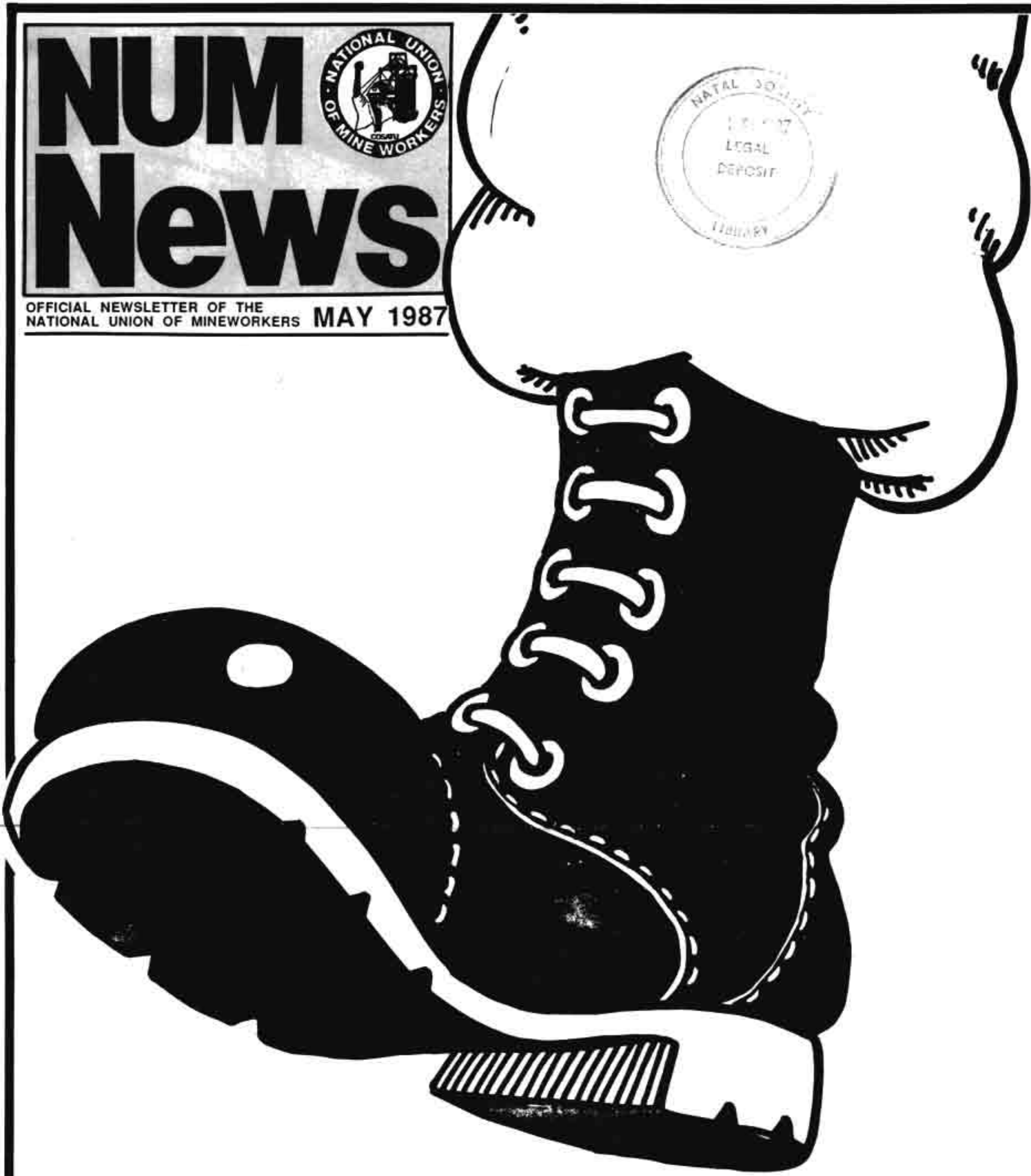


NUM News



OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE
NATIONAL UNION OF MINeworkERS MAY 1987



Put your foot down!

EVERY year we have to fight the mineowners for wage increases.

This year, we are demanding a living wage and decent conditions for all mineworkers.

Join other workers and back the campaign for a living wage.

Put your foot down — unite and fight for a living wage.

1. Wages: A 55% across-the-board increase for job categories 1 to 4, surface and underground, and a 40% across-the-board increase for job categories 5 to 8 and monthly-paid staff.

2. Holiday leave: 44 days' paid leave per year.

3. Holiday allowance: 100% leave allowance.

4. Working hours: 80 hours a fortnight.

5. Overtime: No-one should be forced to work overtime.

6. Deferred pay: Compulsory deferred pay systems must stop immediately.

7. Danger pay: This must be paid to workers in dangerous places, and should be worked out according to their basic wage.

8. Fatal accident and illness insurance scheme: Five years' earnings for the family of a worker who dies at work.

9. Living-out allowance: R300 a month for all workers who live

outside the compounds.

