

Health - Croghan Comm. Clinic

31/3/43

Dr. A. B. Kuma - M.O.H.

Frogman Community Clinic
P. O. Wilberforce

Total No.

Medical Cases for year

Adults	222
School	44
Pediatric	122
M. I. Students	574
Hospitalized	12

1,074

Surgical Cases

Adults	96
School	19
Pediatric	70
M. I. Students	82
Hospitalized	9

336

Gyn. Cases

Ante Natal Cases	27
Hospitalized	118
	6

Deliveries

Live Sew. Infants	21
Male	3
Stillbirths - Sew.	17
Male	1

193

V. D. Injections

Massenmas	207
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316

Mental Cases

Hospitalized	1
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Deaths - Males

Ped.	2
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Sew.

Dist. Nursing Visits

hrs. House	23	11	2,348
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37

Humbly Submitted
A. E. Wares

Yr's Total Cases Vaccinated

4,272

960

5,172

(This excludes those coming for payment of fees above)

Health - Croghan Conn Clinic

31/3/43

Financial Statement of the Croghan Community Clinic
for the Quarter ending March 31st 1943

1943

Jan	1. Balance forward			26	8	4
	b. o. Hand			6	8	5
Revenue from Clinic fees as follows:						
	Medicine fees			10	16	0
	Clinic membership			2	15	9
	Dr. Oa			10	13	6
	Dr. Hs				7	6
	Delivery service			4		
	Nursing service				15	
	Miscellaneous				9	3
	Phone Refined				"	
	Surgical Dressing			4	0	11
						34 8 11
						<hr/> 167 - 8
	Plus overdraft at Bank 31/3/43)	33	3	4		
	Less cash on Hand	2	16			30 7 4
						<hr/> 197 8
	Balance at Bank 31/3/43			25	10	8
	o/s checks	39	25	4		
		44	16			
		45	8	10		
		46	6	10		
		47	2	10		58 14
	Bank Balance over 1 Draft	58	14			33 3 4
	Less cash on Hand					

1943

Jan	13	Alex Lipworth (P th) Ltd Drugs & Supply	25	8	7	8
		Petty cash	26	1		
	15	J. W. Jaeger & Co Supplies	27	29	18	8 34 6 4
Feb	3 rd	Sister S. Wares Salary	28	12		
		Nurse E. Nkomo	30	6	10	
		Nurse E. Mshumpela	29	6	10	
		Post-master Screening Telephone	31		16	
		Dr. A. B. Xuma Salary	32	37	16	
		Petty cash	33	5		
		Mrs. D. Sibeko wages ^{cancelled} and Board	34	2	10	
	5 th	Sue Bros & Kasnowsky Ltd Drugs	36	4	3 2 77	5 2
March	3 rd	Nurse E. Mshumpela salary	37	8	10	
		Nurse E. Nkomo salary	38	6	10	
		Dr. A. B. Xuma	39	25	4	0
	5 th	Postmaster Screening Phone	40		12	6
		Petty cash	41	1		
		Mrs. D. Sibeko Board and wages	42	2	10	
	5 th	Sister S. Wares - Salary February	43	8		
	31 st	Sister S. Wares Feb & March	44	16		
		Nurse E. Mshumpela salary	45	8	10	
		Nurse E. Nkomo salary	46	6	10	
		Mrs. Dinah Sibeko: salary	47	2	10	85 16 6

197 8 -

The
**ART OF MAKING
CRIMINALS**

By **DR. A. B. XUMA**
*(President-General,
African National Congress)*



IN democratic countries all members of the State expect to be, and, I believe, ought to be, governed by the same laws. Government is "by the people and for the people," meaning all the people irrespective of race, creed or colour. The function of any government, except under a dictatorship, is to guard and protect the interests as well as to provide for the welfare of all its members, especially the weaker and poorer sections who, for the time being and for one reason or another, are unable to provide the essential services for themselves. The powers of the democratic State should be used to promote the welfare of the community as a whole and not to show preferential treatment for one section at the expense of the interests of other sections.

