

"An injury to one is an injury to all"

WORKERS' UNITY

Organ of the South African Congress of Trade Unions

Issue No. 4, July 1977

Fight for these demands!

Workers! Comrades!

SACTU has served on the employers a set of demands dealing with wages and working conditions, trade union and political rights. These demands are printed on pages 2 and 3.

Workers in every part of South Africa should discuss these demands to get the widest possible agreement, so that we can all join together in fighting for the same demands.

This will be a very important *step forward* in our struggle.

Total liberation

The ultimate aim of the workers' struggle is *total liberation*: to free all people from every kind of oppression and exploitation; to build a society free from poverty, ignorance and violence.

To achieve this, we will of course have to destroy apartheid completely, and establish a democratic system in which the ordinary people fully control every aspect of their own lives.

But our liberation struggle cannot succeed

unless we cut out the roots of exploitation in South Africa.

This was recognised at the Congress of the People, in Kliptown in 1955, where the Freedom Charter was adopted.

The Freedom Charter

The Freedom Charter, which was signed by SACTU, states:

"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"

The speaker who moved this part of the Freedom Charter explained it to the Congress in these words:

"It says ownership of the mines will be transferred to the ownership of the people. It says wherever there is a Gold Mine there will no longer be a compound boss. There will be a committee of the workers to run the Gold

Mines. Friends, we also say that wherever there is a factory and where there are workers who are exploited, we say that the workers will take over and run the factories. In other words the ownership of the factories will come into the hands of the people.

Friends, there is one more thing ... Let the banks come back to the people, let us have a people's committee to run the banks ..."

Capitalism versus the ordinary people

The next speaker at the Congress of the People was one of the leaders of SACTU. He said:

"Now comrades, the biggest difficulty we are facing in South Africa is that one of capitalism in all its oppressive measures versus the ordinary people — the ordinary workers in the country. We find in this country ... the means of production, the factories, the lands, the industries, and everything possible is owned by a small group of people who are the capitalists in this country. They skin the people, they live off the fat of the workers and make them work, as a matter of fact, in exploitation. They oppress in order to keep them as slaves in the land of their births.

Now friends, this is a very important demand in the Freedom Charter. Now we would like to see a South Africa where the industries, the lands, the big businesses and the mines, and everything that is owned by a small group of people in this country, must be owned by all the people in this country. That is what we demand, and that is what we fight for and until we have achieved that we must not rest. I appeal to you all to fight and struggle towards this end until we have achieved it."

Our constant aim

We must hold this aim of our struggle constantly before us in every step that we take. Of course, we cannot achieve this aim all in one stride. To defeat the organised power of the bosses and their government, we ourselves must be organised and united. We must draw all our forces together: the power of millions united!

We must build our forces by fighting for *immediate improvements* like higher wages, better working conditions, pensions and trade union rights. In this way we can build the power of the workers' movement across the country.

By *organising* to defend each other and to enforce our demands, by raising our *political consciousness* together in the course of struggle, we can gain the strength for victory.

That is why SACTU has drawn up the fighting demands which are printed on pages 2 and 3. Let us fight for these demands and join our struggles together in every part of South Africa!

IN 1973 THEY GAVE A LEAD ...



During the first three months of 1973, more than 100,000 African workers went on strike in Durban to press for higher wages. The workers' action added R6 million to the annual wage bills of the 146 firms involved. After that, wage-strikes spread to many parts of South Africa. During the eighteen months up to June 1974, 300 strikes involving Africans took place, costing the employers more than 1,500,000 man-hours in lost production.

SOUTH AFRICAN WORKERS DEMAND:

- 1** We demand the immediate recognition of the right of all workers to form and join trade unions of their own choice.

Black workers in South Africa can only be subjected to poverty and degradation for as long as they are prevented from organising to improve their lot. Victimisation, harassment, bannings and imprisonment have hampered efforts by workers to organise themselves into trade unions. We reject the system of government-imposed works committees and liaison committees as a substitute for free and independent trade unions. This form of representation is used by employers to dissipate discontent on the factory floor, and not to provide the workers with a weapon which they can use to fight unemployment and low wages. Only trade unions which reflect the will of the workers can effectively serve these ends.

