

DID YOU MIND LEAVING YOUR WORK IN THE MIDDLE WHEN YOU ANNOUNCED THAT YOU WOULD NOT STAND FOR RE-ELECTION?

THE TRUTH IS THAT YOU BUILT NO FOUNDATION. THE TRUTH IS THAT YOU ARE IN THE MIDDLE OF NO WORK IN PARLIAMENT.

Why do you use such unfair arguments to the African people? The people who trusted and elected you in 1937 do not deserve such treatment at your hands.

You say my election will be a danger and a disaster. It will only be a danger and a disaster to Mr. Rheinallt Jones.

Can anything be worse for the African people than it is today?

Can any representative in the Senate achieve less than what you have achieved?

Can the misery, poverty, lack of hope be greater than it is today?

What have the African people to look forward to if they re-elect you?

MY RE-ELECTION WILL NOT BE A DISASTER. IT WILL GIVE THE AFRICAN PEOPLE A NEW VISION, A NEW COURAGE, A NEW HOPE. IT WILL SET THEM ON THE PATH WHICH THEY HAVE TO TRAVEL, WHICH EVERY NATION IN HISTORY HAD TO TRAVEL TO ACHIEVE PROGRESS AND FREEDOM: THE PATH OF ORGANIZATION, OF CO-OPERATION, OF NATIONAL UNITY.

Neither you or I can really accomplish great things for the African people. The African people can only do great things for themselves, but in the meantime they need the help, they need the encouragement, they need the teachings of Europeans with my outlook and with my policy, not with your outlook and with your policy.

You could have done a great thing at the end of your term of office by acknowledging your failure; by recognising the need of a different policy and program.

You chose to be a little man by losing your temper, by abusing your political opponent, by trading on the work of the Race Relations Institute, and by uttering empty boasts.

I LEAVE THE ISSUE TO THE GOOD SENSE OF THE AFRICAN VOTERS.

I know that my African supporters will stand fast and that all those who have nominated me will vote for me.

DO YOU THINK THAT THE AFRICAN VOTERS ARE LITTLE CHILDREN TO BE FRIGHTENED BY YOUR HYSTERICAL WORDS:- "AFRICANS AWAKE ! THERE IS DANGER."

I know that my African supporters will stand fast in spite of your abuse, in spite of the powerful pressure which the newspapers and official opinion will exert to make them change their minds.

I know that those African voters who nominated you will read your circular and will read my reply to you. They will open their minds and eyes and they will judge.

ON NOVEMBER 4TH YOU WILL GET YOUR ANSWER.

YOU WILL FIND THAT THE AFRICAN VOTERS ARE NOT CHILDREN TO BE FRIGHTENED BY YOUR WORDS "AFRICANS AWAKE! THERE IS DANGER."

THE AFRICANS ARE AWAKE THAT IS WHY YOU WERE BEATEN IN THE NOMINATIONS.

THE AFRICANS ARE AWAKE THAT IS WHY YOU WILL BE BEATEN ON NOVEMBER 4TH BY A STILL GREATER VOTE.

H. M. BASNER.

AN ANSWER TO THE 28 POINTS OF MR. RHEINALLT JONES.

