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Vote For

RICHARD GRENVILLE BALOYI
THOMAS MTOBI MAPIKELA
RICHARD V. SELOPE THEMBA

AFRICAN CHIEFS, LEADERS, MEMBERS OF ADVISORY BOARDS AND MEMBERS OF THE ELECTORAL COMMITTEES: TRANSVAAL AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE:—

We the undersigned, Richard Grenville Baloyi, Thomas Mtobi Mapikela and Richard Victor Selope Thema, again offer our services to the African people of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. Five years ago when we sought your support of our candidature for the Natives Representative Council we promised that if elected we would do the following:—

1. That we would fight and press for the abolition of all oppressive and discriminatory laws. With regard to this item we have succeeded in bringing about the relaxation of the Pass Laws, and the improvement and simplification of the methods of Tax collecting. We must say that we are not satisfied with these. Our aim is to effect the abolition of the notorious Pass Laws and all other oppressive laws.

2. That we would work for the political and economic emancipation of the African people. On this point we have pressed for the political and economic emancipation of the African people by fighting for the raising of their political and economic standards. On the point of political standards we have not achieved much but have succeeded in making the authorities realise that the time has come when Africans should be given responsible positions in the Administration of Native Affairs and that in Urban Areas Africans should be represented in the Municipal Councils. With regard to the economic standard, the Government has already investigated the economic conditions of the people and we have no doubt that this investigation will result in the raising of the economic standard of the people.

3. The question of the extension of the franchise to the Northern Provinces is a matter for which we have worked strenuously but so far we have only succeeded in impressing the authorities with the need for representation of Africans in Town Councils. It is our firm belief that in the near future this question will be favourably considered by both the Government and Parliament.

4. That we would work for the improvement of wages and conditions of labour in Urban and Rural Areas. On the question of wages in Urban Areas we have succeeded in bringing about wage determinations in various industries and commerce in the industrial centres of the Union. Today there are thousands of African workers who are earning decent wages and are working under decent conditions. It is true that the position is far from satisfactory, but it cannot be denied that it is far better than it was before 1932. The position of the Farm Labourers, although still unsatisfactory, has considerably improved. There are Farm Labourers today who receive wages instead of working for sleep and food. On several farms in the Orange Free State, Farmers have agreed to the establishment of schools for the education of African children. The Government has agreed to and is urging for the establishment of Farm Labour Committees, whose object is primarily to bring about mutual understanding and co-operation between the farmers and the farm labourers.

5. That we would fight for the right of African people to buy land in Urban and Rural Areas. During the five years that we represented you in the Representative Council, we put the land question on the fore front of our fight for the existence of our race; we realise that no race which has no sufficient land can ever hope to achieve economic independence. For this reason we pressed for (1) the increase of land for African occupation (2) the right of Africans to purchase land in Urban and Rural Areas, (3) the sale of small holdings, say of 25 morgen, by the Native Trust to Africans, and (4) the establishment of Freehold Township in Urban and Rural districts.

Our representations in this connection are being favourably considered by the authorities. Already near Durban an experimental township has been established. Our attack on segregation policy embodied in the Native Land Trust Act 1936 and Native Laws Amendment Act 1938 has been so successful that the Prime Minister, Field Marshal J. C. Smuts has publicly declared that "Segregation has fallen on evil days."

6. That we would advocate for the granting of Trading Rights to Africans in Urban and Rural Areas. On this point we must admit that in the Orange Free State, we have so far not

been successful in securing Trading Rights for Africans in Urban and Rural Areas. But we are very hopeful that in the not distant future the White people of the Free State will see that the refusal to grant these rights is detrimental to the nation's Trade and Commerce in the Province. In this connection we are determined to see to it that the Minister of Native Affairs shall use the powers vested in him under the Urban Areas Amendment Act of 1930.

7. That we would press that the control of Native Education should be under the State, and that the Government should establish Primary and Secondary Schools in Urban and Rural Areas for the free and compulsory education of the African children, and that African teachers should be employees of the State and be paid salaries on the same principle as teachers in the other sections of the people of South Africa.

On the point of the control of Native Education, the Government has so far agreed with our proposal that it should be under the control of the State, but the question is which Department—that of Education or that of Native Affairs, should be in charge. We, of course, are in favour of that of Education.

Our pressing for the establishment and the provision of buildings for Primary and Secondary schools has been successful. Several Primary and Secondary schools have been established in both the Orange Free State and the Transvaal by African teachers and some headed by African Principals.