10. Transport allowance: R100 a month for all workers who live outside the compounds.

11. Income tax: Deductions must stop immediately.

12. June 16: A paid public holiday.

13. Provident fund: The Chamber of Mines must agree to negotiate such a fund with the NUM.

These are our demands — for a living wage and decent living conditions for all mineworkers.

We must fight the mineowners to make sure we achieve this. Every year they make millions of rands in profit — but workers are expected to survive on

poverty wages.

In 1987, we will change all that. We will make sure mineworkers get more of the wealth they help produce.

• Start discussing our demands.

• Start getting volunteers from every room, stope and hostel block, so they can spread the word and our living wage campaign can grow.

• Start building links with campaign committees in your region, and with other unions and locals.

Remember: 1987 is the year we unite and fight for a living wage.

1987 — the year mineworkers take control



Even the bannings couldn't stop May Day

MAY DAY 1987 meant a small but important victory for South African mineworkers.

After years of demanding May Day as a paid worker holiday, the Chamber of Mines backed down and agreed that May Day should be paid holiday for miners.

Thousands of mine-workers were able to spend May Day doing what workers in other parts of the world are allowed to do — celebrating their victories.

Their celebrations were not quite as joyful as in other parts of the world, however, as managements and the state refused to allow permission for open-air May Day rallies or marches.

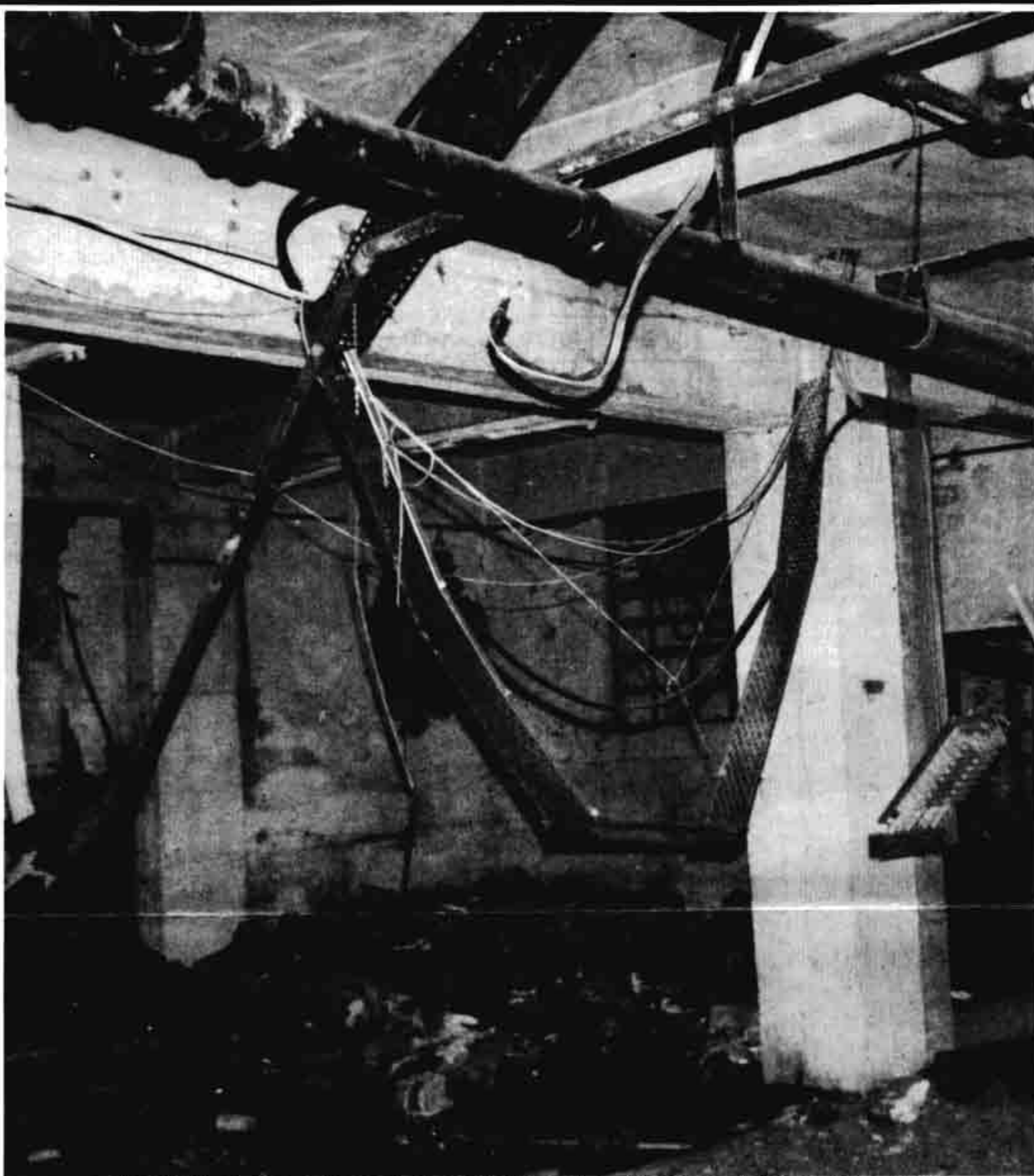
This refusal applied to workers throughout the country, and it was only in Cape Town that they were able to hold an open-air rally after a special court application.

