

brings about a feeling of bewilderment and despair in the mind of the victims with consequent antisocial attitudes. In many cases, disintegration of families may thus begin, children getting out of control, because they have no parental guidance, the wives resort to illicit means of earning a livelihood - an environment which is conducive to juvenile delinquency.

54. These laws tend to bring the police and the natives into unnecessary and, very often, unfortunate contact. To begin with there are so many regulations under which any African may be arrested that a policeman may stop an African anytime and anywhere to question him on any of these regulations and justify his interference. He finds it so easy to effect an arrest and there are so many excuses that there had to be adopted the "pick-up van" system - catch them as you run; because there will be no repercussions for wrongful arrest of any native since any native, it seems, must consider himself lucky to get out of the hands of the police without a charge preferred against him.
55. Often the African, accused or complainant, is abused and bullied and in some cases even manhandled, so that Africans generally do not look upon the police as public protectors; but as people to keep far away from. Even in the taking of a statement the African is often so intimidated that one does not wonder that there is often a complaint about contradictions in the evidence of certain witnesses from time to time.
56. Having to arrest thousands of these natives each year for infringement of these regulations, some of the police seem to grow both careless and callous in dealing with some accused. Actually when one watches the police officers in the prosecution of their duties, under these laws, one is impressed by the amount of force and authority used, and is inclined to feel that prosecution of official duties seems to imply persecution of the natives.
57. Magistrates and Prosecutors on the Reef and especially in Johannesburg, have to deal with so many hundreds of cases a week. Most of them keep their balance and dispense justice as best they can under difficult and trying conditions. However, it does happen that some break under the strain and develop certain prejudices, as, to illustrate, was the case of a Johannesburg prosecutor who was alleged to have said that he was sick and tired of the lies that these natives told or words to that effect. This statement was made during the inquest on a native who had died apparently from violence in police cells. Even apart from this, miscarriage of justice is likely to take place because magistrates have to dispense justice in haste. Mass trials do not give a magistrate an opportunity to go into all aspects of each individual case. He is thus sometimes likely to overlook certain points in favour of the accused which might have made all the difference between a conviction and acquittal. Further, where interpretation is necessary because of language difficulty, one often finds interpretation bad and inaccurate and even more incriminating than what the accused intended to convey in his statement. Bad matters are made worse by the interpreter at times holding a discussion with the accused or witness and then summing up what the accused or witness said.
58. All these conditions tend to increase the number of Africans convicted during each year and our gaols are full of people who should have never been in a "pick up van" and in a gaol.
59. We shall illustrate this by quoting the number of convictions under "Predominant Offences" among all races during one year.

"During 1939, there were 108,631 Europeans or 50.4 per 1000 Europeans convicted for predominant offences and, 633,077 Non-Europeans or 78.7 per 1000 were convicted for the same offences." But 319,170 or 39.7 per 1000 of the Non-European convictions were for statutory offences which were 'crimes' for natives only. The speciall offences and convictions were as follows:-

"Illegal Possession of Native Liquor	77,582
Location Regulations	20,635
Masters and Servants Act	18,356
Native Labour Regulations	25,066
Native Pass Laws	101,309
Native Taxation	48,668
Native (Urban Areas) Act	7,517
Trespass	20,037
	Total 319,170"

60. Before we draw our conclusions on these special statutory offences, we shall again quote, under Serious offences, the same Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa, No. 21 of 1940 from which the above figures were extracted. We find the following statement:-

"(iii) Prosecutions and Convictions":-

"In 1939 prosecutions for serious offences were instituted against 37,724 persons representing 4.48 per cent of the persons brought before the courts. Of these 3,442 were Europeans, 28,423 Natives, 617 Asiatics, and 5,242 other Non-European persons. The number of Europeans tried for serious offences was equivalent to 2.61 per cent of all persons of that race brought before the Courts. The corresponding percentages in the cases of the other races were: Natives 4.62, Asiatics 3.23, and other Non-European persons 6.89.

"The percentages of conviction in relations to persons prosecuted for serious offences were as follows: Europeans 60.81, Natives 71.69, Asiatics 3.23, other Non-European persons 74.15, and for all races 70.58."

61. From this statement it is very important to note that the number of natives "tried for serious offences was equivalent to 4.62 per cent of all persons of that race brought before the Courts." This means that less than 5% of the natives were prosecuted for serious offences. In other words, the time of Magistrates, Prosecutors and Police, for the greater part of the year, is spent in administering these useless but demoralizing laws and regulations.