As regards teachers' salaries, we are glad to report that as a result of our persistent efforts, the Minister of Native Affairs has made monies available from the South African Native Trust Fund so as to bring the salaries and allowances payable to African teachers in Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State to the level of the Cape Province. Hence the present salaries are as follows:—

A. "Local Allowances" will now be paid as follows:—
In Urban Areas, Married teachers £18 per annum, Single teachers £12 per annum.
In Rural Areas, other than Native Reserves or Native Townships, Married £12 per annum, Single £6 per annum. No allowances will be paid in Native Reserves and in areas where conditions are similar thereto.

A. "Good Service Allowance" will be paid to Teachers with from 6 to 10 years continuous service 10% of salary; 11 to 15 years, 7/47ths of salary; after 15 years, 10% of salary.

A. "War Cost-of-living Allowance" is also payable. The Minister of Native Affairs has authorised payment of living allowances on the basis of 12 per cent with effect from 1st April, 1942. It is hoped that the arrears will be paid by the salary cheque for July.

The allowance at the new rate works out as follows:—
Married teachers drawing up to £60 p. a. ... £10
Unmarried teachers drawing up to £100 p. a. ... £10
Married teachers drawing more than £60 and up to £100 ... £10

Unmarried teachers drawing more than £100 p. a. ... £10
Married teachers drawing more than £100 p. a. ... £10

The Government is now spending over £1,000,000 on Education.

Medical Training for Africans—We have succeeded to secure the training of African Medical Students at the Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.

8. That we would fight for the improvement of the status of African Chiefs their powers, rights and salaries. On this point the Secretary for Native Affairs replied as follows:— that the Department of Native Affairs feels that in many cases Headmen and Chiefs are not adequately remunerated for the amount of work that is required of them in administering the affairs of their tribes. We appreciate that and when more propitious times come we shall be prepared to go back to the treasury and see whether something could not be done to improve their salaries. At present it is very difficult for us to ask the Treasury to find more money. A large sum is involved because there are large numbers of Headmen in particular who have to be enumerated on the higher scale and also a very large number of Chiefs and it would cost a considerable sum of money, and it is unlikely that during the war the Government will be able to do

for additional salaries for these people. But I should like to say that the Department itself is sympathetic in regard to this question.

We would fight for the recognition of African Trade Unions for the abolition of Colour Bar in Industry and Commerce. The question of the recognition of African Trade Unions by the Minister of Labour made a statement to the effect that the Department was receiving the consideration of the Cabinet.

In regard to the question of colour bar in commerce and industry, we can say that discrimination is not so sharp as before, and as a result of the original Factories' Act in so much that very few Africans are now doing skilled work. But the position is still very far from being satisfactory and calls for the continuation of the struggle for the abolition of the Colour Bar.

We would press for the employment of educated and qualified Africans in responsible positions in the Departments of Native Affairs, Justice, Posts and Telegraphs, Education, Health, Social Welfare, and Railways and Harbours. On this point we have been successful to the extent that the Native Affairs Department created 59 posts that were formerly held by Europeans for the employment of graduates and qualified Africans.

We can also say that, as a result of our efforts, the Native Affairs Department has now embarked upon a policy of employing as many qualified Africans as possible. And that the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has agreed that in purely African localities in both Urban and Rural Areas Postmasters will be Africans.

The Department of Justice has agreed to the employment of Africans as interpreters and a number of students are now undergoing training at Fort Hare for the purpose.

That we would fight for the payment by the State of pensions to Aged, Blind and Crippled Africans. On this point we can say that the State is now giving pensions to Aged and Blind Africans, and that certain monies are set aside for the crippled.

BOUTELANG—Richard Grenville Baloyi, Richard Victor Selope Thema le Thomas Mtobi Mapikela.

ENNA, BAETAPELE, MALOKO A LIBOROTO LE MALOKO A MAKHOTLA A BAKHETHI TRANSEFALA LE FREISTATA:—

RICHARD GRANVILLE BALOYI, THOMAS MTOBI, LE RICHARD VICTOR SELOPE THEMA, re ho sebeletsa Ba-Africa ba Transefala le Freistata. Ho tseba hore re ne re le kopile hore le re khethe hore re re tla loanela ho felisoa ha melao ea khatello le maloka le melao e joalo re khonne ho tlisetsa batho ng sa lipasa, le molemo oa ho batloa ha pasa ho ba re ha re khotso ke hona. Maikemesetso a rona ke tse joalo, li hle li fele ho hang feela.