However, here in sunny South Africa, we find a strong white minority holding the reins of government and, because they believe it to be necessary for the maintenance of

their position, we find them legislating to the disadvantage of the other sections, especially the African section. For the latter section they have passed a series of restrictive and discriminating laws; they have framed strict and harassing regulations and, from time to time, as out of a blue sky, they have proclaimed in *gazettes extraordinaires* new restrictions and limitations under which the "Native" must live and which he must obey. The fundamental spirit and philosophy of this legislation is that the "Native" must not roam about seeking salvation and improvement of his lot through channels that are not approved by the Government specially for him. The Native must be controlled without regard to the way in which the measures of control affect his well-being and future. Controlled and kept in his place, he must be.

Under these acts, regulations and proclamations the "Native's" activities are prescribed and proscribed, and for him to do anything to the contrary, like other sections of the community, is to commit an offence punishable by a fine or imprisonment. Hence, the non-European has more crimes and offences to commit than Europeans. No wonder the finest, the most expensive and the largest government buildings where there are large "Native" populations are police stations, magistrates' courts and gaols. There is a harvest to be reaped, and the police need only

make a little effort to gather this harvest. With the fast pick-up vans they net their victims in haste and sort them out at police stations at leisure.

LAWS AND CRIME

It will, no doubt, interest my readers to know how these laws play an important rôle in the criminalisation of the Native. Here are some of the statistics extracted from the official year book of the Union of South Africa for 1939 and 1940 respectively. In 1938, the total number of offenders convicted was 114,870 Europeans and 588,329 non-Europeans respectively. Of the total convictions among non-Europeans, 328,638 were Africans convicted under special offences for Natives only. In 1939, under the same heading we find the convictions to have been 108,631 Europeans and 663,079 non-Europeans. Of the latter we find that 358,643 were Africans convicted for these special offences.

The following table gives an analysis of the offences committed and the number convicted during the years under review:—

	<i>Convictions.</i>	
	<i>Year: 1938</i>	<i>Year: 1939</i>
Drunkenness	34,653	39,475
Illegal possession of Native liquor	65,700	77,582
Location Regulations Masters and Servants Act	20,243	20,635
Native Pass Laws	18,370	18,356
Native Labour Regula- tions	87,566	101,309
	20,992	25,066

Native Taxation	55,059	48,668
Natives (Urban Areas)		
Act	7,501	7,517
Trespass	18,555	20,037
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	328,638	358,643
	<hr/>	<hr/>

It is desirable here to point out that:—

(1) We have included the number of convictions for drunkenness in this table not only because the restrictions imposed upon the African under the Liquor Act encourage the brewing of vile concoctions in spite of beer halls, but because the administration of the provisions of the Act seems calculated to exploit the African financially and spiritually.

(2) Through these discriminating laws our legislators share the responsibility for the conviction of 687,281 or over half-a-million people in two years. It should be conceded, therefore, by all fairminded and intelligent people that these laws are possibly the finest factories of crime ever built by any Christian and democratic nation.

RESTRICTIONS

These laws restrict the movement of the African, limit his bargaining powers, doom him as a racial group to unskilled employment and to the lowest wage levels. He may not show individuality, personality and initiative according to his ability beyond the limited sphere outlined for him by our Native legislation. He must

remain a "Native," act like a "Native" and think like a "Native," at least outwardly, to satisfy the rulers.

These laws also influence race attitudes unfavourably and strain race relations between White and Black. They lay bare the policy of racial and colour exploitation, causing Africans to look upon most European fellow-countrymen as their oppressors and eternal enemies. They make him, the African, lose confidence in the justice of his White rulers in South Africa. Further, these laws tend to fan racial prejudices in their enforcement and they lead to miscarriages of justice in their administration. They disregard, too, the human aspect in dealing with "Native" suspects and accused and even "Native" prisoners.