62. It is interesting also to note that convictions for predominant offences among natives were probably greater than the number of native children at school that year (1939).

63. It would be valuable to find out whether South Africa is not paying more for penal servitude among natives, that is, for gaols to accommodate these hundreds of thousands, the gaolers to guard them, the police to arrest and then bring them before the courts and for Magistrates and prosecutors to try them, than for school-buildings, teachers, social workers and other social welfare agencies for Natives. Besides, it would be interesting to work out/ economic loss, dislocation of work, reduced production and consequent loss of wealth to the country and the cost of administration of these laws would be interesting to find out. how much/

64. After a careful study of the effects of these laws added to our close acquaintance with their operations, the conclusion seems inevitable and irresistible that through them and through the Native Policy in general, the Government shares directly 12. the/....

the responsibility of criminalisation of the 'native'. Under their operation the 'Native' does not and will never enjoy "freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom from oppression!"

65. We beg to submit that if these laws were abolished, it would be found that the country would require far less police than we have at present. It is quite possible that even the present war-time strength of the police would be all that we required. Besides, they would have more time to trace and trail real criminals and bring them before the Courts. The magistrates would be able to dispense justice at leisure to the satisfaction of all concerned.
66. We recommend the abolition and the repeal of all restrictive and discriminating laws and regulations against the Africans.
67. Among these recommendations we include the abolition of the Natives Taxation and Development Act No. 41 of 1925. This recommendation may seem ill-advised since Native Taxation provides funds for the "Native Trust" and consequently for Native Education and Native Welfare. We would, however, like to point out that, for the African, Native taxation under the Native Taxation and Development Act of 1925 has been an evil blessing. Its provisions are contrary to all principles of taxation and justice. It discriminates according to race or colour. It pays no regard to the age of the taxpayer. It taxes minors and the very aged. It disregards the principle of ability to pay. It is not a contribution; but a penalty imposed indiscriminately on all natives including youths between 18 and 21 years and old men over 60 years, with or without income. Tens of thousands of those who could not afford the tax are convicted each year and hundreds of thousands have gone to gaol before for inability to pay. In country districts their stock is attached and sold - this being no income but unproductive capital.
68. Under these circumstances, of those it has helped and educated, one wonders how many it has demoralised.
69. It seems to us that South Africa has given us a worthy precedent in dealing with her poor whites especially on matters of education. She does not demand that they should pay special taxes if they require education. She provides fine schools buildings, free books, school feeding of children in the form of milk etc. We congratulate South Africa for this. It is as it should be. We hope, however, that she will soon realise that she has long neglected her duty with the poor Africans - the poorest of the poor in South Africa - by expecting them to pay for their education and social welfare.
70. The needs and welfare of Africans, it seems to us, like those of all other sections, are the duty and the responsibility of the State. The amount spent should be determined by the extent of those needs and not by the revenue accruing directly from Special Native taxation.
71. During 1939, it is important to note that 48,668 natives were convicted under this Act.
72. Does this arrangement really educate the natives or does it criminalize them?
- THE LIQUOR ACT.
73. While the majority Committee decided to make no recommendations on this point on the grounds that another Commission was sitting, we fell ourselves duty-bound to discuss certain aspects of this Act and make recommendations, since its operations has a direct bearing on crime and criminality which are the subjects of our investigation.
74. Under Liquor Act No. 30 of 1928, according to the Official Year Book No. 21, "Aboriginal natives throughout the Union are prohibited/

"prohibited persons in regard to liquor supplies, and the exemptions granted to the natives, parliamentary voters in the Cape Province under prior Acts, and to natives in Natal under certain special grants, are not entirely abrogated."

75. It is a known fact that prohibition on a commodity which is in demand or is used by many people leads to illegal methods and devices of acquiring it. Illicit business in it develops with suppliers, smugglers and receivers.

76. Because of the prohibition imposed on natives as regards supplies of liquor, it is a well known fact and according to the Official Year book No. 21 page 223,

"In the industrial areas of the Transvaal, there is still in existence a considerable illicit liquor traffic. In 1939, 275 Europeans and 839 Non-Europeans were convicted for illicit sale of liquor to Non-Europeans, and of these 178 Europeans and 270 Non-Europeans were convicted in the Transvaal. It is a recognised fact that large numbers of residents in the Transvaal trade in liquor as a means of a livelihood and the problem of dealing with this question has provided almost insuperable difficulties."