More than 6 000 workers turned up for the rally, which featured several speakers — and a soccer match between teams called Mandela United and Mpetha Spurs.

Several indoor meetings were held throughout the city, as well as in other parts of the country such as Port Elizabeth and Durban. The only rally held in the Johannesburg area was in Lenasia near Soweto, which was attended by more than 600 people.

Several hundred workers also attended a May Day church service in Soshanguve.

A huge rally was also held in Windhoek's Katatura township.



THE DAMAGE: The basement of Cosatu House after the recent bomb blast which ripped through the building.

It's war on the workers

"ANTI-UNION forces have declared war on the working class."

That was how one union organiser described the cowardly bomb attack on Cosatu House earlier this month.

which ripped through several floors of Cosatu's national head office.

The building — which houses 11 Cosatu affiliates — will

probably have to be demolished, according to Cosatu.

Members unions are presently searching Johannesburg for office space.

Some are sharing with other unions.

No-one has claimed responsibility for the bomb blasts, which left a hole three metres deep and seven metres wide in the building's foundations.

However, workers are in no doubt that whoever planted the bombs was aiming at damaging the organisation of workers throughout the country.

But as Cosatu said in a

statement afterwards: "The people who did this are mistaken if they think such an attack will stop workers from campaigning for what is theirs."

"We have said repeatedly that our strength is not in our building or our resources — it is in the workers' hearts and minds."

The attack on Cosatu House came just a week after a police siege of the building in what they claimed was an attempt to track down "criminals".

According to an announcement at the time, the police were searching for people they believed were responsible for necklacing four

SA Transport Services workers.

Twelve people were arrested during the siege — none of whom had been brought to court at the time of going to press.

Just one week earlier police had also sealed off the building — this time in search of people who had taken part in a workers' demonstration at the nearby Doornfontein station.

Police occupied the building for several hours, searching offices and the basement.

Both raids were condemned by union movements throughout the world.

NUM Natal organiser killed

INKATHA's United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) has been barred by the courts from attacking National Union of mineworkers members in Natal.

The Natal supreme court made the restriction on Uwusa after a vicious attack on NUM's Vryheid offices, in which

organiser Comrade Bhekuyise Ntshangase was killed.

NUM member Comrade Phumlani Mdletshe said his colleague was murdered by well-known Uwusa members, who had been heavily armed.

"I know the killers and can definitely identify them as Uwusa members

because they have been recruiting on the mine — some of them actually work there," he said.

NUM condemned the cold-blooded murder of its northern Natal organiser, and made a supreme court application to prevent further attacks. The application was granted.



Stop the killing

AFTER almost 200 deaths on South Africa's mines last year, NUM has demanded an end to the system responsible for the killings.

Last year, the union carried out a joint inquiry with Anglo American into violence on the mines. Hundreds of workers were interviewed and they told the mine bosses that two evils lay at the root of the violence — migrant labour and the hostel system.

NUM also heard the voice of these workers. That's why delegates to the union's congress last month decided the only way to end the violence was to fight for worker control over the hostels and an end to migrant labour — a resolution that made the slogan "1987 — The Year Mineworkers Take Control" a reality.

It's not often that workers in this country get the chance to make their voices heard so clearly. Here, NUM News presents some of the views expressed in the historic inquiry.

Worker after worker told the union that the lack of family life was a major cause of fighting between miners.

"The employers are to blame. They care only for our physical contribution to production, not our welfare. They separate us from our families for about 12 months. So the men quarrel about women, who aren't theirs. They compete for these women and the fighting spreads back to the hostel."

Workers were also unanimous about the solution — end the migrant labour system and allow men to live with their families on the mines.

"Men who live with their families are never involved in fighting. A man who is with his children thinks before he involves himself in fights."

But the workers showed an awareness of why management loves the hostel system so much and how they use things like indunas, isibondas and dancing to encourage divisions on the mines:

"They set one language group against another. They wish to divide. They wish to weaken. They sow the seeds of dissension among blacks."

"At the workplace everybody is happy and there is a lot of unity among



THE LIBERATED ZONE: Miner Samuel Nyembezi and his wife Florence in their room at Landau coal mine.

workers. The problem starts on the surface after work. At the hostels — that is where divisions have been entrenched by management."

Many members spoke of how mine managers tried to stir up so-called faction fighting, especially at the time of wage negotiations, in an attempt to weaken the union:

"They are trying to undo the work of the NUM — they hate the unifying effect of the union on the workforce. They do not want to give any meaningful increase which NUM fights for."

"Managements turn a blind eye to these fights, which weaken NUM. Management wants to weaken the union's negotiating position during collective bargaining"

One worker told how the bosses at the President Steyn mine allowed a fight to develop last year

and then sent home more than 3 000 workers at a time when tension was building up around wage talks with the Chamber.