re tla sebeletsa tokoloho ea eo motsho katsa mebuso Tabeng ena re tsoelletse ka ho loanela e motsho hore setso meputso le ho lokisetsoa hantle, empa re entse o lemohe hore nako e fihlile ea hore e motsho a fulelo, tshebetsong kapa tsamaisong ea tsa ba Batsho, le litoropo, Makeisheneng ba be le 'muelli makhotleng mala. Ha e le bakeng sa tsa lichelete, re hopola hore lokisa ka ha o se o ile oa nahana ka taba ena.

le ka tsa voutu mafatseng ana a ka leboea, ke taba e tseng haholo, empa ho fihlela mona, re khonne feela tsho a be le 'muelli lekhotleng la toropo. 'Me re na le hore hore taba ena Goromente le Parleme, haut-tla e lokisa.

re tla lokisa ka katso ea meputso le tsa mesebetsi mapolasing. Ha e le bakeng sa meputso litoropong ka hore, ho lokisetsoe ba batsho mesebetsing eohle litoropo, karolong tsohle ho la Kopano.

re tla sebeletsa ba ba Batsho, ba amohela meputso e ng, 'me ba sebeletsa mesebetsi e metle. E, le ha ho so loke tse, empa lintho ha li sa tshoana le pele ho selemo sa 1937.

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12. That we would work for the improvement of business enterprise among Africans in Urban and Rural Areas. In this connection immediately after our election we founded the African National Business Association of which Mr. Paul Mosaka, B.A. who is opposed in the elections is the present President.

13. That we would work for the unity of the African people so as to enable them to speak with one voice about their grievances and disabilities. In this connection, immediately after our election we called upon the leaders of various African Organisations and impressed upon them the need for a strong National Organisation, such as the African National Congress, to back up the Members of the Native Representative Council. The result was the reorganisation of the Congress which is now gathering strength under the leadership of Dr. A. B. Xuma. We are ourselves leading members of the African National Congress.

14. DINGAKA. We have ever since the inception of the Native Representative Council pleaded with the Government to recognise Dingaka. Our efforts in this direction have been so effective that the Government is now investigating the matter.

In conclusion we say to the electorate of the Transvaal and Orange Free State: Judge us not as individuals, but according to our achievements and failures during the last five years. Today we do not put before you the things we would do for you, if we were elected, because we did so in the last election. With us it is not the question of what we will do as other candidates say in their manifestos, but the question of what we have done and are still prepared to do in the cause of African Freedom.

You are, therefore, the best judges between the men who have served you to the best of their abilities and those who have done nothing for you in the past, but who now, because they want to be elected, are promising you the moon and the stars.

Men must be judged by their deeds and not by their words. WE SAY: "DEEDS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS AND OUR MANIFESTO SPEAKS FOR ITSELF."

Victor Selope Thema le Thomas Mtobi Mapikela.

Bakeng sa taba ena re loantshitse hore ho be (1) Katso ea lefatshe ho ba batsho hore ba hahe teng. (2) Hore ba batsho ba reke linaha, litoropong le mapolasing. (3) Ho rekisetsoe ba Batsho (li-morgene) morgens bonyane e be tse 25 ke Native Trust ho ba Batsho, (4) ho hahoe metse ea bolokolohi ea Batsho litoropong le mapolasing.

Boemeli ba rona, maloka le lintho tse na bo a hopoloa ke 'Musu. Ho se ho hahilo motse pela Durban, ka baka la rona ho hlalishetsa 'Musu lipelaelo. Ho loantsha ha rona khethollo ea mala e leng teng. Ho thekiso ea lefatshe ho ba Batsho molao oa 1936, le molao oa tokiso ea melao ea ba Batsho 1938, ho bile le katleho hore Mong. Field Marshal J. C. Smuts, a be a hlalose hore khethollo ea 'mala e shoele.

6. Hore re tla buella hore ba Batsho ba be le tokelo tsa khoebo, litoropong le mapolasing. Maloka le taba ena re lumela hore Freistata ha re so tsoelle hore ba Batsho ba be le tumello ea tsa khoebo litoropong le mapolasing. Empa re na le tshepo hore eseng khale, Makhooa a Freistata a tla lemoha hore ho hanela Batsho litokelo ho tla thibela tsoelopele ea mesebetsi Freistata. Hona joale re tshepa hore Mophahameli oa tsa ba Batsho Parleme, o tla sheba litokelo tseo, ka tlase ho Molao oa tokiso ea tsa litoropo molao oa 1930.

