

ABX. P. 45128

and can give corroborative information on the question in point.

Yours faithfully,

28th January, 1947

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

The Provincial Secretary,
Provincial Government Offices,
WINDHOLE.

ABX/pd.

SIR,

RE: PROMOTER'S LICENSE AND ENTERTAINMENT
TAX ON "AMERICAN NEGRO REVIEW".

On the 28th instant, I sent a cheque to the African National Congress amounting to £12.14.7d. being a total of Promoter's license fees and Entertainment Tax charges from the promotion and receipts of the "American Negro Review" staged at the Community Hall, Location, Windhole on the 14th and 15th December, 1947.

Rev. J. A. G. ...
100: ...

Rev. ...

As the enclosed statement to the Receiver of Revenue will show, our expenses were higher than our receipts and we, therefore, lost in the promotion so that the tax and the Promoter's License are paid from the funds of the African National Congress and this the organization cannot afford.

I would like to mention by the way that Congress is a recognized organization and not a subversive anti-government movement. Even now as President-General of this movement I have been summoned to lead a delegation of Provincial African Teachers' Associations at a Conference convened by the Government at Cape Town at 10 on February 2nd, on Native Education.

I should, therefore, most respectfully request you again to grant us exemption from the tax and Promoter's License and therefore give us a refund of the amount paid.

Gentlemen like Mr. J. R. Cooper, Municipal Manager, Native Affairs, Windhole and others know about attitude and status of the African National Congress.

Personal MBX. 440128g

Victoria Hospital
Loredale.

28th Jan. 1944

My dear Bluet a/c.

I shall be very glad to have Coocoo staying with us for reasons you have mentioned although she would have benefitted more if she stayed at Fort Hare as Peko is always home. Anyway she would be nearer school if she stayed with me.

I shall arrange with Mr. Nixon Principal teacher Baetsing school to let her attend school at the one-teacher school which he opens at Muela this year but under Loredale. Yohsia & Eileen my little girl will also attend school. Therefore it will not be such a strain on her. I am so sorry Coocoo is

not keeping well but
I am quite confident.
The country air will
do her some good.

I am writing this in
school. It is I would
like it to catch
this afternoon's post.

Give my regards to
Lois Madie Love her
a letter

Schools at Livedale
opens 2nd February

Yours very sincerely
Karl Raddebe

MSX. 440129a

Rou Relations

Arthur Barlow's Weekly

PROPRIETORS ALLIED NEWSPAPERS (PTY) LTD.

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411, LEWIS & MARKS BUILDINGS
FOURTH FLOOR

29th January, 1944.

Dr. A. B. Xuma. M.D. D.D.H.
The President General,
The African National Congress,
104 End Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

PRESIDENT STREET
JOHANNESBURG
SOUTH AFRICA

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant and regret that owing to an oversight at this office your original letter to the Editor has only recently been forwarded to him.

As you know it is our custom to add a footnote to letters and in this instance as the writer of the article was away we wished to give him a chance of replying to it .

We trust that in a short while your letter and a reply will be published in the columns of Arthur Barlow's Weekly.

Yours faithfully,



for ARTHUR BARLOW'S WEEKLY

Warning to the African People

In events of peace conference the African people must not look forward to any changes, & to be represented by the African National Congress or any other body of the Africans. It is not going to be a question of individual representation to peace conference, it is going to be a question of governmental representation to the peace conference. It is not going to serve any good purpose for the African people or Congress itself to start a draft bringing Atlantic chartered. The masses must say that A. N. Congress with the Communist party of S. A. put up a joint Committee to draft the charter called "The United States of Africa." The charter of Africa with the South Africans.

Education

we demand free & state education for all African youth not only academic but also technical.

4. 3. organisations was advocated
for direct representation. The Government
of S.A. decided in 1936 to give the
Africans through the Native Affairs
Department a shadow parliament
called "The Native Representative
Council," in actual words a
shadow of a house not the house
itself. Of which the Secretary of
Native Affairs is the supreme
presiding officer over delegates that
are appointed by the people. There
are no special qualifications to
become members of Parliament or
Senate. The qualification is the
understanding of administering
the country in the best sense
of the word and these positions are
being possessed by
the Africans too. The qualities
possessed by the man on the other
side of the coloured line. The
Prime Minister, General Pruto
reported to have said, the cost does
not matter — what does matter is
the welfare of the nation and that
was very logic. The forward

4/1/44

P. T. O

Word to Every Location
Supretended
by S. P. Golatale.