- 2** We demand the abolition of the pass laws and of the migratory labour system.

Apartheid is a system of brutal labour control, which is exercised through the *pass laws*. Workers are placed at the beck and call of the employers throughout their working lives; they are brought to the working places of South Africa to minister to the needs of the employers, and sent back to the poverty-stricken rural areas when their labour is no longer required. This migratory labour system cuts to a minimum the costs to the employers of the upkeep of the workers, both in the form of social services, and in wages. Starvation wages for black workers mean handsome profits for the factory and mine owners. The pass laws lie at the very heart of exploitation and oppression in South Africa, and strip black people of the most basic of human rights.

- 3** We demand the unconditional right to strike for all workers in support of their demands.



An end to the pass laws and migratory labour

All workers in South Africa are forced to sell their labour in order to survive. The only weapon they possess in their struggle for a decent life is the ability to withdraw their labour. Not even the white workers in South Africa enjoy this as an unconditional right. They are hampered by the lengthy procedures of the Industrial Conciliation Act, which greatly strengthens the position of the employers. For African workers, it was for many years a criminal offence to strike. Although the Bantu Labour Relations (Settlement of Disputes) Act of 1973 *theoretically* allows African workers to go on strike, after exhausting long arbitration procedures, the law is *designed* to make it virtually impossible for Africans to strike legally.

- 4** We demand a national minimum wage for all workers, regardless of race or sex, of R50 per week, indexed to inflation.

We believe that the implementation of a R50 per week national *minimum* wage is an essential first step in relieving the mass of working people from poverty and starvation. The crisis of inflation is not of the workers' making, and the workers cannot be expected to bear the brunt of it. Wages must therefore be increased automatically on the basis of an index system, to protect the workers against increases in the cost of living.

- 5** We demand the abolition of all discrimination in the workplace on the grounds of sex or race, and an end to job reservation.

All workers are dependent upon wage labour for survival. This very dependence gives rise to divisions in the ranks of the working people. Competition breeds suspicion and fear, upon which racial prejudice feeds. We believe that when a secure and decent standard of living is *guaranteed* for all workers, the need for pro-

tection of one group at the expense of others will fall away. It is for this reason that, alongside the demand for abolition of job discrimination, we demand that every worker be secured a living wage.



An end to the "Bantu Education" system

- 6** We demand free and compulsory education for all children, regardless of colour or creed, and extended training facilities for all workers. We demand the abolition of discrimination in education and training, including apprenticeships.

The education system provided for black people in South Africa is intended to equip them for perpetual servitude. It is limited in scope to only those areas and subjects which it befits unskilled workers to know. We demand that immediate steps be taken to revolutionise the education system in South Africa, and to overcome wide-scale illiteracy. We believe that free and equal access to education both at school and at university is a basic right.

- 7** We demand an eight-hour working day for all workers, with a total of 40 hours basic work (excluding overtime) per week.

Black workers are expected to do hard manual labour for long periods each day. For many, the working day begins in the early hours of the morning and ends late at night, because of long hours and the great distances which have to be travelled to work. It is essential that workers have adequate time for leisure and rest.

- 8** We demand that workers should not be compelled to work overtime, and when overtime is worked, the total number of hours worked per week, including overtime, should not exceed



An 8-hour day and a 40-hour week

50 hours. Workers should be paid double their normal rate for overtime worked during the week, and two-and-a-half times the normal rate on weekends and public holidays.

At the present time, many employers ignore the provisions of even the Factories Act regarding overtime. We demand that the workers have adequate free time for recreation.

9 We demand four weeks paid leave per year for every worker.

At present, contract workers are forced back to the rural areas each year on enforced 'holidays', for which they are *not paid*. We demand that these workers be paid for the period they spend in the rural areas, and that they be given an extra week's holiday in order to cover the time spent in travelling back to the cities.

