

ABX-4306276

Box I392,  
JOHANNESBURG.  
27th June 1943.

Dear Doctor,

With reference to the question of villages for African miners in mining areas, I wish to point out that there seem to be a few inescapable factors which must be considered before such a venture becomes an accomplished fact.

Firstly, there is the question of the permanency of the village and of the occupants.

Secondly, the length of mining life of the individual to warrant his unhindered residence with the possibility of vacating it through the instrumentality of death.

Thirdly, the detribalised state of children born in such a village with little or no chance of ever adapting themselves to the tribal system when circumstances force their parents to be repatriated to their homes of origin.

Fourthly, assuming that a mine closes down at a time the miners have spent about fifteen years with their families in such villages, will the local authority give guarantees to take over such villages and constitute them into townships, as well as seeing to the absorption of such miners into other industries, thus making them permanent residents?

Fifthly, will such villages appeal to the miner? Is there a real demand for such villages?

Personally, am all for the extension of the present mine locations, but I think 200 houses will be quite ample for the time being. It must be understood that most miners do not want to hear anything about having their womenfolk with them in Johannesburg. There are cases where women are compelled to come just with the object of getting medical attention which they feel they cannot obtain satisfactorily at their homes, and her visit must be on the advice of the husband. I think houses for such short term visitors could be erected for they will serve a dual purpose - that of living in healthy surroundings, and that of keeping her from falling into the hands of hardened women in the locations.

I feel that these villages, if erected on a large scale, will draw our people from the land they already have, and on which they can live with a certain amount of freedom. They will be robbed of the open air to be congested in our towns where they will find life a nasty business. If the desire is to make Africans urban minded then erect the villages with safeguards in the event of the mines closing down. Once they are urbanised there will be no sending them back to the country. I would advocate ~~that~~, "let sleeping dogs lie."

Assuming that the mining life of the worker is given at ten years, and there is not enough surface work for those having completed this period of service, what will happen to him and his family. His children are definitely detribalised and attending school in the city, while he and his wife have no desire of returning home because of the educational advance of their children and other benefits. The mines will turn him adrift and tell him to seek pastures new and for which he has not prepared himself.

I do not think the mines would care for the idea of erecting such villages. They can get labour abundantly outside the Union, while labour from within the Union and Protectorates could be absorbed in other industries likely to be developed after the war. There are Africans with urban tendencies, and I think such houses will come to them as a boon, but they are in the minority. All basuto women are here temporarily, no matter how long they stay. Their husbands hardly ever dream of buying a stand or a house. They work with the object of returning home someday.

Your questions. "Does long separation of men from their families tend to weaken (a) Marital bonds for local women."

(b) Reduce amounts sent to dependents.

(c) Lead to desertion.

(a) Human nature being what it is, the desire for a woman is ever in man and vice versa. He can stick it out for at least four months at his best, but after that he is bound to visit shebeens where women are got for the asking and on payment of the regular 2/6, only to be stung and swell the numbers of V/D cases, and ultimately pass it on to the wife and finally the unborn children. To obviate this he has no choice but to indulge in sodomy. All this is within the period of nine months. Africans from the territories and Protectorates will continue with loose women, and only a small percentage commit sodomy. But with the Portuguese Native it is an unwritten law to commit sodomy. The wife left at home must be impregnated before the husband comes to the mines. This is a certain amount of protection against the wandering bull. Woe to the man who leaves his wife clean. The best napkins in the world no matter how improvised will <sup>not</sup> protect her from molestation. The bull is ever there waiting for an opportunity which will find her at her weakest. Many a man has suffered from acts committed by the man who stays at home. When such things show themselves one cannot help feeling that villages on the mines are needed to help save our people from this horror. Quite a number of workers have left their wives for those in towns, and time out of number have I witnessed cases where wives come to look for their husbands only to find them living with other women. The Native Commissioner might give you statistics on this point.

(b). To a great extent it does, hence the Deferred Pay system. The man on Deferred pay has little chance of spending his money on loose women. This also helps him to keep away from them as their demands on the poor miner are terrific, and for him to spend the little he gets on himself he must evade them. Here again, he falls to sodomy in order to satisfy his desires sexually.



ABX-430628a

AFRICAN MINE WORKERS' UNION.