BY H.M. BASNER

- Point 1. You failed. The Cape Franchise was abolished. It was abolished because the African people were not organised. Your efforts, in Cape Town, had no effect on General Hertzog's government. Your efforts can never have any effect on any government, because a government respects public opinion, not individuals.
- Point 2. You failed. You did not get better terms under the Land Act. You got worse terms under the Native Laws Amendment Act, 1937.
- Point 3. You failed. The African chiefs got no land.
- Point 4. You failed. This was the chief failure of your career. You did not warn the African chiefs and people that the Trust regulations would mean only five morgen of land, would mean buying wood, would mean supervisors who act like bosses, would bring similar conditions to those in municipal locations. The regulation changed the Trust Act into a disaster instead of a benefit to the African people. The Hertzog Government was too clever for you. You could not have understood the legal traps in the Native Trust Act.
- Point 5. You failed. The African farm labourer is in many ways in a worse position today than he was before your election in 1937.
- Point 6. You failed. Six months labour for nothing is open slavery. Three months for nothing is a very great hardship.
- Point 7. You failed. Your words in Parliament carried no weight because you have no organisation behind you. Your pamphlets reach only a few university lecturers and members of the Institute of Race Relations. You should have organised the farm-labourers.
- Point 8. You have not helped the trade-union movement. You can only pay lip-service to the movement. Not a single trade-union leader supports you. The trade-union committee in Johannesburg, only a few months ago told you your report was useless, and asked you to submit a new report. The trade-union movement has made progress because of the hard work of the African organisers and of Europeans like Mr. Ballinger and Mr. Gordon. You cannot really be in favour of trade-unions because you are the paid official of an organisation, the Institute of Race Relations, which receives its funds mostly from big firms, from the directors of big firms, and from municipalities, like the Johannesburg Municipality which even this month is bitterly opposing higher wages for Africans. I have explained all this in my election manifesto.
- Point 9. Is this something to boast about? A pension of 10/- per month to the blind is disgusting. It is a blot on our civilization. Instead of being self satisfied you should have organised the all the forces of the church, of all humanitarian and liberal opinion against such a disgusting state of affairs. You mistake crumbs for bread -- that's because you are a social worker.
- Point 10. The Government should look after the indigent blind. It is people like you and your committees who give the Government an excuse not to do its duty.
- Point 11. You have failed. You have failed after 20 years of endeavour because you have not mobilised public opinion. The African teachers are starving. The African schools are slums and hovels. Thousands of African children don't go to school at all. The European public has no idea of the conditions. You have never told them. You should have held public meetings. You should have made this scandal public as Mr. Currie did about native hospitalisation in Johannesburg. There will be no change as long as you and men of your outlook remain the spokesmen of the African people. The African teachers realise this. They support me, they do not support you in this election. The only teachers who support you are the ones who are afraid of their superintendents, or those who are grateful to you for bursaries, not realising that you were administering funds donated for that purpose, and that you were fulfilling your job, as a paid social worker. The Transvaal African Teachers' Association supports me in this election because it has turned to progressive, organisational action. You will see great changes in Native Education soon, this will not be due to your efforts. It will be due to the efforts of the African teachers, the African chiefs, the African people.
- Point 12. Do you call this one of your successes? School fees have been abolished, and thousands of African children are turned out of school because the Education

Department has threatened to dismiss any principal who allows or takes a class of more than fifty. Either you don't know or you don't tell the public the facts about Native education.

- Point 13. This was not your doing. When War was declared the Witwatersrand University and the Johannesburg Hospital Board decided to accept a certain number of African medical students because Africans could not go overseas to study. I challenge you to repeat your statement before the Council of the Wit. University. You have no right to trade for political purposes on the work done by the Institute of Race Relations as you are continually doing.
- Point 14. It was easy to persuade the Government. Cheap clerks are needed in the Post Office and N.A.D. When these get the same wages as Europeans for the same work, you will be able to say that you have done something.
- Point 15. You have failed. There are no trading rights for Africans in the O.F.S. During your term of office as a Senator hundreds of Traders in the Transvaal have lost their trading rights under the Native Laws Amendment Act. Your efforts to help them were useless. The African Traders' Association was the first organisation which passed a resolution to support me in this election.
- Point 16. You did not do this. It was because the Africans did not want to enlist under and 17. the first conditions, that the Government changed the conditions.
- Point 18. That is what you ought to do, serve on Committees. Stay on your committees and leave politics alone.
- Point 19. You have failed. Twice nothing is still nothing. The compensation paid to an injured African is so little as to mean nothing.
- Point 20. Some improvement has taken place. This Government is more liberal and more sensible than previous governments. It would be still more so if you had been a more vigorous, a more courageous representative for the Native people. Mrs. Ballinger and Mr. Molteno have had to speak vigorously and courageously without support from you or the other senators. You say your colleagues in Parliament want you back. You say that without the permission of the Native representatives in the lower house. The representatives in the upper house may want you back, but then they are as ineffectual as you are. You are all social workers.
- Point 21. See my answer to you on point 8.
- Point 22. See my answer to you on point 20.
- Point 23. You failed. You failed because you did not organise the Africans.
- Point 24. You failed. The chiefs are in no better position. They will not be in a better position until there is a Council of chiefs. Only the Senator can organise such a Council.
- Point 25. You never advocated the complete abolition of the pass-laws. You were in favour of a "single document". You had very little to do with the relaxation of the pass-laws. The real work was done by the African National Congress. The deputation led by Dr. A.B.Xuma gave the Minister the real facts, the real figures, which led to the relaxation. At a recent meeting of the Joint Council the African members were extremely dissatisfied with your attitude on the Pass Laws.
- Point 26. Your help, your influence on African organisations has helped to kill the All-African Convention and to weaken the Congress. I explained that fully in my election manifesto.
- Point 27. The position in urban locations is worse, not better than in 1937. Small improvements don't count as much as: Beer-halls, Lodgers' Fees, Municipal Houses, Ejection of women; Your support in the Advisory Boards is mainly from those members nominated by the Council, not elected by the people. You are supported by the Superintendents. That alone should show the African people whose candidate you are, whom you really help. Luckily, a great many nominated members have put their duty to their people first, their duty to the municipality second. They have voted according to the wishes of the people, not as in Randfontein and Benoni.
- Point 28. STAY ON THE SOCIAL WELFARE ORGANISATIONS. THAT IS WHERE YOU BELONG. THAT IS FOR WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN TRAINED AND FITTED. LEAVE POLITICS ALONE AND YOU WILL DO NO HARM. YOU MAY EVEN DO SOME GOOD. THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FARMERS AND EMPLOYERS ARE STRONG AND RUTHLESS. YOU ARE WEAK AND COMPROMISING.