Personally, I do not blame these men for the condition which have brought them into being are heartrending & exasperating in all concious. They painfully feel the sting of the everlasting stigma of having to carry the hardships in time, their life, in the land of their birth. The useless, helots, social outcast with no future in any part of life.

Restrictions. I see the blessing of this country they experienced and suffers from unjection by the Municipalities, from the urban areas which is their homes. Where else they have no other homes except the Location. They are being impoted under section 5 of the urban areas act accompanied by section 17 of the act. Surperated by its step-sister the master and servant act which is preventing the poor from going freely in the country and forbidding them to acquire land, stang, farms, etc.

Trading rights

P.T.O.

African are refused proper trading rights in his country they are told to go back to the native territory, in other words. They are chased away from their country of plenty. To the wild areas. Away from the industrial, commercial also educational areas. For the robbers, exploiters, wants to gain his land. ~~and the other~~ reason being they fear the spirit of competition. The African also wants full trading rights, general dealers, factories, whole sales etc etc. Not the present who. Hawkers & peddlers.

Representation

Do the Africans need advisory boards? I challenge any superintendent manager or what so ever in this subject. The African don't want the advisory board. For they are of no good to them they do nothing for their interest. The people who are in favour of the Advisory boards are the managers, superintended. For they get themselves sitted as chairmans of these committees & start allocating to the poor, appointed & nominated delegates of the Africans. After the African national congress, the Communist party of S.A. P.T.O

Afr. Trade Unions

We demand recognition of African
Trade Unions under the
Act I. C. act with all benefits
here in. not under the department
of native affairs

Arrest

Comrades, fellow men slaves
inventors of food and drawers
of water and also your government
agents. The cost of by being
reported does not matter.
What does matter is the interest
and welfare of the poor African
people.

OFS

9128 Main Rd,
 Bushalla hal,
 Kagalau.
 Shan-gau
 29/1/44.

Wa. A/B. Luma.

My dear Woetote,

I am now preparing
 by this time you, I would like
 you examine at least our
 this sheets of paper, for our
 intending making a pamphlet.
 and if well My first one.

I am also aware that you
 are very busy, but I hope you
 will help me in this way.

if it be possible for this to be
 printed in your I would be
 very pleased if I could to
 ask one of My friends to
 write it out for me as I am
 very busy with My care of being
 reported by the Council of you
 but you can exact the in your
 in few days, for I have to
 go out of you. Hoping that
 you have got My first letter
 by now.

I remain
 your friendly
 B.P. Woetote

A.H.C.

No. 107

Orlando Township.

29th Jan 1944,

The Ex. Committee

A.H.C.

c/o Dr. A.B. Kama
17th Str.

Sir,

I wish to apply for the vacancy of clerk at the offices of Congress ~~at~~ advertized in last week's Santa World.

I am at present a teacher at the St. John Berchman's School, Orlando. I am keenly interested in the work of Congress, and although I have done no hard and fast clerical work in the past, I do not doubt that I would acquit myself creditably in the discharge of my office duties.

I remain,

Yours faithfully

A.P. Uda.

ABX. 440131a



Ref.No. C/X-CRB.

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

Kantoor van die Minister van Naturesake.

Office of the Minister of Native Affairs.

Parliament Street,

CAPE TOWN.

31st January, 1944.

*Amc
Discharge*

The President-General,
The African National Congress,
104, End Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

military - matters

Sir,

With further reference to my minute No. C/X-CRB of the 31st ultimo, I wish to inform you that I have now had a reply from the Secretary, Civil Re-employment Board, and I enclose a copy of a letter received by him from the Director, Non-European Army Services, regarding the delay in effecting discharges at the Modder Bee Depot.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

COPY.

Office of the Adjutant General,
Union Defence Forces,
PRETORIA.

ABX 440136

17th January, 1944.

Ref.No. N.A.S. 3/30/1.

The Secretary,
Civil Re-employment Board,
287 Skinner Street,
PRETORIA.

DELAY IN EFFECTING DISCHARGES AT MODDER BEE.

