

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 Office. Freedom must be bought at all costs. DO IT NOW.

The WORKERS'
HERALD.

The only African Labour Journal. You obtain something radically different.

Don't miss it.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Vol. V. No. 38.

An Appeal for Books

To the Editor of the New Statesman: Sir.—Your Durban correspondent, in the course of an admirable article on Native Trades Unionism in South Africa, refers to a movement now being made to provide Libraries for the Club houses of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union. May I, as one who has been associated with that movement from its initiation, last summer, be permitted through your courtesy to explain a little further to your readers its intentions and its needs?

The greatest difficulty of Native Trade Union Organisation, apart from legislative restrictions, such as the Pass Laws, lies in the poverty and ignorance of the Black workers. Giving evidence before the Economic and Wages Commission in 1925, Mr. Kadale, National Secretary of the I.C.U., stated that 75 per cent. of the members of his Organisation were tribalised and industrialised Natives. Of these, among the miners of the Rand, about 35 per cent. could read and write.

Staff of the clubs, and others, are highly educated and intelligent men. Realising the great desire and need of the workers for further educational opportunities, they instituted club houses at both Durban and Johannesburg and hoped to organise lectures, classes, and reading rooms there, besides providing a much-needed centre for recreation and social gatherings.

But they were handicapped not only by poverty, but by artificial restrictions such as that quoted by your correspondent, whereby the Municipality of Durban refused to permit Mr. Champion to borrow books from the Municipal Library. The organisers need to keep in touch with economic and sociological thought; but the Unions are too poor to provide adequate books.

Last summer, however, a new scheme was set on foot for augmenting the efforts of the Organisers. An appeal

wunched in the more liberal section of the South African press, books were collected. A library was officially opened with an interesting and quite unique ceremony attended by both black and white in Johannesburg last autumn, and lectures and concerts have been arranged in co-operation with some of the white well-wishers in the Black Workers' Hall.

There is, however, great need for further assistance. We need standard works on economics and sociology. We need good histories and books dealing with racial problems. We need simpler books for the beginners, and works of general literature. We need contributions for a fund which has been opened to provide works immediately necessary for reference, which do not happen to have been given. Might I be permitted to suggest that as second-hand book most acceptable to readers of the New Statesman would happen to be less expensive books, and could confer

J. G. GUMBS, President, I.C.U., addressing a crowd of 10,000 at the recent Conference at Durban (Gumbs is in black coat)

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a double benefit by sending superfluous volumes, provided that they were not rubbish, either to me at my London address, or to the Librarian I.C.U. Offices, 16 Market Street, Johannesburg.

May I, in conclusion, suggest that the growing Native Trade Union movement in South Africa has been exhibiting an admirable moderation and statesmanship in face of all appeals to raise animosity, and that assistance given to its educational work is one of the few opportunities which people in this country have of showing their sympathy with its excellent work.

Yours, etc.,

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UNNECESSARY WORDS

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TO THE TRADER

The Membership of the I.C.U. is over 90,000, and it is growing in thousands every month.

It is the largest Trade Union in South Africa, and its Official Organ, "The Workers' Herald," has a larger circulation than any other paper of its kind.

Knowing this, the National Council of the I.C.U., in collaboration with the Editorial Board of this journal, have decided to make the Paper of exceptional value to the Advertiser by insisting on the members throughout South Africa buying their goods only from those Traders who advertise in "The Workers' Herald."

The loyalty, solidarity, and the willingness of the Members of the I.C.U. to carry out the wishes and requests of their Executive is exceptional and wonderful; because the Natives have no other Organisation or body that they can trust or look to for guidance.

Advertisers will realise this as soon as their advertisements appear. They will find the "WORKERS' HERALD" the most profitable medium they have ever used, and the return on their investment of outstanding value.

The Executive intend securing advertisements to cover every need of their members, and where necessary, to act as agents between advertiser and buyer especially for our country members, who are far away from the best Markets.

Advertisement Rates will be forwarded immediately on request, and we urge the Trading Public to secure this exceptional opportunity of increasing their Business.

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FUNERAL DIRECTOR, EMBALMER & FLORIST.
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P.O. Box 63. GERMISTON. Day and Night Phone 223.

THE HERALD

exposes the
"good boys"
as tools of
imperialistic
hypocrisy.

BUY
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Price 2d.

"Good Boys" Present Taberer with Address

But Taberer Snubs
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What the daily papers characterize as a "unique ceremony" was performed on the platform at Park Station, Johannesburg, on the 26th May, when Mr. H. M. Taberer, Native Labour Adviser to the Chamber of Mines, was presented with an address by the Native Mine Clerks, on his departure for Geneva, where, we understand, he will act on the Committee of Experts at the International Labour Conference.

What right, or qualification, Mr. Taberer has to act as an "expert" on Native Labour when Kadalie is there already, we do not know. However, after the "Good Boys" had expressed their confidence in Mr. Taberer, and the reference to his "vast knowledge and experience of tribal habits and customs of the black peoples of this country," the address was

and with your
kind edges of the ability and
competence of Bantu workers
in South African industries, we
earnestly hope that you will im-
press on that august international body and the League
that the black workers in this
dominion smart under grievan-
ces in that they are debased
by Act of Parliament, from par-
ticipating in skilled work and
are prohibited by reason of
their colour from exercising
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THE REPLY AND THE SNUB

After telling the "Good Boys" how glad he was that they still had confidence in him, and how sympathetic and good the heads of the mining industry were, Mr. Taberer told them that:

WITH REGARD TO THE

CONTENTIOUS MATTERS

RAISED IN THE ADDRESS,

THEY DID NOT COME WI-

THIN THE SCOPE OF HIS

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In spite of this snub and ob-
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grace to render the African Na-
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wa kuhle kwesi nkomo makizane. Mina nganikwa gama amanangi impela wa ngi zokona aba. min yiyo lendawo kwati lapa Maduna, eti masulu hlangan-bati oGood Boys kumanana ka Dinzulu, u Mr. una ulwa nawe, futi wome tu. Wati ngi ya dabuka Na ukuba ngi agapili kuhle nlanje, bengiza neneke. Inile kanye nobubi, okukwakule ndawo. Wattungcina, kupela ngi ti zim'e Natal, nize nibalale kahle abu aba vela kwezinye indiso, amanxuan. Noma ngibalo lapa pakati kwenu, ngobo emiqondweni, kanya na sebabangeni kwenu, kona sem'bhedeni wami wokufa. usisiwe abafela em sebenziso, ngotando. N.J.M.

Yanele wahlala panal aja, ikusuka u President J. mba, wakuluma impela amake, emukelwa kwabile, wo tolka Messrs. Mtshali of Ritzburg, and Comrade Ranti (Branch Secretary of bank). Kwaba kuhle kwadela pela sezwamazwi ashayayo, zwa bonke abantu, ngi bukeli uqobo, ziti impela usikile uku kanye kwelane Rica. Uma se kukona abantu kulumwa isingisi, ngohlobonje, se ngati behla ezulwini, ukubuya e, letu elihle ka kulu, teke ntambama, sekuvewa neni, kwakulunywake indiba yendaba, obwakuhlang angawo kuleyo ndawo. Kwamala ekaleni, we zwa adoda angasenhla, esesho eti pela u Mr. P. A. Maduna uyi C. kanye ne bandhla lake, ukuba yibona pela ababe nge

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eni ekuaeni, wati, kuhle sense
nqumo, sokuti kuhle awelo u
r. Kadalie, azungeze wunko
narwe apeshaya, ebavusa
gendhlela tina bantu baku
izwe, esipetwe ngayo
ulumeni wala. Wati
halapansi, kwaku kuluma u Mr.
Frederick wase Kimberley, es-
pembisa okumhalwe, emitew n
onke yoku busa abantu beh-
iswe. Esola naye ukuti in-
eta lohulumeni wanamhla, oku
ambisi kahle ngoku faneleyo.
wabuyeko kwakuluma u Mr. W.
J. Ka Jingo, naye oyi Branch
secretary ya senhla. Wakuluma
ahle ka kulu impela. Kwaku-
ma futi u Mr. Ramonti, in-
izwa yase Africa, nga mase-
mahle ka kulu impela, futi u
e eaho oku lungileyo, kanye
oku ngalangile, okwenziwa
um'ntu om'nyama wa ye a
ku lungileyo, kanye no
galangile, okwenziwa kumpa
m'nyama wa se Africa.

Kuteke sakusa shaya u 2
p.m. Kwa kuluma (the jungle
of the North) Comrade T. Mkhize
phunyushelwa ngelinye
delegate lakwashobhuza, wa
om'liza werwa ukuti impela
eku qalile uku kanya etsho
langa, bonke abantu abako
manje sebe vukile ebu tongwe
Wati, tina simelwe ukuba
we yisenzo sento, ayi nje ng
kuluma izinto ezinge zeki. In
ngelande ba kwetu, kuningi
pela akusho, ngisho pela am
woku vuselela, kanye nawo
kutaza izinhliziyo zabanku
Wati chlala pansi, kwaku
u Mr. T. W. K. Mote
Bloemfontein, wabhadha i-
wezwa ukuti, ca, namhla
um'ntwana lona indoda ya
eloku isintyela ngayo u
Duicker aseyakasa ngoo
namhlanje Kwatike ngase
sikati, kwakuluma yea

gou houses at South Africa Johannesburg and hoped to organize lecturers, classe, and reading rooms there, besides providing a much needed centre for recreation and social gathering.

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Continued on page 7

Wage Board for Durban Workers

Application has been made by the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union (I.C.U.) to the Wage Board on behalf of 700 employees engaged in certain spheres of labour in the municipal area of Durban, for investigation to be made into the wages, rates, hours, and conditions of labour of employees so engaged.

It is understood that the Board requests any persons or bodies concerned with this investigation to furnish to the Registrar and Secretary of the Wage Board, Union Buildings, not later than Monday, 20th June, 1927, any comments which they may desire to make upon this application, and any representations as to why the Board should or should not conduct such investigation.

Dr. Molema & Mafeking Nurses

The Nurses of the Mafeking Hospital, who took exception to serve under Dr. Molema, a Native qualified medico, have now announced, through their attorney, that they will do so, and further, that they will pay all costs incurred by Dr. Molema.

We are glad to hear of this, but we are anxious to know what action will be taken by Dr. Molema against the Hospital Board as well as the Matron who is said to have taken part in the illegal act of the Nurses.

ELF

a staff of two Coloured men and two nurses, who school daily. There are three parochial schools conducted by the Church and the third Lutheran Church. It maintains two playgrounds in school for Negro children. In the past two summers, Board of Education has increased this number by constructing playgrounds in some of the congested city parks, museums, and do not differentiate between white and coloured parks. The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra gives free concerts to children, and one is for Negro children. Social problems of our community are so numerous and incisive handling them so that it is impossible to all. An effort is made a brief sketch of the work dealing chiefly with the needs of Negro life, with the standing that there are other agencies in the city are doing very effective work with Negroes.