"Management has a motive. It prefers to recruit ignorant new workers, rather than work with union members. It likes to disorganise workers and delay their organisation."

"Wage season is the key time for management to turn a blind eye to the fights. During this period, workers are confused and anxious as to how much their increase will be."

"A lot of tension exists and management takes advantage of this. Now management gets in because he wants us to leave the mines. And those who replace us are new recruits to be started with low wages."

One old worker told of

how the mineowners used to bring in the police and stop faction fighting very quickly in the 1970s when there was no union around because they were afraid of losing profits.

Now that NUM is making the workers strong, management prefers not to end the fighting quickly and is willing to lose a few days of production if the union is weakened.

"In most cases, the police cause violence during legal strikes. But when workers need them for their own safety, the police are very slow to provide this service. Police action is conveniently selective and slow depending on what the mineowners want."

Workers from President Steyn in the Orange Free State and Vaal Reefs in the Western Transvaal told of how "Russian" gangsters armed with guns gained access to the hostels to stir up violent clashes.

"Long historical differences are being used and projected further by management. The NUM has played its role in uniting workers. Management is scared of this unity and cannot destroy it alone. Now it allows other forces to assist it in this."

Workers also spoke of the existence of a gang called Fito on the President Steyn mine, which they say is made up of anti-union elements which management tolerates and which attacks NUM members.

At the NUM congress, union president James Motlatsi added another voice to those expressed above: "Management has two options. They must negotiate with the union to destroy the hostels, migrant labour and induna system, or face mass struggles on the mines."

"If they do not negotiate, workers must take control of the mines."

'Liberated hostels' in Witbank

MINEWORKERS have started to take up the NUM's call for the eradication of the hostel and migrant labour system.

They have already made progress in hostels in Witbank, on coal mines owned by Anglo-American Corporation, where the wives and children of miners moved in on March 26 — bringing an end to single-sex living arrangements.

The mines affected are:

- * Kriel.
- * SA Coal Estates
- * Bank.
- * Arnot.
- * New Largo.
- * Goedehoop.

Initial discussions were held with Amcoal at a special shaftstewards' council meeting in the area, where management was told of the workers' intention.

Mine management's reluctance to attend to the workers' demands for adequate accommodation on or near the mine left workers no alternative but to implement the union's resolution of taking over the hostels.

Their movement into the hostels was gradual, disciplined and co-ordinated. The miners have introduced new communal rules governing the living arrangements.

These include:

- * Women without husbands are not allowed in the hostel.
- * Food for wives and children is supplied from nearby shops until a new arrangement can be made.

This is the first phase in the fight against migrant labour and hostel life, and clearly indicates that mineworkers want to be housed with their families.

The NUM feels family housing should be given to workers on or near the mines.

It also rejects attempts to force mineworkers to buy houses, as the wages paid in the industry are appallingly low.

The NUM has called on mineowners to clearly indicate whether they intend doing away with migrant labour, and whether they intend accommodating workers in family housing.

While the programme to eradicate the migrant labour and compound system is underway, the mining houses have been asked to negotiate on the following issues:

- * The improvement of the living conditions in the compounds.
- * The handing over of the running of compounds to workers.
- * The immediate removal of indunas.
- * The introduction of worker-controlled recreation facilities.
- * The dismantling of all tribal dancing groups
- * The accommodation of workers in the compounds on a non-tribal basis.



VICTORY.. IS CERTAIN.



All pictures on this page were taken by Paul Wamberg of AFRAPIX



Victory is certain, says the banner — and workers show through their singing that the writing is on the wall for PW Botof's government.



The president, James Motlasi is lifted up high by happy supporters during NUM's rally.

Away with slavery — let's take control

MINeworkers must take greater control of their lives and build worker unity in all areas, said Comrade James Motlasi, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, at the union's fifth annual congress.

In his presidential address to the congress, attended by 600 delegates from 12 regions, Cde Motlasi said that only when mineworkers and the working class take control of their lives at all levels will we be able to solve the problems facing this country.

He said the NUM has come a long way since it was formed, even though the mine owners and the state had done their utmost to try and crush it.

"We have fought for our right to exist. Hostile managements, repressive mine security and police have not stopped mineworker unity and organisation," he said.

"Disciplined action, brave leadership by our shaft stewards and the general courage of our rank and file have been the reasons for our survival."

Cde Motlasi said the country was in a deep-rooted economic, political and ideological crisis which has seen over 20 000 people die during the State of Emergency.

"South Africa's economic crisis is one of mismanagement and investment which has not improved the conditions for the vast majority of

people," said Cde Motlasi. He added that the rural areas had become poorer, while in the city the social needs of the working class — such as housing and transport — have not been met.

Other aspects of the crisis include:

- Deepening recession.
- The number of unemployed workers has increased to over 3-million.
- The price of food and other goods continues to go up.
- Money is not spent on the social needs of the people, but on the military and police.

Cde Motlasi added that while there is a crisis, it is not one of profitability — the employers have still made big profits.

