kadalie. The gentleman then said that that was the reason why there was no friendship between white and black in this country.

Continuing, Comrade de Norman said that he was certain Government would assist the non-Europeans. They were only waiting for a word from them. Some may say that if a mini-

BEGINNING OF THE I.C.U. and the European gentleman was none other than Mr. A. F. Batty, whom you see here on the platform. After acquaintance with Mr. Batty we decided to start a non-European trade union, and the first meeting was held on 7th January, 1919, with

HERALD — Thirteen.

Mr. Batty in the chair. After outlining our object to the meeting, I gave what may be considered my "maiden speech" in this great movement. At this meeting Mr. Batty made it plain that he wished this to be a purely non-European trade union, and he would only identify himself with it in as far as he could give them advice. That night twenty-four members joined and we collected £1 1s., which was next day deposited in the Standard Bank.

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-77 MIXTURE-

MERIANA O LOKILENG GO FETISA. MERIANA KAOFELA EA MALLI.

Ke ona fela o kgonang go alafa maloetse a malli lo go a kumola ka melli go o a ntsha mo mothong, maloetse a a yoleka lithuba sefathegong sa motho le mo mmeleng ca motho sekaka kapa nobolai, gopipitloa-kapa go se loke ga mala a motho, go se ruto lijo, go topella mo motho a la litoang ke go sebotse, lithabu mo mmeleng, bururugo ba motho, go opa ga lithoga le sefathego le molikoane lithogong le matshoenyego a mang a mangata ca konfola ga ona a bakoaang ke go se lithoek go mali, gomame konfola a khonca fela ka moriana on Freed on 77 ona o tsebyoang ka goro ke modat a mogolo ca madi. Moa meriana le mosunkoane a sitloeng ke go alafa teng, moriana on Freed 77 ona o thubilo matlhoko no eneng setse ole kgale a paleletse mo bathong, "n

Thokonoleng goro go oa le moriana on mosuta o le mong fela ka losatshe lotle, ko oo motho a ka o rekang kernising en LOUIS FREED thokomelang leina mo pampiring e e kgomarolitsaoeng mo lobotolong teleng la moriana ona on 77 go motho a lo reka. Ka ntle go leina LOUIS FREED motho o tla bona ka address en "Corner MARSHALL and VON WEILIGH STREETS, JOHANNESBURG." Ce motho bonye tsuo e bua ou a la lumoleng le go tsoba goro ke ona moriana ona mnete o o ka mo thusang. Mabotlolo a moriana ona u fetana ka bogolo, go teng la 4/6 le a le a la 12/6 motho a sa lefelle poso ge moriana o poseloa go one.

Bao bo phelang ka Matthoenyego a Botheko ba Romele ka Potabe.

GOBANE TIEGO E TSOALA TATLHEGO

MONGOLI OMONG O NGOLLA LOUIS FREED, ARE:-

Ka thiapeli nthomolo "half dozen" on lithoblo tsa moriana on 77, ge ele una moriana o no o setso o nkafule, empa ke o batloka motseko onka ka kgathatwang ka lithabu mo mmeleng, ka rato goro le ena, a pherklos ka moriana ona on 77. Nthomolo le bukana en gago ea moriana. Ke rotheli 4/6 ka poso ke ena.

On rago,

JOHN MBUDUZANA

Germiston Location.

Kemisi e kgolo eo e tirang Moriana ea Batho ba Bataho kaolele.

MONGOLI OMONG O NGOLLA ARE:-

Kia rapela nthomolo "half dozen" on lithoblo tsa moriana on 77, ntha mona ka lithula gagolo moriana ona on 77, ntha le mka a ultuise gobana o felisite sekaku nou se nong ne ukaghathitse gagolo mo tsolaleng oka Chikate en lithoblo tsuo ka reo.

Nna ee guru,

ELYAN MEUR.

CORNER MARSHALL STREET
& VON WEILIGH STREET,
JOHANNESBURG

EO SE BOLELOANG KE BATHO KA MERIANA EA
LOUIS FREED.

Mongoli omong o ngolla Louis Freed are:- Ko ide ka luka moriana olo mutant ka go ikalisa lithuba sefathegong, empa moriana oso ka woka o ilo ra siton ke illo ga sonyegolos ga liche eto illo listid ka go roku meti ma eeo, eosa ka olotshaka motseko omong uku go lego moriana ona on 77, galiso ka iphumani kolo ka rorisang ga matlata magutu moriana ona on 77, galiso ka oka nutso bothoko, go ona es melli on ulotshe bopholy beka. Kontra moriana on he tla nne ke a re-ise ka go safedeng. Nga on rago.

JIM BALOI.

LOUIS FREED,

E ZAKWA ZULU

Utini umuzi ka Chaka umuzi ka Punga ka Mageba ?

