

Economic Effects  
Retribution and Justice No. 7

High fines - direct financial loss  
by paying out out of pocket earnings  
Going to jail indirect financial loss  
by loss of wages - reducing ability to buy  
food and clothing

Permanent loss of employment following imprison-  
ment - inability to get employ. <sup>(because of)</sup> criminal  
record

Economic Effects of Special Statutes  
Restrictions and discrimination against  
the Negroes.

Direct loss in actual fines paid.  
Loss through absence from employment  
awaiting trial or serving sentence.

Loss to state <sup>taxpayer</sup> by the need of more  
police to administer the law and  
the magistrates to try the case.

Loss to industry and employers  
as a result of <sup>(frequent)</sup> absence  
of employees from worker without  
previous notice.

In all or most of these cases  
the bread-winners are removed  
from the family and the family  
income is curtailed or reduced  
as a result with consequent

loss of food, lack of clothing and sometimes  
loss of accommodation as evictions  
from location and attaching + selling of furniture

# Rent

High white labour for building  
Unnecessary highly paid white staff

Remedy - Native European labour,  
for building of location

(a) Private non-European contracts

(b) Tenders invited from school training  
African tradesmen <sup>offer valuable training + reduce cost</sup> until many  
will be available to take contracts  
private.

(c) Employment of African staff  
in clerical work, repair work and  
other jobs at location

(d) Technical colleges for training African  
artisans.

## Statistics of Crime - <sup>natives</sup> Predominant

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Offences against Africans           | in 1939 |
| Illegal Possession of Native Liquor | 77,582  |
| Drunkenness                         | 39,473  |
| Location Regulations                | 29,635  |
| Masters and Servants Act            | 18,356  |
| Native Labour Regulations           | 26,066  |
| Native Pass Laws                    | 101,309 |
| Native Taxation Act                 | 48,668  |
| Native Urban Area Act               | 7,517   |

It is essential to recognize that most murders and other acts of violence among Africans are committed by the ignorant and illiterate classes. Crimes of housebreaking, robberies and most thefts are brought up with poverty. The motive being to get food or money. Africans are not free agents, most of them have no freedom of action of any kind. They cannot get employment of their own choice, they may not receive the same wages for work done. They may not live where they choose nor engage in any business or trade ~~if they prefer~~ wherever and whenever such is available. They may not even buy houses where they work.

It will require like other races, Africans desire possession for satisfaction of their wants, to ~~possess~~ power and to satisfy desires for prestige and social recognition. To gain these fair means are first honestly and earnestly attempted and when legislative and administrative barriers based on race and/or colour are met, with their illicit and illegal means of obtaining a livelihood such as theft, robbery, housebreaking and illicit liquor brewing are resorted to as result of thwarted ambitions. In other words, crime among the Africans in the South Africa is generally speaking an antisocial behaviour arising from bad economic conditions and discriminating legislative restrictions. It is a protest of the weak through frustrated desires. Who is to blame?

These problems cannot be solved merely by control, restrictive laws, and punitive actions, which are the basic philosophy of our legislative and administrative practice. These are social problems arising from <sup>in the mind</sup> social and economic conditions common to all <sup>in the world</sup> maladministered communities. They call for a well planned and imaginative

economic, educational and social policy which makes men as human beings ends in themselves irrespective of race or colour and aims at improving them not only for their intrinsic worth as individuals but for the value and assets such individuals are to the community.

Pass Laws, Liquor Law, restriction on education, Regulations, Masters and Servants Acts, Native Labour Regulations, Native Taxation, Native Urban Areas Act and Trespass regulations, no matter how stringently enforced, will never solve our crime problem. ~~Stringent~~ enforcement of these discriminatory laws will only create a vicious circle increasing resentment and the sense of frustration.

The problem is fundamentally economic and calls for social treatment. It cannot be solved unless all South Africans including the African have access to adequate land and other economic resources for <sup>their full</sup> exploitation to increase production and therefore the wealth of the country for distribution among the <sup>workers</sup> according to their needs and requirements for well-being and for progress.

Education is essential for intelligence, efficiency and productivity and all people with aptitude for development must be trained for increased productivity with assurance of increased economic rewards and ability to satisfy a comfortable standard of living and not a subsistence minimum.

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