

ABX 4703376

Anti-pass Campaign

31/3/47

The Prompt P. & P. Co.,
Printers and Bookbinders,
P.O. Box 225
JOHANNESBURG.

Gentlemen:

re Statement of Account

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 19th inst. enclosing a financial statement addressed to "Dr Xuma Anti-Pass Committee, P.O. Box 5569, Johannesburg" was forwarded to my business address.

In reply, I wish to state that I know nothing about the enclosed statement of account.

Yours faithfully,

THE PROMPT P. & P. CO.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS

P. O. BOX 2225
PHONE 33-7671



7. HARRIS STREET,
WESTGATE,
JOHANNESBURG.

Anti-pass Campaign

19th., March, 1947.

Dr. Xuma,
Anti-Pass Committee,
P.O.Box 5569,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith our statement showing a balance of £76- 4-0. still owing.

We shall be pleased if you will make immediate arrangements to liquidate this amount.

Yours faithfully,

For Prompt P. & P. Co

.....

The statement forwarded to my address

re ~~Sanctus~~ statement of account

I have acknowledged a receipt by your letter
which enclosed a ^{financial} statement addressed
to "Xunwa Post Box Committee P.O. Box 5569
Johannesburg" was forwarded to my ^{business} address.

In reply, I wish to state that I know
nothing about the enclosed statement of account
of the committee.

ie 33-7671.

Anti-pass campaign

STATEMENT.

P.O. Box 2225

19th. March. 1947.

M Dr. Xuma,

Anti-Pass Committee,

P.O.Box 5569, JOHANNESBURG.

In Account with

PROMPT P. & P. COMPANY



PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS

7, HARRIS STREET, WESTGATE,

JOHANNESBURG

Terms: NETT.

1944.										
July.		To Account Rendered						136	4	-
		To Invoice No.								
July.	25	By Cash.		20	-	-				
Nov.	9	" Cash.		30	-	-				
1945.										
Mar.	6	" Cash.		10	-	-				
								60	-	-
								£76	4	-

E. & O.E.

ABX. 470 403

A.N.C.
(O.F.S)

Bantu Social Institute,
Batho Location,
Bloemfontein,

3rd April 1947.

Dr. A. B. Xuma,
President General A.N.C.,
Johannesburg.

Dear Mr. President,

It is the greatest wish of the Bloemfontein Branch of Congress, to arrange a reception of welcome for you. Your historic flight to America and the bold step you took, at UNO will ever be remembered by the non-European community of the Union of South Africa.

The Executive of the Branch, has therefore unanimously agreed to have your reception here in Bloemfontein, on the 27th April 1947. This shall be in the evening. Please ^{do} the best you can to attend.

Blessings to you.

Yours very humbly,

J. W. Lutshi.....



Mr W Seeker

Dear Sir

I wish to thank you for your kind letter 3rd April 1947 in which you invite me to attend a reception at Bloemfontein under the auspices of your local Branch on April 27th 1947.

I regret to inform you that I am booked on that date for Pretoria. I therefore advise you to cancel the arrangement at once and not use my name in connection with that date.

Any future date, must be arranged with me in advance as I am heavily booked these days.

Yours sincerely

Bessie M. J.

BANTU WELFARE TRUST

The monthly meeting of the Bantu Welfare Trust will be held at 3.P.M., on Friday 11th April, 1947 in the office of Lt. Colonel J. Donaldson, D.S.O., A.B.C. Chambers, Johannesburg.

W.B. Ngakane
Ass., Secretary.

AGENDA

1. Apologies.
2. Confirmation of the minutes.
3. Matters arising from the minutes:
 - (a) Letter from Mr O. Makapan re Padi's bursary.
 - (b) Report of sub-committee appointed in connection with the purchase of a site for the Trade Union Council Building.
 - (c) Mineral survey of Protectorates.
 - (d) Healdtown Institution - Physical Education course.
 - (e) Toc H. Alexandra Township communal restaurant
 - (f) African artists - Sekoto and Pemba.
 - (g) Mr P.J.G. Ntuli
 - (h) Mr Alpheus Ndlovu.
4. Matters brought over from previous meeting:
 - (a) Middle-drift nursing Home.
 - (b) Mr Mosaka's report on use made of Trust grants to Council of Non-European Trade Unions.
 - (c) Peoples' bank.
 - (d) Applications for loans:
 - I. S. Siwisa
 - II. P. Raboroko.
 - III. Letter ^{re} above.
5. Applications for assistance:
 - (a) Y.M.C.A. centenary appeal.
 - (b) Mr Peter Abrahams.
 - (c) Ezenzeleni blind school.
 - (d) Margaret Ballinger Home.
 - (e) Benoni coloured school

2
BX. 470412a

12/4/47/

Mr. Douglas M. Swandla,
P.O. Box 25,
Modderbee.