MR. A. W. GEO. CHAMPION.

Lommuzane odumileyo wase Natal umuntu wokugala ctekwin ukube no Telephone, ubepakuti nakwi Natal Director, ownbanenkani eyesabokayo wacindezola ngenkan ukuti umuntu onnyama lapa, o Natal maholishwhe walwa nemitoto emibi ka Kopolesheni wayibula, la namhla kuzvakala ukuti ifutu mena igama kwi I.C.U. wakuhulwa wonzilwa, Acting National Secretary, ondawoni ka Mr. Clements Kadale owlonyo. Indaba enkuukukuti ukuti, uMr. Champion lona kakusiyona umantu ondala kwi I.C.U. kodwa kuperabokala ukuti tsitunizla ke simenzelo ukuba makupuko nguru nditha atole lulu udumo akulo gamblanje. Abafundi bayo kumbula ukuti uMr. Champion wapuma ngomphla ka lat May 1925 ezinkompolo ukungona kwi I.C.U. Ngescashana na nje use fukumale wangan gemiti yakwa Majwaza, Okusobala ukuti abalwa naye uGeo. Lenono badu mele basu olwembiza besabokalo ukuti uzojeza, lisiposomu uroko. Abantu abanomona bayahlupeku ngoba bzebafole onta beul bohalekolwa izihlobo zaib. Oka Champion sifisela implio onhle pemumelelo.

Mr. JAMES NGCOBO

Lommuzane wakwa Mapumlo uyena ovaluse I.C.U. kulyecondawo. Sizwa ukuti wati ukuba afunane inewadli yotuken uMr. Champion imela ukuba mamviso loktu eshomone nayo oka Ngeobo wayitata wavyica ku Mr. Champion kantivola ku Mr. Geo. Lenono. Iti aza usilokolele siwse uMr. Champion. Wati kanti ukete ituba elibi ngoba kwaku lapa uNgeobo emi ngozinyawo esizana noMr. Champion ngokuhiupeku kwabantu bakubo Abantu abatanda ukuhleba bayahlupeku.

NATIVE WOMEN'S HOSTEL.

Lomuzi mubi ngangoba namhla ngabo sewalunga kodwa abantu bakona bapendukelwa uMiss V. S. Makanya lona ovaluse ka kakuuk gokuhambu eshu mayela iNHLANZEKO. Wasizamno Kopolesheni abufazane bahuleka. Namhljan obusi bakiye ukumbanga, kwabo abemuntumela eAmerica. Siti hambahale kodwa igazi lawodade wonu llyakala.

Mrs. DANIEL PEWA

Sidabukela lenkoikazai Adam M. S. eyaqunhwa Miss Makanya eyausa eHosie wayiliya Police Station gonanga luto ngoba kutiwa yi C.U. elldelelayo. Kodwa kutiwa yati lapo isifikile pambi kua Sergeant kwala ku Miss Makanya ukuba anikela igezi ellpo. Lomuzi mubi ngangoba namhla ngabo sewalunga kodwa abantu bakona bapendukelwa uMiss V. S. Makanya lona ovaluse ka kakuuk gokuhambu eshu mayela iNHLANZEKO. Wasizamno Kopolesheni abufazane bahuleka. Namhljan obusi bakiye ukumbanga, kwabo abemuntumela eAmerica. Siti hambahale kodwa igazi lawodade wonu llyakala.

Kuyaganwa Violet wobuya lapa. Lomuzi mubi ngangoba namhla ngabo sewalunga kodwa abantu bakona bapendukelwa uMiss V. S. Makanya lona ovaluse ka kakuuk gokuhambu eshu mayela iNHLANZEKO. Wasizamno Kopolesheni abufazane bahuleka. Namhljan obusi bakiye ukumbanga, kwabo abemuntumela eAmerica. Siti hambahale kodwa igazi lawodade wonu llyakala.

(Continued from page 8)

I.C.U. CONGRESS

zane u Mr. C. Kadale, okulu mela puu kwe nkulumo yuke eti ("The Spirit of the Age"), Elikamike kwaku kona u Tshukla, ngaledu langa uwaziwa ngoktshwa ngu Doctra. Arnold C.I.D. Durban. Yakkulana le nsizwa yase Africa, kwa agati lyaga a ukulu kulumo ngobukulu kubu u kubuko, Kukona laiga sublungi egiti "Old things come to memory no more" ngiti mho. I-yo ndoda eyansho leso sign, yapoqisa impela, ngebu tina a zit, ku samanhla, sikelwa ukuti zonke intzio eseza dhlula, b. na bynyallandala, fut babuye bashe bat, "We are following after the footsteps of our predecessors." Lamazwi esawatala kulumo doda awaye pakati kwetu, azukulu, ahnjalo ezinhlizi yweni zetu. Kwakulu kusilishi ngo ngobukulu kumko okwashiwo emilia amadoda nina eniwa zi kahli luma doda akati. Intu nje ngiti eoku geina kinina zifundiswa za e iraval, inobudu indhlu kwabu pambil, ukucu nibe nguma d.d.i emza yenu. Ngobuye nge nixolele konko okwashiwo emilia nganuonewtu, ngl waffi achi amoya om'sha ama delegatis e I.C.U. kundawo ngezi ndawo. Na ingosikolo futi ngizi ku bu bikelke bonko abu funayo ukucu kuye kusilishi se ngati useya shwahiswaza, ukutake lo okenwa ukugugulu kwake n'wimi enzayo.