1. The Director has always taken a personal interest in the dispersal of N.M.C. details who are discharged from the army and who are entitled to discharge benefits. I am, therefore, able to give you an assurance that, except for the delays caused in regard to the assessment of pensions, etc., the outflow is keeping pace with the inflow of discharges.
2. The usual procedure on the discharge of a volunteer is for the Chief Paymaster to suspend payments of dependents' allowances until the account has been finalised, when the necessary adjustments are effected. Steps are being taken to expedite this as much as possible to avoid unnecessary hardships that may be caused on account of this precaution.
3. I should like to extend an invitation to the President General of the African National Congress and any other members of his organisation who may be interested to visit Modder Bee, where they can see how the discharge of N.M.C. details is being carried out. It would, of course, be necessary for me to have advance notice of such a visit so that the Area Commandant and others concerned at Welgedacht can be advised.
4. Your 14/2 N. refers.

(Sgd.) Lt.Col. Mockford.

Colonel.

DIRECTOR NON-EUROPEAN ARMY SERVICES.

3 Artillery Row,
D.H.Q. PRETORIA.

undated

ABX. 4401316

MEMORY : LATE SIMON PETER MATSEKE.

We the undersigned hereby beg to draw the attention of the public in General, and all African Leaders, Ministers and Teachers that it is two years since our dear Leader, the late S.P. MATSEKE, passed away and the question at issue is that there is a great danger in South Africa, of this notable Leader and Statesman being forgotten.

The Late S.P. MATSEKE was a great Statesman Leader and lover of his people. In fact he devoted most of his lifetime in serving the African people unselfishly and with untiring determination. He did very little for his family and spent most of his energy in serving the public. He died in harness, being President of the Transvaal African Congress and a member of the Executive of the African National Congress. He served in many Portfolios in the Provincial and National Congress with great faithfulness and ability.

It cannot be denied that up to now the Transvaal Province is without a President. The public as well as Leaders are still faced with the problem of "who is a suitable man to be placed in this important office". This will convince everybody who has a sense of humanity and responsibility, that this notable Statesman deserves public attention and remembrance.

His passing away was deeply regretted throughout the whole South Africa. It was not only a loss to his family but also a great loss to the African nation.

We have sponsored a Committee consisting of Messrs C.B. Mbolekwa as Chairman and A.M. Percy Mahlatjie Secretary, Mesdames R. Mashishi and Albertina Mbolekwa to commence a Special Fund to be known as MATSEKE MEMORIAL FUND. Organising Secretaries and Collectors will be appointed to assist to make the campaign a great success.

We most humbly appeal to our President General, Dr. A.B. XUMA, to give this matter his blessing.

The Committee therefore makes an appeal to all Leaders, Ministers, Teachers and the public in general from as far afield as Cape Province, Natal, O.F.S., Transvaal and the British Protectorates.

The Committee looks forward with confidence that our Fathers, the African Chiefs, will also play their part.

All donations received will be published weekly in the Bantu World. Donations from European friends will be greatly appreciated. The purpose of this Fund is to erect a Tombstone in Memory and remembrance of the Late S.P. MATSEKE.

All Donations to be sent to :

C.B. Mbolekwa, Chairman,
Matseke Memorial Fund,
10 Tantsi Street,
P.O. Atteridgeville,
PRETORIA.

Matseke dies Jan. 1942. Signed by

C.B. Mbolekwa
C.B. Mbolekwa,
CHAIRMAN.
A.M. Percy Mahlatjie
A.M. Percy Mahlatjie,
SECRETARY.

ABX 440131c

1944

4,000 Workers on Strike for a Living Wage.

The Gas and Power Workers' Union appeals for your support and assistance in the strike at the V.F.P. plants. Here are the facts. Judge for yourself.

OUR CONDITIONS.

Today, we are paid 2/- per shift plus cost of living allowance if we work at the power station. Wages are paid only after completion of 30 shifts, that is five weeks.

At the end of five weeks work we draw £3 plus cost of living allowance.

If we are outside on the repair or maintenance of power lines, we earn £5, but have to provide our own food.

We get no leave. We are forced to live in compounds separated from our wives and families, even if our wives live in town.

OUR DEMANDS.

We have not asked for much. We have asked for **a weekly wage of £1. 15. minimum**, or £7. 14. 6. if paid monthly by calendar month, not after 30 shifts have been worked. We have asked for the provisions of the Factories' Act to be enforced for us in regard to **two weeks annual leave**. We have asked for **married quarters** for those who wish to live with their wives and children. We have asked for **recognition of our union by the bosses** and the right to enter compounds on union-business.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE.