77. We make bold to say that the Liquor Act has created more evils than it has solved and we may say without fear of contradiction that the evils it is supposed to remove are created by the restrictions imposed under it as we shall now indicate. As shown above,

(1) The Liquor Act has led to the criminalisation of certain Europeans and Non-Europeans as illicit liquor sellers and receivers.

(2) It has led to the manufacture of vile and dangerous concoctions bearing many fancy names, in order to give them the kick in the shortest possible time between police raids. Since kaffir beer takes 3 to 5 days to be ready for use.

(3) The prohibitions create a demand taste for such concoctions.

(4) Prohibition increases native drunkenness because people may not drink their liquor at leisure. They must drink all quantities bought at once for fear of police raids or in order to give others a chance to get their turn to drink.

(5) This is why statistics of native drunkenness are increasing in spite of municipal beer halls.

(5) Natives owing low wages reluctantly allow their wives to engage in illicit liquor trading to help them make ends meet. Others go into the trade purely and simply as a means of earning allivelihood which is much better than anything else offered to natives, men or women who prefer honest and honourable ways of making a living.

(6) Police may be more energetic in the enforcement of liquor act because it seems to us, the ease with which they can collect more harmless victims of women and bewildered mine boys.

(7) Police raids may often bring many arrests with consequent big revenue from the heavy fines imposed under the Act; but sometimes these raids bring on tragedies as people have been shot dead as a consequent to police raids.

(8) It is known that some police have become tempted, demoralized and received bribes in lieu of presecution.

(9) Directly or indirectly, so far as natives are concerned, illicit liquor trade has an economic basis. As long as natives wages are below breadline, police raids, the gaoling of people for possession of liquor or drunkenness the establishment of municipal beer halls, will never solve the liquor problem. To some, frustrated by their hopeless and helpless economic state inability to supply family wants, to be drunk at week-ends is a means of escape. It is to be deaf and blind to requirements of wife and children.

We most urgently recommend the amendment of the Liquor Act so as to

14. (1) abolish/....

- (1) Abolish police raids,
- (2) Permit home brew for those who desire it.
- (3) Abolish municipal beer halls and to permit native licensees to sell liquor as bottle stores.
- (4) Make selling liquor without licence a serious offence.
- (5) Make mere possession of native liquor no crime.

We have no doubt that all these recommendations will tend to reduce drunkenness and eliminate the number convicted for mere possession of Native liquor so that statistics such as this

"Illegal Possession of Native Liquor	77,609	convictions.
Drunkenness	39,473	"
	<u>117,082</u>	"

in one year (1939) will be history.

We wish to make it clear that the above recommendations cannot be a complete solution of the liquor problem without raising the wages and standard of living of the people as well.

In this connection, we beg to submit our pamphlet "Kaffir Beer" by Dr. A.B.Xuma as supplementary and full evidence on this point.

CHAPTER V.

WAGES AND ECONOMIC STATUS.

78. Both from the study of conditions and from our experience of social conditions among natives, in particular, we found that low wages are not only a factor in crime but are in many cases, a direct cause of crime. The wage conditions and their effect among the natives have been well-stated for us by government officials and others. Mr. D.L.Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs and Chairman of the Committee Investigating Economic, Social, and Health Conditions etc. among Africans, said, in November 1941, to the Durban Rotary Club, "Every member of the Committee has been stirred to pity, if not to shame, at the conditions of life which we have witnessed in the shadow of our largest and most beautiful cities; at the very poverty, the disease, the dreadful infant mortality that exist at our very gates. These conditions are having a disintegrating influence on native life, and are undermining the health of generations on which the country depended for its future."

79. Mr. Naude, a member of the same Committee, after hearing evidence in Rouxville, O.F.S., to the effect that the prevailing rate of wages was 12/6d a month plus food but no accommodation, said, "I have been amazed since we have taken evidence in the Free State at the low scale wages paid to natives. I do not know how a native can make a living in the Free State."

