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44 Bd. Carl Vogt,
CH-1205 Geneva.
15th September, 1984.

Mr. Benjamin Pogrand,
c/o Rand Daily Mail Offices,
Johannesburg.

Dear Mr. Pogrand,

Greetings to you and family and friends. I may not find time to type this personal letter, if so forgive me sending it in its dirty present form. I am told someone may see you but he leaves very early from this end. I can not type at night to embarrass my neighbours.

Mr. Pogrand last met during the struggle and countryside riots for Independence of Swaziland. I am now releasing facts as to how I intervened at the eleventh hour to avert that War between the British Gordon Highlanders Army and the Swazi Workers and Nation as a whole. I was called in myself because rioting Swazi Workers had become difficult to control and the whole situation was out of control.

At present I have decided to disclose facts at Big Bend the centre of General Strike which was still spreading. I had a brief chat with you during the first day of the British Army Ultimatum served to the Swazi Nation giving them 5 days within which to return to work or be ready to fight at the end of five days. All Swaziland had urged me to save their people from being massacred by the British troops within the next few days.

I missed seeing you, after my direct negotiations with both the Federation of Employers Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Swaziland. I had to negotiate for Peaceful Solution with the British Colonial Office in London from Big-Bend.

The Employers Federation Officials Mr. Fletcher of Johannesburg and Mr. Adams of Illovo Mills of Sugar were at Exopo, Natal. They flew by air to Big-Bend that afternoon to meet Mr. David Khumalo, Mr. McDonald Masoko and Mr. Twala, we represented the Swazi Workers and the Nation and the War fever and preparations had engulfed the entire Swazi people.

With the help of modern communications system which was put at my disposal by the Federation of Employers - I succeeded to negotiate with Foreign Affairs, Defence and Colonial Office in Britain for returning all workers before the expiration of the 5 Days ultimatum. Upon that assurance, Great Britain agreed to change its position by accepting to grant independence and Freedom from British rule to Swaziland. (2) An Industrial Tribunal was appointed to come to Swaziland the following week to investigate and fix wages for Swazi workers who would negotiate a Minimum Wage with Employers, etc, before the Tribunal Members.

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I got a cable asking me to receive the Foreign Minister Lord George Thompson, who arrived at Manzini Magistrates Court to meet Swazi leaders and Government for the purpose of arranging Constitutional Talks to take place in London, on a date that were to be announced later. Having introduced Swazi leaders I quietly withdrew after completing representations and I left Swaziland to seek political asylum abroad.

I am not sure but I think it might become necessary to have my assertions substantiated. In the circumstances, I beg you to allow me - to give your name Mr. Pogreund as one of my references. Likewise I would also give the name of Mr. Martin Mdirisi, who was a Colonial Labour Officer in Swaziland working for the Government as an Labour Inspector at Mbabane Swaziland.

However in his case I have met him several times abroad since then in recent years. But for the moment I do not have his address, for he might also be visited to support my honest reporting on how the war between the British Army and Swazi Nation was averted at that eleventh-hour in April 1963 at Big-Bend Swaziland. The Federation of Employers in Swaziland and King Sobuzi II are very happy with intervention in that tragic situation.

Furthermore do me another favour Mr. Pogreund, I hope you still have Mr. John Ineri, the Journalist, who attended the ILO (International Labour Organisation) conference in 1972. He was sworn in under oath quickly by Arthur John Grobbelaar Liberal-Secretary of TUCSA from Johannesburg here in Geneva in 1973. When the South African (Black and White) trade union labour movements requested him (Mr. Ineri) to witness a briefing by FOFA TUSA (Federation of Free African Trade Unions of South Africa) of which I am the banned National President-in-exile leading the

South African Workers crusade - when in 1973, I convened all (Black and White) trade union centers private meeting to discuss FOFATUSA - delegation propositions to be made in renewal of African Black Workers and trade unions quest for "Statutory Recognition to be introduced to include all South African Workers and trade unions on a non-racial umbrella of one labour Legislation.

SACWU Unions led by Mr. Asie Apolus of the Mine Workers Unions and SACTU of the ANC refused to participate at those crucial talks - - saying they had no mandate from their affiliates.

TUCSA General Secretary finally asked that the importance of the meeting and its future historical background required that the meeting should be monitored by an independent South African Newspaper journalist. When I asked which Newspaper and person that could be, he replied the "Rand Daily Mail" is the most respected Newspaper which maintains independent reporting. So, FOFATUSA and TUCSA agreed that Mr. John Ineri be traced. Fortunately, he was found and sworn to keep the deliberations of the meeting "confidential" because on behalf of Black Workers the African Population at large and FOFATUSA, I was addressing myself to Prime Minister Dr. Vorster and the Government by agreement of both main Black and White National Centers of labour unions even though FOFATUSA as such operated as an underground South African workers' liberation movement.

As soon as John had been sworn in by Grobbelaar he asked us to find a suitable place where he could take a photograph of the Group before the talks start.

Indeed the photo was taken, please let Mr. Ineri know that I would love to have a copy of that Group.

In brief the appointment of the Professor, the Wilhelm Commission and Dr. Riekerk Commission of Industrial Labour Legislation Commission of Inquiry and Recommendations were engendered by those Geneva Talks and Black Workers' Cad. Brief submitted by TUCSA to P.M. Dr. B. J. Vorster, when the Delegation returned from Geneva in 1973. Mr. Ineri, was to have accompanied the delegation, when it met to report to the Prime Minister in Pretoria.

However, I don't know if John did go to Pretoria as I had been made to expect him to do so. But, I was told in 1974 that Vorster had been inspired by the report and urged that TUCSA should maintain contact, he would require my honest programme as to how I thought we could tackle the political situation after introducing the Labour legislation that Wilhelm + Riekerk would produce as requested by FOFATUSA to him. We were sad when Vorster fell from office after having invited us to help him again on political changes we thought desirable.

Please contact Mr. John Ineri, requesting him to do me a favour and accept to

substantiate my disclosure of the background to what led Prime Minister John B. Vorster, agree -- amongst other causes to accede to Black Workers plea for "Statutory Recognition of African Trade Unions and all other trade union rights." I had negotiated Black Workers and Trade Unions case in 1947 before the Justice F. A. W. Lucas Commission of Inquiry, appointed by PM J. C. Smuts Government. I had also represented Non-European Council of Trade Unions for South Africa's Black population before the Dr. J. H. Bosh & W. H. Windsor Industrial Legislation Commission of Inquiry appointed by Dr. D. F. Malan and his Labour Minister Ben T. Schuman 1948-1952.

When I made representations to PM Hon. Dr. B. J. Vorster, it was the third attempt on my part to convince the South African Government Head of State, that the recognition of all South African Workers (Black and White) was an indispensable priority and an initial step to any other changes that must be freely negotiated by parties to be just and binding to all and thus engender peace and a bright future that could beget national reconciliation for all our peoples regardless of colour of persons.

Why God please protect you till we meet again,
 Very sincerely yours,
 Jacobus Dumsig Nyabse,
 President of POPATUSA -
 in-exile.

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- **Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand**

Location:- **Johannesburg**

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DOCUMENT DETAILS:

Document ID:- **A2618-Ck1**

Document Title:- **Letter to Benjamin Pogrund (original, handwritten, signed) concerning General Strike in Swaziland**