Pine Street Young Men's Christian Association and the Women's Christian Association are well established in the city and carry out effective programmes. The Pine Street Men's Christian Association conducts a social and educational programme for men. Its departments are: bus work, physical work, educational work. An average monthly attendance in religious work department men and 791 boys; in the bus work department, 368 and 2,840 boys; in the educational work department, 647. The dormitory has a capacity for 173. There is a modern well-equipped cafeteria in the building. Plans are under way for the construction of another. The Pine Street Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1912. It mainly employs, industrial, educational, and recreational departments. During 1926, the employment department placed women in jobs. The industrial department conducts for women in business and industry. The total enrolment given as 145. The educational department has organized mothers' clubs, to foster improvement of neighbourhood conditions and to give instruction in the care or training of children. The enrolment is 145. The club slogan is "better sons." There is also a well-known cooking school. The Juvenile Department of the Association co-operates with the Religious Organizations and the Juvenile Court, in giving service to delinquent youth. Seventy-six girls were placed through the department last year. The recreational department conducts the gymnasium class, skating, tennis, running, volleyball, baseball, music and dramatics. In the Reserves, there are 396 of teen age. The total number of contacts of service persons, recorded last year, ws 89,000. There are five secretaries and two clerical workers with the Association. The St. Louis Coloured Orphan's Home was organized in 1913. It now occupies one of the most modern and best equipped buildings of its kind in the country. It has a capacity of 100 and accepts orphans, half orphans, and neglected children up to the age of 16 years. It also takes children for temporary care. The Coloured Old Folks' Home was incorporated in 1901. Its purpose is to care for dependent Negro men and women over the age of 50 years. Its capacity is 20. A nominal fee is charged at the time of admission.

(Continued on page 5)

National Secretary's Report, 1926

Annual Review of Work

ACTIVITIES AT NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Comrade President and fellow-delegates to this Seventh Annual Congress of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa: When we met in Congress in Johannesburg last year at this time, you will remember that our Organisation was attacked by the Pact Government. The attack which came was not a surprise to many of us, was the ban which was placed on my free movements as a citizen of this country, by the Union Government. Despite this offensive attack by the authorities, our last Congress created a landmark in the history of African Trade Unionism.

The offensive of our enemy was not only made in one direction. Several of our Provincial and Branch Secretaries were criminally prosecuted, charged under the well known obnoxious Pass Laws. This attack of our enemy on our movement was directed on all fronts. Even in the Cape Province, our officials were prosecuted under the pretext of these Pass Laws. I will refer you to the arrest of Comrade Alex. P. Maduna, as Provincial Secretary for the Free State, who had the jurisdiction of the Griqualand West area, and Comrade I. M. Ithohlong, our Kimberley Branch Secretary; both were arrested at Windsorton, in the Cape Province, charged under Pass Laws and fined £1 each. Both in the Transvaal and Free State, our officials were prosecuted under this Slavery Law. It was with the spirit of determination that Comrade T. M. Mbeki opened up the Northern Transvaal, and this applied equally as well to Comrade T. W. Keable Mote in the Free State.

We shall not minimise the difficulty that Comrade A. W. G. Champion encountered in Natal before he could build the Durban branch up to what it is today. Here our comrade soldier had to suffer persecution on a large scale. Thus there was a systematic offensive along the whole line, and with my having been banned the enemy had taken the upper hand of our movement.

REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS.

Our last Congress accomplished many great things for the Organisation and the decision to remove the Headquarters from Capetown to Johannesburg was a foresighted judgment, for I fear that if the Headquarters of the Organisation were left at Capetown from April to October of last year, I have no doubt that we should have witnessed the downfall of the I.C.U. The Government was decisively bent during those months to smash up our Organisation. You will all remember that negotiations with the Government did not remove the ban which was placed upon my movements. One had expected that our ex-General Secretary, who was second in command to the National Secretary, would have taken charge of the army which was about to be disintegrated by the enemy. Instead of visiting Branches of the Organisation throughout the country to explain the ban of his colleague and to cheer up our soldiers in the field, the ex-General Secretary confined himself to Headquarters, and it was at this time that the South African Communist Party dived deeper into the internal affairs of our Organisation, for our ex-General Secretary was a member of the Executive Committee of that body. It was at this time again when the enemy spread news of all sorts amongst our members, and this brought about stagnation throughout the country, particularly in the Cape Province.

FIGHTING THE BAN.

To me the state of affairs during the period under review was unsatisfactory. Days and nights I spent thinking of how to overcome the catastrophe which had befallen our Organisation. Continually I kept in touch with all Provincial Secretaries in the country. The National Secretary's Defence Fund was coming in very slowly and almost discouraging. I.C.U. future was dark. My chief colleague, as I have said before, was inactive. He was, more or less, concerned with the activities of the South African Communist Party. The only medium between the Headquarters of the Organisation and Branches was fortunately our Official Organ—"The Workers' Herald." Therein both the Sub-Editor and I sent out each month words of encouragement to our soldiers on the battle front which was on the retreat. With all our inspiring writings, the results were not promising; the soldiery desired to see someone from the War Office who could verbally arouse them. The Organisation was on the collapse, the Government had a temporary victory. And what brave General could have permitted



CLEMENTS KADALIE

National Secretary, I.C.U.

his army to be disintegrated in this way by his enemy? The moment for decision would soon arrive. The old saying comes into my judgment—"It is a noble thing and heroic thing to die fighting." But the poet gives me new resolution in these beautiful words:

"Out of the Night that covers me,

Black as the pit from pole to pole,

I thank whatever gods there be

For my unconquerable soul."

"In the fell clutch of circumstance,

I have not winced or cried aloud,

Under the bludgeonings of chance

My head is bloody—but unbowed."

"It matters not how straight

the gate,

How charged with punishment

the scroll,

I am the Master of my fate,

I am the Captain of my soul."

I had now received a new baptism and was more determined to save the Organisation from collapse. Two of my colleagues at Headquarters placed their faith in rich, but lips, phraseology put into their heads by the Communist Party. They liked to see a general strike of the non-European workers in protest against the action of the authorities in banning my free movements. I have no objection to a strike of any sort, for the strike weapon is the last resort of the workers when they are properly organised, and if the strike had to come at all, let it come as a result of my arrest, was my quiet decision. To my mind, the time had not arrived when, as non-European workers we would attempt to obtain our redress by the strike weapon. I had fully realised that neither the Communist Party, nor any other Party, would come to the rescue of the infant, but the coming great Labour Movement in South Africa. The non-Europeans had to save it themselves. With these conflicting opinions at our Headquarters I resolved to proceed to Natal to test the legality of the ban on my free movements after legal opinion had been obtained. I must pay great tribute in this

connection to Comrade A. W. G. Champion, and the general membership of the Organisation, particularly that of Durban, which financed the action. I doubt if we would be assembling here to-day as a Trade Union had Comrade Champion not encouraged me to cross the border.

Comrade Champion did not only encourage me to cross the border, but actually came to Johannesburg to escort me into Natal. I know of one official of the Organisation who had hinted to me that Comrade Champion's object was to put me into a tight corner and leave me there to suffer the consequences alone. But this ill talk proved in vain.

My proceeding to Natal to test the ban and the attitude of the authorities not to effect my arrest in August of last year, as well as my arrest a month later and the conviction I received at Durban, also my acquittal in the Supreme Court of South Africa, Natal Division, at Maritzburg, has been told in detail in the columns of our Official Organ, "The Workers' Herald," as well as by speeches on the various platforms in the country. I propose, therefore, not to waste your valuable time on this matter.

NEGOTIATION FOR WAGES AT BLOEMFONTEIN AND EAST LONDON.

Although during this period under review much of my time was concentrated on fighting the ban, I had not slackened at all to take special interest in the affairs of Branches generally. I was in charge of negotiations for demands of wages by our members at Bloemfontein and East London, and in this connection I am pleased to report that both Comrades Alex. P. Maduna and Theo B. Lujiza, Provincial Secretaries for Free State and Border and Transkei, made bold efforts to improve the position of their fellow-men in their respective places. I remember well that Comrade Alex. P. Maduna did good service in Bloemfontein in connection with wages question, and when I was under ban it was he who represented the Organisation at the meetings which were arranged as a request from the Wage Board at Pretoria, which sent its

representatives to these meetings. Although we did not succeed in all points raised, I am pleased to report further that the Wage Board has intimated its willingness to investigate the wages, etc., of the workers in brickmaking industry and Municipal service at Bloemfontein. We have now received a communication to the effect that a public sitting to hear evidence in respect of the above-mentioned workers will be held in Bloemfontein on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 2.30. The actual place of meeting will be notified later.

The case of our members at East London, I suggest, should be reviewed at this Congress, when we should come to a definite decision.

SUSPENSION OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY—JAS. M. DIPPA.

One of the unfortunate affairs of last year was the suspension of Comrade Jas. M. Dippa, Provincial Secretary for the Eastern Province, on a charge of neglect of his duties. The National Council Executive Bureau transferred Comrade Alex. P. Maduna to Port Elizabeth to take charge of the work. At the meeting of the National Council held at Port Elizabeth on the 16th December last, Comrade Dippa was reinstated and transferred to Capetown in succession to John Gumas, who was expelled by the Council, in terms of the resolution passed by a 50 per cent. majority dealing with members of the Communist Party, while Comrade Maduna was instructed to carry on at Port Elizabeth.

As a result of their refusal to comply with this resolution, they were summarily expelled on the 17th December. The result of this action was a violent attack on the Organisation by the Communist Party organ, "The Worker." I am pleased to state that although deliberate misrepresentations were made by the Communist Party, the Organisation has survived. The three dismissed officials demanded wages in lieu of notice, and the sum of £95 10s. has been paid to these three men. It may be here stated that my chief colleague assured the Chairman (Comrade H. D. Tyamzashe) that they, as Communists, will not press for wages in lieu of notice.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION.

At the beginning of this report I have said that our last Congress accomplished great things. It is no exaggeration to mention that that Congress revealed that 85 per cent of our membership was slowly but surely discarding racism. We had ceased to look upon the Europeans in general as our enemy. We had realised for the first time that both the European workers and ourselves had one common enemy—the Capitalist. While our minds were developing in this direction, we were discouraged by the attitude of the white workers in this country. The white workers were not prepared to receive us as their fellow comrades.

Oppressive legislation pending, which was directly, or indirectly, supported by the white workers, and we give the Colour Bar Act as an instance, our last Congress decided to look for assistance outside South Africa. A resolution was unanimously adopted that we seek affiliation with the British Trade Union Congress, shortly after our last Congress. We at once wrote to the British Trade Union Congress. The reply was delayed owing to the General Strike and the Miners' Strike in Great Britain in 1926. It was in September that we received a reply in which we were directed to apply to the International Federation of Trade Unions with headquarters at Amsterdam. Just about this time two sympathetic persons went to England, who had interested themselves in our work and rendered us yeoman services. Among them were Miss Winifred Holtby, M.A., who visited South Africa during the earlier part of last year. These two friends of the oppressed peoples of Africa came at a timely moment. As a result of their activities we were able

(Continued from page 3)

to acquire an interesting modern library. I am glad to mention that one of the two is a South African. The Library is now at Headquarters at the disposal of our membership.