80. The statement of Mr. Immink, Chairman of the Native Affairs Committee of the Johannesburg City Council, is worth recording. He said "The Committee found that the average wage of natives living in Orlando was £4-2-6d. a month; but it cost them at least £6 a month to keep themselves, their wives and an average of two children. The difference of £1-17-6d had to be found either by skokiaan brewing or by the mothers neglecting their children and going out to work. The result is that we have growing in our townships a set of hooligans who are the future criminals of the community. A minimum of £1 a month for rent and 8/6d. for railway fare is a big drain on a Native's wage. He cannot live on it."

This is most interesting, partly because of its direct implication and bearing upon our present problem and partly because of the strange attitude of the Johannesburg Municipality towards the Wage Board award raising the African's wages for unskilled workers in the distributive trade to about £6 (Six pounds) a month which would have been nearer the then cost of living as estimated among the Natives. The objection, we are told/....

told, was that, if that award were accepted, the higher wages would cause an influx of natives into Johannesburg from other parts of the country. By raising objections against the award, it seemd to us, that the City Council had thus unwittingly condemned their workers and their families to live below the subsistence level and compelled some of them thereby to supplement their income by questionable wyzs.

81. They further argued with some degree of truth that the government departments were exempt from these wage determinations.

82. We, therefore, beg to recommend as a solution to this problem inclusion of all government departments in the wage determinations as well as smaller towns, the improvement of farm working conditions, cash wages and schools for children of farm-workers, abolitions of the Masters and Servants Act and an economic land settlement scheme for Africans as well as adequate land for purchase, lease or renting.

83. Further, we recommend intensive training of Africans in war production to facilitate a total war effort to begin with, as well as giving them training facilities from now on for employment in industry on current wages. In this way, many unemployed Africans would be absorbed in gainful occupation. Their efficiency and productivity would be increased and consequently the wealth of the country thus contributing to the expansion of industry and increased buying power of the Africans.

84. Finally, to facilitate bargaining powers and improvement of wages and conditions of work among the natives, we recommend the recognition and registration of Non-European Trade Unions under the Industrial Conciliation Act with full rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

C H A P T E R VI.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

85. It is a well known fact that where educational facilities are either insufficient or lacking, there is bound to arise certain grave problems of maladjustment in the community. The Native community, we find, suffers from both the lack of, and insufficient, educational facilities. Many native children (about 2/3rds of children of school going age) may not be admitted into schools for lack of school accommodation and lack of adequate staffing of native schools. The African teachers are paid inadequate salaries for their training and responsibility. These teachers receive between £4-10-0 and £5-10-0d a month, salaries which are one-half or less than that of Coloured teachers of the same qualifications.

86. The natives are expected to find money from their own pockets through the taxation under the Natives Taxation and Development Act No. 41 of 1925, if they desire improved educational facilities for their children. This practice is wrong in principle both from the point of view of taxation as well as the financing of Native education. Education is a public welfare and, therefore, a State duty and responsibility. It is treated as such for Europeans, Coloureds, and the Indians, and should be so considered for the natives, especially as they are the poorest section of the community who should be least expected to pay for their own social welfare while the government is assuming responsibility for financing social welfare and education of poor whites and other poor Non-Europeans.

87. To sum up, for emphasis, only one-third of Native children of school going age can be accommodated in school; the schools are overcrowded and thousands of children are turned away from school for lack of accommodation and due to poor staffing of the schools. All this arises from lack of adequate funds to finance Native Education. There are no government Native
16. schools/...

schools in the province except one. Native education still depends on Missionary charity and devotion. The missions provide school buildings and superintend the schools. The Government merely aids them by paying African teachers the low salaries mentioned above and, in some cases, a 5 percent rent on some of the approved mission school buildings. But, unfortunately, the money for Native Education ~~must come direct from~~ Native sources, hence the inadequacy.

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The conditions thus described give the majority of Native children no opportunity for an education which affords the European child and other Non-European children training and discipline for adjustment in community activities and for intelligent and useful citizenship. No wonder the Revised Findings Of The Bantu Juvenile Delinquency Conference, 1938, found as stated on pages 1 and 2 of their report:-

- "(a) 64.9% of the Bantu delinquents at Diepkloof Reformatory in 1937 had never attended school, and 13.3% had only attended in the sub-standards."
- "(b) 60% of the Bantu children in Johannesburg attend no school and are not in employment. The existing schools are overcrowded."
- "(1) There is a serious increase in the number of Bantu Juveniles who come before the Courts. In Johannesburg the Probation Officer reports an increase of 63.8% in the number of cases dealt with during the year 1937/38."
- "(2) The records of the Diepkloof Reformatory show that 82.4% of African Male Juvenile inmates from the Witwatersrand have been convicted of theft, housebreaking and robbery crimes usually associated with an impoverished community"

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We recommend the establishment of a compulsory free public school education, controlled by the various provincial education departments, with facilities for technical training for skilled occupation with avenues for employment. Native Education should be financed on a per caput basis, from the consolidated revenue, based upon the requirements or needs of Native Education for maintenance and expansion including school building, equipment and adequate salaries for Native teachers on the same basis as Coloured teachers to begin with.