Dear Mr. Swandla,

I was very glad to receive your kind letter of the 30th ultimo. I am very grateful to you for your kind and encouraging words.

I have only done my best for my people and my South Africa.

I hope and look to you younger men to rally on and play your part.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Douglass M. Sw

MS. A. 9. 2. 1. 5. 0

ABX. 4709126

12/4/47

Mr. Henry W. Nxumalo,
S.A. Bureau,
The Pittsburgh Courier,
Johannesburg/

Dear Mr. Nxumalo,

I received your letter of the 15th ultimo but regret to say that I am in no position to comply with your request due to pressures of other activities.

Anyway, as one of the actors it would be difficult for me to write the story.

Faithfully yours,

ABX. 470412 c

A. H.C.
(O.F.S.)

12/4/47.

Mr. J. W. Seekui,
Bantu Social Institute,
Batho Lectalon,
BLOEMFONTEIN.

Dear Sirs,

I wish to thank you for your kind letter, 3rd April, 1947 in which you invite me to attend a reception at Bloemfontein under the auspices of your local Branch on April 27th, 1947.

I regret to inform you that I am booked on that date for Pretoria. I, therefore, advise you to ~~cancel~~ the arrangements at once and not use my name in connection with that date.

Any future date must be arranged with me in advance as I am heavily booked these days.

Yours sincerely,

ABX. 470412d

Aspen-

Nkathamba

Bradock

A. H. C.

12-4-47

My dear President,

The Executive of the Cape Province desire me to ask you to arrange a list of the Principal centres of the Cape Province. They feel that this opportunity offered by U.N.O. should not be lost.

Four Organisms have been selected to serve the four principal regions of the Cape:

Rev. J. J. Skomolo S^t Peters Mission Almondhurst
Mr P. Sandler P.O. New Brighton Parklands
Mr C. D. Molekgetha, No 2. Locati, Kimberley
Mr D. D. Ngqobeni P.O. George C.P.

I recommend them to you for the Organisation scheme. Please get into touch direct with them.

Please let me have official letter heads. I have no Congress Official Stationery.

With best love to family &
your own self

Yours for a friend
James abalaka

ATX-4704149
As per

Ntabethamba

P.O. Gaborone

14 - 4 - 47

My dear President,

My Cape Executive is anxious about the Resolution on the Boycott of the Elections.

I should like the Working Committee to issue instructions on how the scheme is to be implemented.

We must contact the following
The General Councils

- " Local Councils
- " Chiefs and Headmen
- " Advisory Boards.
- " Electoral Committees.
- " Individual Voters.

before we issue instructions on the Campaign.

Please let me have a reply as soon as possible telling me how these contacts are to be made.

Yours sincerely

J. A. Calata
Sec. Gen.

Race Relations

ABX. 4704146

5 Elstree,
Primrose Terrace,
Berea,
JOHANNESBURG.

14th April 1947.

The Secretary,
African National Congress,
85 Toby Street,
SOPHIATOWN.

Dear Sir,

Recently I received a letter from the National Council for Civil Liberties, London, in which I received information about an International Conference on Human Rights, to be held from Friday 13th June until Monday 16th June 1947.

They asked my Organisations, the Transvaal All-Women's Union, to send a delegate to this Conference, and advised me that they had also written to your Organisation to be represented there.

I am taking this opportunity of contacting you, so that a South African delegation can be arranged, perhaps to leave together. I might add that they also wrote to:-

The S.A. Institute of Race Relations.
The Council for Non-European Trades Unions.
The Trades & Labour Councils of Natal, Transvaal & the Cape.
The Transvaal, Natal & Cape Indian Congresses.
The Council for Human Rights, Durban
The Council for Asiatic Rights, Johannesburg.

Would you be kind enough to contact me and inform me whether or not your Organisation has decided to send a delegate. We can then arrange a meeting of all the delegates, and make the necessary arrangements about leaving together.