10 We demand that every worker be entitled to twenty-one days sick leave per year with full pay, to be extended in cases of serious illness.

This benefit must be given as a right — workers

should not have deductions made from their wages in order to qualify for these benefits.

11 We demand that all workers should enjoy full medical benefits.

Full free medical attention should be provided for workers and their families, with free medicines.

12 We demand unemployment pay and injury compensation for all workers, without exception or time limit, and fixed at 100% of current salary.

Every worker has the *right* to a living wage, and if the present system cannot provide jobs for all as a means of securing a decent wage, then workers should not have to suffer the consequences. All workers must be covered by full unemployment benefits. Workers who are injured while in the service of employers must be provided for adequately. Families of those killed on the job must be covered by adequate pension provisions. To ensure the proper enforcement of these benefits, all employers must register the full names and addresses of their employees and their next of kin.

Organise to fight for these demands!

13 We demand that all workers should be eligible for retirement at 60 years of age, on full pension.



The right to retire on pension

14 We demand that women workers be able to participate fully in all aspects of production, without discrimination in wages, training, job allocation or pension benefits.

We demand that women workers be given the option of leave from work for three months prior to the birth of a child and for six months afterwards, and that during this period, women should be covered by full unemployment benefits. Women should be guaranteed their jobs back after the birth of their children. Women workers should not be *compelled* to do night work, and the practice of appointing women to jobs solely on the basis of their supposed 'willingness' to do night work must be abolished.

15 We demand full political rights for all South Africans.

To organise effective trade unions, and to fight for the demands set out above, the workers require the right of free association; to hold meetings and to move freely. They need also the freedom to pressurise the government in their own interests. The workers of South Africa are the creators of her wealth, and yet most of them are denied any control over how this wealth is used. We therefore demand a universal franchise in South Africa.



The right to work, or full unemployment pay

Imperialists talk about protecting capitalism in S.A.

Why are the British and American governments involved in so many talks about Southern Africa? Mondale meeting Vorster in Vienna. Andrew Young and Owen travelling to South Africa. Why are they NOW so keen to discuss a "negotiated settlement" to the freedom struggles?

In recent years, the struggle of the working masses against exploitation and oppression has transformed much of Southern Africa. Revolutions in Mozambique and Angola overthrew 500 years of Portuguese colonialism. These countries are now committed to building socialism and ending all forms of exploitation.

In Zimbabwe and Namibia the advance of the armed struggle threatens a mighty blow to imperialism. And in South Africa the organised power of the workers and youth has shaken the apartheid regime to the core.

Imperialists threatened

This advance of mass struggle threatens the imperialists' interests. What are these interests?

Workers know that the Vorster and Smith regimes are the guardians of the bosses' profits and keep the workers in chains.

American and British capitalists also have large economic interests in most of the countries of Southern Africa. They too live off the exploitation of the workers. Almost 500 large British companies have factories and branches in South Africa alone, and British capitalists trade heavily with South Africa.

Now, after decades of involvement in the barbaric exploitation and oppression in Southern Africa, these imperialists respond to the revolutionary struggles of the working people with pious cries for "peace" and "orderly change". And they organise talks and conferences.

What they discuss

What do these people talk about? Do they discuss how to feed our children or raise our wages. Or how to help us form trade unions and to struggle for real freedom and democracy?

No! Vorster, Smith and their American and British allies are discussing the best way to *continue* the exploitation of the working people of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia!

While they all agree that *exploitation must continue*, they differ on the best way to do this.

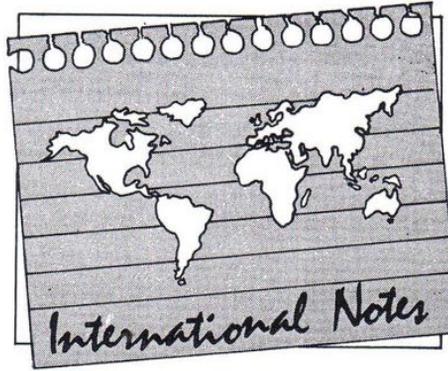
Vorster and Smith are sticking to experience. For them, the fewer concessions the better: the bullet and terror are the only way.