We have pressed these demands since December 1942. We have tried everything possible to settle our dispute without stoppage of work. We have done this:

- Twelve months ago we settled a strike at Rosherville Power Station, on the understanding that the V.F.P. Company would meet us and negotiate an agreement. When the negotiations started the Company refused any concessions.
- Six months ago we stated our case to the Mine Native Wages Commission. At first we were told that we did not fall within the Commission's terms of reference. Later our evidence was accepted.
- Five months ago we wrote to the Minister of Labour asking for an arbitration in our dispute, under a War Measure. Letters stressing the dangers of strike action if an arbitrator was not appointed were sent to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice.

We were told by the Minister of Labour and the Prime Minister that the matter was "receiving attention."

- One month ago a general meeting decided on no more delay. Strike action was to be taken if no arbitrator was appointed within 30 days. We notified the Ministers, the Department of Labour and the Controller of Manpower of this decision. We were told to tell our workers to wait until the Commission published its report.
- Less than one month ago we told the Director of Native Labour that unless the Government appointed an arbitrator, the Union officials could not hold the workers back.

The Native Affairs Department officials promised to urge the Government to act. Some days later we were told by the Labour Department that we were "causing trouble," and that if the workers came out on strike, "strong action would be taken against them."

- One week ago we informed the Department of Labour and the South African Electrical Workers' Association that a decision to strike had been taken, if the Government would not act. Mr. Calder Secretary of the S.A. Electrical Workers' Association phoned the Controller of Manpower in an attempt to get the Company to meet us.

We were told that the Government could do nothing. The Department of Labour refused to arrange a meeting with the Company.

Our workers are not prepared to wait any longer!

For over 12 months we have tried to reach a peaceful settlement!

Our strike is now the responsibility of the Company and the Government.

The V.F.P. Company made £11¼ million (£1,250,000) profit last year!

We are expected to live on 16/- per week!

STAND BY THE WORKERS FOR A LIVING WAGE!

You can help in the following ways:

1. By sending liberal donations to the Secretary, Gas & Power Workers' Union, 5 Kruis Street, Johannesburg; or Secretary, Non-European Trade Union Council, 5, Kruis Street, Johannesburg, or Secretary, Local Committee S.A. Trades & Labour Council, 31, Shakespeare House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.
2. By applying to the above addresses for collection lists to collect from your friends and fellow workers.
3. By providing transport to take the Union officials and organisers to the various power stations.
4. By sending donations of food for the strikers.

unsorted

ABX. 440202a

JOHANNESBURG SOCIAL SECURITY ACTION COMMITTEE.

A MEETING OF THE JOHANNESBURG SOCIAL SECURITY ACTION COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD IN THE SUB-COMMITTEE ROOM, AT THE CITY HALL, JOHANNESBURG, ON THURSDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY, 1944, at 4 p.m.

2nd February 1944.

G.R.Feldmann,
Secretary.

A G E N D A .

1. Apologies.
2. Confirmation of Minutes of meeting held on 20th January, 1944. (Copy Attached)
3. Matters arising from the minutes:
 - a. Speakers panel
 - b. Poster Competition
 - c. New Members
 - d. Slogan Competition
 - e. Items 6 - 10
 - f. Typewriter
 - g. Concert
 - h. Mrs. Norgarb
4. Consideration of Administrative Report. (Copy Attached)
 1. Minutes of meeting of Publicity & Membership Committee
 2. Date of Financial year
 3. Amendment to Constitution
 4. Expenditure
 5. Income
 6. Membership
5. General.

Interview on V. F. P. Strike

At 9¹⁵ AM. Wednesday, February 2nd 1944, the undersigned had the honour and privilege of interviewing jointly the Minister of Native Affairs, ~~Major~~ the Honourable P. V. Q. Vander Bijl M.A. and the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, the Hon. W. B. Middelley and their Secretaries, Messrs D. Smuts and J. Walker respectively. The interview arose from a letter from the Honourable the Minister of Native Affairs in reply to a telegram of protest from the President of the African National Congress on certain aspects connected with the steps taken to settle the V. F. P. Strike.