P.O. Box 6045

63 Progress Buildings,  
156 Commissioner Street  
JOHANNESBURG.

*Labour - wages*

28th June, 1943.

Dear Friend,

We attach hereto a copy of the Memorandum submitted by our Union to the Committee of Enquiry into Native Miners' Wages.

We shall be glad if you will study it carefully. We feel sure that you/your organisation will support our representations.

We appeal to you/your organisation to write to the Commission (c/o New Law Courts, von Brandis Square, Johannesburg.) in support of our representations.

Yours fraternally,

James Majoro

Secretary.

28/6/1943

Minutes of Meeting of General Committee, held in Board Room of the Municipal Non-European and Native Affairs Dept., His Majesty's Buildings Eloff Street, on M O N D A Y, 28th J U N E, 1 9 4 3, at 1:00 o'clock.

PRESENT: Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, (Chairman), Dr. Ray E. Phillips, (Director) M. J. M. Brink, Mr. John H. Hunt, Mr. G. Ballenden, Major H. S. Cooke, Mr. W. R. Slater, Mr. David Murray, Mrs. J. D. Rheinallt Jones, Mrs. Ray E. Phillips, Ven. Archdeacon R. P. Y. Rouse, Miss E. Meyer, Mr. J. R. Rathebe and Mrs. U. Mac Mahon.

APOLOGIES: Miss Troughton and Counc. A. Immink.

MINUTES: The minutes of the last meeting, having been circulated, were approved.

REPORT ON 1942 GRADUATES: Dr. Phillips reported that all the Students who graduated in 1942 were at work with Municipalities and other organisations, and reports received about them had been most encouraging.

Major H. S. Cooke asked for an indication of salary earned by these workers. Dr. Phillips mentioned the majority of the men were receiving £10. per month with free house, (in some cases), travel and equipment grant, and the women were generally started at £8. per month. Dr. Phillips mentioned that Mr. E. S. B. Msimang was working in the Y. M. C. A. Military Camp at Lenz, pending appointment as Assistant in the Occupational Therapy section of the Premier Mine Military Hospital. This appointment was made official in June, and the salary offered and accepted was £165. per year, plus cost of living allowance, but without food.

REPORT ON PRESENT CLASS: As the result of the June examinations, just completed, two Students were asked to leave the School, namely, Alfred Mlake and J. S. Malaza. Both had failed to measure up to the standard required.

Dr. Phillips reported that the Group this year was superior in general ability to the last class. In addition to the full-time students there were two part-time students, a woman from the Municipal Native Affairs Dept., and one from Uganda, both taking the Arts and Crafts course.

LOAN BURSARIES - CLASS OF 1942. The Director reported that with three or four exceptions every attempt was being made by graduates to pay off these loans. Since March 1943 the amount repaid was £75.10.0d. out of a total owing of £439.10.0d. The Students who have so far returned none of their loans had been approached, and they had undertaken to begin re-payments, as soon as possible. A receipt is issued in the form of a statement, showing what balance is due after each payment.

DISCUSSION RE NEW CLASS IN 1944. Dr. Phillips reported that since the beginning of the year several enquiries had been received for Social Welfare workers from Municipalities at Hercules and Bloemfontein; Child Welfare Organisations in Port Elizabeth and Krugersdorp; the Durban Navigation Collieries in Dannhauser; Social Services and Welfare Society at Durban, and also applications from several prospective students. It was felt that the demand for trained workers would continue, and if possible a new class should be started next year, so that graduates would be ready at the end of each year to fill posts offered, instead of at the end of two years.

1. ACCOMMODATION: It was stated that one difficulty in connection with starting a new class was that of accommodation. There was only one large class-room available in the Bantu Men's Social Centre. If new students were enrolled perhaps temporary arrangements could be made to use the small

/Committee.....

DISCUSSION RE NEW CLASS IN 1944: (cont.)

1. ACCOMMODATION (cont.) It was Committee room adjoining the present classroom, or the Library. Hostel accommodation was also very limited. At present there were nine Students staying at the Bantu Men's Social Centre in the three rooms available. Arrangements could probably be made for men to stay at the Wolhuter Men's Hostel, but this was not considered satisfactory as facilities for study were very poor. Regarding the women Students, Mrs. Rheinallt Jones said that the Helping Hand Club could arrange to take more next year if necessary. After discussion it was agreed that if these obstacles could be overcome it would be advisable to start another Class in 1944.