Turning back to the point, there is no need to elaborate on our international recognition, for most of the delegates are aware of the situation. We have been accepted by the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, and this means a new departure in the affairs of the Non-European workers. Besides our affiliation, the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain, the most active political body in England, has wholeheartedly extended its hands to the aborigines of Africa. We have been assured of assistance, and it is proposed here to read correspondence received from both the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Independent Labour Party, so that delegates should hear for themselves the true position. I am aware that some of my fellow delegates are anxious to know of the affiliation fee to the International Federation of Trade Unions, and I must be perfectly frank here. At the time of the preparation of this report we are not in possession of the figures of the affiliation fee, but whatever that may be, we desire to remind our fellow delegates here that the affiliation fee should not weigh very much in our minds. Whatever may be the affiliation fee, what we shall receive from the International Federation of Trade Unions will be double-fold of what we pay in our affiliation. We have had the evidence already as a result of appeal to the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Independent Labour Party, etc. We learn with great relief that the Government has decided to consider the withdrawal of Clause 26 in the Native Administration Bill. The International Federation of Trade Unions, the British Trade Unions Congress, and the Independent Labour Party, had to make strong representations to the Union Government, requesting the withdrawal of the Seditious Clauses from the Native Administration Bill. We must all bear in mind that the International Federation of Trade Unions had to act even before we had paid our affiliation fee.

I hope delegates will view this matter from a broader outlook as to the great benefit, both morally and financially, that we shall obtain from overseas as a result of our affiliation.

NATIONAL INFLUENCE. Comrades, we have had trying times as an Organisation during last year. The enemies of democracy poured all their weight to crush us in 1926. Our officials went through persecution and came out victoriously.

It is indeed pleasing that the three months in the New Year and after the expulsion of the three officials who would not listen to the wish of the majority, we as an Organisation have conducted a systematic propaganda throughout the country. There is no part in South Africa that knows nothing of our existence as an Organisation. Our membership is increasing daily, and our financial position is improving a good deal, and I have no doubt that 1927 will be an improvement on 1926.

Branches are being opened everywhere in the Union and outside the Union. Outside the Union we have a branch opened in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. People all over the Union, yea, even in the Native Territories, talk of the I.C.U., dream of the I.C.U. Chiefs have written to us assuring us of the wholesale support of their clans. Can more be expected? This Trade Union has become something like a new religion to them. Our enemies also feel our power, but we are all a

peaceful community, asking for nothing more nor less than justice which is pure at the fount—loyal as ever.

But let us beware. This is the time when we need to guard ourselves. Our enthusiasm and past victories shall not blind us to the fact that the danger is over. The danger is still with us as we march forward. Parliament is out to make legislations to thwart our onward march. The enemy will work throughout our own people with the object of creating strife and petty quarrels among ourselves. Gold and silver is plentiful at this juncture to purchase some of our men and to be employed as traitors to the cause of the African workers and the working-class movement.

We must remember now that we have become a part of the International Labour Movement, and it behoves us to be jealous of our Movement. We should indelibly write our objectives before us. There is still a section of the white population in this country that expects a "Native Rising" through our Movement. It must be our duty to expel this silly thought from the minds of our European friends.

By our speeches and writings we should convince them that nothing of the sort will occur. What we really require is that we should be released from the tyrannical methods of exploitation. We desire to be released from the shackles of pass laws, and all class legislation. And above all, we desire that we should become a part of the citizenship of civilised South Africa. Having established ourselves, both nationally and internationally, I have no doubt that we shall return to our constituencies with new vigour and enthusiasm to carry on the great work of building a new earth, with Socialism as our torch-bearer.

(The National Secretary, in the above report, has briefly and fairly covered the whole ground gone over by the Organisation during the past year. His allusion to the expulsion of Communist officials is significant because hardly had some of these officials reached Headquarters when they started an opposition campaign with the assistance of the Communist Party and their paper, the "Worker." This shows that all the while they had no patriotism in their make-up, and that the National Council was quite justified in taking the steps it did. That the National Secretary is far-sighted is shown in the concluding part of this report, when he stated that there was still a section of the white community in this country who expect a "Native rising." Events of to-day bear that out, as evidenced in the grossly untrue and exaggerated reports published in a section of the European press alleging that there was unrest among Natives and that this was caused by the I.C.U. propaganda. Fortunately, however, one of the Government's own officials has given a direct lie to these damaging and libellous statements. (See our leader.)

As a whole the National Secretary's report is one that should be carefully studied by Officials and rank and file of the I.C.U. in order to give the uninitiated an idea of what heavy and responsible work falls on the shoulders of Headquarters Staff. —Ed. W.H.)

SERAME MO BANENG.

Ele loang serame mo Baneng, leba alafe goise gotsene matshapa le machoenyero. Me berikisa sethlae saga "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy." Sona thotia sashebu le serame. Setihare se selekilo ke li Kermese cothe, "Me irahitlelo elegore keshone sese molemo le thusho. Gape gagona sepe sa shefu mogoshone. Iibile gape tloathoa ea ea galgarnatsa.

CONGRESS TELEGRAMS AND CORRESPONDENCE

Continued from last issue

The following telegrams were received and dispatched at Congress:

To the South African Trade Union Congress, Labour Hall, Capetown. 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 Movement with a view to presenting a united front against one common enemy—namely the arbitrary and unlimited power of Capitalism, and that this resolution be telegraphed to the South African Trade Union Congress now in session at Capetown.

To the I.C.U. Congress, Durban. May the Conference be a success. From Bethlehem I.C.U. Branch.

To Kadolie, Durban. Wishing this Conference every success in opposing by radical forces the Capitalistic and Imperialistic intrigues. From Maritzburg Branch. Accepted by Conference.

To Keable Mote, Durban. Free State Wishes Labour Congress success and victory for Socialism. Must oppose Sedition Bill. Kadolie must proceed by H. D. Tyamzashe, seconded by P. Motsoakae. (From Reitz.)

To I.C.U. Conference, Durban. Sitting postponed Friday two thirty Juvenile Affairs Board Office. Wage Board.

To Kadolie, Durban. I see you members wishing Conference full success.

To the National Secretary, Durban. Greetings, accept sincere congratulations, sound the alarm comrades. God bless Africa. Moved by Thomas Mbeki, Transvaal, the adoption seconded by H. Blaauw. Passed unanimously. (From Benoni.)

Iseeyou, Durban. We Rhodesia workers are looking toward to the Congress to do something towards ramification of the I.C.U. in Southern Rhodesia at an early date. (From Rhodesia.) Moved by J. D. Mogaecho, Bloemfontein; seconded by Andrew Fredericks, Kimberley.

To the President General I.C.U. Durban. We the Bloemfontein Branch are unanimous in giving expression of loyalty and confidence in the Organisation, devotedly wish the present session of the Conference success in its efforts and deliberation while keeping in view the near goal of the emancipation of black workers of South Africa. (From Bloemfontein Branch.)

To Kadolie I.C.U. Conference Durban. Trades Union Congress sends fraternal greetings your Conference and welcomes gesture of solidarity contained in I.C.U. Conference resolution. From Andrews, Capetown. Moved by Junior President and seconded.

To Kadolie I.C.U. Durban. All wishing Annual Congress success. Adelaide Branch.

To I.C.U. Conference Durban. Wishing Conference success in deliberations. (Branch Executive, East London.)

To I.C.U. Durban. May God guide way of progress to Conference. Kimberley Branch.

To Kadolie. International Coloured Workers Union Cape-

kept aloof, too long separated and petty political differences, which have only barred our progress and stultify our efforts. Mr. Gumbus and Mr. de Norman, who attended the gathering, will be able to tell your Conference that perfect unanimity prevailed at that meeting and that it was the opinion of everyone present that the time had long arrived when a definite move should be made for closer co-operation among all non-European Organisations.

If the Act of Union lays down that there shall be European and non-European only, which should we stupidly refuse to create further sub-divisions. I trust your Conference will approve the resolutions and that you will send delegates to the Kimberley Conference. With kind regards—Yours faithfully,

A. ABDURAHMAN.

To Dr. A. Abdurahman, M.P.C., President, A.P.O., 119, Loop Street, Capetown.

Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 8th April, I am directed to bring to your notice resolution which has been adopted to-day by our Congress now in session here in Durban, viz.:

"That while the I.C.U. welcomes the suggestion for a Non-European Conference arranged to be held in Kimberley in June next, in view of the fact that the conveners of this Conference have been and recognised as agents of certain European political parties, and 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."—Yours sincerely,

NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Durban, 16th April, 1927.

Mr. BLACKMAN—

Do you know that by not joining the I.C.U., or subscribing to the "Workers' Herald," you assist the exploiter?

Joining fees for membership are 2/- for males, and thereafter 6d. per week. For females, 1/- and thereafter 3d. per week. "Workers' Herald" 2/6 for six months and 5/- per annum

WAKE UP!

J.B. & H. GOW,

Cheapest and Best for
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GRAMOPHONES & SEWING
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Skilful Workmanship.

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78, HANOVER STREET,
CAPE TOWN.

TRY THEM ONCE.

Whether you need a digestive tablet, a mild physic, or an active cathartic, Chamberlain's Tablets are just what you need, and they will delight you. For sale.

(Continued from page 2)

The St. Louis Urban League conducts a day Nursery and Dental Clinic. The Nurse charges ten cents a day for care of children and is meeting a long-felt need of working mothers. The Dental Clinic is located in one of the public schools and is in charge of a dentist who has one nurse as assistant. The Clinic is exclusively by school children.

People's Hospital, the private hospital in St. Louis Negroes, was organised in 1919. It gives both medical and surgical care, but does not treat contagious or mental diseases. Capacity is 50 beds.

St. Louis City Hospital No. 1 was organised in 1919, and endorsed by the American College of Physicians and Surgeons. There are sixteen nurses on the resident staff and there are eighteen Negro physicians on the Associate Visiting Staff. The Hospital maintains a social service department and nurses' training school. Capacity is 275 beds.

The Visiting Nurses' Association of St. Louis employs

four Coloured nurses, who work in health centres and give medical supervision child welfare, pre-natal and tuberculosis cases. They give public health instructions in homes, but provide for no bedside nursing.

The St. Louis Tuberculosis and Health Society employs one Coloured case worker. The Society is largely responsible for the success of the Turner Open Air School.

The Juvenile Court of Louis has two officers in Probation Department. The Court deals with delinquent and dependent children, and carefully studies the individual needs of children coming their attention.

Another city institution, Board of Children's Guardians, an agency which grants allowances to widows in the support of dependent children, has recently employed Coloured case worker.

St. Louis Provident Association, a family social welfare agency, number among its employees fourteen Negroes, eleven as professional case workers and three as stenographers. Work of this Organisation is done through ten district offices, two of which are supervised by Coloured Superintendents. Throughout the entire organisation, during 1926, more than a thousand Negro families received the services of the organisation which included only provision for material needs of families, but help with problems of health, education, domestic difficulties, housing and employment.

St. Louis is, without doubt, destined to become one of nation's greatest industrial and commercial centres, and the pending problems of human welfare must become more complex. The various communal resources, which have handled those problems in the past, undoubtedly will respond to the increasing demands on them with more efficiency and understanding.