~~After receiving~~ the letter on Friday 28/1/44, the next morning I communicated with Mr. S. Makabeni, Chairman non-European Council of Trade Unions, Johannesburg, advising him of the letter and its contents and suggesting a table round table discussion with members of his Council and officials of the V. F. P. Co. trade union. I also suggested the inclusion of the members of the Native Representative Council representing Transvaal and the Orange Free State Messrs K. V. Selope Sheema and P. B. Mosaka in the discussion.

At 5¹⁵ PM. I met ~~with~~ Messrs K. V. Selope Sheema and P. B. Mosaka Councils and Messrs Makabeni, Dlamane and Mphahle, members of the non-European Council of Trade Unions. We reviewed the whole situation and I was instructed to bring before the attention of the Minister or Ministers the following points among others:

(a) Procedure in the settlement of the strike was ~~reviewed~~ ^{put} the leaders of the unions and the workers at a disadvantage.

The questioning of workers one by one by police since the alleged settlement creating ~~confusion~~

suspicion of subjugation among trade union leaders and workers at V. F. R. G.

(C) The arrest of the workers at Hlakfontein after the alleged settlement on an allegation of public violence.

(D) The moral justification of the strike.

(F) Promise (promises) that ^{some of the} workers to return work seem more likely to cause

Alleged terms of settlement seem likely to cause more trouble than the cause of the strike itself

(G) The need and argument for recognition of African trade unions as the final and only solution towards a reasonable settlement of problems between employers and employees

Realising that the Parliamentary Representatives were ^{under the Compulsory Quinquennial Act 1936} also dealing with the problem of the V. F. R. strike I approached them and suggested that if I were granted an interview I thought it would serve a useful purpose for them to join in the interview. They agreed and accompanied by Messrs Molteno and Tesolung we saw Mr Smith and made the suggestion. However, Mr Smith felt this was no time for a conference as he called since the men had returned and that he would communicate with his officials in Johannesburg the next day. We met him with Mr Molteno when he advised us that the interview would be possibly be at 9:15 AM. and said Mr Molteno may come. It was not clear whether all the Representatives had been welcome. The Representatives felt that if they were all welcome those who were free would attend the interview.

However, when I turned for the interview none of them turned up.

The interview began at 9:15 AM. until a few minutes before 10 AM. as mentioned above. The time was short and I felt myself cramped and could not elaborate all the points raised in order to establish our attitude beyond all reasonable doubt. I shall set out as brief as possible the official attitude and our reaction to it arising out of the discussion that took place at the Office of the Minister of Native Affairs

Fortunately the Government Departments were not agreed in all points and their outlook did not seem to be the same in their approach. The Minister of Labour took a technical or professional attitude in dealing with industrial problems. The Native Affairs took an administrative attitude dealing purely and simply with Natives who must obey ~~not attempt to~~.

After being asked to state my case the Honourable the Minister of Native Affairs expressed my appreciation of the privilege to discuss the N.A.P. strike with Honourable Ministers and their Secretaries. I outlined the points I proposed to deal with. But at this stage the Honourable the Minister of Native Affairs thought that in the light of the statement I had made to Mr Smit when I interviewed him with Mr Molteno, he could save time by ignoring their ~~attitude and~~ point of view.

He stated that the strike was illegal from beginning to end and he could not see how a thing that was illegal at the beginning could be made ~~illegal~~ ^{subsequently} later. The workers and their leaders had given evidence before the same wage Commission therefore had no objection but to wait for the report of that Commission. He further stated that ~~the~~ if the strike had proved effective it would have struck a blow at the industrial and economic life of the Witwatersrand when it suddenly and unexpectedly eventuated in spite of official efforts to prevent it nothing was left for the Government, as an emergency step, to prevent a threat to the Community, but to resort to public these words from the letter received from the Minister as it gives the sense of the statement he minister gave during the interview.

In reply ~~we~~ admitted that there was a weakness in the participation of the Trade Union officials in the Wage Commission but it must be recalled that the opening sentence of the cordiality given stated with the following words: "In submitting our case for your serious and immediate consideration over

Those words imply that the Trade Union officials had not compromised their position of immediacy of their demands. They had only cooperated in the hope that such actions on their part would show the officials that they were reasonable. ~~Although they had waited for consideration and action on the demands of the workers who were invited to avert the strike which the workers at Rosherville Installation had had made in December 1942.~~ The officials of the non-Swiss Council of Trade who were invited ^{by the Dept. of War and Air} used their influence to make the workers go to work and so ~~showed~~ the understanding that the Management of the firm together with the two departments was prepared to consider the case of the workers, the officials of the Council, after a trying task, succeeded in persuading the workers to call off the strike and to leave the matter in the hands of the Council." says part of the ^{evidence in the} memorandum given before the Main Wage Commission.