2. FINANCE: Dr. Phillips reported that he had been assured by Mr. D.L.Smit, Secretary of Union Dept. of Native Affairs, that the grant of £1,000 from the Department would continue. The present budget of £2,500, on the basis of a two-year course, would have to be increased to approximately £4,000 to finance two classes running concurrently. It was doubtful if sufficient funds could be raised from private donations to meet this increase, and it was suggested that an amount of £2,500 be applied for from the Government instead of £1,000, and that the Municipal Department of Social Welfare be asked to increase its grant of £500 per annum.

3. COURSES: Dr. Phillips said that the School Committee had decided that in future all students would be given training in both courses provided by the syllabus, that is, (1) Recreational direction, and (2) Social Welfare and Case Work.

NEW BUILDING: The Chairman stated that if a new class was to be admitted each year it would be urgently necessary to have a building erected with suitable classroom and dormitory accommodation. Already £2,500 was ear-marked for a new building, and if a suitable site could be obtained it was felt the amount required could be realised. Discussion followed as to ground available for building, which would not be too far out of town for Lecturers and Instructors. Dr. Phillips was asked to make application to the Manager of the Municipal Native Affairs Dept. for the use of the ground adjoining the Bantu Men's Social Centre. He was also asked to arrange for a plan of a suitable building to be drawn up. A Sub-Committee was elected to deal with the arrangements in connection with the new building, if this site were obtained, consisting of the Chairman, (Mr. J.D.Rheinallt Jones), Director (Dr. Ray E. Phillips) Treasurer, (Councillor A. Immink), Mrs. J.D.Rheinallt Jones and Advocate Lewin

VISIT OF MR. D.L. SMIT: Before discussing the next item on the agenda Dr. Phillips invited all members of the Committee to visit the School on Wednesday morning, 30th June, at 9:45 to meet Mr. Smit, who had arranged to come over from Pretoria to see the School and the accommodation available at present.

FINANCE: The Treasurer, Councillor A. Immink, was unable to be present at the meeting, so Mr. W.R. Slater presented a financial statement showing the financial position of the School as at 31st December, 1942. - statement attached herewith - Dr. Phillips then advised the meeting of the donations received toward the expenses of the present class, as follows :-

Phelps Stokes Fund (\$100)	24,15	0.
Johannesburg High Schools (Bursary for P.Kotsi)	76	0. 0.
Johannesburg Rotary Club. ( " " E.Nomvete)	15	0. 0.
African Explosive and Industries, (full payment Mr. and Mrs. B. Masekela)	372	0. 0.
Miss E. Meyer. \$1 per mo.	12	0. 0.
Port Elizabeth Municipality (Loan Bursary and expenses for Mr. A. Lamani)	50	0. 0.
		1.....

FINANCE: (cont.)

Swaziland Government(full payment Mr. Reuben Sibande) . . . . .	.21. 0. 0.
Pretoria Municipality(Bursary for Mr. Isaac Mphahlele). . . . .	.15. 0. 0.
Bantu Welfare Trust. . . . .	.50. 0. 0.

Dr. Phillips mentioned the following amounts already acknowledged :

Mr. Percy Leon . . . . .	.770. 0. 0.
Municipal Dept. of Social Welfare. . . . .	.500. 0. 0.
Chamber of Mines . . . . .	.200. 0. 0.

(The latter was a non-recurrent grant).

The Chairman was asked if the amount of £2,500 voted at the last meeting for investment had been lodged in a Building Society or Post Office. Mr. J.D.Rheinallt Jones replied that through an over-sight neither he nor the Treasurer had invested this money, and it was still in the Bank. This matter would be attended to.

Mr. Slater asked whether the meeting could pass a resolution empowering a small Committee to pass any item of expenditure without having to wait for a meeting of the General Committee. This was agreed upon, the School Committee being requested to so act.