For your information, I am writing to all the other Organisations mentioned above, in the same strain.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Dora Roberts

Race Relations 14/5/47
ABX 470414C

**THE NATIVE PROBLEM IN THE UNION OF
SOUTH AFRICA.**

By P. Prozesky
See ABX 470503b.

That this matter has been looked upon as a GREAT PROBLEM even in the time of OOM PAUL KRUGER, the level-headed President of the late Republic of the Transvaal, now a portion or province of our Union, cannot be disputed as this grand old Statesman, who got his wisdom from and was guided by our loving GOD, remarked more than once in public that the person who will be able to solve it will be the biggest statesman ever born in South Africa.

The vastness and greatness of this problem has been and is still recognised by all great politicians of our Union.

As a person who has grown up among natives on a mission station in Natal and who as a member of the Magisterial Department of the Transvaal, Natal and Zululand and who talks five different native languages besides having taken a special interest in this problem what is going to be written herein should be of some help in solving the problem as it will have to be solved if the Union will remain to be a white man's country as has been destined by GOD.

You reader art thus appealed to to go into this matter with a prayerful heart and un-biased or prejudicial attitude in one or other way.

The PROBLEM has been permitted to be such for such a long time already that it can only be solved if our Prime Minister, the Cabinet and all other politicians and high-placed officials will appeal to GOD for wisdom and light to be able to do the right thing appertaining to it.

According to the writer's findings after having delved into it's deepest aspects he has come to the conclusion that it would never have been a problem at all if we Europeans who right from the beginning induced the mass former owners of the different parts of the Union, bar parts of the now Cape Province, to permit us, either by armed forces or peaceful annexation, to take over

x)x)x

over the government making them to believe that their kings and chiefs were unable to rule as well as the Europeans can and by promising them that they would be treated as wards living under guardianship, had carried out our promises in a more sympathetic and fair manner than we did. We have thus only ourselves to blame that it has become to be such an intricate problem.

To some of you readers this may appear to be an untrue charge. To prove that this is true your earnest attention is directed to the following true facts :-

The biggest or gravest mistake made is that we Europeans started to Europeanise the natives in their dressing apparel and modes of living instead of permitting them to live in the accustomed manner that was so very cheap. Even the missionaries whilst meaning it well no doubt sinned in this respect. They acted contrary to what the biblical apostle Paul did as stated by him when he said and wrote : " When I am in Greece I am a Greek and when I am in Rome I am a Roman." By this he meant he did not interfere with the social mode of living by persons of the countries stated as long as he could win them over to serve JESUS CHRIST.

The sin committed by them in this respect was that whilst insisting that converts wear European clothes and live in houses that are furnished and by eating better food etc. etc.. they did practically nothing to have their wages increased accordingly to be able to live with a contented mental mind but left them to live under continual mental strain as to how they can meet their outlay as insisted upon. This specially applies to natives living in urban locations and smaller towns. These unfortunate natives as they have to get into daily touch with Europeans in connection with their different kinds of work and have been taught or induced to eat all kinds of food have to appear decently clad, their children when attending school must be neatly clad, They have to pay for lights, coal, sanitary fees, water-rates, bus or tram fares etc., etc., but not withstanding the fact

that

that by far the majority of them are or were honest and conscientious in their work their wages are not sufficient to meet their essential outlay and expenses for living without continual mental worry and strain as to how they can come out at the end of the month.

Not only in their conditions so hard for the reasons stated but many become the prey of the Indian and Chinese traders in the locations who over-charge them and sell to them inferior dressing material that often perishes after the first washing. In fact sometimes the material tears whilst being sewed into garments.

This dear reader is the dark picture of the Urban natives. There are of course, some exceptions where through special hard-work and ability some natives have succeeded to hold responsible positions such as doctors, attorneys, ministers of religion, teachers, boot-makers etc., by which they earn comparatively decent incomes and it is marvously how cleanly and comfortably these manage to live as decent human beings. Their percentage is, however, very small compared with the thousands of honest and hard-working decent and respectable men and women who are undergoing a very unhappy existence in the land that primarily belonged to their fore-fathers and only country where in they must live and ultimately die.