LEAVE POLITICS ALONE. AS A SOCIAL WORKER YOU WILL BE HONOURED AND RESPECTED.
AS A POLITICIAN YOU ARE A FAILURE. YOU SAY A VOTE FOR MR. BASNER MEANS
NOTHING FOR THE AFRICAN NATION. IS THAT WHY THE NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPT.,
THE NATIVE COMMISSIONERS, THE LOCATION SUPERINTENDENTS, THE MUNICIPLITIES,
THE BIG EMPLOYERS, THE OWNERS OF THE NEWSPAPERS, THE FARMERS WHO WANT
CHEAP NATIVE LABOUR, ALL WANT YOU TO BE RE-ELECTED?

Written and issued by HYMAN MEYER BASNER, 8 Somerset House, Fox St., Johannesburg.

Personal

10th September, 1942.

My dear Mrs. Simkins,

I am sure I have showed a great deal of ingratitude towards your kindness.

Since returning home, I have assumed tremendous duties professional and public. I am attached to many professional activities besides having assumed leadership of organisations some of ~~international~~ in scope.

I have been blessed with a heavy practice.

All of this has tended to pave my mind with good intentions like one glorious place I am told most of us are going to, so that that is why I had this letter in the press of my mind but not on paper or in the post to you.

My wife and I have been very grateful for the "Readers' Digest" you subscribed for us. They have been very useful to us.

Ofcourse, I do not know whether you know that since we met at our common friends the Mathis in Chicago, I married a North Carolinian - Miss Madie Hall - Daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. H.H.Hall of Winston Salem.

I do wish it were possible for you to give us a visit so that we could show our appreciation of the real friendship you have displayed.

I wonder if you are still high powered in your activities and are still sold to your subject, Tuberculosis, as you were when we met.

I am sure it pleases my wife to know that I have written you at last, because she has time and again asked me if I had.

My wife joins me in sending kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Simkins,
Director of Program,
S.C. Tuberculosis Committee,
1218 Senate St.,
Columbia, S.C., U.S.A.
ABX/pd.

Labour - Trade Unions ABX-420911a

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF UNSKILLED WORKERS'

WAGES.

Phone 22-1687

P.O.Box 6779,
Johannesburg,
11th September, 1942

Dr. A. B. Xuma,
46 End Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

As you are aware, the Wage Board has made to the Minister of Labour a recommendation for the scandalously low wage of 25/- a week. There are reactionary forces, such as unscrupulous employers and the Johannesburg City Council, which have actually objected to even this mean and grudging recommendation as being "too much".

In view of the extreme urgency and gravity of this matter a representative Emergency Committee, consisting of members of all sections of the Labour and progressive movement has been set up in Johannesburg, with the object of creating mass pressure for the improvement of the wages of unskilled workers. It is proposed to launch upon an immediate whirlwind campaign to educate and bring home to the public the urgent necessity of securing a decent minimum wage, to arouse morale on the home front as a major contribution to victory in the great struggle in which we are engaged.

We cordially invite you to become a member of this Committee, and urgently request you to be present at its next meeting on Friday, September 11th, at 6 p.m., at the Garment Workers' Hall, Progress Buildings, Commissioner Street.

If you are not able to be present, will you kindly inform us whether or not you will be willing to serve on the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

D. GOSANI.
M. HARMEL. *M. Harmel*
(Joint Secretaries.)

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF UNSKILLED
WORKERS' WAGES.P.O. Box 6779,
Johannesburg,
11th September, 1942.

The Secretary,

Dear Friend

The case for the African unskilled worker is surely one that will commend itself to every section of working-class and progressive opinion. Living and working under wretched conditions, with wages that are usually insufficient to cover the barest needs of existence, these workers are the poorest and most hard-pressed section of our urban population. The starvation wages of the unskilled workers are a menace to the living standards of the more fortunate, while the ills and slums of extreme poverty menace the health of all.

As you are probably aware, the Wage Board has recommended to the Minister of Labour a new wage determination for unskilled workers on the Witwatersrand and Pretoria. The proposed minimum wage of 25/- per week in Johannesburg and 24/- elsewhere must present itself to all trade unionists and fair-minded people as unjust and disgracefully inequitable.

The greater, then, is the scandal that some unscrupulous employers, and even public bodies such as the Johannesburg City Council, have actually objected to even this mean and grudging Wage Board recommendation as being "too much".