"What the crisis has done is put the control of the economic resources in fewer and fewer hands.

"It is the working class and the oppressed people who have suffered the brunt of the crisis."

Cde Motlasi said the government has failed miserably in introducing the State of Emergency because of the mass struggles of the people.

He said it is clear that the government is totally rejected and cannot rule in the old way anymore.

"The initiative now lies with the oppressed people, with the organised working class — under the leadership of COSATU — having an important responsibility."

On taking control of the

hostels, Cde Motlasi said the mineowners have kept workers in terrible living conditions.

"The migrant labour and hostel system have robbed us of our dignity and broken up our families.

"The empire of the mineowners has been built on the blood, sweat and toil of black workers. Workers' rewards have been low wages, and unhealthy and dangerous working conditions. And many comrades have paid the price of death at the hands of the capitalist system."

Cde Motlasi warned the mineowners that they must publicly admit that they have benefitted from the hostels, and will abolish them.

He called on them to start

negotiating with the NUM on the removal of the hated system or face organised worker action.

"1987 is the year NUM will begin to change this. We will fight every inch of the way."

He added that because so many workers have died in mine violence in the recent past, miners should take their security and safety into their own hands.

"The security and defence of our members has now become a priority. We are calling on mineworkers to take their safety into their own hands.

"Defence committees must be established in every mine to guarantee the safety of all workers against attacks."

The president also urged

workers to fight for the health and safety bill of rights, and criticised the Chamber of Mines for refusing to negotiate on this issue.

On the living wage campaign, Cde Motlasi encouraged volunteers to come forward and build united action in every shaft, mine hostel room and block.

"The living wage campaign is the first phase of our struggle for a better distribution of wealth of this country."

In conclusion, Cde Motlasi said the solution to workers' problems was clear — they must take control of their workplace.

He said that under capitalism, there will never

be a solution.

"It is only in a democratic socialist South Africa that the working class and all the oppressed people will control the wealth they produce."

To achieve this, he said, required the organisation of the mass of people.

"Trade unions on their own cannot achieve this task. It also requires the organisation of the youth, women and communities.

"It is only through democratic organisation, armed with a clear vision and the courage for action, that we will bring freedom nearer."

"Let us not shirk this task as mineworkers. 1987 is the year we take control and build for that future."



Joining in the singing: NUM vice-president Elijah Sazayi, general secretary Cyril Rarraphosa and Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo.

If the bosses won't abolish hostels, we will

IN WHAT was clearly the biggest political gathering since the State of Emergency was declared, more than 350 000 mineworkers said "NO!" to the government and mine bosses controlling their lives.

They also declared 1987 the year mineworkers take control.

This fifth annual conference was very important in that mineworkers firmly stated their political position and their stand on sanctions, taxation without representation and the labour relations Act.

Mineworkers want to control their own lives at the places of work and in the compounds.

The workers also told the government and the bosses that the migrant labour system must be scrapped to allow workers to live with

their wives in their places of employment.

They demanded that the bosses state clearly that they will scrap the migrant labour system.

The migrant labour system has been responsible for breaking up families and relationships and the destruction of workers' lives in single sex hostels.

Through these laws, workers have been subjected to terrible living conditions.

The workers gave a clear warning to the bosses that they must stop talking to the NUM about dismantling these unjust laws.

The bosses must also hand over the running of hostels to the workers themselves.

Workers resolved that if the government did not listen to their demands, they would "seize control

of the mines."

They demanded that the running of the hostels be taken away from the tribally-elected and management-favoured industrial headed over representatives elected democratically by the workers themselves.

The workers also demanded that they control recreational facilities.

Workers have realised that managements have been unable to protect their lives and property from vigilante attacks. They have discovered that management sometimes seems to encourage attacks, to break the union's strength.

In order to stop this, workers decided to form defence committees on the mines to defend mineworkers against management-sanctioned faction fights.

Workers pointed out that

the NUM and Anglo had both found that the fights are caused by:

- The horrible conditions in the hostels;
- Lack of control by workers of their lives;
- The role of indunas in the hostels;
- Lack of protection for workers in the hostels;
- The use of outside forces by management to create conflict amongst workers and
- Union busting tactics employed by management.

The workers adopted the Freedom Charter as a guiding document in the struggle against national oppression.

They resolved to align themselves with all progressive forces that have a proven record of struggle and mass mobilisation.

Such organisations must have mass-based consciousness and be

answerable to their constituency.

The workers also came out in support of sanctions and have warned the bosses not to deduct income tax and money for unemployment insurance funds.

Workers pointed out that they have no say in the running of the government and can therefore not decide how and where their taxes are spent.