7. Hore puso eohle ea tsa thuto ea ba Batsho e be ka tlase ho 'Musu, le hore Goromente e hahe likolo tse 'nyane le tse kholo litoropong le Mapolasing, bakeng sa bana ba Ma-Africa ba sa lefe, 'me ba hapeletsoa ho kena sekolo. Hore litichere e be ba belets ba 'musu meputso e tle e tshoane ka kohle South Africa.

Ha e le maloka le tsamaiso ea thuto ea ba Batsho. Goromente o lumetse hore e be ka tlase ho 'Musu, empa potso ke hore karolo e feng ea 'Musu, e ka ba, karolo ea thuto kapa karolo ea tsa ba Batsho na? Empa rona re batla hore e be ka tlase ho karolo ea Thuto.

Bakeng sa ho hahua, le tokisetso ea likolo tse nyane le tse kholo, re ile ra tsoella. Likolo li se li le teng tse 'nyane le tse kholo, tse hahiloeng Freistata le Transefala, 'me litichere ke tsa Ma-Africa. Likolo tse ling li phahametsoe ke litichere tsa Ma-Africa.

Maloka le meputso ea litichere, re thaba ho tsebisa hore, hobane re loantsitse taba ena, Mophahameli oa tsa ba Batsho, o lokisitse meputso ea ba Batsho South Africa. E le hore meputso ea litichere e tle e lokiso 'me e tshoane Natal, Transvaal le Freistata, e tshoane le ea Kapa. Meputso ea litichere e ema ka mokhwa ona hona joale.

Ba sa nyalang ke £100. kekeletso ke £2-5-0 ka selemo. Ba nyetseng ba amohelang ho feta £60. ho fihla ho £100

ka selemo, kekeletso ke £9 ka selemo

Ba sa nyalang ba amohelang ho feta £100 ka selemo, kekeletso ke £6 ka selemo.

Ba nyetseng ba amohelang ho feta £100 ka selemo kekeletso ke £12 ka selemo.

'Muso o sebelisa ho feta £1,000,000 thutong ea Ma-Africa.

Thuto ea bongaka ho Ma-Africa re entse hore 'muso o lumelo hore Ba-Africa ba rutoe bongaka sekolong sa Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg.

8. Hore re tla loanela ho lokisetsoa ha Marena a Ma-Africa le matla a ba tsoanelang, hammoho le meputso. Bakeng sa taba ena Mongoli oa fapha la ba Batsho o arabile ka mokhoa ona:— Hore Lintona, le Marena a Ma-Africa ha a amohelisoa ka mokhoa o tshoanetseng bakeng sa mosebetsi oa ho busa lichaba tsa bona. Re thabela hoo, 'me ha nako e fihla e tshoanetseng re tla ea polokelong 'me re bone hore meputso ea bona e ke ke ea lokisoa. Hona joale ho boima hore re ee polokelong hore e fumane chelete e ngata. Chelete e ngata e ea batleha hobane Lintona le Marena a teng a tshoaneloang ke ho lefuoa chelete e ngata, 'me hona ho ka batla chelete e ngata. Ka baka la ntoa 'muso oa hloleha ho lokisa taba ena. Haele 'Muso oona taba ena, o hlile o rata ho e lokisa.

9. Hore re tla loanela hore ho lokisoa tsa Kopano ea basebetsi ba Batsho le ho felisoa ha khethollo ea 'mala mesebetsing bakeng sa ho lokisoa ha tsa basebetsi ba Bastsho, Mophahameli oa tsa mesebetsi, o hlalositse hore 'Muso o sa nahana ka taba ena.

Bakeng sa khethollo ea 'mala mesebetsing, re ka hlalosa hore litaba ha li sa tshoana le pele, 'me joale ka ha Melao ea tsa mesebetsi e sa le e boletse, Ma-Africa a etsa mesebetsi ea tsoelopele. Empa seemo ha se so loke hantle 'me ha se so kholise, 'me ho batleha hore ho felisoa ka ha khethollo ea 'mala.

10. Hore re tla etsa hore ho sebetse ba loketseng ho Ma-Africa mesebetsing ea Fapha la ba Batsho, Melao, liposong le mehala, Thutong Bongaka le ho thusa ba bang, le mesebetsi ea literene. Re tsoelletse ka hobane Fapha la ba Batsho le bile le hona hoba le mesebetsi ea batho ba 59, eneng e tshoerole ke Makhoa pele hore e nkuoe ke Ma-Africa a rutehileng. Hape ka baka la ho sebetse ha rona, Fapha la ba Batsho le se le ikemiselitse ho amohela basebetsi ba Ma-Africa ba rutehileng ka botlalo, le

VOTELANI—Richard Grenville Baloyi, Richard Victor Selope Themano Thomas Mtobi Mapikela.