Here, we feel, is the clearest need for a great campaign among all sections of the people to arouse the public conscience for a square deal and a living wage for the unskilled worker.

In view of the extreme urgency and gravity of this matter, a representative Emergency Committee, consisting of members of all sections of the labour movement, has been set up in Johannesburg, with the object of creating mass pressure for the improvement of the wages of unskilled workers. It is proposed to launch upon an immediate whirlwind campaign to educate and bring home to the public the urgent necessity of securing a decent minimum wage, to arouse morale on the home front as a major contribution to victory in the great struggle in which we are engaged.

We most earnestly appeal to your organisation:

- (a) to forward a resolution to the Minister of Labour supporting the claim for a minimum wage of 40/- per week, put forward by the Council of Non-European trade unions.
 - (b) to send a message of support to the great open-air demonstration of workers planned by this Committee on September 27th.
 - (c) to make a generous contribution to the funds of this Emergency Committee in order that its message may be carried far and wide, to every man and woman in Johannesburg and on the Reef.
- (Cheques should be made payable to Miss A. Scheepers, who is Honorary Treasurer of the Committee.)

We sincerely trust that your organisation will give its fullest assistance and support to this campaign. The cause of the unskilled worker is the cause of every individual and organisation who believes in progress and a happy future for South Africa.

Yours sincerely,

D. GOSANI.

M. HARMEL.

(Joint Secretaries.)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.(Transvaal Provincial Division)

Delivered 11th September, 1942.

In the matters of:

PHILIP MACHELE VS. REX
MUSI KAU VS. REX.

*unsorted*J U D G E M E N T.

BARRY, J. : In terms of sec 5(1)b of Act 38 of 1927 the Governor General ordered each of the appellants "within 30 days of service of this order that you remove yourself and your dependents from Bethanie, in the district of Rustenburg Transvaal to the farm Uitkyk No 428 in the district of Middelburg, Transvaal, there to reside under the control and jurisdiction of Acting Chief Michael Maserumo." The removal order was served on each appellant who was charged with failing to comply with the order.

From the evidence led by the Crown, it appears that the tribe of which Michael Maserumo is the Acting Chief owns portion of the farm Uitkyk, and the other portion belongs to the Native Trust. The Acting Chief was notified by the Department of Native Affairs that the appellants were to reside on Uitkyk under his control and jurisdiction. The Agricultural officer stationed at Pokwani, stated that the trust portion of the farm Uitkyk fell under his control. He received instruction that the appellants had to reside on the farm, and he accordingly set aside a house and lands for each of them. A register of all natives residing on the farm is kept and unless the appellants registered in the book they would be illegally on the farm. According to him, the Department of Native Affairs has sole control and jurisdiction over natives residing on the trust portion of Uitkyk. The Native Commissioner for the district of Rustenburg qualified the evidence of the Agricultural officer, and stated that native chiefs had jurisdiction over natives residing on trust property allotted to their tribes as well as natives residing on the tribal portion. The grazing and allocation of land on trust property was however in the control of the native commissioner. The native trust, he said protected the land, but did not interfere with the chief's functions over his tribe.

This evidence proves that there were two portions of the farm Uitkyk, the tribal portion and the trust portion. The appellants were each required to reside on the trust portion, where a house and land were allocated to them. Subject to the control of the trust on land situate in the trust portion, the Chief still exercised control over natives in the trust portion.

Subject to the order to the appellant to remove his dependents Mr. Neser admitted that the removal order on the face of it was one which the appellants would have to obey. But in the light of the evidence the place of residence was not definitely specified. Had the appellants been ordered to remove to the trust portion of Uitkyk, and there reside on a site pointed out to them subject to the control and jurisdiction of the acting chief no exception could be taken to such a removal order. The case of Rex vs. Mpafuri 1928 T.P.D. 609 shows that a removal order to a particular place or alternatively to some other place is invalid for failure to specify definitely the place to which the native has to remove. In that case the form of the order was, ex facie, in the alternative: here the order is ex facie definite, but the evidence shows that the native must move to one portion of the farm. The case of Bekwa vs. Rex 1931 N.P.D. 95 is authority that evidence can be relied upon to show that an accused has not contravened sec. 5 (2) of the Act which

2. imposes/.....

imposes the penalty. That subsection provides that an offence is committed if a native neglects or refuses to comply with the order or any condition of such order. The place to which the native is ordered must be clearly defined and the conditions imposed should be clear and precise otherwise the person on whom the order is served will not know what the offence is that he may have committed. I assume that in each case the appellants neglected or refused to move from Bethanie; and it seems to me immaterial that the Crown has led evidence on which the appellants rely to show that the order is, in the light of such evidence, invalid. I assume that, in the absence of such evidence being led by the Crown, the defence would have placed the evidence before the Court. The order read with the evidence shows that it was invalid because the place to which the appellant was ordered to move was not clearly specified.