DONALD PHILLIPS' MEMORIAL FUND. Dr. Phillips then said how very grateful he and Mrs. Phillips were to the Chairman, Treasurer and friends for their very real expression of sympathy in starting the Donald Phillips' Memorial Fund. The amount collected was £311. This money would be spent in equipping the Arts and Crafts Room when the new building was erected.

A vote of thanks was expressed to the Chairman, and there being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

CONFIRMED AT MEETING HELD ON

.....

.....

CHAIRMAN.

JAN H. HOFMEYR SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT - YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1942.

	<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>REVENUE:</u>
To Salaries and Wages . . . . .	£ 985.14. 0.	£
Instruction . . . . .		
Ordinary . . . . .	£307. 1. 9	
Physical Education . . . . .	240. 0. 0.	547. 1. 9.
Students Expenses:		
Grants . . . . .	78. 0. 0.	
Meals . . . . .	143. 8. 0.	
Accommodation . . . . .	12. 3. 3.	
Travelling . . . . .	41. 1.10.	
Membership, B.M.S.C. . . . .	6.10. 0.	281. 3. 1.
Class Materials . . . . .		129. 6. 7.
Depreciation . . . . .		12. 3. 0.
General Expenses . . . . .		
Stationery . . . . .	13.15. 0.	
Stamps, Telephones . . . . .	21.14. 6.	
Accounting fees . . . . .	11. 0. 0.	
Sundries . . . . .	17.14. 2.	
Bank charges . . . . .	2.13. 0.	
Advertising . . . . .	16.13. 0.	83. 9. 8.
By Students' Fees . . . . .		121.16. 0.
Balance, being deficit on running of school . . . . .		.1,917. 2. 1.
	£2,038.18. 1.	£2,038.18. 1.
To Deficit on School Operations . . . . .	.£1,917. 2. 1.	
Balance being excess of revenue over expenditure . . . . .		3,064.16. 2.
By Grants:		
Union Department of Native Affairs, 3rd . . . . .		1,000. 0. 0.
Johannesburg City Council . . . . .		500. 0. 0.
Carnegie Corporation of New York . . . . .		1,733. 0. 7.
National Advisory Council for Physical Education . . . . .		180. 0. 0.
Donations . . . . .		1,568.17. 8.
	£4,981.18. 3.	£4,981.18. 3.

BALANCE SHEET

Accumulated funds . . . . .	£1,419.14. 9.	
Add Excess of Revenue over Expenditure . . . . .	1,564.16. 2.	
Reserve for Building . . . . .	1,500. 0. 0.	
Sundry Creditors . . . . .	21.10.10.	
Equipment less depreciation . . . . .		230.17. 2.
Students' Loans . . . . .		412.13. 6.
Sundry Debtors . . . . .		44. 1. 6.
Cash in Bank . . . . .		3,818. 9. 7.
	£4,506. 1. 9.	£4,506. 1. 9.



1943  
30th June,

3.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Mr. Enoch Njozela,  
Consolidated Main Reef,  
MARAISBURG.

My dear Mr. Njozela,

I am giving evidence on behalf of the African National Congress and other African organisations before the Miners' Wages Commission and would like your detailed reaction on the following questions:-

- (1) Would villages for married Mine workers be an advantage for our mine married workers?
- (2) What are the advantages and disadvantages of the compound system?
- (3) Does Compound life have anything to do with sexual perversion - to wit sodomy?
- (4) Would the bringing of the wives remedy the situation?
- (5) Does long separation of men from their families tend to weaken (a) Marital bonds of local women;  
(b) reduce amounts sent to dependents;  
(c) Lead to desertion?
- (6) Knowing the life of our people outside, would you say the wages paid are adequate, having regard to the fact that many of our people in the territories have to educate their children and almost all of them wear clothes?
- (7) How much money, in cash, is a man, on the average, able to save and take home at the end of his contract, say of nine or eighteen months?
- (8) Are wages and conditions of work of mine clerks and Indunas, considering their responsibility, adequate?
- (9) What are the advantages and disadvantages of recruiting?

Note this is strictly confidential. Anything you say will have no reference to you and will not disclose your identity.

We are aware that some people have to earn a living and sometimes, even under conditions they themselves are not satisfied with. So we would not like you to be victimised.

I would appreciate the information before Saturday, July 3rd 1943, if possible and not later than Monday on the outside.