AKOSI ABANTU, BAHOLI, MALUNGA AMAADVISORY BOARDS NAMA LUNGA AMAKOMIDI OKETO: E. TRANSVAAL NASE ORANGE FREE STATE:—

Tina amagama etu alotshwe ngezansi lapa, Richard Grenville Baloyi, Thomas Mtobi Mapikela no Richard Victor Selope Thema, siyapinda futi sizibeka pambi kwabantu base Transvaal nabase Orange Free State ukuba sibakonzwe. Ngeminyaka emihlanu edhlulile mhla sicela ukuba nisisekele oketweni lokuba sibe amalungu eNatives Representative Council sanetembisa ukuti uma siketiwe siyokwenza lezizinto:—

1. Sati siyoyilwa sicele futi ukuba yonke imiteto ecindezela abantu nebandhlululayo ipele. Mayelana nalesisihloko sapumelela ekwenzeni ukuba imiteto yamapasi ixegiswe, nokuqoqwa gendhlela elula nepata kahle abantu kwemali ya Kanda. Kasi-sho ukuti sanelisiwe yiloko. Injongo yetu yikuba upele nya umteto omubi wama Pasi neminye imiteto ecindezele abantu.

2. Sati siyolwela inkululeko yabantu ezindabeni zobuzwe babo nakulezo ezitinta ukuzipilisa kahle. Kulesisihloko salwa ngempela ukuba abantu bakululeke empilweni yabo yobuzwe nakweyipilo yokuzondhla salwela ukuba bakushulelwe imigan-gato yempilo yobuzwe neyokuzaka. Esihlokweni sempilo yobuzwe kasipumelelanga ekwenzeni okukulu, kodwa sababonisa ngeniso abamhlope abakulu ukuti isikati sesifikile sokuba abantu bavulelwe izikundhla ezinkulu ezindaweni zakwa Hulumeni ezipete imiteto yabantu, sati emadolobheni abantu mabamelwe kwimikandhlu yakwa Masipala emihlope. Mayelana nempilo yabantu yokuzondhla, uHulumeni usiyihlolile impilo yabantu yokuzondhla kasingabazi ukuti loluhlolo luzodala ukuba impilo yabantu yenziwe ngcono kakulu.

3. Udaba lwokuba ivoti linikezwe kubantu basezifundeni ezise Nyakato silulwile loludaba ngamandhla amakulu kodwa sapumelela kupela ekuboniseni izikulu ezimhlope imfanelo yoku-ba abamnyama nabo bamelwe babenezwi kwimi Kandhlu yawo Masipala abamhlope emadolobheni. Sineqiniso ukuti masinyane loludaba luzosingatwa ngomoya omuhle ngu Hulumeni nayo iPalamende uqobo.

4. Sati siyosebenzela ukuba amaholo abantu atutuke nendhlela abasebenza ngayo kube ebapata kahle emadolobheni nase-mapandhleni. Kuloludaba lwamaholo emadolobheni sipumelele ukuba kwenziwe imiteto yokuhlela busha amaholo abantu emisebenzini eyahlukeneyo ezindaweni eziningi zemisebenzi lapa kwe-le Nyunyani. Namhlanje kukona izinkulungwane zabantu aba-

moo e leng batho ba Batsho feela, Fapha la liposo le ikemiselitse hore baphahameli e be Ma-Africa, le mapolasing. Fapha la melao le lumetse ho be ba Ma-Africa, hore e be litoloko, 'me sehlopha ruteloa osebetsi oo Fort Hare hona joale.

11. Hore re tla loanela ba tsofetseng, lifofu le hore ba amohelisoa chelete. Bakeng sa taba e joale, 'muso o amohelisa maqheku le lifofu tsa Ma-'me ho teng lichelete tse khethetsoeng lihole.

12. Hore re tla sebeletsa hore ba etsang mesebetsi Africa ba tsoelle pele litoropong le mapolasing. Ka mo re khethoe re theile lekhohla la Ba-Africa la mesebetsi. Paul Mosaka, B.A. e leng mookameli oa lona hona joale.