This, indeed, is a goal we are aiming at.

I must apologise for the absence of the current number "Opportunity" from the reading room. It has been sent on mission to England, but in meantime a new copy will be procured from New York.

READER

ELONA YEZA LOKOHLO KOHLO.

The Workers Herald
IS THE
BEST
Advertising
medium for
native Trade

Advertisements
Translated
into all
native Languages.

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People's Hospital, the only private hospital in St. Louis for Negroes, was organised in 1918. It gives both medical and surgical care, but does not treat contagious or mental diseases. Its capacity is 50 beds.

St. Louis City Hospital No. 2 was organised in 1919, and is endorsed by the American College of Physicians and Surgeons. There are sixteen internes on the resident staff and there are eighteen Negro physicians on the Associate Visiting Staff. The Hospital maintains a social service department and nurses' training school. Its capacity is 275 beds.

The Visiting Nurses' Association of St. Louis employs fourteen Negro Nurses, who give skilled nursing care to the sick in their homes.

The Municipal Visiting Nurses employ four Coloured nurses, who work in health centres and give medical supervision in child welfare, pre-natal and tuberculosis cases. They give public health instructions in the homes, but provide for no bedside nursing.

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St. Louis is, without doubt, destined to become one of the nation's greatest industrial and commercial centres, and the attending problems of human welfare must become more complex. The various community resources, which have handled those problems in the past, undoubtedly will respond to the increasing demands on them with more efficiency and understanding.

This, indeed, is a goal worth aiming at.

I must apologise for the absence of the current number of *Opportunity* from the reading room. It has been sent on a mission to England, but in the meantime a new copy will be procured from New York.

READER.

ELONA YEZA LOKOHOLO-KOHOLO.

Iyeza ka Chamberlain lelona yaa elipambili lokohloko hlo elizweni, elitengwayo kaktlu ngabantu. Lipelisa ukohloko hlo kwangoku. Litengiswa zikemisi nevenkile zonke.

Unrest Contradicted

Sir,

Kindly allow me a space in your most valuable columns as I think it part of my duty to deal with this matter which is of vital importance, more especially when the great I.C.U. movement is nearing a crisis.

Those interested in the movement must have had their eyes and thoughts turned towards the Greytown and Krantzkop incidents. From the series of articles that followed one wondered what was going to happen next, and whether the movement was going to stand the test of time. We are told that meetings were held in these places under the auspices of the I.C.U. It is said an agitator (so the poor fellows are called) told his audience that the presence of a few Europeans was pleasure to him, as he would speak more freely than he would have done had it been otherwise. The spirit in him led him so far as to tell his hearers that he was prepared to be burned alive if that could free his people. We hear of nothing sarcastic in his remarks. Certainly the agitator was right in what he said. If we are not prepared to die, neither are we prepared to live, is my verdict. All what the poor chap said was grossly misinterpreted, as is always the case with the Capitalist press. Some people make an error of confusing the I.C.U. movement with Communism; to them the clubs and halls owned by this organisation are nothing but places where its members in their fury are beating their ploughshares into swords, preparing for Armageddon.

The truth is this: If the black workers wish to meet and learn what the workers are doing in other countries and sympathise with these movements, they have a perfect right to do so. It is unjust of Europeans and idiotic of Non-Europeans to criticise the attempt. All what the I.C.U. members and every self-respecting Non-European want is equal industrial opportunities, equal opportunity to work at just wages and under fair conditions.

Last of all, they want to be freed from the perpetual ostracism and degradation which label them as though they were members of a subhuman species.

The I.C.U. is the holiest and the noblest thing I know anything about, for labour is human life. There is no party, no institution, and no religion that has any claim to be called holy, unless it is primarily in support of the defence and advancement of human life.

E. Q. SOLO.

P.O. Overport,
Durbán, Natal.

Hysterics

Bunting and his followers have evidently been very hard hit by their expulsion from I.C.U. functions. Every issue of their official journal, "The Worker," carries a sort of hang-dog and hysterical "proto."

Our advice to Bunting is to mind his own business and shut up because he has sadly failed to enlist the sympathy and confidence of any class of worker in South Africa. This failure is due to the stupid and cut-throat principles preached by the Communist Party. The docility of the Native has evidently led Bunting and his penny's worth of Communist puppets to conclude that Mr. Muntu was a fool.

If Bunting looks forward to any unlawful act from officials of the I.C.U. then he will have to wait until he is as old as Methuselah! He is at present trying his luck at Prospect Town, where he, the other day, attacked Mr. Kadale. The Natives, we are informed, howled him down and told him to talk sense, and to leave personalities out.

Clements Kadale.

The following article appeared as a leader of "Imvo," the oldest and most popular Native journal in South Africa:

The personality and influence of the unbleached African Clements Kadale is worth study. Having obtained a modest education in his home, Nyassaland, he overcame the dangers of the proverbially shallow education by the sheer weight of innate commonsense, and after drifting into Cape Town, worked quietly and laid the foundations of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union on solid lines. The split made by his confederate leaders in 1920 did not affect his organisation for he conquered his fellowmen by reason of his honesty in finance and integrity in book-keeping. Whilst others temporarily threw on swindling their ignorant followers he pinned his faith in the enduring policy of honesty until he rose to the pinnacle of being the greatest organiser of industrial Natives we have seen in our land. His one great weakness has been the use of unbridled language when attacking the capitalists and employers of labour, and this resulted in general alarm among our whites who retaliated by devising the present Sedition Bill which, if passed into law, will muzzle even innocent men both black and white. During the last two years, however, Kadale developed a welcome moderation which has correspondingly increased his power and influence in Europe. He is now off on a five months' travel in Europe under the auspices of various trade unions, and will probably enjoy unusual facilities in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland for throwing limelight on the Fact policy of Native repression. Even if his lectures do not curb our rulers in their object of suppressing the development of Africans, we have no doubt but that he will do much to arouse general sympathy abroad towards our people and their sufficient success in his patriotic mission.

Dr. James J. Adamson, M.A., D.C.L.Sc.D., Ph.C.D.D.S., of Hankey (Cape) returned from Europe and America on a visit to his brother and sisters for six months. Dr. Adams is of purely African descent, and graduated at Wilberforce and Chicago.

The evidence, we understand, was very unsatisfactory. Notwithstanding this, these two comrades are doomed to die on July 10th unless the Labour Movement the world over is vigorous enough to prevent the enforcement of their sentence.

In common with the Labour Movement, we, as a Trade Union Journal, register our strong protest against this legal murder.

ITOKISETSE MARIEA.

Reka meriana ea hau ea Mariea kapele. Hangata mah-loko amabe apekotsue kabaka lahu sebelisa lebotolo la Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. (Oa Sefuba.) Alebe tulong ea hau hore ulefumane haufi kanako ea

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

THE WORKERS' HERALD,
IMVO,
NEGRO WORLD,
DAYS OF SLAVERY,
DREAMS AND THEIR MEANINGS,
LUCKY FORTUNE TELLING BOOK,
TOASTS AND SPEECHES,
HOW TO SPEAK CORRECTLY,
LOVERS LETTER WRITER,
GENTLEMENS LETTER WRITER,
ENGLISH DICTIONARIES,
PUBLIC SPEAKING,
HOW TO CONDUCT MEETINGS,
HOW TO COOK CORRECTLY,
HOW TO SUCCEED IN BUSINESS,
CORRECT BOOK KEEPING.

Native Books and School Books.
Photographs of Famous Negro Boxers.
The Book of Luck.

What you don't see write for price list to:

JACK BARNARD'S
WELL KNOWN BOOK SHOP.

170, COMMISSIONER STREET, JOHANNESBURG.

Drunken Official.

Who is He?

In the House of Assembly last month, in Committee of Supply on the Native Affairs sub-head of the Prime Minister's vote, Mr. Marwick (S.A.P., Illovo) said that according to an extract from a report in a Native newspaper, the official concerned had driven a motor-car while under the influence of liquor, and had been so drunk that he had been unable to give his name and address when asked by the constable.

There have been other charges brought from time to time by Natives against this man which have formed the subject of inquiry, and I should like to know whether the Prime Minister considers that it is in the interests of the Natives that men of this type should be employed to take charge of Native affairs in an important centre like Johannesburg."

In reply to this the Prime Minister said that the official who had appeared before a magistrate in Johannesburg for driving a motor-car while drunk was not an official of his department, but one of the municipality, and he had nothing to do with him.

"If he were my official he would not remain for a day. And if he holds a licence from the Government I will see that something is done about it."

We understand that something has been "DONE" to this official.

Legal Murder

Two American Trade Union Organisers, Sacco and Vanzetti, have been condemned to the gallows after having been kept in gaol for six years, for alleged conspiracy.

The evidence, we understand, was very unsatisfactory. Notwithstanding this, these two comrades are doomed to die on July 10th unless the Labour Movement the world over is vigorous enough to prevent the enforcement of their sentence.

In common with the Labour Movement, we, as a Trade Union Journal, register our strong protest against this legal murder.

National Secretary at Geneva.

Mr. Clements Kadale, after landing in England, directly proceeded to Geneva, where he was warmly welcomed by the British Labour Group, and was also entertained to luncheon, great courtesy and fraternity being extended to him.

Mr. Kadale will shortly lecture in London, and other parts of Britain and the Continent, on labour conditions in South Africa, his programme being arranged by the Independent Labour Party.

Shortly, we shall be in a position to give our readers full particulars of our Comrade's activities.

Li 'Nese Tsa Mafikeng.

LI DUELA LI TSHENYELEGO

GO AKANGOA PULO EA MALI ASE CHABA.

Ma Agente Keiser le McLaren le eleng bone babane bachoere mafoko a li 'Nese tsa Mafikeng. ke koalsetse mo Emeli oa ga Ngaka Molema (Mr. Kelly) bare:—Li 'Nese tsa Victoria Hospital tse eleng batho barona ba reba emetseng puong e, bare re rumle mali alitshenyegelo tsia Ngaka 'mogo le Litsheyo-gelo tsa eone go fitihela tsatsi le. Yaka kupo ene iliriloe le kgeto-leng yele golo li Supreme Court ke eone motho oa gago kaga kutloisho botlhoko e re idirleng mo goene.

"Me yaka re saitse gore li tshenyegelo ke mall a kae, re thoka go romela mali ao, 'Me legule fare sena go utloa gore kebo kae re la dira gatsa molao 'Gape batho barona bare re goshofetse kabotlalo gore, batla lira kafa baka kgonang kateng gore choaro ene bone mo baluetseng baga Ngaka Molema e chuane lea lingka tse dingoe tsia ba shueu. Lekafa molao utla letla kateng. Kaga choaro ea batloetsi."

"Me retla itumela go utloa gore Motho oa gago u lumelana le puo e ea, gore mafoko akutle, yaka keleco ea batho barona baeletsang kagone. 'Me mafoko ana Ngaka Molema o amogetsi. 'Me moemeli oagagoe are urata gore goitseng sentie gore tumelo e, gaidiri gore motho oagagoe atsenye boshula lego tliokha kutloano, lego mesinyetsa litshiamelo tsia gagoe mo lekgrot-leng yaga sebatela. Iabile gape ngaka Molema ga arate golebo goleba kale itilo ye le mashoe tlo ea Nesc, fela u cletsa gore enkete baka choara batho bagagoe sentie hela yaka pele, able bailetsa bagagoe kafa bachoeroeng kateng kecone li 'Nese.