In this view, it becomes unnecessary to consider whether the condition that the appellant must remove his dependents as well as himself is invalid, or whether the removal of his dependents is severable from the rest of the order.

The appeal succeeds, and the conviction and sentence in each case must be set aside.

(Sgd.) Charles Barry.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

I agree,

(sgd.) A.C.Malan.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

COPY. /pd.

ABX-420911 d

St James Mann
Ardoch

11-9-42

Dear Sir-

In response to your
Telegram received this-
afternoon I hasten to
post you extracts of
Resolutions & minutes of
various National meetings
& committees held in
the War.

Please return these
copies as I ~~wanted~~^{want} them
for my files.

1941 conference merely re-affirmed.

Yours in haste

J. C. B. Adams
Sec. Gen.

Politics - General

12th September, 1942.

Professor R.F. Alfred Hoernle;
University of the Witwatersrand,
Milner Park,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Professor Hoernle;

With reference to your letter of the 1st September, 1942, I note that you have suggestions to make about the senatorial nominations, and you asked Mr. Baloyi and I to nominate Senator Jones.

I would like to point out certain facts to you that are, perhaps, little known by you and the public, namely,

- (1) The Electoral Committee represents the wishes of the voters in their wards and they, therefore, are not free to act on their own in the name of the voters;
- (2) In our three wards, to obviate the difficulty of (a) deciding for them in nominating a Senator and a member of the Native Representative Council; (b) in avoiding a clash, perhaps, between the members of the Electoral Committee, since Mr. Baloyi was an interested party, we decided that the wards send us their nominations.
- (3) My Congress, taking no part in the elections as a result of my ruling which was accepted by the Annual Conference in December, I wanted to avoid personally prejudicing anybody's case or countenancing participation in the election contrary to that ruling.

I note that you say you hear that Mr. Basner does not have a good reputation either among the Jewish community or among the attorneys and that, therefore, it would be a disaster for the African people to elect such a man.

You may be correct about the first two points in reference to Mr. Basner's reputation. Unfortunately, on such points I am not in a position either to judge or to know. But of interest to me is the 'disaster' referred to. Forgetting the persons concerned in the elections for a moment, I would like to state without fear of contradiction, that no individual European elected to the Senate is going to save the African people from disaster. They may help but one need not go to Parliament to serve the cause/....

(over)

cause of better race relations.

There are many Europeans - unsung heroes - who are doing their bit quietly.

The salvation of the African people from disaster is the African himself through his organisations which finally imply his proper representation.

Any philosophy of doing or working for the African instead of working through and with the African means humanely enslaving the African, as it does not advance him in any way.

The Africans themselves will take care of any impending disaster.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

ABX/pd.

ABX. 4209126

Natives reps.

12th September, 42.

Advocate D. Molteno,
Temple Chambers,
4, Wale Street,
CAPE TOWN.

Dear Mr. Molteno,

I received your letter sometime ago. I intended to reply immediately; but got into so many things that I failed to reply.

I am taking a serious view of the Cape situation and you will soon be hearing about it.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL,
AFRICAN NATIONAL
CONGRESS.

ABX/pd.

ABX - 4209/4

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VAN DIE
WITWATERSRAND



UNIVERSITY
OF THE
WITWATERSRAND

JOHANNESBURG
MILNER PARK

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TELEGRAMME: "UNIVERSITY."

TELEPHONE No. 44-3781.
TELEGRAMS: "UNIVERSITY."

BY BEANTWOORDING GEE OP:	IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE:
No. _____	

14th Sept., 1942

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

Political - General

Dear Dr. Xuma,

Thank you for your letter of the 12th inst. If you and Mr. Baloyi nominated under instructions from your constituents, there is nothing more to be said. I was, clearly, mistaken in thinking that men, such as you and he, are trying, as leaders, to help the African voters to make the wisest nomination. If you are being led, that is another matter.

As regards Mr. Basner's reputation among the White community, I agree with you that you are "not in a position either to judge or to know", if you mean, as I suppose you do, that your own first-hand experience of Mr. B. does not furnish you with evidence on this point. This is, precisely, why I tried to help you by a friendly warning. If you refuse to consider this evidence, so be it.

As regards "disaster", I think you have misunderstood my point in using that word. The "disaster" I had in mind was the break-up of the present team of representatives of the Africans in Parliament. During their first period of office, they had to find their feet and learn the technique of procedure in Parliament, to which they were all of them newcomers. They had to "gain the ear of the House". They had to learn to collaborate with each other as a team. They have, by common consent, succeeded in doing all these things. If the team is sent back for a second period of five years, it may fairly be expected to exert greater influence. To destroy the team by dropping one of its key-members and putting in his place a newcomer with the handicaps to which I drew your attention, would, I repeat, be a "disaster".