13. Hore re tla sebetse hore ho be teng kopano ho Ma e le hore, ba tle ba tsebe ho bua ka lentsoe lele leng bak lipelaelo tsa bona le mefokolo ea bona. Bakeng sa ntho pelepele re ile ra phutha, makala ohle a makhotla a Ma 'me ra hlalosa lebaka la ho thea lekhohla le matla la sec tshoanang le (Congress) le tlang ho thusa baemeli ba Ma. Ka morao ho ile ha boela ha tsosoa (Congress), eo hona joale ntseng e eba matla, e okametsoeng ke Dr. A. B. Xuma. Rona r hlile re baetapele ba Congress.

14. Dingaka. Ho tloha qalehong ea khetho ea baemeli ba Africa, 'Musong e sa le re loantsa 'muso hore o shebe taba Dingaka. Ka moo re sebelitseng ka teng bakeng sa taba ena, bile 'Muso o sa ntsane o batlisisa ka ha taba ena.

Ha re feleletsa re re ho bao e leng bakhethi Trans Freistata. "Re tshoang ka mesebetsi eo re e entseng bongoeng ba rona, holima lilemo tse hlano tse fetileng tsa meli ba rona. Kajeno ha re bee pela lona ntho tsec re ne tla le etsetsa tsona, joale ka ha re entse khethong ea rona. Ha e le rona ha re re ne re tla etsa joana, joale ka ha ba ba bua mangolong a bona, taba ke hore re entseng, 'me loketse ho lokolla Ma-Africa.

Joale, le bakhethi ba tshepahalang ba tsebang tsona re li entseng, 'me ka matla a maholo, le bao ba sa le etse letho ka nako e fetileng, empa ba batla ho khethuoa, 'me ba le tshepisa seo ba sa tlong ho se etsa.

tola amaholo amahle besebenza futi ngezindhlela ezibapete kahle. Kuyiqiniso ukuti izinto kazikasanelisi neze, kodwa kako ongapi-ka ukuti izinto zingcono kwezaziyiko ngapambi kuka 1932. Ukupateka kwezisebenzi emaplazini noma kungakagculisi kodwa nako kungcono kakulu. Zikona izisebenzi namhlanje emaplazini ezihola imali esikundhleni sokusebenzela indawo yokulala no-kundhla. Emaplazini amaningi e Orange Free State abalimi abamhlope sebevumile ukuba kwakiwe izikole zokufunda izinga-ne zabantu. Uhulumeni usevumile, futi uyacindezela ukuba kwakiwe amakomidi emisebenzi yasemaplazini, injongo yay wukwaka umoya wokuzwana nokusebenzelana kahle pambalimi nezisebenzi zabo.

5. Sati siyolwela ukuba abantu abamnyama bato gelo okuzitengela imihlaba emadolobheni nasema Ngeminyaka emihlanu siyimilomo yenu eMkandhlw lwomhlaba yilo ebesilubeke esihloko sempu yetu yokulv yesizwe sakiti; siyazi ukuti kakuko sizwe esingenaw owanele esingapumelele enhlalweni yokuzipilisa. Ng sisizatu sacindezela ukuba (1) Kwandiswe imihl yokuhlala (2) Ilungelo lokuba abantu bazitengele dolobheni nasemapandhleni, (3) Kutengiswe mhlambe yamaMokolo angama 25 yi Native T beseke (4) kwakiwa amaTownship ama Free Hold dolobheni nasemapandhleni.

Ukunikulumela kwetu kulesisihloko uHulumeni hlola kahle. Sikulumela-nje eduze kwaseTekwini sekwakiv zi wabantu okuzohlolwa ngawo impumeleo yalelisu. Ukulv tu nomteto owehlukanisa abantu omumetwe umteto we Land Trust Act ka 1936 nomteto we Native Laws Amer Act 1938 kupumelele ngangoba INhloko ka Hulumeni Marshal J. C. Smuts walikipa pambi kwezwe lonke izwi eliti "Okwahlukaniswa kwabanti nabelungu kakunampumelelo."

6. Sati siyolwela amalungelo okuba abantu bavunyelwe bazi-qubele imisebenzi emadolobheni nasemapandhleni. Kulesisi-shloko siyavuma ukuti e Orange Free State okwamanje sish-lulekile ukutolela abantu amalungelo okuzenzela imisebenzi emadolobheni nasema Pandhleni. Kodwa siyetemba ukuti kaku-kude ukuba abamhlope base Orange Free State babone ukuti ukwala nalawamalungelo kuvimbela intutuko yemisebenzi yonke kulesosi Funda. Okwamanje sizimisele ukuba Opete Umnyango wakwa Ndaba zaBantu asebenzise amandhla anikezwe wona pansu kwomteto we Urban Areas Amendment Act ka 1930.

yo cindezela ukuba ukupatwa kwemfundo yaBantu yo Mbuso, uHulumeni ake izikole ezincane nezinhleni nasema Pandhleni ukuba kufundiswe ngesigaba izingane zabantu, nokuti awoTisha basebenzele e amaholo afana nawabanye otisha bezinye izizwe e Africa.