Li Nese li neecoe beke tse peli gore li lueli mali agonna jalo, ibile go alkance gore go liroe matshapa agore go batloe mali a kagolira koleke gonne, fa ele li 'Nese cone ga gona chupo epe ea gore bailetsa mafoko eceba thusioa ke morafe.

PARYS.

Monghai akonkenyetsa mantsuuyana pumpiring ea hao ea Sechaba rea mohetsa Lekhotla lena kabotumelo bobholo oho kerata here metsuaile eohle bantiiesang lekhotala lena Molimo olefe matla le hiba le bantletho le I.C.U. etlae etsetsang lona.

Baithetsa nguana enua e mocha kesenatela kannete hoteng banna motseng oa rona oa Parys bakengang mo ea omobe hombatiiesang haho thuso letho Lekhotla lena letea kamatha rese hera le members tse 220 khueling ena ea April, from the 3rd to the 2th aeloe Afrika aeboe Afereka.

P. MALEPE.
Molula Setulo oa Parys.

Workmanship Guaranteed.

Lefu La France Mating Lithibe.

Lemo se nkile ba sonsa, ba sefela ka mahlomola se ikela koo seang teng. Se joaleka palesa e ntle eo ha moes, letsatsi hale atamela plesa cosa, eke keng ea tsejao moo e neng e teng. Le bona bophelo ba rona bo joalo, fatseng lona Holehlohonolo bao ba anchelang meputso ea bona ha khoele, ofela. Ka tsatsi lona e eleng la masisa —pelo ho batho bohole, e leng la getello ea selomo—har' Litsheyo tsie kholo fatseng lohole: 'Ma rona ona a tsoro tselaa e khohlo a Jumelisa lefatsa le tsakha mahlomola a tsiu tse khahlang mahlomola.

A ithobala ka lona tsatsi lona la 31st Tsitoe 1926. A patosia pele e leng leo re neng re tse 48. Oile a kula ka mengoha a men-gata, ke lefu lapelo. Har' bohloko bona bo bokalo ona a itsepe monghai, Ramehauelo ka rato le mukatsang. Mese-betsi ea hae ea mo paka mese-betsing ea Molimo. Ho bont-sahala hoba hase bohole ba amohelang meputso ea bona ka ho khatallo ke 'mele. Le hoja a bila ka tlaas' a letsoho la 'Mopi ka tsiu tse telele.

Ka lemo sa 1920, ha a ne a le tieneng tsa lefutsa la hae, a bitsa baha ba hae hoba noesa tsa bophelo boo a leng ho bona ka hore: 'Molimo o Jerato Molimo a Mohau ho bao ba o sebelletsang Itlameng, ipopeng ho Molimo bana baka, hobane fatse lona ha lea baha, ha'o la lona ke leholimong moo re itokisetse sang teng.' Re tlabang hammoho ha re sebelletsa Molimo.

Kajeno letsatsi la hac le iphihletse eka mohlolo. 'Me a re siela tsa getello pheleng hahae le rona a re: 'M'ae a tsuile kantle 'me o tla bona Naleli tse peli le khoeli' ha eba joala. Mantsiboa a re: 'Ba 'Mehe malebana le monyako' Aba bontsa leru, naleli tse peli le khoeli.' Naleli tse ke ka tiba le seaparo le lebanta, 'me ke tsona aparo taa hae tsa bosole le thilo leru leo lene le emetse lebanta, 'me leita ga lieo ka hobane o baliloe le buhlanka ba Molimo bo Moshe le Joshua, bao ho iloeng hateo hobana: 'Rolang mehat-hatsi ea lona hobane 'ngalo ena e halalela.' Ke baka leo lieta li leng sieo. A re timung mollo, eba hohla Khanya ka nge bochabelo le boteng. A re Ona ke monyako o ke tlaeng ho kena ka ena leholimong. A eketshe ho meketsa ku ntsue lephepa ka hore: 'Ka lapele Pherskhong 1927 moketeue tuba o moholo oa se tseng mahlomoleng.'

Hafela ha eba joalo, eba phihlo ea hae eo a e boletseng a sa phela. La getello "ke tsoaretsso libe tsa ka ke loketsso meputso oa hlo." O sile khutsana tsa hae tse tharo le ntata bona Miss Jermina le Joseph le Emmanuel Lithebe meroetsana le bahlankana ba bachelier e moholo Emmanuel E. Lithebe a leng Postmaster mane Kroonstad Location. Molimo tselisa bana bac ba hae ba se tseng mahlomoleng.

Oa lona moreneng,

Ntoea e Kena.

The Editor "Workers' Herald" Mongoli on pampiri ea basebetsi ke ne ke rata hore o ke o kenyé mantsoenyana ana a ka pampiring ea hao ka Sondaha se fitilengnkile ka tsamaea ke ea phuthehong ea Likominisi moo ke lieng ka. Ithutha hore ke 'nete hore bora boteng hara rona m' Afrika ke ile ka utlua hole teng bana ba borona ba ikemeliselteng ho boldea Sechaba sa rona se setso se bolaoa ke se seng sa habo sona ke bile ka hopola ha re ntsa re rekisoa ke Sachaba sa rona le hara likereka mona ho joalo re bolaoa ke baheso, bao eleng bana ba sebeletsang baruti be Makhoon. Hore e be sale re ntsa lichelete tsa rona re bolaoa ke bahabo rona e sita le hara rona mona ho teng mafokisi a re bolaeang hona mona ho lekhottia la basebetsi jone kere ke ea makala ke bana ba borona ba ikemeliselteng hore, ba bolae bana ba bobona M'Afrika. Ha ho Sechaba se ka lokollang se seng kantie hore lona le itokolle ke naked a hore kajeno ntja e lome mongthalia o eona 'na baheso ha e le motho ea tsepang hore a ka fumana tokolo ko motho e mong a keke a efumana kantie hore rona re itokolle ka ho kopana ha rona, kopano ke matua baheso.

Oalona,
C. M. SEHLABO,
Johannesburg.

UMZI OMNCANE.

Mheli we pepa,
Ake ungivumele ngiveze into eyenseke kumuza omncane wase Kinross (District Bethal) ngo 22 ka May.

Sike saba nomhlangano omkulu we I.C.U. e Kinross, site sipakati nawo, kwafika amapolisa (Policeman) amattatu. Ababili abantu elihne lomlungu. Au i sisakulumu ngendabu yamapasi (Pass Laws) lesuka elimmayama i Polisa la sukele abantu ukuba bakipe (Special Passes) amapasi okuhambua. Kusenjalo ngamemeza elomlungu ukuba kungaba ngumteto ukukipisa amapasi emhlanganweni. Angiqodanga ukubusa ngabona utili relulunye umuntu ne polisa, lase hansi ipolisa lapo ngesukua ngavala unhlangu. Abesuka amapolisa ukuhlanganya lomuntu olwe nelinye. Ngite netukwa yonke inhlangu yase yipazu kwavo amapolisa Ngiemenezakulu ukuvimba kodwa elihne lalimala i Polisa kakulu.

Kule nhlanganiso, ciske bonke abantu babeze ngapandile kwe basi ngoba amabhunu (Dutch People) sebala nawo amapasi ngokwesaba lomhlangano wesizwe (I.C.U.).

Batsho ngesibindi batil "Namhla size ngapandile kwe pasi" I Polisa lomlungu lakipu pivovalo lafuna ukudubula libona ukufa. Ngase nginqanda abantu balakela. Okwenyaniso abantu balomuzi omncane banesibindi esikulu, futi ubu bonke abantu bakiit bangewzana ngakendhlela besizokuwacita amapasi kulo nyaka.

Akuzange kubanjwe mutu ngoba bonke babengena pasi Nokulima kwalelo Polisa akuvetzunga cala. Sidini uke twala amapepa obugqili bantu batiki.

Nigicela onke amasebe e I.C.U. ukuba eme ngezinyawo ukulwa namapasi. Sifuna ukualahla ngawo lonyaka noma ozayo.

Ukuwazana kupela, U Hulumente akaseze akwazi ukubopa kwe lonke.

"Down with the pass laws!"

Ngiyabonga mheli wohlanga.

J. MALAZA,
Branch Secretary, I.C.U.,
Bethal.

Ukunga Qondwa We
I.C.U.

Ezase Barberton.

Barberton.—Sicela mheli wetu ukufaka lendu u siyakubona no kuba so upina elo gamma nje lodwa libubu ixa. Nje ngokuba nisazi nani abanofrana ukulangela isibhalo lonto ngu Tixo yedwa ote ndiyakubona no kuba so hambo pantsi naapezulu ndiyakubona. Kungani na Ma 'Frika niti lendu yenu izo kubula ilizwe nyia kolwa na ukuluthwa ilifa leno nilabelwe ngu Tixo zeziyene izizwe zenalo kodwa elazo ilifa. Niyi kangala kanjani lonto? Ma 'Frika kuti kufike eyona ndlu yenu yobucawa benene ebhaliewo nase zulwini kube hiyona nteklesia yenu ngobudenge nobumcama noku rigevalange ndlbne noku ngazi ngenene ndiyana dana kaku. Ma 'Frika kube nini kanye nixgexka elikaya lenu eli zokuno pulu nje ngokuba seni dla ingca nje ngenomo ngoku. Kube nini kanye enti lendu yona umhlaba benise niyi bone pina nje ngokuba ifika nje. Ngokunge kontu ukuba ngabonizwyo abatshoyu ku ngatsho nina nabu batuku u Tixo nna betuka i I.C.U. bayazi qalekisa ngo kwabu ku. Tixo noba batu zizazi ke ncawa leyo ndlu ngokuti cwaka yenu Ma 'Frika niveli ingqondo zenu nendlebe ssi yondlu yakurweba le hi Nduka Tixo ayilaulayo kudala ukuba nantsi indlu yokusindisa i Afrika, anga nama hloni kanti angi navalo futi ngoba ngazi mhlipha ukuti akuko Tixo ongangi vimbua ukutela izisebenzi icebo ukuba bazi size, mhlaimbe bazi kulule. Angitsho nge poysa, yize leyo ngisho O. Tixo bomhlaba nabe zulu (Heaven and the Worlds Gods) qa masi shiye inkuluma, yalandoda ngoba yaye sabeka, amazwi ake agonde ukuba kusuke noba ngumupi u fokisi (Detective) ampazamise po bonke ofokisi babe gcwele kodwa besaba ngamazwi ake okuba hloholi besaba nokuwaloba emapepeni abo batu qa lomuntu angaboya tina kusana. Yebo pela wakuluma lomfo ka Solly, kodwa kwakungeko mutu wase zayo nje ngokuba sizelwe nguye sonke wase nika namafa etu sonke tina nzalo yake sonke nje ngokuba nangoku akuto onapilayo ukuti u Tixo aka zange mna andinike elifa lam waka wabuza na umntu Ma 'Frika efikile esizeni sake owasa belwa nguye u Tixo niti nina ngomlomo wenu kanye Ma 'Frika le I.C.U. izokusi lahlekisa nabantu abasayazi necave ngenya ye I.C.U. Lumkani ke nina bafundisi boku rweba asindu yokuba nidlala kuyo leya niyeke ukurweba nifunde kakuhle ibayibile kuboko kubhaliewo ngu Tixo eznewadini zake ezindala akusoze kuncinwe nokuba umntu selila. Wena Tielman Roos kakulu ziza ku bhongela kuwe inkomo zetu owazi bulalayo. GOD BLESS AFRICA FOR EVER, AMEN. Nangiselungu ke ukupe, utsho ontsundu ilungu.