CHAPTER VII.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, TRESPASS, AND VAGRANCY.

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We found that there were delinquents in many areas along the reef some of whom have become a nuisance in the community through petty thieving and pick-pocketing. Others are engaged in more serious activities such as housebreaking and thefts and assaults on others.

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We find many factors which play an important part in their making. Many of them are products of bad social environments arising from a low economic status such as bad housing with overcrowding leading to serious problems in separation of sexes and inculcation of modesty and good morals. Others have grown up neglected for lack of school facilities, and because both parents have had to go out and work to make ends meet. Worse still other parents decided to supplement their means of livelihood by engaging in illicit traffic. Many children are born out of wedlock because of our system of separating families by engaging young men in industry, mines, and kitchens, with wives in the reserves and farms. This leads to loose unions between these men and unattached women locally in order sometimes for a woman to get a house in a location and often to satisfy mere physiological requirements. Children born under these conditions have no chance of being trained in good morals. Further for the same reasons more homes become broken than is realised with consequent disorganisation of the family leaving children without proper guidance.

When the boys, under the environment described, get older, some are unemployable for lack of education and they are temperamentally unfit because they have not training for adjustment in society. Their only training has been in back alleys and the streets. Their heroes were bigger boys who for lack of all that inspires a youth to greater effort have decided to make a livelihood through gambling, pilfering, and pick-pocketing. They have had no play-grounds or organised and directed healthy and wholesome sport.

Others who have had elementary education find all employment for natives a blind alley. There is no advancement in either employment or wages. The boy's father still works for the £3 a month that was paid him 25 or 30 years ago. He is still called a boy and treated as such in every way. Besides, there is no differentiated employment for natives except as unskilled workers, messengers, caretakers, sweeping floors and making tea for European staff, and yet some these boys have tastes and aptitudes for trades and other intellectual pursuits. Frustrated from following their natural bents, they vow to join gangs of pick-pockets and housebreakers and thieves thus paying themselves wages that society denies them, as a revenge.

As a solution, we would recommend adequate educational facilities, higher wages for African workers, training Native youth for skilled trades with avenues for employment, provision of play grounds in all areas supervised by trained social workers and physical directors, and adult education financed by the government assisting adults to improve themselves through mental and manual discipline in order to integrate themselves into our complicated society and its requirements.

As a result of the war, many natives who have been employed in small businesses which have since closed have been out of work and have thus joined the ranks of the unemployed. Some have joined the army to avoid unemployment. Others who have lived on the reef here for years remain without work. Still others come from the country-side to seek employment to pay taxes, to buy food which they cannot grow on the limited land at their disposal. Others have no land at all. As is well known, during these times, these people find it difficult to get employment. Others require particular employment. Some of these seek accommodation at the Pass Office Depot. Others find accommodation with friends. If any of these people are found by the police without a contract of service for a longer or shorter period, they are arrested for vagrancy as suspicious characters and an effort is made to associate them with alleged thefts.

Many men who are known to us, with wives and friends in domestic service in certain suburbs, who live on European backyards, have been arrested for trespass while visiting their wives and friends, during the police "blitz" or through Civic Guards activities. They have had to pay heavy fines comparatively, and yet no real crime was committed.

Some remain there overnight or arrive there at odd hours because of lack of transport to convey Africans to all parts of a city like Johannesburg.

We recommend adequate transport facilities for natives at all hours of usual travel.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

99. Short Term Policy.

We recommend

- A. Establishment of a free compulsory public school system of education controlled by the various Provincial Educational Departments financed on a per caput basis from the consolidated revenue.