The imperialist strategy

On the other hand, the American and British imperialists (who are represented at the moment by Young and Owen) want to make some "changes". They want to replace the white regimes with collaborationist black governments. This, they hope, will confuse the masses whilst collaborators would allow capitalism to continue to exploit the people, in return for a share in the profits.

Their own experience in exploiting the workers in their own countries has taught the imperialists that a system of lies and propaganda can work better than naked terror in keeping the workers divided and holding them

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Ten million stop work in French general strike

About ten million French workers took part in a 24-hour general strike on 25th May to protest against the government's "economic austerity" policies. As is typical in capitalist countries, the French government's policies for dealing with inflation involve an attack on the wages and living standards of the working people.

The effect of the general strike was to close down most transport services, including trains and airlines. Electric power was cut off, most of the schools and universities closed, postal services were reduced to a trickle, no newspapers were published, hospitals took only emergency cases, radio and television were affected, and there were no rubbish collections.

Massive demonstrations were held in many parts of France, emphasizing the immense power of the organised labour movement. Representatives of SACTU, who were visiting the French trade unions at the time, showed their solidarity by joining in the huge march of workers through the streets of Paris.

Trade unions and the political struggle are inseparable

Many people argue that the black workers of South Africa should leave "politics" alone and get on with the struggle for better wages and working conditions.

The reason that SACTU is hounded by the government, and criticised by conservative elements in the labour movement is that we have refused to divorce the struggle for political rights and power from the day-to-day struggle for higher wages and improved conditions. How can we? Oppression and low wages are part and parcel of the same problem.

We will never achieve decent living standards and job security *without* winning the political battle against exploitation and oppression.

We have always made this clear

One of the first resolutions SACTU took when it was formed was to make it clear to the workers of South Africa and the world that politics and trade unions are inseparable:

"SACTU is conscious of the fact that the organising of the mass of the workers for higher wages, better conditions of life and

World labour call for 'industrial action' to support South African workers

The International Labour Conference held its sixty-third session in Geneva during June. While this was taking place, the Second International Trade Union Conference for Action against Apartheid was held, attended by representatives of international, continental and national trade union centres throughout the world.

In its resolution, the Conference declared "its unflinching support and lasting solidarity with the workers and people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe."

It called on trade union organisations in all countries to take action against apartheid. It also called for:

- * mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa;
- * an effective international arms embargo on South Africa;
- * increased aid to the oppressed people of South Africa;
- * an end to political, cultural, sport, commercial and diplomatic relations with South Africa;
- * an end to public and private investment, credit guarantees, licences and loans to South Africa;
- * a total boycott of airplanes, ships, mail and communications to and from South Africa;
- * no more emigration or tourism to South Africa;
- * no recognition of Bantustans;
- * the lifting of all impediments preventing trade unions participating in sympathy actions with the workers in the anti-apartheid struggle.

The resolution also urged international trade union organisations and unions throughout the world to exert maximum pressure, "with recourse to industrial action", to compel the recognition of African trade unions in South Africa.

labour is inextricably bound up with a determined struggle for political rights and liberation from all oppressive laws and practices. It follows that a mere struggle for the economic rights of the workers without participation in the general struggle for political emancipation would condemn the trade union movement to uselessness and to a betrayal of the interests of the workers."

Recognition of unions not enough

Winning the battle for recognised trade unions is not enough. The Indian and Coloured workers, for instance, have registered trade unions, but they are nevertheless bound by exploitation and oppression. They still suffer from low wages, discrimination and unemployment.

The trade union movement must become a fighting force in the struggle for full emancipation in South Africa, to become part and parcel of the future government of South Africa, to decide the future of the working people of our country.