INKOMFA YEMIVUZO E TEKWINI.

Isebe le I.C.U. e Tekwini licele Inkoma Yemivuzo ukuba ihlale e Tekwini ngomcimbi woku buzisisa noku picota imivuzo, iyure zomsebenzi, nendlela kusetyenzwa ngazo ngababenzi abamnyama balo dolopu.

Kananjalo, bonke abantu nentlanganiso zabantu abanenteto abafuna ukwenza, bexhaza, okanye bechasa esisicelo, kufuneka babhalele ku Nobhala We Bodhi Yemivuzo, e Union Buildings, pambi kosuku lwe 20 ku June, 1927.

Inkulu ke lendaba kuma I.C.U. nse Tekwini. Vukani nani mrau ma Kapa, ma Bhayi, nialo - njalo.

Inkomfa le seyike yahlala e Bloemfontein, Sekulindelwe izi-qamo ngoku.

UKUKANYA NENGQONDO YEMVELO.

Msuku ngecola igazi lako ngenxa yesifo sama tambo. Sebenzisa Amafuta ka Chamberlain. Ngentsuku ezimbawala woba sekupileni nase langeni kwakona, ukute ke emveni-kokogazi lako karnoo moriana olokole ho sebetsa kateng. Utqesi sifuba kaho tlosa se rame, hape kapele leka tsuanelo.

INGQELE ZAKUSASA.

Lumkelani inqele ngelikeshu enyakeni. Zino ngozi kakulu, kwave uku neayinyameki kwakolongozu isenako ukulwenza umlwelwe ubusika bonke. Tabita Iviza lokohlokoho ka Tshambalen i (Chamberlain's) kwa oko. Litengiswa zikemesi zonke.

Ezase Barberton.

Barberton.—Sicela mheli wetu ukufaka lendu, yetu lapo epopepi lako, yebo madoda sipele amandhla "susewa nomioro wokukuluma kulel pepa ngoba sake safikelwa, ngumangaliso lapa kwelase Swaziland i lomangaliso uligama elitiwa i I.C.U. or Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union. Yebo salizwa ngendumo lisa hambarwala Nelspruit kodwa nati sifisa ukuba lifike lapa kwelase Barberton. Sati sisa libele jefika incwadi eyi saziso ifika naye umntunywa wokwaka ongu E. Solly naye pela wafuzakodwa kwasala abaseneza ama, Fana or Farms. Bona abatylewanga muuntu kwafika usuku elali-konjwe yaahlanga, eyacalwa, ngu, Kadale, Umhali wesizwe kwaze kwafika uno, bhala ongu Thomas Mbeki owa ndhluliselwa e Transvaal, wacala eyedwa namhla sicalwe ngu E. Solly naye pela wafuzalamadoda uyalukulela naye wacala lapa kitu eyedwa kanti futi naye ufuse oyise uyatukutela uma ekuluma ngesizwe se Afrika. Yebo pela watu u Solly yena akanva valo loku kuluma ngenkululeko yeziyebenzi loku wayo kusho enhlanganisweni mandati washo okulandela nje. As follows:—Zisebenzi zabantsundi uma nge kulinu nami ngomanyano, lwezi sebenzi ze Afrika, anga nama hloni kanti angi navalo futi ngoba ngazi mhlipha ukuti akuko Tixo ongangi vimbua ukutela izisebenzi icebo ukuba bazi size, mhlaimbe bazi kulule. Angitsho nge poysa, yize leyo ngisho O. Tixo bomhlaba nabe zulu (Heaven and the Worlds Gods) qa masi shiye inkuluma, yalandoda ngoba yaye sabeka, amazwi ake agonde ukuba kusuke noba ngumupi u fokisi (Detective) ampazamise po bonke ofokisi babe gcwele kodwa besaba ngamazwi ake okuba hloholi besaba nokuwaloba emapepeni abo batu qa lomuntu angaboya tina kusana. Yebo pela wakuluma lomfo ka Solly, kodwa kwakungeko mutu wase zayo nje ngokuba sizelwe nguye sonke wase nika namafa etu sonke tina nzalo yake sonke nje ngokuba nangoku akuto onapilayo ukuti u Tixo aka zange mna andinike elifa lam waka wabuza na umntu Ma 'Frika efikile esizeni sake owasa belwa nguye u Tixo niti nina ngomlomo wenu kanye Ma 'Frika le I.C.U. izokusi lahlekisa nabantu abasayazi necave ngenya ye I.C.U. Lumkani ke nina bafundisi boku rweba asindu yokuba nidlala kuyo leya niyeke ukurweba nifunde kakuhle ibayibile kuboko kubhaliewo ngu Tixo eznewadini zake ezindala akusoze kuncinwe nokuba umntu selila. Wena Tielman Roos kakulu ziza ku bhongela kuwe inkomo zetu owazi bulalayo. GOD BLESS AFRICA FOR EVER, AMEN. Nangiselungu ke ukupe, utsho ontsundu ilungu.

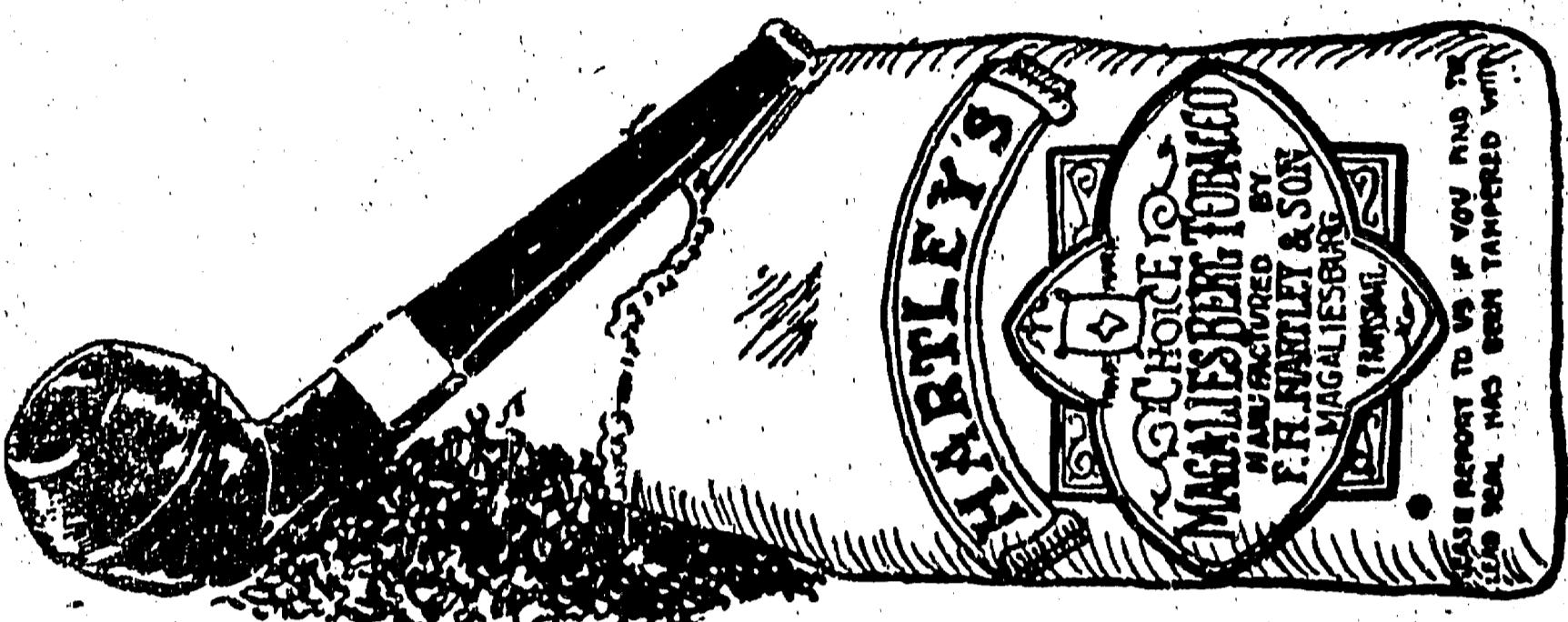
KE KABAKA HAU REKOAHAKANA.

Morieana oa Chamberlain oa Sefuba ke ona o rekoang-hohle fatsing kajeno. Ka hobane u sebetsa joalo karnoo moriana olokole ho sebetsa kateng. Utqesi sifuba kaho tlosa se rame, hape kapele leka tsuanelo.

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Ibandha Lika Zipate Labansunda.

Democratic Party

Ngalarmazwana amnandi atutuzelisa umntwana uma elia efuna ibele kanti Umhlobane nalamhunu okuyilona namhlanje ese-likile ukuxabana okukulu czwene ni ngokuba nabefundisa abafana no Dr. Malana. Yini laba enibanga umoya oshisayo wokuzenda isonto. Maningi amakolwa ase Roma apumile esontweni ayeka ukwamukela isidhlo se Nkosi ngoba nati mayeke i I.C.U. yiyo lento eyenza ngenye imini ngiti ku W.J. Gumede iko-lwa elikulu okufanele liye czulwini. Namhlanje kukona abantu esebernhayza izc umuntu uma ekuluma nge Nkolo, labo bantu kuti u I.C.U. kanti akunjalo henziwa ilo isonto eliyi Ngewelesi amkulise.