One of the saddest aspects of this their sad existence is that because the husbands in most cases do not earn sufficient money wherewith the most essentials of life can be bought, in very many cases the wife and mother of their children must also go out to do some domestic work or take on washing to do. This means that their children must be left alone without supervision during daytime. When the elder ones are away to attend schools the little ones are left uncared for, having to eat cold food left for them by the then absent mother. Through the shortage of accommodation on buses and trams both or one of the parents only come home when dark already and to be able to get accommodation of a morning to be

be in time for their work they have generally to leave their homes whilst it is still dark and must often wait in cold, wind or rain for a long time. The writer has personally found about forty native men and women, at their bus stand in Pretoria at half past eleven O'Clock in the evening waiting for the next bus to get to their homes.

Can you reader imagine what thoughts must pass in the minds of these poor natives whilst they stand there all the hours? They are aware that things are going on unhappily at their homes as in cases of mothers not getting home in time to do the late cooking for their hungry children these had to go to sleep without food crying themselves to sleep ; Is it not natural that these natives who were told by missionaries and ministers of religion that they had to accept the Christian faith and the GOD OF LOVE get to doubt in it when they get so little sympathy and christian love meeted out to them and that they therefore become back-sliders ? Dear reader this is the fruits of our guardianship that was promised to them :::

Is it a wonder that many of these neglected and starved children become criminals later on in their lives when they from childhood get mixed up with vandalism and when sent to prisons with hardened criminals ????

Is it also a wonder that some mothers try to earn extra money by reverting to selling liquor or immorality when they feel weak or disinclined to leave their children uncared for to go and do domestic work etc., by which they have to be away from home so long ? The writer naturally condemns this mode of earning money as it is not only illegal but leads to more misery in the homes occupied by themselves as also those of their customers. We cannot, however, get away from the fact that the sad plight of the urban natives is the cause of so much crime in the locations !

The bible that we christians brought to the natives tells us

to

to do unto others as we desire to be done to ourselves. The question is do we do for the natives what we would like to be done to us if we were in their position ? From what their plight is it must be honestly admitted that we do not do so and for the neglect of not having done so in the past we will have to give account for it to GOD, WHO also desires that they be made as happily as is possible.

As we have before us our future and that of our children and their children to bear in mind it is absolutely essential that a radical change will have to come about otherwise the future of us Europeans will be doomed. A proof of it is the influence of communism that is already revealing itself all over our Union.

It is of no avail to try and overlook this danger as we would be only following the silly behaviour of an ostrich that by digging its head into the sand imagines that it is not seen !

It is only natural that an oppressed or neglected section of any human beings is prepared to join hands with a movement that promises a happier mode of life. Woe unto us Europeans when the day should come that communism of equality gets firmly established among the many millions of our natives and coloured people !

It must surely be admitted by you dear reader that notwithstanding the wonderful prospects of prosperity that are before us with the vast mineral wealth of our dear Union and the good outlook with regard to industries and improved farming methods there hangs over our heads the dark clouds of the different problems. That if any of these clouds turn into hard stones such as a hail-storm a total devastation may be brought about and only shattered cobs and stems or stalks would be left behind. Something to think about seriously, not so ?

You dear reader will no doubt want to know what remedy the writer suggests to avoid such a catastrophe. Well, the writer only beholds the following course to be adopted :-

That we Europeans, especially our respected Prime Minister with his cabinet and all the members of parliament appeal to GOD as ~~HE~~ alone can give the necessary wisdom to do the right thing.

The writer who has done so is assured that it is to revert to or to adopt a segregation policy, on the following lines :-

That sufficient ground must be allotted to them where they can develop themselves in all branches of social and industrial work that can ultimately be undertaken by them. In these areas or residential locations the Europeans, bar the officials and ~~to~~ for the beginning the police, who go there must understand that there they are not the masters but visitors who as it were go there by permission and have no say about the running of affairs there.

In these areas the natives must be given every opportunity to work themselves up to the highest civil and industrial positions. At first it will be necessary to have the aid and supervision of and by European officials, educationalists and others with the understanding that as the natives will qualify themselves to perform the different duties satisfactorily they take up the positions occupied by the European officials. Naturally they will always fall under the control of the Minister of Native Affairs with his Department but ruled by their own divisional councils. When the time will be ripe they will be represented in parliament by their own elected members but in proportion to the rate of revenue that is contributed by them to the state coffers, coming to about one-tenth of what European taxpayers pay annually.