Uyeni sokupatwa kwemfundo yabantu, uHulumeni uba ipatwe Nguye, umbuzo uti wupike Umnyango lababa za Bantu noma weMfundo uzopata. Tina siyogwemfundo.

Siyolwela kwetu ukwakiwa kwezikole nezindhlu zezikole nezinkulu kupumelele. Seziningi izikole ezincane nezizakaziwe eOrange Free State nase Transvaal ezipetwe abamnyama kugcwele kuzo otisha abamnyama.

Mayelana namaholo awotisha, siyatokoza ukunibikela genxa yokupikelela kwetu Opete uMnyango wakwaNdaba u usebeke imali epuma kwi South African Native Trust ukuze amaholo awotisha nezinye izimadhlanana akokelwa e Natal, Transvaal, nase Orange Free State alingane nawase Kipi. Simi kanje isimo samaholo:—

A. "Izimadhlanana ezincane" zizokwa kanje:— Emadolobheni, otisha abashadile £18 ngonyaka, izimpohlo £9 ngonyaka, mapandhleni kungesiko kuma Rizevu nakwezinjalo izabelo, otisha onomuzi £12 ngonyaka, impohlo £6 ngo nyaka. Kakuko madhlana eziyokokwa kuma Rizevu nakwezinye izabelo ezilalo lapa isimo sezinto sifana nalesi.

A. "Imadhlanana yomsebenzi omuhle" izokokwa kanje:— abasuka eminyakeni eyisitupa kuya 10 besebenza benganganga bayotola 5/48ths yenxenyeye yeholo, abaneminyaka yehlo 11 kuya ku 15 7/47ths, yenxenyeye yeholo ngemva kweyaka eyi 15 1/6th yenxenyeye yeholo.

A. "Imadhlanana yezindhleko zempi" nayo iyakokelwa. balzindaba zaBantu ute otisha mabakokelwe imali yezinze zempi imiswe enxenyeni ye 12 per cent kusukela ku April 1914. Kwetembeka ukuti neseleyo isiyo kwengezwa emaholo e July.

Uyengendhlela entsha lemadhlanana yamaholo emi kanje:— Otisha abashadile abahola kufike ku £60 ngonyaka bazotola £4-10-0 ngonyaka Izimpohlo ezihola kufike ku £100 ngonyaka batole £2-5-0 ngonyaka Abashadile abatola eyedhlula ama £60 iyofika ku £100 ngonyaka batole £9 Izimpohlo abatola eyedhlulu ku £100 ngonyaka batole £6 ngonyaka Abashadile abatola eyedhlulu £100 ngonyaka batole £12 ngonyaka.

UHulumeni manje usekoka imali eyeqile e £1,000,000 emfundweni yabantu.

Imfundo yobudokotela yabantu. Sapumelela ekutoleni inhlanhla yokuba izinsizwa zakiti ziyofundela ubudotela eWitwatersrand University, Johannesburg.

8. Sati siyolwela ukuba amakosi abantu atutukiselwe amandhla awo, neziqo zawo namaholo awo. Kulesisihloko uNobhala kwakwa Ndaba zaBantu wasipendula kanje:— UMnyango wakwaNdaba zaBantu uyakubona ukuti izinduna namakosi kawafanele umsebenzi omkulu abawenzayo wokupata abantu.

Ukuvuma loko, mhla zibuya futi izikati ezinhle, siyoyabona sibone ukuti amaholo abo angekushulwe na. Manje ukuba sicele ku Sikwama imali leyo. Yingigi imali ngoba maningi amakosi okufanele ngempela aholelwa kututukile nezinduna futi ziningi, loko kungatata imali ngokwalo, ngalenkati yempi kulukuni kuHulumeni ukuba abantu abali yalababantu. Kodwa ngiyanihela ukuti Umnyango wakwaNdaba zaBantu uyanisekela kuloludaba.

Siyolwela ukuba izinhlangano zezisebenzi zamekelwe ngokwalo, silwele ukucitwa komgoqo webala emisebenzini

yonke. Mayelana nodaba lwokwamukelwa kwezinhlangano zezisebenzi zabantu Opete uMnyango wa kwaNdaba zaBantu useli- kipile izwi lokuti loludaba luzosingatwa uHulumeni.