Mina Champion Allison angikabene no Mrs Lenono naye futi uyakwazi loko. Angixabene no Mis Makanya. Kodwa ega-men le I.C.U. siti kubona mabayeke ukuba balwe nati ngeze. Okunye futi okufanelwe kwanziwe ukuti uma owestifazane etata ibhulukwe aligqoqo alwe namadoda tina somshayisha ok-wendoda. Besingatandi ukuba sande ngomlomo. Ngifisa ukuba ngisho ngiti nakuwe "DEMOCRATIC PARTY naku" "Izindaba Zabantu" nakuwo Inhlanzeko ka Miss V. S. Makanya siti anogaulu nibheka ku mhlolo wami u Rev. Bennett kade wavyezingena izinhlangano namhlanje sidume ngokuzonda u Miss Makanya kanti asim-zondi luto. Kwakumnandi kuvana ukuba ahlhangane no Kopelletshe ni asishayele Ingombogo ngendabu yase Hostele ekuluma kabi ngesifazane. Namhlanje kuvalumela uma sesikale abefazane sibabiza ngamagama u Mrs. Daniel Pews no Bacitile Mnqayi, sesibone no Bennett Newana sesikuleka beti bakalela u Miss Mukanya besho nokuti mina Champion angikhoni abafazi babantu. Konie u Bennett Newana abafazi beti bakalela u Miss Mukanya besho nokuti mina Champion angikhoni abafazi babantu. Konie u Bennett Newana unawo yini amandhla okufundisa mina ukulolipa owestifazane? Ingani mina ngele yine omelwe ukufundisa yena loko. Mina seloku neashada ngihlezi kahle no Mrs. Champion; bonke abaholi le I.C.U. bahlezi kahle namakosikazi abo okusobala ukuti noma abantu besituka siyigcinele eyi-kwahleke into ebw ngezi. Umteko awusivumeli sibuze amanye amadoda aye kade ebaleka eqi imimango ukuti basalapi Omkabo. Ukuba umteko awusivumela zingehla izihlati lokuningi. Umteko awusivumeli ukuba sibuze izingane zavo Georgina ezingena-

Tina asishumayeli umona, asishumayeli inzondo, sishumayeli ukuzwana pakati komuzi wakiti sipinde futi selule isandha sibenobudhlelwananabanye abasebenzi abafana nati, olwala nati siyampindisela, ociba esweni letu nati siyampindisela. Namhlanje sidume ngokuzonda u Miss Makanya kanti asim-zondi luto. Kwakumnandi kuvana ukuba ahlhangane no Kopelletshe ni asishayele Ingombogo ngendabu yase Hostele ekuluma kabi ngesifazane. Namhlanje kuvalumela uma sesikale abefazane sibabiza ngamagama u Mrs. Daniel Pews no Bacitile Mnqayi, sesibone no Bennett Newana sesikuleka beti bakalela u Miss Mukanya besho nokuti mina Champion angikhoni abafazi babantu. Konie u Bennett Newana unawo yini amandhla okufundisa mina ukulolipa owestifazane? Ingani mina ngele yine omelwe ukufundisa yena loko. Mina seloku neashada ngihlezi kahle no Mrs. Champion; bonke abaholi le I.C.U. bahlezi kahle namakosikazi abo okusobala ukuti noma abantu besituka siyigcinele eyi-kwahleke into ebw ngezi. Umteko awusivumeli sibuze amanye amadoda aye kade ebaleka eqi imimango ukuti basalapi Omkabo. Ukuba umteko awusivumela zingehla izihlati lokuningi. Umteko awusivumeli ukuba sibuze izingane zavo Georgina ezingena-

INGOZI INTO EKOYO.

Nungekza mhlakumbi ingozi ingena kunqandeka, kodwa malunga nama yeza umntu uso-naka ukuzilungiselela ayi-langangabe into ebw ngezi. I veza like Tshambulen loku tambisa linoku tengwa nangubani, lwe liyi nkunzi. Tenga nio ibotlana ukuze ube ngumantu epileyo. Litengiswa zikenisi sonke.

Ke ona fela o kgora kapa sebok, gopipitela se molikoane thogong le ngoro ke molafci a mogolo kumotse ka meli oa felisa Thokomelang gorogramelitsoeng me lebot WEILLICH STREETS, J ka bogolo, go teng la 4/6

EO Se BOLELOANG E LOU

Mongoli omong o ngolla Lo: mentsi ke go likala lithoba se on esto ke ile ge senyegela ge ecosa ke clet-shaole motoaatle omka ka ihphumanu kele ea rorisang ga e ka nutso bothiko go ona e mariaan os ka tla rne ke ro i

LO
Amaz

Nicella ukuba nilalelisimama wana ami engizowakulumu kinina niwagcine czinhliziwaye ukuse kuyavala okutvelo namiyazi izwi letu tina abe I.C.U. Seku iminyaka emibili lapa Natal siqalile ukusiza abantu abacebenzayo osizini ekade bpetwe ngalo abasebenza kubon Baningi namhlanje abanga sapukariso umunhu basho ba sebolekole bevakakile. E Telwini sifika umuntu exoshwamengwa exoshawa okwenyemperem. nemai yake angayet. Sifika anapais abantu eniwa abelungu umuntu engengetu. Sifika abantu bedishwajengizinkomo. Sifika abantu bebosha ngo 9 noma ku ufa fazi czoleta ingane yake a Doketola. Sifika mesonto linga tonishwa ngoba amapovisa ali kubumba upuma esontweni. Sifika umuntu engavunyelwa ukuzenzela umsemzeni wanegapendile kwase Matsheni. Icpela ingakabilo i I.C.U. umunhu kwaku yize njena. Namhla jena izinto zonke lezi zasizus ngokumanga telana nababu base Tekwini. Sahlangani imali satenga, abameli ukubasisize kuhlepo olunziru olwalupeku kwetu. Saze sapela mela ngapandile sanqanda abangu ababexosa abantu ngapandile koku banika isikala okuvuna. Omuyne umlungu wase Umzinto samdhla zingaloko.

Namhla ke u Hulumeni nsebena ukuti imizamo yezi estyenzela nina nabantu beniyapumelala nokuti imite ipayibekwe u Queen Victoria ipambene nokuqondwe Umbuswanamhla usibeka umteko Palamente wokuti misavalely singakulumu nani. Nizwakuti u Ndabazabantu wa Mgungundhluvou kade ese Great town eyoyalu amakosi ukuma efuna ukuhala iahle Hulumeni mazahlukanise nati.

Namhlanje u Hulumeni General Hertzog uvunyelwa yi bonke abchungu abafana Muhle J. S. Marwick wase Illo batu kitina sona abantu ngoba siyahablanakipisa. Kuya lonyaka kutiwa umuntu ofa nati um epinda chambu palekwaabantu ekuluma amazwi okutina Ndhlu ennyama siyali peku, Iwo wobanjwa aboshwuma. Uma esepuma ejcie aktelwe umce ukuzi a ngabé asayandawante ukuzi izwi namhlanje elinilede emibusweni. Nganina ngoba kutiwa nihabu abantsudu akufanele nihlupeku nikale. Kutiva akufanele abantu bakini abfundileyo banikulumele bazamele ukuti ningasizwa yin

Bupoxora

Ngomhla we 26 ku May ama "Good Boys" abe nomhlangoano e Park Station, apa e. Rautini, ukubulisa u Teba (Mr. H. M. Taberer) kuba esiya e Ngilani, njenge cule labasebenzi abant-sundu (Native Labour Expert), waze ke wafundelwa inteto yokubulisa.

Kulenteto kulkankanywe umteto womvalo bala, nomteto wokuxhaya imfazwe (Sedition Bill), waze ke wacelwa u Teba mazze ati ukufika pesheya azi bhence ezondawo pambi kwe Qumru lase Geneva.

Qondani ke balesi, u Kadalie, elona cule labasebenzi, sele se Geneva njengokuba sibhalala nje, ngoku ke into erunwa ngu Teba pakati kwezinto zabantsundu asiyazi. Simazela ukuba ngomnye wonxowa nkulu bona bantu abanga funyo ukuba umuntu omnyama anyuselwe imali emigodini, bona bantu abafuna ukubulala umanyano twabasebenzi (I.C.U.) ngomteto we Sedition Bill.

IMPOXO.

Ke kaloku ke balesi, besitati o "Good Boys" bamfundele inteto yokubulisa u Teba lwo. Ute ke yena u Teba ukupendula wati: "Malunga nezindawo ze nkani (contentious matter) enizi kanayo kulenteto yenu manditi ezondawo zinga pandle kwe ajembo nemicimbi enditunwe zone."

Tymile! Mogalamnakapa! makube eyona nto angayo pesheya u Teba yintony? Xa ngaba esibesi e Geneva njenge cule labasebenzi abamnyama ebfan-e ukuzi nyamekeli ezondawo kanye ati yena zingapandle kwenjongo nemicimbi atunywe zona. Yonke lemfeketo ixela ukuba ongkowa nkulu noko bahleli kakulu nje ngokuba u Kadalie e Pesheya nje. Bane xhala kuba besazi ukuba u Kadalie uza kuyixela eyona nyaniro malunga kumpatwa kwabasebenzi kweli e, ezifamini, ezidolopini nase edodini.

Botshe Tina.

EZASE**REITZ**

Tina lapa E.K. I.C.U. impi enku abantu bakiti bapate kabi lapa e Reitz. Amabunu ayabatyaya, ayabwisa kakulu abase mapulazini ba twele ubunzima nge I.C.U. sengati abetu abahlobo basize base nziye into ukuba bangatakeki kakulu aba vumeli ukuba bezemhlanguaneen abapuma epulasi lase Dre Watter aba salali endhlini bafuna ukuba bulala ebusu amabunu kubi impela leseno senzo ngazi ukuti bacabanga ukuti i I.C.U. ezo kufun ayinako ukufa at all kubi ukuba tina si bulawe ebusu silele kuliqiniso lelo ukuba abantu bazi kubulawa ebusu nase zindhlini kuku kwenzani loko Mr White men ngoba mani ake waya endhlini yako Mr White man uku yakubulala ebusu. Ukuba u Government aka bhekeli lento yokuba senzive njalo ebusu sizo cela ukuba kuhle si vuvelwe silhangane sitete impela tina base Reitz ngoba sihleli kabi impela tina ma I.C.U. asiyi dhlili imali yabantu aba ngasibo bohlobi lwetwu akuko muntu odhlaye ifa lomlungu kukona enye into embo lapa e Reitz abelungu ba xotscha abantu emapulazi ngexxa ka I.C.U. sityeleni imiteko nina bakka I.C.U. Siyayifunaukuteta nale mpi esipetejo lapa nxa sinako siya temba ukuba isikati sifile makedi kumbule vizihlabele zi ka Solomon. 1. verse 15. the end maaityandane kanjalo i Afrika kilizwe lobaba kulu masi kumbule indaba ka Balami no Balamki unga fundi imbalo 23. kujalo namhla baua funa o Mr. White man ukuba sipeliswe elizweni masi kumbule am. Culo ka David 2 to the end masi kujale ngomhla ka 10 ku April u Prov Acting Secretary Keable "Mote ubi hambele lapa kuti oh! lakuluma i Bhubesu laku kwela pezulu opatifomo kwazwakala

umfundisi oku ngu Mr White man ekuluma esiti ngiyike ngikulume.