"Workers' Unity" is intended for workers and trade unionists both in South Africa and abroad. To continue producing this and other publications, SACTU urgently needs financial support. Readers outside South Africa are asked to send donations to SACTU's London Office at 49 Rathbone Street, W1A 4NL

South Africa's farm workers

This is the fourth in a series of articles dealing with the conditions of workers in South Africa's major industries.

Black workers in South Africa will go to great lengths to avoid having to take a job on a farm. For instance, workers who are sent to the reserves after losing their jobs in industry, are now finding that the Labour Bureaus will only offer them new "contracts" as *farm labourers*. Usually, they will return illegally to the cities and try to live underground there, even without work, hiding from the police in squatter camps, rather than accept the terrible fate of becoming a farm worker.

"Once a farm worker always a farm worker." The 1½ million black workers on the white-owned farms live under what is virtually a sentence of life imprisonment. For them and their families there can be no escape from starvation wages, brutal oppression and degradation until apartheid has been destroyed and the power of the capitalists, including the capitalist farm-owners, has been smashed.

Land and labour

This article is printed in two parts. In the next issue we will look at the wages and the working and living conditions of the farm workers. Of all South Africa's workers, they suffer the most. In this issue, however, we want to outline the main changes which have come about in agriculture over the years.

Why? Because, as South Africa's farming has become more and more *capitalist* in character, two very important developments have been taking place, side by side. On the one hand, the land has been passing into the hands of fewer and fewer *private owners*. And, on the other hand, the masses of the people living in the farming areas have been transformed into *landless workers*.

That is why the position of black people in the countryside has been getting steadily worse.

Took the land by force

White colonists originally became the owners of the greater part of the land in South Africa by *seizing it with armed force*. After the black people had been conquered and driven off the land, *laws* were passed to secure the property of the new land-owners. Today, Africans may not hold land outside the reserves, or so-called "Bantu homelands" (which make up only 13% of South Africa). Through laws like the 1913 Land Act, the rulers proclaimed the rest of the land to be "white South Africa", for ownership by whites only.

Of course these land laws were also designed to provide a plentiful supply of African labour for capitalist mining, industry and agriculture. People deprived of land were forced to find wage-paying jobs or else starve.

Early subsistence farming

At first, the white land-owners farmed mainly for their own needs, although they always sent a certain amount of produce to the towns for sale on the market. This was necessary in order to buy the things that could not be produced on the farms.

Farm production was on a small scale so that, while they depended on black labour to work the land, these farmers did not need many *full-time wage labourers*.

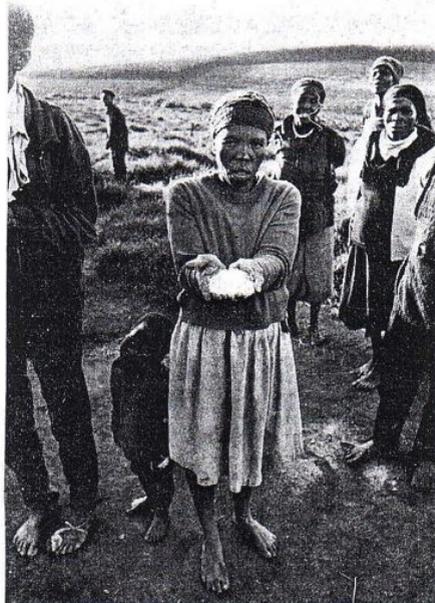
Large numbers of black families lived on the white-owned farms as "squatters". They paid the land-owner a rent (either in cash or produce) and in return they could work an area of land for their own benefit. They also could be employed to do a certain amount of work for the land-owner, especially at harvest time.

There were also many white families who lived as "bywoners" on land owned by rich

farmers, or engaged in "share-cropping". This meant that they worked the land, taking a portion of the crop for themselves and handing over the rest to the land-owner.

Farming for the market

Early in the 1900s, *commercial agriculture* began to develop rapidly in South Africa.