Yours sincerely,

ABX/pd.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

P.T.O.

Can you itimise for me things that a miner is required to work with  
and has to pay for?

Teachers

ABX. 430630b

Adams College,  
Adams M. Str.,  
30<sup>th</sup> June, 1943.

Dear Doc,

Thank you ever so much for your letter, and for your kindness in letting me stay with you whilst I am in Johannesburg.

I shall arrive on Tuesday morning, the 6<sup>th</sup> July, by the Natal Fast-Mail, which arrives at Park Station at 9.00 a.m. I am not very sure whether this is the exact time, as my Time Table is a year old. You could check up. The train I am taking leaves Durban at 3.40 p.m.

I shall bring with me all my papers on various aspects of a desirable plan or programme for Native Education.

We are having a big occasion this Saturday in celebration of the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Natal Bantu Teachers' Union. We have been kept very busy for weeks past getting down to the final detailed arrangements, so that they would without a hitch. The Administrator will open the ceremony, & various other big guns (African & European) will take part.

With very kind regards,  
yours sincerely,  
Don.

Labour - wages.

ABX. 430630C

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

30th June, 1943.

Mr. Mlonyeni,  
Consolidated Main Reef Mines,  
MARAISBURG.

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  - (a) Marital bonds of local women;
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Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

P.T.O.

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and has to pay for?

# CALLING ALL AFRICANS

BY

THE ALL-AFRICAN CONVENTION COMMITTEE (WESTERN PROVINCE) JUNE, 1943.

The forthcoming Conference of the All-African Convention, to be held on December 16th, 1943, should be the most important gathering in the history of the Africans, indeed of the whole Non-European population of South Africa. Even the "mammoth" meeting of the first Convention in 1935 should seem a pygmy beside the coming one, not only because of its numbers, but because of its scope and the tasks that lie before it.

The first Convention was called as a defensive measure in face of an attack against ONE section of the Non-Europeans, the Africans. In 1938 the Parade demonstrations in Cape Town and the subsequent agitation resulting in the formation of a Non-European United Front which remained Coloured in content -- this was the defense against an attack on another section of the Non-Europeans, namely, the Coloured. The Indians also had their own share of attack in their own time and they have reacted in a similar manner. Now, all the different sections of the Non-Europeans are going through a crisis at the same time. The world crisis finds its expression in South Africa in an unleashing of the beast of oppression and turning it loose on all Non-Europeans simultaneously. This is a bitter foretaste of the coming New Order as outlined in the Atlantic Charter with its false and hypocritical promises of social security and freedom. Freedom for whom? Security for the rulers or for us? As a result of this increase of oppression the oppressed peoples throughout S. Africa, the Africans, the Coloureds and the Indians, are showing a determination to resist. There is a clamour which rings through the air -- for UNITY! There is a great desire amongst all sections of the Non-Europeans to forge a weapon not only for defence but for attack. There is a determination not only to defend ourselves, but to launch a struggle for full democratic rights.

These are the things that invest the coming Convention with such importance. History imposes upon it a great task and it must prove itself worthy of that task. The forces of oppression pre-determined the way in which we shall act. Let us examine these forces in action.

War has released the pent-up energies of mankind. On the one hand the forces of destruction and on the other hand the forces of liberation. On the one hand the diabolical forces of fascism creep over the face of the earth, crushing and stifling everything in their power. On the other hand the latent energies of the oppressed people throughout the world are awake, moving and stirring with a sense of new life. But Fascism is deep-rooted and strong. While the soldiers of the so-called Democracies are driving out the military forces of Hitlerised Germany, behind them in their own country, Fascism is spreading its tentacles. German Fascism is being throttled to death yet Fascism lives and triumphs. (Fascism is dead, long live Fascism!)

The oppressed peoples, however, have been awakened. They have had the slogan of the rulers "Fight for Freedom!" and they have taken it seriously. For them it means Freedom from their own chains.

The echo of these two mutually opposing forces has found its way to South Africa. Nay, these very forces themselves are at work in this country. We know that as far as the black man is concerned, there has always been Fascism in South Africa. All the legislation necessary for the machinery of enslavement was completed in the 1936-37 Native Acts. What was left was merely to frame regulations and to enforce them at will. In other words, to tighten whatever screw they chose, in their own time. This was the position of the African up to the outbreak of the war in 1939. From then on to 1942 there was no further tightening of the screws. To put it another way, there was a lull on the African political front, i.e. the "Native Question".