Intu embi bantu base Reitz ngumanga nobowa yeku nizame ukukuluma iqiniso elifuna ngu Nkulunkulu kakulu amatombazana ase benza e Dorepen lase Reitz anamanga amabi ati nxakulu abu vumeli ukuba bezemhlanguaneen abapuma epulasi lase Dre Watter aba salali endhlini bafuna ukuba bulala ebusu amabunu kubi impela leseno senzo ngazi ukuti bacabanga ukuti i I.C.U. ezo kufun ayinako ukufa at all kubi ukuba tina si bulawe ebusu silele kuliqiniso lelo ukuba abantu bazi kubulawa ebusu nase zindhlini kuku kwenzani loko Mr White men ngoba mani ake waya endhlini yako Mr White man uku yakubulala ebusu. Ukuba u Government aka bhekeli lento yokuba senzive njalo ebusu sizo cela ukuba kuhle si vuvelwe silhangane sitete impela tina base Reitz ngoba sihleli kabi impela tina ma I.C.U. asiyi dhlili imali yabantu aba ngasibo bohlobi lwetwu akuko muntu odhlaye ifa lomlungu kukona enye into embo lapa e Reitz abelungu ba xotscha abantu emapulazi ngexxa ka I.C.U. sityeleni imiteko nina bakka I.C.U. Siyayifunaukuteta nale mpi esipetejo lapa nxa sinako siya temba ukuba isikati sifile makedi kumbule vizihlabele zi ka Solomon. 1. verse 15. the end maaityandane kanjalo i Afrika kilizwe lobaba kulu masi kumbule indaba ka Balami no Balamki unga fundi imbalo 23. kujalo namhla baua funa o Mr. White man ukuba sipeliswe elizweni masi kumbule am. Culo ka David 2 to the end masi kujale ngomhla ka 10 ku April u Prov Acting Secretary Keable "Mote ubi hambele lapa kuti oh! lakuluma i Bhubesu laku kwela pezulu opatifomo kwazwakala

UMCITI WOKUFA

Akuko ngezi ekuminxeni kwemihlati nokungenwa yiyefu egazini xa unalo iyeza ka Chamberlain lenthungu. L'nganda ukubola kwenyam' yako, laye libukola nemewbu ez ban-gela ezoxifo. Kanjalo lipilisa izilonda kwanzoku. L'nganda zikemisi nevenkile zonke,

Ubuxoki

Kwi nyanga ka Canzibe (May) amapepa abelungu akupe inteto wokuba abantu abumnyama, ngakumbi o Zulu base Natala, bazi pete kakubi ngaku baqeshi babo. Kutiwa lomoya ungeniswe kubo ngamagosa e I.C.U., kwade kwanbonatala okukuba make kubhalelwu u Tsalitoro axeletelo ngalento.

Kuvakala okukuba u Tsalitoro ude watumela u Dambuza (Mr. C. A. Wheelwright, Natal Native Commissioner) ayokuvela ngase Greytown apo kutiwa olivukelo lune ngenyawo kona. Ingxeloka Dambuza asi kayazi.

Kekaloku ke ngoku kuvakala okukuba u Dr. Park Ross, urgira oncedisayo ka Rulumento e Mzantsi Afrika jikelele, uyipikisile lento yobuxoki. Ute u Dr. Ross isizatu sokungonwabi kabantu jikelele kweli lizwe sesokuba bangatyiswa kakuhle exifama, baye bengahlauwu kakuhle nase zidolopini. Lonto ke ibonisa okukuba i I.C.U. le im-sulwa kwezi nteto zobuxoki nomona.

Abobantu beteta obubuxoki nje babonile ukuba olu manyano lwe I.C.U. lungu msindisi nomkululi wa Bantu abamnyama belli lizwe. Babonile okukuba i I.C.U. le ina magosa ahlekani-pileyo, nangoyikyo ukututelela noku khusela abantu bosizi.

Kuvakala okukuba u Nobhala Wesizwe (ohambileyo) Mnunzana A. W. G. Champion, ubahalele u Tsalitoro ngenyu ecela ituba lokuteta naye ngale ndaba. Njengokuba sibhalala nje impendulo ayika fiki, kodwa sobe sibazise abalesi betu ngempendulo leyo yafukisa.

Okwangoke ke singati kumalungu e I.C.U. namagosa ayo: "Qinan mawetu, lifikile ngoku ixesha lokubonalakisa ubudoda benu. Ukuze niti noku gina kwenu nibe ngapakati emtetweni ngezenzo nangeto zenu, ukuze nkwazi uku baxaka ababulani nababalalekhi benu. Apa kweli lizwe manzin amalungelo eni walahayo ngenxa yonkuna qondi, nokunga kwazi kwenu, ukulewa nomlungu ngokwomteto (constitutionally).

James Woska Jonga**"UTANDO OLUNG KA LUYA MANGALISA"****Ukukwela Kuka Kadalie**

Namhla ke site manga asititi kumaxa sibon' okutetwa zga maxesha. Namhla inamba enku ukumbule 'Manzini. Namhla ibhulu elingu Swart lili manga-lewe ngetylala lombulo ngoku-sulta lizipata kakubi nomtshana walô, intombi eyi 17 iminyaka uzube naye.

(ii)

Kukade imi ite nge I.C.U. ite ngoku cindisa lenutetwa-za ika Kuntywila ngoku gapu goqo kwakude az' utande ntonina kulumazwe.

Au!

Qumata hamb' uzube naye.

(iii)

Au! Amax' atande ukusityi-tela ngubanina kanene ot' unt' ushwatyulelwse selevakele amazwe peshu kwe sibiza. Namhla inumba iye kuwaqondisisa.

Au!

Qumata hamb' uzube naye.

(iv)

Litsho pesh' a liti siyazih-lamba siti yekani unt' apile nje kuba niwelwa lobulungisa. Hamba ntlok abasenzi ulivise.

Au!

Qumata hamb' uzube naye.

(v)

Kwelo lwandle lule' indimi-letu uzucand' uwakumbul' amagor' e Mendini hlez' iminyanya awu' ikutyle lukulu. Az' ipina lomkululeko bantywilela yona.

Au!

Qumata hamb' uzube naye.

(vi)

Ewe wofik' ubone nalapo e Flans Impawu zokub' inkululeko sayifela. Alele, zole, amadini-zwe likantu. Kulo lataf' amahentshi. Kodwa amangele kuyi. Qarnata ongabuswele ubulunisa.

(vii)

Nakwelo limi longeber' u Garvey uzubakel' ubuzawana nokwazana xa dibu liqilina elingadilihiyo. Kuba incaso yeliba' inye napina.

Ou!

Qumata maz' ubuye naye.

J.C.K.

37, Frere Street,
Bertrams,
Johannesburg.

Isigebenga Se Bhulu

Apa ngase Charlestown, idolopana encinane emdeni pakati kwe Natala ne Transval, kuhle intlekele. Kubonakala okokuba ibhulu elingu Swart lili manga-lewe ngetylala lombulo ngoku-sulta lizipata kakubi nomtshana walô, intombi eyi 17 iminyaka uzube ubudala.

Ngomhla wetyla u Swart akaifelcia, esiti yena akasiso isibhanxa ukuzifaka emlonyeni wengonyama. Umuntu omfumayo makeze esfamini yake, ezi-kodwa ezelungisiele ukulwa no-kufa. Hayi betu zenjenjeva izinja zakomkulu zixhobile, enga madoda alishumi. Kute kusasa ngo 5 bagaleka esfamini, bazamu kwa oko ukwu rauia umzi lwo. Krele banna, ute kanti u morena uhlile apa ebuhlanti begusha. Hayi yngule imfazwe kulo ntaba ka Majuba, kwakwa a inja nenku, bawa o Nonqai abahlana pambi kwe-mbumbulu zika Swart.

Eggibile ukwenza oko, wambaba ihasho lake, nanko esiyi edolopini e Charlestown. Endleleni udibene nomka awar wake menye indoda bevela edolopini besiza ekaya, walahlha nge-nibumbulu bafa bobabini. Walduku ireme. Efikile e Charlestown wafuna umkake, warfumana. "O, wena ubuzaka nika ubungina bokundi tshonisa kwe-li tyali, hi?" W atsho walahlha ngomkono we kati, wafa kwa oko u Missus.

Kute kc esapuma kulumzi esazirisele ukubulala u Swane-poel (elinye ibhulu elihlabi kwaso fama ngapandle) amodana edolopu amcana kwange mbhayimbhayi. Wafa u Swart isigebenga esikulu, washiya izidumbu ezingu 8 emva kwake.

PASS LAWS
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How I Left South Africa

By CLEMENTS KADALIE (National Secretary, I.C.U.)

I am writing these few notes at sea, en route for London, as they are being posted from Madeira Island to catch the June issue of the "Workers' Herald". (Note: These notes arrived here after the paper had already been run through the press.—Editor.)

Perhaps the members of the I.C.U. and readers of this journal would like to know from me to how I left sunny South Africa. As it must be now known, I left Johannesburg for Capetown a sick man. I was compelled to proceed to Capetown to arrange for my passage, which was refused me by the Johannesburg office of the Union-Castle Company, for reason that the steamer leaving on May 13th was fully booked. Had, of course, booked my passage by the previous mail boat which left on the 13th May, but missed that boat owing to illness, but I had thought transfer to the following boat would be easily effected. This however, was not the case. Both our Acting Provincial Secretaries at Capetown, Comrade R. G. de Norman, and our solicitors, at Capetown, had failed to arrange for the passage by the "Windsor Castle." The alternative was to sail on May 20th but this would have made it two weeks late to attend the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

Immediately upon my arrival at Capetown, I got in touch with my solicitors again, who made other efforts to negotiate for my passage, but this was also a failure. As for me, I had made up my mind to sail by the "Windsor Castle," come what may, therefore decided to approach the high officials of the Union-Castle Company personally. After a phone communication to one of the Managing Directors, an interview was arranged on the afternoon of my second day in Capetown. I knew both the Managing Directors of the Company in my dealings with Capetown dock labourers when I was stationed in the Mother City. After I had emphasised the importance of my mission to Geneva, I was informed that it cared to take a first-class cabin there would be no objection on the part of the Company. That offer was at once accepted.

Thus as the first African Trade Union leader to proceed to Europe on an important mission, I have been privileged to travel first-class in one of the most luxuriant mail steamers. It is quite necessary here that I should publicly tender word of gratitude and thanks to the higher officials of the Union-Castle Company for making it possible for me to enjoy this privilege, as refusal would have badly upset my overseas programme.

It was on Friday afternoon the 18th May, that I left the shores of South Africa. At 2 p.m. on that day nine of us, including J. G. Gums, our President, R. G. de Norman, Acting Provincial Secretary (Cape),

Ma-AFRIKA!

Ukunga fandi kwenu eli pepa, noku ngangeni kwenu kwi I.C.U. nincedisa abatulali benu ...

Imali yepapa yi 2/6 nge nyanga ezintandatu ne 5/- ngonyaka. Imali ukujoyina kwi I.C.U. yi 2/- ukuze emveni koko umantu arole i 6d. (abafazi 3d.) nge veki

VUKANI.**TSHOTSHO KWEDINI.**

Omnye u "Baas" opete umsebenzi we Town Council e Rautini, use nkatazweni ngoku quba i moto kali enxilile, waze ke wadiilha iponti zontlanu ngeso sono. Emveni koku wawuquba kwakona umsebenzi wake.

Enkosi mhleli nkosi sikelela.

Owase Rafu,

W. V. HENDRICKS.

YANONG KE ONE NAKO.

Yanong ke one nako ea gore utlose seramo seo sesemogoena, eseng gore uthogele botlhoko bogotsene thatha go tlodisa tekano. Butla Chamberlain's Cough Remedy—use senye nako. I rekiosa gothle.

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Workers
Herald.

Upendule u Toro wati, ewe uyayazi, kodwa lomntu ngumgeshi we Council, kwave ke okokuba ngaba une satifitifika Rola Bubende (Government Licence) uyayihlutwa nje.