In the European areas again the natives must know that they are there only as labourers and with permission and that they have no say at all bar that they be given justice done to them and get reasonable wages or salaries paid to them.

In urban native locations they must also later on be permitted to run these under their own municipal councils supervised by a representative of the Town Clerk with his inspectors.

In the Native rural areas the natives must be made to live in spread about villages with a headman in charge of each village. Different areas must be fenced off for milking cows and oxen used

used for ploughing the lands; an area to be cultivated and excluded from summer grazing so that there winter grazing be grown and a large area, the remainder, to be fenced off for the running of the dry and young stock including goats and donkeys. These to be kept under lock and key for which the headmen or chief will be held responsible.

By doing this thousands of young natives now employed to look after the stock by herding them among the spreadabout lands that causes ground erosion, will be freed to go and work in town and on the farms belonging to Europeans all over the country.

The male natives to render one days service per week to stem ground erosion whereas at present the grownups practically do no manual work in the native rural areas and locations.

Steps must at once be taken by our Government to clean the urban locations of undecidables and thieves who sleep during the day-time and wander about during night-time to commit house-breaking and theft and if it comes to it assault the inmates thereof and even murder some of them.

This can be satisfactorily done if say one hundred or one hundred and fifty chosen trustworthy young Zulus and other natives are appointed as special detectives clad in plain clothes to serve under a capable European Officer with some European detectives to assist him who will comb one location after another and who will have the power to arrest all the idlers to be placed in temporary concentration camps. By doing this the result will be that most of the criminals who have evaded being brought to justice and criminals who have absconded will be caught and punished.

These suspected natives against whom no evidence can be proved to have them brought before a Court ought to be deported to their home residences.

As matters go on now whilst cruel assaults take place on innocent women and men will only cause grave trouble and is it
essential

essential that a stop be made to them.

In view of the fact that criminals now write their own passes or have them written by educated natives and by producing them are permitted to commit thefts because the police have no means of proving these passes to be faked it is absolutely essential that the present pass system be revised. In Natal where no pass system is in vogue less crime is committed as what the case is in the Transvaal and Orange Free State where this system is in vogue and the mere fact that natives have to carry passes in the stated provinces makes these natives feel that they are in a manner enslaved. Instead of the the natives carrying a pass or more of them better results will be achieved if all grown up male natives have to be in possession of an identification certificate. On the identification certificate there should appear a photograph of the holder, his ordinary home address to be inserted as also particulars regarding the place where he works at the time. When he changes his work to work for another European then particulars about that must be stated as a continuation. These particulars will be of assistance to the members of the police force as to what his behaviour was during such work. The employer must endorse on the identification certificate as to how the native behaved himself during his time of service rendered.

By adopting the suggestion of the writer it will be a great relief of the burden now placed on the natives and will it bear rich fruits ultimately of that the writer feels assured.

Natives should be permitted to brew the ordinary kaffir-beer for their own consumption with the distinct understanding that should any one sell of it to others the culprit will be very severely punished and that such a person will in future not get a permit to brew kaffir-beer. Kaffir-beer is a very nourishing beverage and is very healthy and was it the national drink of the
native

natives as coffee and tea is to us Europeans besides if it is permitted it will to a very great extent stop the illicit liquor trade.

Indians and Chinamen must not be permitted to carry on trading businesses in the locations at no place whatsoever as they often do the ignorant native down by overcharging him and also supply to the natives inferior kinds of goods. Such trading facilities should be granted to the natives themselves as they are entitled to have them.

This dear reader is the article the writer is submitting with a prayerful heart and is it submitted to both houses of parliament to be scrutinised as a national urgent matter that must be discussed without any partyism. The party strife to be excluded altogether. It has to do with the greatest problem that confronts our dear Union.

The prayer of the writer is that GOD may grant HIS blessings upon it as this well-meant contribution is gladly presented to be the means to get a medium to get a solution that will lead to make the Europeans and Natives happier as also serve to make all other residents of our beloved Union happier.

Grootskuur,
Church Street 67.
Heidelberg,
Transvaal,
14th April, 1947.

(Sgd) P. Prozesky.
GODS EMMOY, PAULO.