They also demanded that:

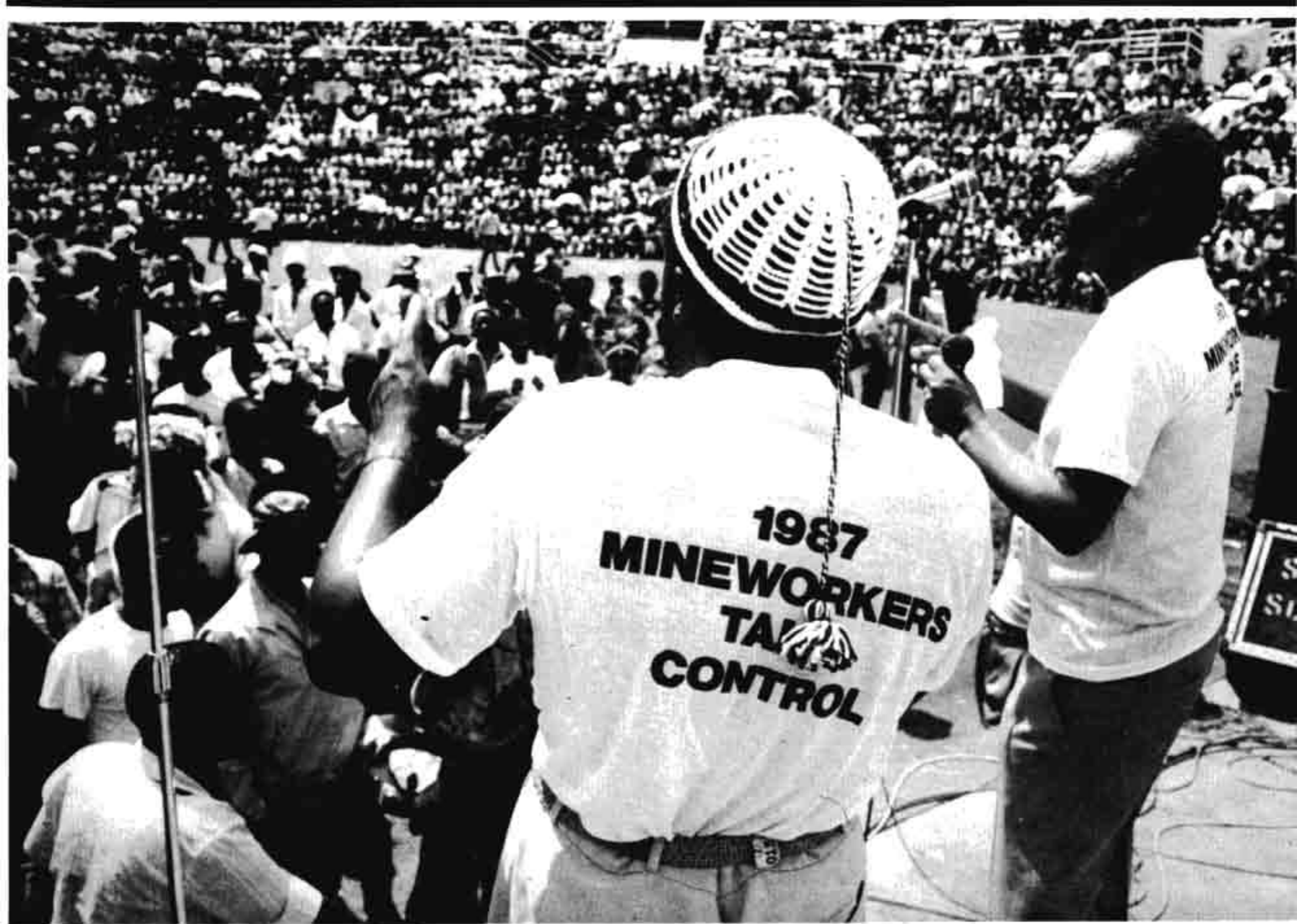
- May 1 and June 16 should be paid holidays.
- All political prisoners and detainees should be released.
- The workers are also going to demand a 55 percent wage increase and will refuse to work overtime.

The workers have endorsed Cosatu's campaign for a living wage.



Wearing a Sacta T-shirt, a delegate makes a point during discussions.





Miners sing their praises during the fifth annual congress.

COMMENT

The NUM's fifth annual congress has clearly pointed the way forward. If we are to rid ourselves of the evils of apartheid and capitalism, then the working class and the oppressed people must take control of society.

This task must start now. We must build strong democratic organisations controlled by the working people in all areas of our lives. That is the only guarantee of a better future for ourselves and our families.

Mineworkers will start that process.

In 1987, we intend to take control of our lives. We will take control of the hostels with or without the involvement of the mineowners. We will destroy this hated system of migrant labour and hostels.

We have accepted the Freedom Charter as the guiding document in our struggle against oppression and exploitation. We believe the struggle for freedom from national oppression is fundamental in the struggle for a socialist South Africa controlled by the working class. In this great task, the maximum mobilisation of all the oppressed people and patriotic forces is necessary. Unity and joint action to defeat apartheid and capitalism are our tasks.

The Living Wage Campaign is part of this action, too.

The state's ban on meetings to discuss the campaign will not stop us. The state's continued involvement in labour matters will only result in more politicising of labour.

The bosses, too, have remained very silent — which is expected, since the state remains its most trusted partner in maintaining the workers in conditions of oppression and exploitation.

