Bad pound note P25.29 Several Herroy and Native bills he has been trying to cash his bad policy and the africans regist nige it and refise it. He may should it with our pockets but it will not be with our consent for we know it is a bad pound note " for no benned offortunities for self development greater and appeal to over Surspean fellow student to study the ques, him I race relation in coal matter of fact, attitude nubbused attitude of the scientist. They should only wrive at this by digging up the facts and exter-mining the underlying motion of racial antogone. as well his the political opportunists of racial antogone. I ask the fathers and the nothers of these your men and women to consider their sons I dought, as being of age and phould allow them a free as being of age and phould allow them a free hand to beome to their conclusions guided by their scientific all having " "'bilification of the Meyro was part of the politic cal stock in trade of the more and them and less sampulons candidates who regard them realors the ordanick defenders and preserver of while supremacy - South africando we much epudiate this campaign grace hatres and vacial antogonist How are going to do anything toward social wellbreng, better social understanding we much be free and intranneled by both trade how and warped public pinion which has been the order of the day through the activity and agreation of the politicion

For all this the tax fayer has to pay although the dynam payo through mischedj labour, the raxpay has to pay extra taxation for the maintenance of pass 1942-5 Clerks extra police force prosecution Abatwe Commissioners and Magistrales who have naced any to manifam This system. We realize it must by handsome tiffe dividends to its benefician While it may humiliate and demont ged ito victure, it also dehumanize its administrators which one consider to be worse. Morally a slave has a clearer conscience than his masler. The Our minister of native affairs Major Rich Vander Byl at the teeth of aprican opposition, is assaugue to extend Pass and to the cape on and natal bornices. So further entrench them, he is hansferring the control to the munafalities as well as bringing african Nomen under these degrading laws They say they want to control the say it is a hard ship for an alfrican to leave home and come and staroe in town looking for work. They refuse to admit That the Soven meile legislation is sesponsible for the milling hatives into towns. by reasons of restricting land acquise tion and decupation by africans inder the hatroes Land act 1913 and the Natwoohand and trush act Mutil these acts are repealed

and africans are allowed free access petained for white immerauts othe future; there can be end to the boomies might above of africans. Besides africans monsequence of industrialization has to answer the call to come and play his part in that process. It is shipid to miagine that the every african is an agriculturalist. Like all other races, and colours They have divers inclustions and natural beets. to refuse africano to come to look for work in towns is to suggest that it is better for an african to slarve and die out of sete mithe berntonies out of sight and therefore ont of mind of the Government. This wan allempt to face the land and labour problem on economic principle. We are told that sparopeous show the stage of their advance in curlingation by the respect they give to their working the mander the bass Laws, they are prepared to degrade the women + of our race, to hundlate them' Now this is a challenge to ne to close panks as a sace, to organi se onroelves for action not for a trial of strength physically that we can not try for we shall suffer but organized isciplined, loyal to a cooperating and coordinated leadership we can the up South aprica mother raising a

for a most successful state medical Service. Without that foundation South Ofner may blance the Jublic Health Officer for conditions over which they Health is wealth. Acaeth is happiness, let us therefore, resolve to boning this wealth and happiness to Sonth africa European and non-suropean whose interests are one and mestribly bound uplog the

undated Governat Pome Railway Police. Raids: { Person's { Property Search & arnest ×. • Charges r' Prosentions ly against dificans bossundt Phranches & Minician Congress: A 6 Profession Re-1450 ----Comments: Citicisms: severe Reveltz Inducadasa = -Fire - arms. ~ arilest: Rick up Vans Gardis Charge Thices Court Yardo. lesus je lake complaint

going age to begin with. It should be run by the Education departments of the various provinces.

The African teachers should be Civil servants under the Education department with pension rights and immunities. Their salar cales should be the same as that of other Non-European with same qualifications.

Play-grounds and Social Centres,

There should be play grounds for children dubs which are properly supervised by trained social workers. In every area there should be one or more such workers. For adults there there should be sports grounds that are open to the general public along the line of the Bantu Sports Club, Johannesburg.

As Johannesburg covers such a large area there must have to be small clubs where servants may go to meet their friends,

G. Transport.

Facilities should be provided for African workers to board European public vehicles which to go areas where the person works. It is a serious disadvangage for these people to have to hire taxis where trams and buses could take them cheaply.

H. DISCRIMINATING AND RESTRICTIVE LAWS.

We have been told that we cannot hope to see any change in the Native Policy for the next 25 or 50 years. We, however, feel that the policy of gaols instead of schools, of gaol wardens and police instead of social workers and teachers, has had its day. We do not believe in the immutability of the South African Na-tive Policy and its laws as if they were laws of God and Nature. On the contrary, we believe that the Southe African Native Policy is against the laws of God and Nature and we therefore request the Committee to urge their abclition - the abclition of Pass aws, Location Regulations, Masters and Servants Acts, Native Labour Regulations, Natives (Urban Areas) Act, Trespass Regula-

tions and Native Taxation.

No doubt many people will deem recommendations for the abolition for the abolition of Native Taxation as ill-advised. They will argue that Native Taxation provides funds for Native Education and welfare. To this we agree. But we would like to point out that for the African Taxation under the Natives Taxation and Development Act No. 41 of 1925 has been an evil blessing contra-ry to the principles of taxation, it is not a contribution paid to carry on services by those who can. It is a penalty which was imposed indiscriminately to youth 18-21 years and old men over 60 years with or without income. Tens of thousands each year were convicted under this Act. Some had their stock sold to recover the tax.

to recover the tax.

Of those it has educated, one wonders how many it has demoralised.

South Africa has poor whites, poor coloureds, poor Indians. She is providing fine schools for these with fine buildings, fre books, milk and so on. We congratulate South Africa for this. We only wish she will soon realise that she has long neglected her duty with the poor African - the poorest of the poor.

The needs of African children will determine how much need be spent.

(J) Liquor Acts,

We recommend the mandment of the Liquor Act so that were posse-ssion of Native Liquor will be no crime. Home brew will be per-mitted in certain areas; but selling without a lisence will be severely punished.

Police raids should be abolished and there should be no alcoholic content limit. Licences should be given to people who desire to get other liquors for personal use.

Licenced canteer taverns run by Africans should be permitted instead of beer halls.

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