Mina miziwakwetu, ngitilece lapa, ngiti tina mantonibaza na sidinga ukuripata ngezalo nangasimilo esihle, sinagabi numuwala omendo, sikkweta konko kuye opayo izipu zonke siyeha nestunzi. Insizwa nyiyikubuzwa owo-sifazam, ukuti qondeni ngayo. Umlisa ogonde linyiso nokoquodillo ngeko um'bone elindola ukubuzwa ngwu uylwontu udala lonke lwa kona onnwoni. Mina zintombi zakiti, ngiti nxashana sonzo njalo sekuyi kona "ukucelyola impandhu" olushishi nMfana weSangoma. Pho, kanti kungeco ukugugela kona ezinhishen. Alusilo blazo lelo neze. "ILANGA LAZNE NATAL."

Nangizole UMISSE VIOLET MAKANYA. Kanti unkenbi ukwenda luku uhlazi nje ukukwenda. Linyo kupela izwi esiliposomu kula mazwi aksinagi nje amantombazano abusobhe lamazwi ake koti kanti kanti amazwi afuna nalawo ka Jaka-lasha yena owti ngo ba unquimoko umsila waso chamba otibonko abantu mabankuone eyabo. Sizwafuti nge Ilanga lapa Natal ukuti Umiss lona nyawela ngomall ka Dr. Loram uya America. Asazi ukuti yini loktu poshova eAmerica ayliko linyo S. M. B. Newane owallika lapa wasusa om'kulu umsindu bonku zatbelungu lozi zimbi ngokubu zitata lazfundiuza za kiki uzifumanise sezil yimpahlak yabe lungu. Namhljan nebe ngene kokungemantombazana. Kuyaganwa Violet wobuya lapa. Lomuzi mubi ngangoba namhla ngabo sewalunga kodwa abantu bakona bapendukelwa uMiss V. S. Makanya lona ovaluse ka kakuuk gokuhambu eshu mayela iNHLANZEKO. Wasizamno Kopolesheni abufazane bahuleka. Namhljan obusi bakiye ukumbanga, kwabo abemuntumela eAmerica. Siti hambahale kodwa igazi lawodade wonu llyakala.

Kwakulu, bukvetu ngawo umsombulukgo ngezi kati zantara buma, kwabonakala inewadli ku "Natal Advertiser," lenewadli ibhalwe ngezi oguma lake lingu S. M. B. Newane owallika lapa wasusa om'kulu umsindu bonku pambanisa iL.C.U. kanye ne Natal Native Congress. Lomuzi mubi ngangoba namhla ngabo sewalunga kodwa abantu bakona bapendukelwa uMiss V. S. Makanya lona ovaluse ka kakuuk gokuhambu eshu mayela iNHLANZEKO. Wasizamno Kopolesheni abufazane bahuleka. Namhljan obusi bakiye ukumbanga, kwabo abemuntumela eAmerica. Siti hambahale kodwa igazi lawodade wonu llyakala.

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EVERY I.C.U. MEMBER

SHOULD READ

a full account of

LABOUR ORGANISATION

in

SOUTH AFRICA,

By

E. GITSHAM and

J. F. TREMBATH.

The book contains an

account of the I.C.U. and a

photograph of Clements

Kadale.

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(continued from page 8)

duty to sympathise with these men, whether they were members of a union or not—so long as they were not scabs.

It then related how the I.C.U. had taken charge of the strike at Maythomas, Johannesburg. In that case only half of the men were members of the union.

Comrade C. DOYLE MO-

MAKGOTLA (Bloemfontein) said that if you touch one worker you touch all, whether they belonged to a union or not. On a day or two ago they had cabled their moral support to the Chinese workers; how in the name of common-sense could they now go back on those principles?

After the motion was put to the vote, it was decided by 24 to 22 votes net to give any sup-

port.

The house now went into com-

mittee on internal affairs, and

the public was asked to leave.

(The Editorial Board is in-

debted to Mr. H. D. Tvermashie,

Complaints and Research Secre-

tary, for this report.)

EMANUEL E. LITHEBE,

P.O. Location,

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