Workers will not stop mobilising. Our demand for a living wage is part of our struggle for a better distribution of the wealth of our country.



1987 — the year mineworkers take control



Mandela tells the workers: Freedom is in your hands

WINNIE Mandela launched NUM's fifth annual congress with greetings to the mineworkers of this country from husband Nelson Mandela — the jailed leader of the ANC who was chosen as our honorary president for life last year.

Under a huge portrait of her husband, Winnie Mandela told the 600 delegates that although Nelson Mandela was stuck behind bars in Pollsmoor prison, his spirit was there with the mineworkers.

She said it was significant that NUM's congress was held in Crown Mines because that was where Nelson Mandela first got to know the suffering of mineworkers when he came to Johannesburg as a migrant labourer in 1941.

She paid tribute to the miners for being able to resist tribal divisions that the government has tried to impose on the people of South Africa in the bantustans and townships — and that the mine owners were trying to encourage in the compounds through so-called faction fighting.

"Today the mineworker knows that through NUM he is able to oppose mine violence, which he abhors, and instead concentrate on the workers' well-known demands such as better wages, an end to job reservation in the mining industry, and improved health and safety on the mines.

As workers sang songs of freedom under banners saying "1987 — The Year Mineworkers Take Control", Winnie Mandela told them that the mines and the wealth of the country belonged to the people of South Africa.

A new democratic South Africa will make sure that "all the people of our land, especially you the ordinary working people who own neither land nor factories", have a full share in the running of the country and its wealth.

The government has used brutal violence to try and stop the people from working towards the new South Africa. She told of how one young man, 17-year-old Zacharia Taupedi,

was gunned down as he walked peacefully at her side during a funeral in Soweto.

"Zacharia lies with a bullet lodged in his brain, his left side completely paralysed, a life destroyed at such a tender age. This is one example out of hundreds of those maimed and killed in the name of apartheid."

Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF, told the congress that such violence would not stop the people from building a new South Africa.

Morobe said the government is facing a crisis because its methods of ruling over the people had been rejected in townships and villages all over the country.

"We shall not wait for PW Botha to change his mind. We have already seized the initiative.

"The masses of our people, through determined and unrelenting struggle, have set the pace for change in this country.

"The development of community organisations and structures such as Cosatu's shopsteward locals in the townships and villages points to the fact that we shall no longer be ruled in the old way."

He said it is important for Cosatu and the UDF to build on the unity the two organisations had shown in the powerful campaign for a Christmas Against the Emergency.

The strength of that campaign and the government's reaction to advertisements taken out by the UDF, Cosatu and other organisations to demand the unbanning of the ANC, were proof of "how shaky apartheid rule is," he said.

Morobe explained that community organisations affiliated to the UDF mobilised people in the places where they lived to oppose the things that made life so tough. Unions affiliated to Cosatu did the same in places where people worked.



Comrades in the struggle: Guest speakers Winnie Mandela, Jay Naidoo and Murphy Morobe address the NUM congress at Crown Mines outside Johannesburg. Comrade Mandela passed on a message to the workers from her husband, who once worked on a mine in the Crown Mines area.

He urged that disciplined unity between the two kinds of organisations be strengthened so that the end of apartheid could come sooner.

"We know how it is for people to go to work in the morning and find their shacks demolished when they come back home. To such people it is completely artificial to build a wall between trade unions and community organisations.

Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo picked up on this theme in his speech to

the congress. He said that just as workers were giving workers more control over their lives in the workplace, democratic structures in the townships were doing this, too.

But he noted that Cosatu had made some serious mistakes that workers must learn from so that they could move forward in their march to freedom.

"At our launching congress workers resolved to merge the different unions that joined Cosatu

and form one union for one industry. It is now 14 months and we still do not have one union in many sectors. Yet the bosses have organised themselves nationally and internationally," he said.

Naidoo said Cosatu unions had also sometimes lacked the unity to fight back together when workers were attacked: "The July 14 action against the Emergency and the December 1 action against the murder of our Mawu comrades in Mphophomeni last year showed us some of the problems and differences which have weakened our movement."

He urged all mineworkers, who had the biggest voice in Cosatu, to help make sure that such differences did not weaken Cosatu in future.

In addition, Cosatu stressed that the organisations it chose to work with, side by side, must have a proven record of struggle and ways of organising that "further the interests of the working class

"We must distinguish mass organisations from political cliques who reduce everything to ideas that exist outside mass organisation. At the same time we must guard against any theory that falsely hides or fails to understand that differences exist and that we need to act in such a way that promotes our working class interests".

Naidoo said workers must learn these lessons so that they could move from thinking about "alternatives to the brutal system called free enterprise" towards building "a socialist society where the interests of workers take priority."



The Freedom Charter



THE FREEDOM CHARTER, as adopted at the Congress of the People on June 26, 1955, and the National Union of Mineworkers' fifth annual congress on February 25-28, 1987.