The police come into frequent and unfortunate contact with Africans in the enforcement of these laws. The police have a hundred-and-one opportunities under these regulations to harass and embarrass any African. Magistrates and prosecutors sometimes deal with hundreds of cases a day as a result. No wonder that some have lost their tempers and air their prejudices. Rushed for time, they have no opportunity to study all the aspects of each case in order to find mitigating circumstances. Mass trials tend to become a temptation with a consequent miscarriage of justice, especially in some of our lower courts.

In the words of Dr. F. E. T. Krause, "The African is all the time a prisoner in the land of his birth, although he might not be confined within prison walls."

Finally, we have here laws that are both humiliating and demoralising to all Africans, laws which leave them with a sense of despair and frustration. They tend to breed and develop a callous, contemptuous and inhuman attitude in some of their administrators towards Africans, and as I have stated elsewhere, they are "politically undemocratic, morally un-Christian, administratively unjust and unfair," disregarding human decency in other human beings.

For the sake of goodwill, which is the source of strength for the advancement of South Africa as a whole, all restrictive and discriminating legislation such as I have referred to in this article must be scrapped so that South Africa might be honest to her ideals of "Christianity, Democracy and human decency" without criminalising other human beings.



(Reprinted from "Common Sense,"
March, 1943.)

PATHWAYS TO ILL-WILL.

BY

DR. A. B. XUMA,PRESIDENT-GENERAL.AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In democratic countries all members of the State expect to be and ought to be governed under and by the same laws. Government is "by the people and for the people" meaning all the people irrespective of race, creed or colour. The function of any Government except under a dictatorship or fascism is to guard and protect the interests as well as to provide for the welfare of all its members especially the weaker and poorer sections who for the time being and for one reason or another are unable to provide the essential services for themselves. The powers of the democratic state should be used to promote the welfare of the community as a whole and not to show preferential treatment for one section at the expense of the interests of other sections.

However, here in sunny South Africa we find a strong white minority holding the reins of government, and, because they fancy it to be necessary for the maintenance of their dominant position legislating to the disadvantage of the other sections, especially the African section. For the latter section they have passed a series of restrictive and discriminating laws, framed strict and harassing regulations under them and from time to time, as out of a blue sky, proclaim in gazettes extraordinaire new restrictions and limitations under which the "native" must live and which he must obey. The fundamental spirit and philosophy of this legislation is that the "native" must not roam about seeking salvation and improvement of his lot through channels that are not approved by the government specially for him. The native must be controlled without regard to how the measures of control affect his well-being and future. Controlled and kept in his place, he must be.

Under these Acts, regulations, and proclamations the "Native's" activities are prescribed and proscribed and for him to do anything to the contrary like other sections of the community is to commit an offence punishable by a fine or imprisonment. Hence the African has more crimes and offences to commit than Europeans, Indians and Coloureds. No wonder the finest, the most expensive and the largest government buildings where there are large 'native' populations are police stations, Magistrates Courts, and gaols. There is a harvest to be reaped and the police need only make little effort to gather this harvest. With the fast pick-up vans he nets his victims in haste and sorts them out at police stations at leisure.

It will, no doubt, interest my readers to know how actually these laws play an important role in the criminalization of the Native. Here are some of the statistics extracted from the "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa 1939 and 1940" respectively. In 1938 the predominant offences based on the total number of Europeans and Non-Europeans convicted in that year were 114,870 Europeans and 588,329 Non-Europeans respectively. Of the total convictions among Non-Europeans 328,638 were Africans convicted under special offences for natives only. In 1939, under the same heading we find the convictions to have been 108,631 Europeans and 663,079 Non-Europeans. Of the latter we find that 358,643 were Africans convicted for these special offences not crimes as the following table gives an analysis of the offences committed and the number convicted during the years under review as follows:-

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It is desirable here to point out that