A.N.C. - Youth League

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL COMMITTEE
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DU FESTIVAL



Abx. 470414d

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ДЛЯ ФЕСТИВАЛЯ
COMITÉ INTERNACIONAL DEL FESTIVAL

Mezinárodní přípravní výbor

Světového festivalu mládeže

PRAHA II, JANA OPLETALA 38 • TEL. 226-51 — 54 • PSP - 96633 • TELEGR.: FESTMOND PRAHA

14th April, 1947.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, President,
African National Congress,
104 End Street,
JOHANNESBURG,
South Africa.

Dear Sir,

I am writing on behalf of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Festival Committee, for your support and co-operation for the World Youth Festival which will take place in Prague during the coming summer.

From July 20th to August 17th, 1947, thousands of young people of all nationalities, colours and creeds will meet together and learn about each others conditions of life and achievements in different spheres of culture and sports. There will be Youth Groups to demonstrate folk dances and songs and national games and gymnastics. There will be a full educational programme consisting of lectures, discussions, films and a World Youth Exhibition, and mass recreational events such as International Camp fires and Sing-songs. A large number of the Festival participants will spend part of their stay in Czechoslovakia, working in International Reconstruction Brigades which will symbolise the will and determination of young people to build together a better life for all youth. The theme of the Festival will be "Through international friendship and reconstruction, youth builds the peace."

As you will know, from its very foundation, our Federation has been greatly concerned with the question of racial discrimination in South Africa. Our foundation Conference, which met in London in November, 1945, instructed the Executive Committee to publicise facts about the Pass Laws and other discriminatory legislation. In July last year, the WFDY Council meeting in Paris, expressed itself in strong terms against the anti-Indian "Ghetto Act" and against the incorporation of South West Africa into South Africa. This was followed up with a great deal of educational material in our Bulletin and our magazine World Youth, and a number of youth organisations affiliated to the WFDY in the different countries have undertaken various activities in support of the Executive and Council resolutions.

We are very anxious therefore that the progressive youth of South Africa and particularly the African youth, should be well represented at the Festival. We hope that our two affiliated organisations in South Africa, the National Union of South African Students and the Johannesburg Progressive Youth Council, will have your support and co-operation in sending to the Festival representatives of the democratic youth of South Africa from all the communities. We also hope that this delegation will include African youth representatives who have played a prominent part in the struggle for democratic rights.

In the WFDY Council, South Africa is represented by Mr. Cassim Jadwat, an Indian student in London, who was jointly nominated by the two affiliated organisations in South Africa. He is organising the participation of South African students and other youth from Great Britain and

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL COMMITTEE
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL DU FESTIVAL



МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КОМИТЕТ ДЛЯ ФЕСТИВАЛЯ
COMITÉ INTERNACIONAL DEL FESTIVAL

Mezinárodní přípravný výbor

Světového festivalu mládeže

PRAHA II, JANA OPLETALA 38 • TEL. 226-51 — 54 • PSP - 96633 • TELEGR.: FESTMOND PRAHA

- 2 -

hopes to get together a group consisting of all the racial groups.

We have also heard from the Natal and Transvaal Joint Passive Resistance Council that they are preparing exhibition material on the conditions of life of the Indian youth.

As it is necessary to have all exhibition material - photographs, statistical charts, handicrafts and works of art etc. - in Prague some weeks before the opening of the Festival, we suggest that all material that is immediately available be sent to Mr. Jadwat, who will also be receiving the material from the other South African organisations.

We appreciate the great difficulties under which the African youth has to work in South Africa and the very great problems of finance, transport etc. which you have to overcome in sending a delegation. But we are confident that like the youth of the West Indies, West Africa, Malaya, and other colonial countries in all parts of the world, the African youth of South Africa too will overcome these difficulties to be represented at this great gathering of world youth which will be a demonstration of the unity of youth for peace, freedom and a better future.

Wishing you all success in your work and hoping to receive an early reply,

Yours sincerely,

Vidya Kanuga.

Vidya Kanuga,

International Festival Committee
and WFDY Colonial Bureau.

African National Congress

(TRANSVAAL PROVINCE)

All Communications to be
addressed to the Secretary

Rosenberg Arcade,
58 Market Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

15th April, 1947.

.....194.....

A.N.C.
(Tul.)