Preamble:

We, the people of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know:

That South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people;

That our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty, and peace by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality;

That our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities;

That only a democratic state, based on the will of the people, can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief;

And therefore, we the people of South Africa, black and white, together equals, countrymen and brothers, adopt this Freedom Charter. And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing nothing of our strength and courage, until the democratic changes set out here have been won.

The people shall govern!

Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and stand as a candidate for all bodies which make laws.

All the people shall be entitled to take part in the administration of the country.

The rights of the people shall be the same regardless of race, colour or sex.

All bodies of minority rule, advisory boards, councils and authorities shall be replaced by democratic organs of self-government.

All national groups shall have equal rights!

There shall be equal status in the bodies of state, in the courts and in the schools for all national groups and races.

All national groups shall be protected by law against insults to their race and national pride.

All people shall have equal rights to use their own language and to develop their own culture and customs.

The preaching and practice of national, race or colour discrimination and contempt shall be a punishable crime.

All apartheid laws and practices shall be set aside.

The people shall share in the country's wealth!

The national wealth of our country, the heritage of all South Africans, shall be restored to the people.

The mineral wealth beneath the soil, the banks and monopoly industry shall be transferred to the ownership of the people as a whole.

All other industries and trades shall be controlled to assist the well-being of the people.

All people shall have equal rights to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions.

The land shall be shared among those who work it!

Restriction of land ownership on a racial basis shall be ended, and all the land redivided among those who work it, to banish famine and land hunger.

The state shall help the peasants with implements, seeds, tractors and dams to save the soil and assist the tillers.

Freedom of movement shall be guaranteed to all who work on the land.

All shall have the right to occupy land wherever they choose.

People shall not be robbed of their cattle, and forced labour and farm prisons shall be abolished.

All shall be equal before the law!

No-one shall be imprisoned, deported or restricted without fair trial.

No-one shall be condemned by order of any government official.

The courts shall be representative of all the people.

Imprisonment shall only be for serious crimes against the people, and shall aim at re-education, not vengeance.

The police force and army shall be open to all on an equal basis and shall be the helpers and protectors of the people.

All laws which discriminate on the grounds of race, colour or belief shall be repealed.

All shall enjoy human rights

The law shall guarantee to all their right to speak, to organise, to meet together, to preach, to worship and to educate their children.

The privacy of the house from police raids shall be protected by law.

All shall be free to travel without restriction from countryside to town, from province to province, and from South Africa abroad.

Pass laws, permits and all other laws restricting these freedoms shall be abolished.

There shall be work and security

All who work shall be free to form trade unions, to elect their officers and to make wage agreements with their employers.

The state shall recognise the right and duty of all to work and to draw full unemployment benefits.

Men and women of all races shall receive equal pay for equal work.

There shall be a 40-hour working week, a national minimum wage, paid annual leave and sick leave for all workers, and maternity leave on full pay for all working mothers.

Miners, domestic workers, farm workers and civil servants shall have the same rights as all others who work.

Child labour, compound labour, the tot system and contract labour shall be abolished.

The doors of learning and culture shall be opened!

The government shall discover, develop and encourage national talent for the enhancement

of our cultural life.

All the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all, by free exchange of books, ideas and contacts with other lands.

The aim of education shall be to teach the youth to love their people and their culture, to honour human brotherhood, liberty and peace.

Education shall be free, compulsory, universal, and equal for all children.

Higher education and technical training shall be opened to all by means of state allowances and scholarships awarded on the basis of merit.

Adult illiteracy shall be ended by a mass state education plan.

Teachers shall have the rights of all other citizens.

The colour bar in cultural life, in sport, and in education shall be abolished.

There shall be houses, security and comfort!

All people shall have the right to live where they choose, to be decently housed, and to bring up their families in comfort and security.

Unused housing space shall be made available to the people.

Rent and prices shall be lowered, food shall be plentiful and no-one shall go hungry.

A preventative health scheme shall be run by the state.

Free medical care and hospital treatment shall be provided for all, with special care for mothers and young children.

Slums shall be demolished and new suburbs built where all shall have transport, roads, lighting, playing fields, creches and social centres.

The aged, the orphans, the disabled and the sick shall be cared for by the state.

Rest, leisure and recreation shall be the right of all.

Fenced locations and ghettos shall be abolished and laws which break up families shall be repealed.

There shall be peace and friendship!

South Africa shall be a fully independent state, which respects the rights and sovereignty of all nations.

South Africa shall strive to maintain world peace and the settlement of all international disputes by negotiation, not war.

Peace and friendship among our people shall be secured by upholding the equal rights, opportunities and status of all.

The people of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland shall be free to decide for themselves their own future.

The rights of all the people of Africa to independence and self-government shall be recognised, and shall be the basis of close co-operation.

Let all who love their people and their country now say, as we say here: "These freedoms we will fight for, side by side, throughout our lives, until we have won our liberty."



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This publication is produced by the National Union of Mineworkers, PO Box 2424, Johannesburg 2000. Design and pre-print production by The Other Press Service, telephone 233018.