(1) we have included the number of convictions for drunkenness in this table only because the restrictions imposed upon the African under the Liquor Act do not only encourage the brewing of vile concoctions inspite of beer halls but the administration of the provisions of the Act seems calculated to exploit the African financially and spiritually as to demoralise him to the extreme;

(2) Through these discriminating laws our legislators share the responsibility for the conviction of 687,281 or over half-a-million innocent souls in two years. It must be conceded, therefore, by all fairminded and intelligent people that these laws are possibly the finest factories of crime ever built by any Christian and democratic nation for the manufacture of criminals among the members of the weaker race. In this, our country we hold undisputed leadership.

These laws restrict the movement of the African, limit his bargaining powers, doom him as a racial group to unskilled employment and lowest levels of wages. He may not show individuality, personality and initiative according to his ability beyond the limited sphere outlined for him by our native legislation. He must remain a 'native' act like a 'native' and think like a 'native' at least outwardly to satisfy the rulers. In short, he must obey authority and bow to force.

Before ending this short article, let me mention the effects of these laws in other directions. They influence race attitudes unfavourably and strain race relations between white and black. They lay bare the policy of racial and colour exploitation causing Africans to look upon most European fellow-countrymen as their oppressors and eternal enemies. They make him, the African, lose confidence in the justice of his white rulers in South Africa. Further, these laws tend to fan racial prejudices in their enforcement and lead to miscarriage of justice in their administration and disregard of the human aspect in dealing with 'native' suspects and accused and even 'native' prisoners. The police come into frequent and unfortunate contacts with Africans in their enforcement. The police have a hundred and one excuses under these regulations to harass and embarrass any African. Magistrates and Prosecutors sometimes deal with hundreds of cases a day as a result. No wonder that some have lost their tempers and air their prejudices. Rushed for time, they have no time to study all aspects of each case to find mitigating circumstances. Mass trials tend to be the temptation with consequent miscarriage of justice, especially in some of our lower courts. In the words of Dr. F.E.T.Krause "The African is all the time a prisoner in the land of his birth, although he might not be confined within prison walls."

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For the sake of goodwill which is the source of strength for the advancement of South Africa as a whole all restrictive and discriminating legislation such as we have referred to in this article must be scrapped to the honour of South Africa thus helping her to be honest to her ideals of "Christianity, Democracy and human decency" without criminalising other human beings.

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Pathways ^{undated} to ill-will

In democratic countries all members of the State expect to be and ought to be governed under and by the same laws.

Government is "by the people and for the people" meaning all the people irrespective of race, creed or colour.

The function of any government except under a dictatorship or fascism is to guard and protect the interests as well as to provide for the welfare of all its members especially the weaker and poorer sections who for the time being and for one reason or another are unable to provide the essential services for themselves.

The powers of the democratic state should be used to promote the welfare of the community as a whole and not to show preferential treatment for one section at the expense of the interests of other sections.

(I would omit the final sentence of the paragraph as irrelevant at this point)

However, here in ~~South~~ South Africa we find a strong white minority holding the reins of government and, ~~is~~ because they ~~think~~ ^{feel} it to be necessary for the maintenance of their dominant position legislating to the disadvantage of the other sections, especially the African section. ~~so the latter~~

Note 7.2 P. (2) three quarters
 of a million would be 750,000
 Persons with a mathematical
 mind will consider this a
 rather wide discrepancy,
 from 358,000 and it will
 be regarded as exaggeration.

The next to last paragraph
 would in my opinion be
 strengthened in its effect
 if the first sentence comparing
 the Africans position to slavery
 were omitted and the quotation
 from Judge Krause joined
 directly to the previous
 paragraph.

The reference to slavery
 tends to divert the white
 reader's mind to subtle
 controversy over the comparison
 while the quotation from
 so great an authority and
 using a more obvious figure
 of speech has irresistible
 punch.

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XUMA, A.B., Papers

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