At that time the Germans were still merely over-running Central Europe, and Britain and her allies were not at all sure where they stood. Then a new phase in the world situation opened up and was duly reflected in the S. African scene, in a slight change of attitude on the part of the ruling-class towards the Non-Europeans. This new phase was brought about by the swift and easy victories of the Japanese in the East, the fall of Singapore and the penetration of Burma which laid open the way to India. It was an event of far-reaching implications. For it had revealed the hostile attitude of oppressed peoples towards their

British rulers, the realisation that they had nothing to lose by the defeat of those rulers. And more than that. It had awakened ideas of liberation, of casting off the yoke that so long had bound them. And might not the knowledge that had come to one oppressed people spread to others also? Events in the East, then, had their repercussions in the S.African scene, and a new phase in the attitude of the ruling-class towards the Non-European was opened-up. It was indeed confined to fine words and promises.

General Smuts proclaimed that Segregation had fallen on evil days. The Minister of Native Affairs came out with talk of the relaxation of the Pass Laws; the Minister of Labour mentioned the intended recognition of African Trade Unions. And Mr. Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, was tireless in making speeches at dinners, etc. making public confession of sins against the down-trodden Africans, accompanied by profuse promises of repentance.

But then came another shift of events in the world arena. Japanese Imperialism had taken too much at one bite. Like a mamba which has swallowed a huge ox and, therefore, has to lie still for a while to digest its prey. In the meantime, the German armies suffered reverses until to-day they are driven out of the African Continent. So once more the repercussions of these distant events made themselves felt in S.Africa, in the attitude of the Government to the Non-Europeans.

With the British Empire in a much stronger position, the S.African Government also felt much more secure. It could turn its attention now to home politics -- to the oppression of the Black man. And with the restoration of a sense of security, repentance -- or the fine words that simulated repentance -- completely vanished. There was no longer any need to placate the Non-Europeans, to speak to them with smooth words and to make false promises. The old Hertzogian policy was taken out of cold storage, where it had been kept for a more propitious time, and now one section of the Non-Europeans, then another, and yet another began to feel once more the turn of the screw of oppression.

The first turn of the screw was for the African. The Minister of Native Affairs comes out blatantly with the statement that the Government never had any intention of abolishing the Pass system. It was relaxed simply because recruitment for the army reduced the large European staff required to maintain this oppressive machine, and besides, the State could not afford the costs during war time. Then the Minister of Labour flatly refused to grant recognition to African Trade Unions. In other words, he refused to regard a Black worker as a human being engaged in industrial activity. Further, the Minister of Labour has issued a proclamation under the emergency regulations, War Measure No. 145, making it illegal for the workers to seek redress by their own legitimate methods. This was directed particularly against the African workers. Instead of getting the promised recognition of African Trade Unions, the Black man gets War Measure, No. 145.

Again the police force has been unleashed and turned loose on the defenceless Africans. In Johannesburg, sweeping raids have been responsible for the imprisonment of thousands of innocent people. When in Pretoria the African workers asked for their legitimate and legal wages, it brought out not only the police force but also the military forces, resulting in the loss of African lives. In Queenstown district starvation is rife. Mealies are rationed for the Africans at a high cost while cattle still receive their share. And now men who own more than one arable field are ordered to relinquish the rest by December on pain of a heavy fine or imprisonment. In the Transkei the delimitation of stock is being enforced, the excuse being that there is not sufficient land. A ridiculous excuse when it is borne in mind that more than 90% of the land is owned by less than one-tenth of the population. Equally farcical is the recent slogan of the Minister of Native Affairs "Preserve the grass". As if people ate grass. In the Peddy district 17 people have been arrested because they dared to regard their OWN cattle as their own, and thus claimed the right not to brand their cattle with the Government mark.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Native Affairs took the opportunity of gathering together in Conference all the Departments and Bodies which have an interest in African Labour. They discussed ways and means of controlling the Black man in the Cape. A suggestion was made by the newly-repentant Mr. Smit, Sec. for Native Affairs, that Cape Town should be declared a labour area. An innocent phrase masking a sinister purpose. For in that phrase is expressed the essence of African oppression. It means turning Cape Town into a Transvaal for the Black man. The Minister has even suggested the creation of a labour depot, something after the style of the W.N.L.A. with Pass system etc. These bodies decided that the Urban

Areas Act must be more stringently applied. Cape Town should be closed to the Africans and those in excess of the labour requirements should be repatriated. This will affect more than 10,000 people.