- (B) Releasing of adequate land for African settlement as well as adequate land for purchase, lease, or rent by Africans with State financial assistance for improvements, and improvement of farm labour conditions with adequate cash wages to prevent African migration from rural areas into urban areas.
- (C) Raising African wages to a living wage immediately with due regard to abnormal war conditions by
 - (i) Wage Determinations in Industry, in all Government departments, municipalities including small towns.
- (D) Recognition of African Trade Unions under the Industrial Conciliation Act.
- (E) Abolition of all discriminating and restrictive laws against Africans because they make criminals out of natives by filling up gaols with innocent natives who are brought into contact with real criminals.
- (F) Provision of play-grounds and Social centres for natives in all areas and sections of the towns where there are large groups of natives either as servants or as residents.
- (G) Employment of Social workers and physical directors to supervise play-grounds and the centres and to organise the youth into useful activities.
- (H) Introduction of adult education with due emphasis on civic duties and responsibilities as well as improving the students for adaptation and intergration into modern industrial society.
- (I) Employment of more educated Africans for police duties with graded posts.
- (J) Severe penalties with permanent disqual on police officers for unwarranted assault on innocent members of the public.
- (K) Careful selections of members of Civic Guards and training them on their duties towards Non-Europeans and against careless use of fire-arms.
- (L) Employment of sympathetic and understanding Native Interpreters in the Law courts.
- (M) Employment of intelligent men and women as gaolers acquainted with prison reform systems.
- (N) Amendment of Liquor Act No. 30 of 1928 so as to make
 - (1) Make possession of native liquor no crime;
 - (2) To permit home brew, 'licensed taverns and canteens run by Africans instead of beer halls;
 - (3) To abolish police raids, but
 - (4) To make drunkenness with disturbance of public peace and selling without a licence serious offences.

LONG TERM POLICY:

- (A) Development of Industries in the Reserves.
- (B) Training of Africans in skilled work to be employed in industry and trades according to ability on current rates of wages for that work.
- (C) Rights for Africans to acquire freehold title on land for all purposes.
- (D) Trading Rights for Africans everywhere.

- (E) Development and advancement of both our short and long term policies in a manner calculated to give the fullest economic and social benefits to all sections of our community with consequent reduction of crime.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONCLUSION.

100. We wish to express our deep concern at the serious effect of what we choose to call the "Factories of Crime", namely, the Statutory offences for natives only in the criminalisation of the African people. We found it difficult to understand why our christian and democratic government can discriminate against some of the members of the State because according to C.G.H. Cole "The essence of the State is to include all sorts of people without reference to the sort of people, they are, the sort of belief they hold, or the sort of work they do."
"The State ignores the difference between people because it is concerned not with their differences, but with their identity, and its function and interest are concerned with men's identity and not with their differences."
101. We found both among some of the witnesses and some of the members of our Committee that in dealing with Africans especially punishment and more punishment with restrictions for the native section, seemed the only solution of all problems concerning the African no matter whether their origin was educational, social or economic.
102. We do not deny that, under certain circumstances, punishment seems the only course open against the offender but we wish to quote, as a warning against the childish faith, from Mandel Sherman's "Mental Conflicts and Personality" in his chapter on "Conflicts and Antisocial Behaviour" page 296/7 he says,
"The punishment that the child receives because of his delinquencies functions in absolving him, at least temporarily, of his sense of guilt. During early childhood every individual learns that he is absolved of blame for wrongdoing by punishment. The child becomes involved in some undesirable behaviour, he takes part in some delinquent act, or who displeases his parents, realises that he is forgiven for his guilt through punishment. Indeed, punishment has publicly become recognised as a mean of expiation for guilt. Sentences are meted out in the courts for offences presumably on the basis of the severity of the offense, that is, on the basis of the amount of guilt involved. Fines and prison sentences are often commuted on the basis that the culprit has suffered sufficiently for his misdeeds. Punishments are imposed theoretically for the purpose of deterring the culprit from further delinquent acts. It is well known, however, that the very punishment which is supposed to deter actually often function as a stimulus to further delinquencies by removing a sense of guilt. This in turn causes such individuals to continue their delinquencies as a further reaction to their suffering at the hands of society."

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants.