Dr. A.B.Xuma,
President General, African National Congress,
104 End Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

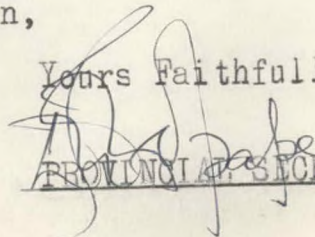
RE: APPOINTMENT OF ORGANISERS.

With further reference to our deputation where we made representations on behalf of the African National Congress (Tvaal) Executive Committee on the above subject I have been instructed to submit the following names nominated at a meeting of my Committee held on Saturday 12th April, 1947.

They are : Messrs P. Mahlatje of Pretoria.
G. Radebe of Alexandratownship.

I remain,

Yours Faithfully,


PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Joint Council ^{Letters}
ABX. 470416

16/4/47

Honorary Secretary: G. Braunger,
Hotel Casivan,
SPRINGS

Dear Sir,

I regret to inform you that I am unable to address your Joint Council on 7th May, 1947 at 8 p.m. In fact, I find it impossible to make arrangements for any other date on account of unlimited demands upon my time.

Yours faithfully,

ABX. 470417

A. N. C.
(initials)

17/4/47.

Mr. A. W. G. Champion,
19, Old Dutch Rd.,
Durban, Natal.

re Non-European Co-operation
and Congress Organisers under the
National Executive:

My dear Provincial President,

You no doubt have had official communication from the Secretary-booker on the above mentioned subject. As you will remember you and I have repeatedly discussed the question of the appointment of organisers and you suggested Mr. Xaba as the likely recommendation for organiser. I, therefore, recently requested you to make the recommendation officially and advise the young man so that he could put in his notice. Of course you were anxious about whether you should take the decision alone or you should call your Executive for that. I decided to leave it to you.

This is in keeping with the decision of the Working Committee last year and resolution no. XI of the African National Congress Conference in December, 1946.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER NON-EUROPEANS

In pursuance of the resolution of August, 1944 by National Executive confirming and encouraging the attempts of the President-General to bring about co-operation between the A.N.C and other Non-European National Organisations, being fully aware that the S.A.I. Congress had passed a similar resolution which was communicated to us by one of their branches and inspired by your recent presidential address at the Annual Conference at Bloemfontein on December 1946 in which you acknowledged that "the forces of darkness are forcing us to study the means of closer cooperation between this Congress and Indian Congress. As things are today India is our best friend. We met the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses. We told them that we were being put in an awkward position because they were not the National Executive of the S.A.I.C. and it was our desire to deal with their representatives of the organisation as a whole. Notwithstanding this being

Besides, rightly or wrongly, the President-General of the ANC had cooperated with S.A. Indians representatives and Indians delegation at UNO.

We, therefore, decided that we agree to cooperate with the other non-European groups on ~~xxx~~ an organisational basis not a unity basis where the organisations fuse and lose their identity. We emphasized the fact that the Joint Committee of the organisations will only meet to discover points and policy of agreement for joint action but the organisations will carry out that policy in the way they find best for their respective communities. Joint meetings may be arranged and we have arranged one for the 4th May, 1947 in Johannesburg. Others maybe arranged elsewhere but the National groups will meet as organizations.

422 43941

MSX. 470426

Bohtus - Good

c/o Mrs Mapikela 26/4/1947
Batho Location
Bloemfontein

26th April 1947

on the way home to Middledrift
C.P.

Dr A.B. Xuma
104 End St
Johannesburg

My Dear Doctor Xuma,

Whilst at ~~the~~ Thabe Nohu

this week Dr Moroka verbally delivered to me your message in which you wished me to identify myself with your effort to bring the non-Whites together. I there and then wrote out my reply which he promised to convey to you. But as he is very slow in writing, I here recapitulate briefly the gist of my reply to anticipate his communication to you.

(1) I wholly agree to cooperate with you but on one condition that I will not accept being Chairman or President of the new body. I am open minded as to whatever name it will assume so long as we effectually bring all the non-Whites together.

(2) I submit for your consideration the "Ten-point" programme on which the existing "Non European Unity Movement" is built, and also the resolution passed at Cape Town by the A.P.O. calling for a conference of all non European sections for the purpose of devising a basis of unity or cooperation. That is all. I hope I have met your desire and will be delighted to hear from you your reactions to my reply.

Best wishes to Mrs Xuma + yourself, I am

Yr sincerely, D.D. Jabavu

Zion Christian Church

5-2-2; 30-1,

Group - Area ABX. 470429

No. 1 West Orlando,
Squatters Camp.
29th. April, 1947.