Esihlokweni somgoqo webala emisebenzini, siti ubandhlululo kalusashisi njengakuqala, njengoba kwakuyisifiso somteto wokuqala wamaFactory baningi namhlanje abamnyama abenza imisebenzi yengqondo. Kodwa izinto kazigculisi, kusafanele kuliwe kakulu ukuba upele nya umgoqo webala.

10. Sati siyolwela ukuba abantu abamnyama abafundisiwe nabanamalungelo banikwe imisebenzi emihle ezindaweni zakwa Hulumeni zama Poyisa, Ndaba zaBantu, Posini, eMfundweni, eZitimeleni namaZibuko, neminyango yempilo neyenhlobo. Kulolupondo sapumelela ngangoba UMnyango wakwa Ndaba zaBantu wavula izikundhla ezingama 59 ezabe zipetwe abelungu kwatata kuzo abantu abaneziqo nabazifanale. Singati futi ngenxa yemizamo yetu uMnyango wakwa Ndaba zaBantu sewuqale isu lokuqasha abantu abanengi abafundileyo. Nokuti uMnyango we Posi neziNcingo uvumile ukuti ezindaweni zabantu bodwa emadolobheni nasemapandhleni abapete il'osi kuyoba abantu.

UMnyango woMteto sewuvumile ukuba abantu bapiwe imisebenzi yokuhumusha ezinkantolo sebebaningi asebewufundela lomsebenzi eFort Hare.

11. Sati siyolwela ukuba uHulumeni akoke izimali zokuzihlinzeka zabakiti asebegugile, nezimpumpute, nezishosha. Kulesisihloko siti uHulumeni useyazikipa izimali zabagugile bakiti nezimpumpute, nokuti izimali ezitile zibekwe ecaleni zokusiza izishosha.

12. Sati siyolwela ukuba imizamo yamabhizinisi pakati kwabantu emadolobheni nasemapandhleni itutuke. Kulesisihloko masinyane emva kwoketo lwetu sapemba inhlangano etiwa African National Business Association uMn. Paul Mosaka, B.A. olwemali natiloluluko, angumongameli wayo.

13. Sati siyosebenzela inhlangano pakati kwabantu ukuze bakulume ngazwi linye ngezikalozabo nezinhlupeko. Kulesisihloko masinyane emva kokuba siketiwe samema abaholi bezinhlangano zonke zabantu sabakombisa ngemfanelo yenhlangano enamandhla eqinile, njenge African National Congress, yokuba isekele amalungu oMkandhlu. Isipumo saloko saba ukuba iCongress ivuselelwe enamhlanje iyakula ngamandhla pansi kwobunoli buka Dr. A. B. Xuma. Tina uqobo lwetu singalunga asebenzela e African National Congress.

14. DINGAKA. IZINYANGA. Kusukela ekupenjweni kwoMkandhlu siloku sicela uHulumeni ukuba azamukele izinyanga. Imizamo yetu lapa ipumelele ngoba UHulumeni useyahlulula loludaba.

Ukupeta siti kubaketi baseTransvaal nabase Orange Free State, "Musani ukusinqumela njengabantu ngabanye, kodwa siqumeleni ngesikwenzile nesiqakwenzanga ngeminyaka edhluhlile emihlanu. Namhlanje kasibeki pambi kwenu izinto esiti singanenzela zona uma nisiketa ngoba sazibeka pambi kwenu ngoketo oludhlule. Kitina kakusiko ukuti sizonenzelani njengoba kusho abanye abacela ukuketwa ezimemezeleni zabo, kitina into epambili yikuti sinenzeleni nokuti sisazonenzelani egameni leNkululeko yamaAfrica.

Yininake eninamandhla okwahlulela pakati kamadoda aseke asebenzela ngamandhla anawo onke awo nalawo anganenzelanga luto ngenkati edhlule kodwa namhlanje ngoba befuna ukuketwa banetembisa inyanga nezinkanyezi. Abantu mabavuzwe ngezenzo zabo hayi ngamazwi abo.

SITI "AMAZWI AKULUMA KAKULU KODWA IZENZO ZIKULUMA NGOKUSOBALA KUNAMAZWI, ISIMEMEZELO SETU SIYAZIKULUMELA."

**RICHARD GRENVILLE BALOYI,
RICHARD VICTOR SELOPE THEMA,
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