AB Xuma
Sonjuba
Atelope Thema

ABX. 421221d

T. 27. POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.—POSKANTOORTELEGRAAFDIENS.

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Congress do something about Dundee
 strikers sentences unduly heavier

W. R. Ngakane

Doubtful words may be repeated. No Repetition Fee will be collected if an error is disclosed. This form should accompany any inquiry.
 Twyfelagtige woorde kan herhaal word. As 'n fout aan die lig gebring word, sal geen koste vir die herhaling gevorder word nie. Hierdie vorm moet alle
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ABX. 421221e

As from

St. James Mission,
Coadock

STATEMENT ON TICKETS

21-12-42

Dear President - General

I acknowledge receipt of 100 membership cards, which were distributed to local organisers at Mittenhage, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, & Cookhouse.

So far only ~~two~~ Port Elizabeth and Cookhouse have reported.

Every ticket is numbered and it will be easy for me to trace them.

I know that Grahamstown bought 15 tickets from me direct at a meeting which I addressed, but the money was not brought to Coadock and therefore their branch is not mentioned.

I shall make myself personally responsible for the 100 tickets given to me.

Yours for Africa

James Abalala
Sec. Gen.

A.N.C. Dec 1942

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Statement of tickets (membership) issued by the President-General.

<u>Date.</u>	<u>To Whom Issued .</u>	<u>Fees to A.N.C.</u>			<u>No.of tickets.</u>
		<u>£:</u>	<u>S:</u>	<u>D</u>	
March/1942.	(Meeting at B.M.S.C.)	9:	0		9
" "	(Meeting at W.N.T.)	19:	0		19
May/1942.	Transvaal A.C.	4:	0:	0	80
Mr. Maaka	Mr. Maaka	1:	0		1 (1/6 to T.A.C.)
15.8.42.	Mr. Mhlatla	1:	0		1 (- do -)
24.9.42	O/F/S Congress	3:	19:	6	77 (plus extra subs.)
Nov/1942.	Dr. S.M.Molema	1:	0		1 (1/6d. to C.A.C)
Rev/B42.	Rev. J.Calata				100 (Cash not recd.)
30.11.42.	Dr. R.T.Bokwe				75.(" " ")
30.11.42.	Dr. R.T.Bokwe	1:	0		1 (extra sub. and 1/6d. to C.A.C.)
2.12.42	Mr. J.Mdutyulwa				50 (Cash not recd.)

£9: 11: 6d. 414 tickets out.

On the 15/6/42 paid to Treasurer-General £54.0.0d. £50 being Donation from the Bantu Welfare Trust and the £4 for tickets sold.

Less 4: 0: 0
5: 11: 6d.

Add Cheque: Dr. Osborn

11: 0: 0
£16: 11: 6d.

President-General's expenditure.

During March Deputation wired £10.0.0. to Mr. Matthews. Expenses in this connection

3.6
£10.3.6d.

Statement of tickets (membership) issued by the President-General.

<u>Date.</u>	<u>To Whom Issued .</u>	<u>Fees to A.N.C.</u>			<u>No. of tickets.</u>
		<u>£:</u>	<u>S:</u>	<u>D</u>	
March/1942.	(Meeting at B.M.S.C.)		9:	0	9
" "	(Meeting at W.N.T.)		19:	0	19
May/1942.	Transvaal A.C.	4:	0:	0	80
xxxx Maaka.	Mr. Maaka		1:	0	1 (1/6 to T.A.C.)
15.8.42.	Mr. Mhlatla		1:	0	1 (- do -)
24.9.42	O/F/S Congress	3:	19:	6	77 (plus extra subs.)
Nov/1942.	Dr. S.M.Molema		1:	0	1 (1/6d. to C.A.C)
Rev/D42.	Rev. J.Calata				100 (Cash not recd.)
30.11.42.	Dr. R.T.Bokwe				75.(" " ")
30.11.42.	Dr. R.T.Bokwe		1:	0	1 (extra sub. and 1/6d. to C.A.C.)
2.12.42	Mr. J.Mdutyulwa				50 (Cash not recd.)

£9: 11: 6d. 414 tickets out.

On the 15/6/42 paid to Treasurer-General £54.0.0d. £50 being Donation from the Bantu Welfare Trust and the £4 for tickets sold.

Less 4: 0: 0
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President-General's expenditure.

During March Deputation wired £10.0.0. to Mr. Matthews. Expenses in this connection

3.6
£10.3.6d.

The Cape Province Report will be given by
Mr. Malanqabi the ^{-acting} Provincial Treasurer
In view of the difficulties through which that
Province has been passing it will be
necessary for the President General to prepare
the report with a few remarks
I also [alata]

Undated
probably 1942.

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