I agree with your final proposition that "working for the African instead of working with the African means humanely enslaving

P.T.O.

the African". You hit off in these words very neatly the well-meaning patriarchal attitude, based on the permanent relation of superior to inferior; or the comfortable "trusteeship" doctrine which denies that the wards will ever grow up. You cannot fail to know, from my book (of which you have a copy) and from my articles, that I have criticised this attitude and this doctrine as publicly and as forcibly as I could. There is no difference between your view and mine of this "philosophy" of race relations.

But, how does this view bear on the election of a Senator? Under the present system, whoever is elected, whether Mr. B. or Senator Jones, must in the Senate act for the Africans. As for acting with them, Senator Jones has done his utmost to keep in touch with his constituents and voice their wishes and grievances, not only publicly in Parliament, but in private negotiations with, or representations to, the relevant Government Departments. In these respects, Mr. B. at best could not do more; and the fact that he will not be respected and trusted in White circles as Senator Jones is respected and trusted, even by his opponents, will disable him from doing as much as Senator Jones has done.

I have replied at such length to your letter merely in order to make my position clear. I can read between the lines of your letter that you think Mr. B. will make a better representative of the Africans than Senator Jones. You are entitled to have, and act on, your opinion, as much as I am entitled to think, and say, that you are making a grievous mistake. And I think and say this as a friend of yours and of the African people. I trust you will believe in this friendship, even if you cannot accept my judgment on the relative merits of the candidates between whom the electoral representatives of the Africans have to choose.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

R.F. Alfred Hoernlé

(Prof.) R.F. Alfred Hoernlé.

P.S.

I hereby confirm the telephonic arrangement suggested
{ you & my secretary, viz. that the D.N.T. Sec. School
Committee should meet on Tuesday, 22nd inst., at
2.30 p.m. in my room in the University (Main Bldg.,
No 209)

A.H.C.
Cape

16th September, 1942.

Mr. Stephen Oliphant,
168, Loop Street,
CAPE TOWN.

Dear Sir,

Acting in terms of clause 113 of the Constitution of the African National Congress and under the authority of a resolution passed by the Executive of the African National Congress at a meeting held at Bloemfontein on the 30th August, 1942, I hereby suspend you until further notice from your office as Speaker of the Cape African Congress. A copy of the resolution is enclosed herewith.

Kindly take notice therefore that as from to-day all your powers as an officer in the Cape African Congress cease and that all books and documents in your possession must immediately be sent to me.

Yours faithfully,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

A.N.C.
Cape

16th September, 1942.

Mr. S.M. Bennett Nwana,

P.O. Box 1630,

CAPE TOWN.

Dear Sir,

Acting in terms of clause 113 of the Constitution of the African National Congress and under the authority of a resolution passed by the Executive of the African National Congress at a meeting held at Bloemfontein on the 30th August, 1942, I hereby suspend you until further notice from your office as Vice President of the Cape African Congress. A copy of the resolution is enclosed herewith.

Kindly take notice therefore that as from to-day all your powers as an officer in the Cape African Congress cease and that all books and documents in your possession must immediately be sent to me.

Yours faithfully,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/p.d.

ABX - 420916 c

A. H. C.
Cape

16th September, 1942.

Mr. A. Frank Pendla,
P.O. Box 3090,
PORT ELIZABETH.

Dear Sir,

Acting in terms of clause 113 of the Constitution of the African National Congress and under the authority of a resolution passed by the Executive of the African National Congress at a meeting held at Bloemfontein on the 30th August, 1942, I hereby suspend you until further notice from your office as President of the Cape African Congress. A copy of the resolution is enclosed herewith.

Kindly take notice therefore that as from to-day all your powers as an officer in the Cape African Congress cease and that all books and documents in your possession must immediately be sent to me.

Yours faithfully,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.


ABX/pd.

ABX. 420916d

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Received. Ontvang. At Om From Van By Deur	TO AAN		-RP1/- DR XUMA 104 ENDSTREET JOHANNESBURG +				Sent. — Oorgesein. At Om To Na By Deur

RAUBENHEIMERS MANIFESTO CLAIMS OFFICIAL CAPE CONGRESS SUPPORT STOP

ANXIOUS TO KNOW WHETHER THIS WILL BE OFFICIALLY REPUDIATED AS MOLTENO

CANNOT ISSUE MANIFESTO UNTIL WE KNOW STOP PLEASE WIRE DECISION

AND DATE OF ANY ACTION CONTEMPLATE +

MALANGABI 5 ALBERTUSSTREET CAPETOWN +

FIS 1/- 104 5 IUD LW IS CONTEMPLATE + XUMA +

Doubtful words may be repeated. No Retention Fee will be collected. Should accompany any inquiry. Tevorder word nie. Hierdie vorm moet alle

TELEPHONE
YOUR TELEGRAMS
TO THE
NEAREST
POST OFFICE

TELEFONEER
U TELEGRAMME
NA DIE
NAASTE
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ABX- 420917 a

to time wave
- 1942

17th September, 1942.