Staple diet

Instead of farming mainly to produce the things that they themselves needed, the land-owners now looked more and more to *the market*, aiming to produce as much as possible as cheaply as possible, so as to sell it for bigger and bigger *profits*.

To do this, they wanted more of the land for themselves and *cheap labour* to work it.

So the position of the black "squatters" on the white-owned farms came under attack. A system of "labour-tenants" grew up. Black families were still allowed to work areas of these farms for their own needs, but these areas were *cut down in size* and the tenants and their families had to agree to work for the white farmer for 4 or 6 months of the year.

Instead of the old rent in cash or produce, *the tenants paid the land-owners with labour*.

Getting poorer

This resulted in the black families *getting*

poorer while they worked harder. And the land-owners got richer still.

In time, "squattening" and "share-cropping" by blacks on land in the "white areas" was made *illegal* and only labour-tenancy or ordinary wage labour was allowed. This declining position of blacks on the farms *resulted also* in the disappearance of white "bywoners" and share-croppers. This was because the rich farmers regarded them as too expensive, since bigger profits could be made directly from the cheap labour of black workers and tenants.

Tens of thousands of these whites from the country areas were forced to find jobs in the towns, and during the capitalist economic crisis in the 1930s, when there was massive unemployment, this was called the "poor white problem".

Blacks squeezed

For the poor blacks, however, there were to be no sympathetic measures to relieve their position. On the contrary, the land-owners squeezed the labour-tenants harder and harder, demanding more and more labour from them and cutting down on the amount of land and grazing granted to them.

The resulting misery was so bad that hundreds of thousands of black people gave up their few cattle and possessions on the farms and flocked to the cities in the hope of finding a living there. This took place especially after the Second World War.

Farm-owners demand force

The farm-owners now squealed harder than ever before about the "labour shortage" and demanded severe action by the government to force Africans into farm labour. The capitalists who owned the mines and factories, on the other hand, were only too pleased to find masses of blacks looking for jobs in the towns. This meant that there were many applicants for every job and so the wages of the workers could be kept at rock bottom.

The interests of the farm-owners were secured through the extension and tightening up of the pass laws, which took place after the Nationalist government came to power in 1948. *Special provisions prevented African workers on the white-owned farms from moving into other jobs*. And, by confining Africans to the reserves, and then channeling them to the cities under strict control through the pass laws, the government made sure that the employers in mining and industry also got the cheap labour they wanted.

The Native Laws Amendment Act of 1952 set up labour bureaus in the rural areas. All

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By 1968 there were 180,000 African tractor-drivers in South Africa

Sactu president tells of torture

The President of SACTU, Stephen Dlamini, recently escaped from banishment in the remote rural area of Bulwa, Natal, and has left South Africa. Since then he has addressed many international meetings and conferences to encourage support for the struggle.

Comrade Dlamini (who is in his sixties) joined the trade union movement and the African National Congress during the 1930s. In 1956, together with 155 others, he was charged with high treason and was acquitted after a four-year trial in Pretoria.

In 1964, he was sentenced to six years' imprisonment on Robben Island. After completing his prison sentence he was banished for five years to Bulwa, and in 1975 this banishment order was renewed for a further five years.

On 30th March 1976, he was arrested and held under the Terrorism Act, without trial, for 6½ months at Pietermaritzburg, Natal. There he was tortured.

Comrade Dlamini described his experience during his address to the Conference of the International Labour Organisation, in Geneva on 8th June this year. He pointed out that what happened to him has happened, and is still

happening, to many other opponents of apartheid in South Africa.

"During my period of detention I was tortured continuously for four days and three nights non-stop," he said. "I was made to stand on my toes and they put gravel stones in my shoes. The police used to trample on my feet and punched me several times below the belt until I could not pass water any more.

"I was severely beaten on the eyes until I lost most of my normal eye-sight. When I fell down, I was roughly pulled up, my head knocked against the brick wall and forced to stand up again. They threatened on several occasions to throw me out of the window because, they said, 'you are a communist'.