MEMORANDUM.

Sir,

RE: SIZE OF STANDS AT KLIPSPRUIT CAMP.

We squatters of the above camp wish to put it clear to the Authorities that regarding stands at Klipspruit we want an area of 30 x 50 square yards. Instead of twenty by twenty which would be comparatively very small. This proposal is made to enable us keep our live-stock. Like horses, Cattle, Motor Cars, Trollies and etc.

In regard to rental conditions stands of thirty by fifty. The rental will be seven shillings and sixpence per month (7/6d). Two shillings and sixpence (2/6) being for water supply. Two shillings and sixpence being for sanitary charges. Two shillings and sixpence being for lodgers permit. Thus the whole amount would be (7/6) seven shillings and sixpence.

Furthermore we want to put it in unmistakable terms that, we will under no circumstances abide or tolerate emergency regulations, and in preference would have municipal regulations obtaining in the urban areas act.

We have also to add that we are of the opinion that we should contract a land lease of approximately ninty nine years or at least fifty years. We do not want it if it is only for five years, as a temporary situation.

"West Orlando Native Squatters Transportation Co-operation"

The above said Co-operation will be constituted by various Native Transporters, whose admission to membership is a prescribed fee of Ten Pounds £10. 0. 0.

The proceeds accruing from the above Co-operation will be established as a fund. The aim and object of the Co-operation is to set-up bursaries for Native Children and students, and eventually contribute to the financial development of the african people as a whole.

BUILDING OF TRADERS MARKET.

In regard to Market or Trading Sites, the request is that there should at least be two hundred and forty stalls built by the Council. They are required in the following Category.

1. Sixty stalls for Groceries and provisions.
2. Sixty stalls for Butchery.
3. Sixty stalls for Non European Eating Houses.
4. Sixty stalls being for the various trades such as Shoe-making, Tailoring, Hairdressing and etc.

This is suggested in view of the fact that nine thousand people will have to be adequately furnished with food and other daily necessaries of Life.

Provision for Rentals: for fifteen shillings a month. Even if as an alternative the Council could leave about two hundred vacant trading sites the request will still have been met. This memorandum is the leading power of the aim and objects of the squatters.

In conclusion I would say Pimville was formally Klipspruit. the rental for an area of 50 x 100 square yards is only (10/-) Ten Shillings. Therefore, our contention that 30 x 50 square yards should be 7/6, is not altogether far off the point therefore correct because 50 x 100 square yards is only ten shillings in any case.

In conclusion Sir, will your humbly,

G. L. Monangoaha

The leader of
Squatters

Dr. A. Xuma.



Group areas
3/5/47

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS,
DEPARTEMENT VAN NATURELLESAKE,

No. 642/313.

P.O. Box } 384,
Postbus }

PRETORIA.



Dear Sir,

I am instructed by the Honourable the Prime Minister to acknowledge receipt by him of your telegram addressed to Cape Town on the question of the removal of squatters from Alexandra and other sites in and near Johannesburg.

The Prime Minister instructs me to inform you that while in normal circumstances he would be pleased to accord you and also members of the Native Representative Council an interview on the question at issue, the threat to public health and to law and order is in the present case so serious as to make immediate action imperative.

He therefore regrets that he cannot accede to your request - a step which would inevitably lead to delay in dealing with the problem.

If, however, when those who are employed in Johannesburg and their dependants have been settled under more hygienic conditions and law and order have been established, you and members of the Native Representative Council still wish to see the Prime Minister, he will be glad to give you the opportunity.

In the circumstances the Honourable the Prime Minister expresses the hope that you and others will use your influence to help to bring to an early end the unhealthy and dangerous conditions which unfortunately have developed, by encouraging the Natives to move to the areas specially arranged and which those employed in Johannesburg may now legitimately occupy.

Yours faithfully,

u. SECRETARY FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Dr. A.B. Xuma,
104 End Street,
DOORNFONTEIN,
JOHANNESBURG.

Collection Number: AD843

XUMA, A.B., Papers

PUBLISHER:

Publisher:- **Historical Papers Research Archive**

Location:- **Johannesburg**

©2013

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document is part of the archive of the South African Institute of Race Relations, held at the Historical Papers Research Archive at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.