It must be clear therefore that serious and immediate consideration were weighed words implying that the trade union leaders and the workers they represent expected immediate action in implementing a promise made in December 1942.

When the strike was pending at Rosherville Installation Comforda, besides from the last quotation of the evidence the Council officials had automatically become, understood and undisputed spokesmen for the U.F.I. workers at the invitation of the Department of Native Affairs and Labour. As a consequence in order to assist workers to speak with one voice they employed by the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Stations to speak with one voice they organised them into the present African Gas and Power Workers Union.

What we wish the Honourable Ministers and their Secretaries to appreciate is that these unregistered trade unionists were invited by the departments mentioned to assist towards a peaceful settlement of a pending strike and they succeeded and averted much trouble.

It would therefore that the management
and the two departments were under
moral obligation to have taken some action
even before the true the terms ^{of the} Mine
Wages Commission had been extended to
include the V.F.P. By this suggestion the
Government complicated the issue and
created a delay and by failing to
advise the Commission to give an interim
report on the V.F.P. caused the workers
to be impatient although they had
given their evidence before the Mine Wages
Commission to show the Government their
sense of responsibility and reasonableness
as well as willingness to cooperate. We
are inclined to feel that the Government
by failing to act immediately as suggested
above somewhat justified the
action of the workers who had been patiently
waiting for redress of their grievance
since December 1942.

^{perhaps} Mr. Thompson ^{as} suggested that instigators
precipitated this strike for their own ends
for fear that if they waited long enough
the native might be satisfied with the
recommendations of the Mine Wages Commission
report and would find it difficult
to induce satisfied natives to strike.
This statement is both interesting and
very significant from two aspects. Firstly
we are rejoiced that instigators were
perhaps responsible for the strike but these
are certain historical facts that make
this seem unlikely. As it is well known
to all who have followed the development of
V.F.P. the dispute for wages and better
working conditions began December 1942
the workers returned to work at the advice
of the Officials of the non-European Council
of Trade Unions with understanding of the
management and the departments of
and labour that their demands would
receive consideration. They waited until a
suggestion was made for their representatives
to give evidence before the Mine Wages Commission.
Again months passed but they waited patiently
until January 1944 when their patience came
to end, even then this strike was called

not without warning, as a secretary for whom
Mr. J. Walker has stated that a communication
was received from the officials of the
trade union. We are aware that, according
to Mr. Walker the officials and workers were
informed that the strike would be illegal. The
point we wish to make is that under the
circumstances the strike did not eventuate
"suddenly and unexpectedly" in spite of
official efforts to prevent it. Official efforts to
prevent it took place because those concerned
had been given a month's warning. To us
this does not seem to be method of agitators or
instigators who did call on the strike
precipitously because they feared that
recommendation may come out of the
the more wage commission, instigators
according to my experience of such
would have given no warning.

Secondly, the Honorable Minister has
stated that these people ^{never} acted the signal
to strike when they did because they
feared that if a favourable report
in favour of the V.F.P. workers, it would
be impossible for agitators or instigators
to induce contented Natives to strike.
Here the Honorable Minister has put
his finger on the sore spot. Contented
Natives will not be influenced by
any agitator if there are any such creatures
among the African people. What we
would like the Honorable Minister
and their Secretaries is that the grievances
of Africans are real. They are suffering
from economic pressure. Their families
are starving, their children are growing
without preparation for life through education
and healthy and wholesome environment.
They therefore welcome and embrace any
one who offer relief from this economic
pressure and other disabilities. Under
the circumstance a great responsibility rests
upon the Government because their
policy of low wages for Africans, their restric-
tion of their freedom of movement and their
refusal of allowing them collective bargaining
the ^{only} organized and registered trade unions
like workers of other races, bring about righteous
discontent and create a fertile field for
the so-called agitator. If there are
agitators or instigators among Africans

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XUMA, A.B., Papers

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