"When I was finally taken to the isolation cells, I complained to the magistrate. I was then taken to a doctor for treatment. When the doctor was told by the policeman working in his surgery that 'this man (meaning myself) is a terrorist', he (the doctor) waved me out of his surgery and refused to give me any treatment. It was only when I had left the surgery that he gave me a bottle of aspirins.

"It then became clear to me what kind of



Stephen Dlamini

post-mortem report would have been made by this doctor should I be killed by the police."

Farm workers

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African work-seekers had to register. Those working in rural areas could not leave without permission. In this way the farm-owners were guaranteed plenty of black labour, no matter how badly they paid and treated the workers. This system remains fully in force today.

Always richer and poorer

It is a built-in law of capitalism everywhere that the big owners get bigger and richer while the small ones keep getting smaller until they lose their property altogether. It is just the same with capitalist farming.

After the Second World War, the farm-owners in South Africa began to mechanise very rapidly. In 1937, for example, there were only 6,000 tractors in South Africa; by 1969

there were 210,000 (or 65% of all the tractors in the whole of Africa).

The smaller farmers, who could not afford to mechanise to the same extent, found they could not compete with the big farm-owners. They fell into debt and had to sell off pieces of their land so as not to go under completely. But of course this only made their situation worse.

Between 1936 and 1951 the number of white farming "entrepreneurs" (which the statistics define as farmers and their sons) dropped from 158,850 to 125,020. This trend is continuing. The total number of farms has also been falling. By 1962 there were 105,615 farms, and by 1973 only 81,935.

At the same time, if we look at the very big farms, we see that their number has been increasing. By 1959 the richest 3% of the farm-owners owned at least one third of all the farm land. Today the top 1000 land-owners together own more than 17 million hectare.

The result of capitalism

The result of this growth of capitalist farming in South Africa has been a tremendous increase in the wealth of the bigger land-owners. Between 1947 and 1967 the productivity of farm labour increased (according to a government inquiry) by 89%. By 1967, for every R100 which a farmer spent on labour, agricultural production valued at R706 resulted. The farmers' real income per farming unit increased by nearly 200% over the same period.

But what has all this meant for the workers whose labour has produced this wealth? Nothing but misery.

In the last 15 years a systematic attack has been made on the last vestiges of land-holding by blacks on the white farms. The aim has been to convert them entirely into full-time wage labourers, producing profit for the capitalist farmers. Between 1960 and 1970, 340,000 labour-tenants, plus 656,000 squatters and 97,000 squatters in the so-called "black spots" were removed from land and dumped in the reserves. In addition, an estimated 400,000 labour-tenants were removed between 1971 and 1974.

By 1976 labour-tenancy in South African agriculture had for all practical purposes ceased to exist. The farmers and the government are forcing the farm workers, as far as possible, to become "contract workers", who have to leave their families in the reserves and who live completely at the mercy of the employers and

the state.

Next issue

In the next issue we will continue this article by looking at the conditions of the workers on South African farms today.

Imperialists talk...

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down.

But, of course, while they know how to talk sweetly, the imperialists will not hesitate to use force when they see the need. They helped murder democracy in Chile; waged a terrible war in Vietnam; butchered the people of Oman and tried to destroy socialism in Cuba. They were behind the South African invasion of Angola and have all along opposed the liberation struggle.

They must not succeed

Yet, the struggle of the masses in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia will show that imperialism cannot conquer an organised, armed movement of the working people and their allies, mobilised around the demands to nationalise the monopolies, mines, banks and big farms, and to secure full political rights.

That is what imperialism fears above all else. It will do all it can to destroy the South African revolution. We must be vigilant against all forms of collaboration with imperialism.

'UNDESIRABLE' LITERATURE

The South African government has banned SACTU's memorandum of workers' demands to the employers. In addition, "Workers' Unity" has been banned. The order includes all future issues.

Readers in South Africa should take care not to be found with the paper in their possession



No land of their own