Dr. John L. Dube,
President,
Natal African Congress,
Ohlange Institute,
PHOENIX, Natal.

Dear Dr. Dube,

Under separate cover, please find a copy of my evidence before the "Crime Wave Committee."

I hope you will have an opportunity of reading this document and give me the benefit of your experience and reactions.

As you will note, I was appointed member of the Committee.

In a letter I wrote to Mr. Lutuli, Editor of the "Ilanga lase Natal", I advised him that I was sending you a copy and suggested that you would share it with him for purposes of the paper, as I have only a limited number of copies.

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

ABX- 420917 b.

Crime Wave
-1942

17th September, 1942.

Dr. Louis F. Freed,
Barbican Buildings,
President Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Dr. Freed,

I am returning herewith copy of your evidence you gave before the Committee of Investigation into the ~~Crime~~ Wave.

I thank you for the loan of it.

I had so much other material I wanted to bring to the attention of the Committee that I made no use of this evidence in my memorandum.

My approach into the aspect of the problem you discussed was slightly different.

Thanking you again,

With best wishes,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

ABX/pd.

Reference

17th September, 2.

Rev. Jas. A. Calata,
Secretary General,
African National Congress,
P.O. CRADDOCK, C.P.

Dear Rev. Calata,

I thank you for copies of the resolutions requested. I have made my extracts and copies, and I am returning yours.

As from the 16th instant, as you will see in the press later, Messrs. Pendlar, Ncwane, Oliphant and Tladi ceased to be officials of the Cape African Congress, as a result of suspension for refusing to abide by the decision of the Conference and by persisting to take part in the elections in the name of the Cape African Congress and in pursuance of the terms of the resolution of the African National Congress Executive which met in Bloemfontein on August 30th., 1942.

I want you to send me the names of the branches and officials known to you. Try to ascertain the existence of others as well as to ~~arrange~~ establishment of new ones.

I should like to arrange for election sometime in November, and I have been wondering about a suitable venue of the Conference for that purpose.

I shall be able to supply cards direct to officers of branches provided they meet the requirements, in order to save postage to you and to the branch officials.

It will be wise for us not to get into any arguments or controversy about these men personally on their suspension as such might tend to confuse and complicate the constitutional issue involved.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

President-General

ABX-420917 d

AHC
Natal

17th September, 1942.

Dear Mr. Lutuli,

I feel ashamed to think that since my recent visit to the "Garden City" I did not write you and your able assistant, Mr. Ngubeni, to thank you for the kind reception you gave me and the valuable discussion we had together.

I was really pleased to meet you and very happy to make the contact, and feel that through that contact we have all become co-workers in our National cause.

I was happy to meet you personally. I had heard a great deal about you and had always wished to have an opportunity of meeting you.

I would like to get a complete story of the African struggle in Natal even before the Congress spirit developed there, and would like to get the history of the Congress struggle in Natal in particular.

Dr. Dube has promised me some of this. Since he was in some cases and took part in the struggle, he may be modest about some of the parts that he played and it would, therefore, take an objective statement from a spectator and one who has played, perhaps, a different even though equally important a part in the struggle of our people.

I feel, as the present leader of Congress, that I cannot build solidly and permanently unless I get this background of our and national custom.

As a result of our consultation with Dr. Dube, I am getting similar information from other persons.

I shall watch the career of your brilliant ~~assistant~~ with interest and hope to make the best use of his capabilities as of the rest of our ~~abandoned~~ but unused African talent.

I am sending Dr. Dube a copy of my evidence before the "Crime Wave Committee and I am suggesting that you share its use, as I have limited copies.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

ABX/pd.

17th September 42

Mr. J. Malangabi,
P/O/ LANGA,
Cape Town.

D. H. C.
Cape

My dear Mr. Malangabi,

I have been so busy since I left Cape Town that I never thanked you for the kindness you showed me and the trouble you took to make me comfortable during my visit to Cape Town.

The most urgent matter before me now is to advise you that, with reluctance and regret, I have been compelled with the support of my Executive, to suspend Messrs. Pendl Olipaant, Ncwane and Tladi, as officials of the Cape African Congress, and their powers and duties ceased on the 16th September, 1942.

They are suspended for persisting to campaign for candidates in the present election in the name of the Cape African Congress contrary to the decision of the African National Congress Conference in December, 1941, which decided that Congress will not sponsor candidates either provincially or nationally.

Please do your best to encourage organisation of new branches and the strengthening of old branches, so that they may send delegates to the Conference which I intend to call sometime in November for the election of Provincial officials.

Get in touch with all the people who are genuinely interested in Congress and try to build up their organisation in that area.

Cards and other information can be got from me as I must be in charge of the affairs directly until the election takes place.

I am writing a similar letter to Mr. Bulana, and I hope that all of you will sink your differences and work for the rebuilding of Congress.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

A N C
Cape

17th September, 1942.

Mr. J. Bulana,
15, Dorp Lane,
CAPE TOWN.

Dear Mr. Bulana,

I have to inform you, with regret, that I was compelled to suspend Messrs. Pendla, Oliphant, Nowane and Tladi as officials of the Cape African Congress, and their powers and duties ceased on the 16th September, 1942.

They are suspended for persisting to campaign for candidates in the present election in the name of the Cape African Congress contrary to the decision of the African National Congress Conference in December, 1941, which decided that Congress will not sponsor candidates either provincially or nationally.

Please do your best to encourage organisation of new branches and the strengthening of old branches, so that they may send delegates to the Conference which I intend to call sometime in November for the election of Provincial officials.

Get in touch with the people who are genuinely interested in Congress and try to build up their organisation in that area.

Cards and other information can be got from me as I must be in charge of the affairs directly until the election takes place.

I am writing a similar letter to Mr. Malangabi, and I hope that all of you will sink your differences and work for the rebuilding of Congress.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

ABX-4209173R

Politics - General - N.R.C.

New Brighton,
Port Elizabeth.
17th September, 1942.

Dear Sir,

The native representative council elections are taking place on the 4th November. The P.E. district and others have nominated Mr. A.Z. Tshiwula for election to the Native Representative Council for the next 5 years. Mr. Tshiwula brought to the African Race our noted Parliamentarian, Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, M.P., in 1937 and during these elections had her returned unopposed.

Since 1937 Mr. Tshiwula did his best to organise African Trades Unions in this City. In 1938 he together with other prominent Africans assisted by Mr. Ballinger presented to the Wage Board an excellent memorandum for increase of wages in the shops and Stores. In 1940 he also represented 27 trades of unskilled workers, and their wages were increased. The African workers are reaping to-day the work he did on their behalf without pay. Early this year he established Non-Europeans Trades Centre where educated Africans are Secretaries and Organisers. Last June he opened another office for Domestic Servants for the better conditions and pay of our African young women. Along with these achievements he has established the first African Co-operative Trading Society in the Cape Province which he registered this year known as Masizakhe Co-operative Trading Society Ltd, whose shop is opening at New Brighton on the 1st October 1942. Vote for Tshiwula who is a practical man and a hard worker. If you can't exercise any vote, approach those on the Electoral Committees.

Published by .

A.Z. XIMIYA.

New Brighton.

E.

New Brighton,
Port Elizabeth.
17th September, 1942.

Mnumzana, Njengoko ilixesha lonyulo ndinyanzelekile ukukwazisa nkosi yam ngenkokeli engenakupikwa ezite izinxiba mxaka zalapa zayalapa u Mnu. A.Z. Tshiwula wodumo lweze Kongresi kudala okukuba makayokusimela kwi Palamente ka Ntu. Nkosi ndiyakuqinisekisa ukuba kungayinzuzo enkulu ukuba ingalo zetu site sazipakamisa sonke ukuze elinene lipumelele. Ngulo Tshiwula lo wasizela no Mrs. Ballinger oseleyi mbalasane kwi ndlu ye Palamente. U Mr. Tshiwula ngo 1938 wenza ukuba unyuso lwemivuzo lubkeo ngokuyakuteta ne Wage Board emeli i Bai exaswa ngamanye amanene alapa e Bai. Kulonyaka uphelileyo emveni konyuso lwemivuzo kwindidi zonke zabasebenzi udale i ofisi yabasebenzi apo ngoku amadodana afundileyo angonobala kuyo. Upindile ngo June opheliliyo w wvula enye i ofisi yabasebenzi ezindlini apo kuqeswa amantombazana nabafan a abasebenza ezindlini. Yilo ofisi eyenze ukuba abobantu basebenzele imali ezinyusiweyo. Siteta nje nge 1st October kuzakuvulwa ivenkile ka Masizakhe Co-operative Trading Society e New Brighton. Ukuba akukona kwi komiti enyula abameli betu bamapandle (rural areas) teta nabo bamvotele nge 4th November.

Esako Isicaka,

A.Z. XIMIYA.

E

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XUMA, A.B., Papers

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