This is what the driving back of the Germans, the defeat of Fascism, has meant for the Africans in South Africa - the tightening of the screw of oppression.

The other sections of the Non-Europeans have also received their share of attention, and the screw is being tightened against them. The last session of Parliament passed an Indian Land Act similar to the Native Land Act of 1936-7. The dastardly implications of this Act are too well-known to be repeated.

And now the Coloured people have come in for the next turn of the screw. Unlike the Indians, who have no political rights whatever, the Coloured people had at least on paper the vestiges of democratic rights. And the Government seeks to strip them of those rights. The residential segregation which was in process of being legally clinched in 1938 and was suspended owing to the war, is now receiving full attention. Their franchise is threatened by the creation of the Coloured Advisory Council, a device aimed really at reducing them politically, economically and socially to the other two sections of the Non-Europeans.

Yes, war has indeed released the diabolical forces of Fascism. On the other hand, what about the forces of liberation? The imagination of the oppressed peoples of South Africa have been fired by the slogan: "Defeat Fascism! Fight for Freedom!" For them this means fighting ALL Fascism, wherever it raises its ugly head, abroad or at home. This means they are struggling to break through the stranglehold of their own oppression.

At the moment, however, the manifestations of this struggle show themselves in isolated outbursts scattered throughout the country. The African workers in Johannesburg are in and out of the jails, because they are determined to keep up the fight for higher wages. They are shot down in Pretoria for the same reason. They want freedom from poverty. In the Peddie district they have defied the authorities. They want freedom to do what they please with their cattle. In the Transkei, where they have shown a better understanding, appreciation, of the problems, they have held a two-day Conference attended by delegates from all organisations existing there. They have put their aspirations in the form of comprehensive resolutions demanding recognition of African Trade Unions, equal pay for equal work, restoration and extension of our vote, direct representation, in fact they demand full democratic rights.

The Coloured people have made reply to the Government's segregation measure, the C.A.C. by a swift gathering together of their forces, a rapid increase of political consciousness which sees through every bluff, and an unprecedented determination to resist this latest oppressive measure. Their struggle has forced them to realise the reasons for their present position. It has forced them to realise that the defeat of the Africans in 1935 was responsible and made possible the move against them, the Coloured people, now, and that in fact the African constituted their first line of defence. The battle of the Africans is the battle of all Non-Europeans in South Africa, an attack upon one section is an attack upon all, and the freedom of each one is bound up with the freedom of all. They are one oppressed people. Now the organisation of the Anti-C.A.C. committee is growing by leaps and bounds throughout the Union.

The Indians are also putting up a strong resistance to oppression. They too realise that by themselves they are powerless to face the Government and that their problems are in fact the same as those of all other Non-Europeans. As a result, in their forthcoming Conference to be held in Johannesburg, 26th-27th June, 1943, a resolution will be moved to the effect that:

"This Indian Congress Conference resolves that it is the considered opinion that the time has come for the Indian community of South Africa TO MAKE COMMON CAUSE POLITICALLY, EDUCATIONALLY AND ECONOMICALLY WITH ALL OTHER NON-EUROPEAN PEOPLES OF SOUTH AFRICA. To that end it appoints a sub-committee of three with full powers to open negotiations and to co-operate with representative Non-European organisations if Africans, Coloureds and Malays with a view that a South African Non-European United Conference be convened not later than December, 1943 to establish a national organisation of Non-Europeans to which the various representative South African organisations of Africans, Coloureds, Malays and Indians may affiliate with the object of safeguarding and promoting the political, economical and educational interest of all the Non-European peoples of South Africa".

This, then, brings us to the most important problem of the day, the



organisation of all oppressed peoples in the Union of South Africa. It is obvious that the different Non-European groups have now realised the need for UNITY - unity not only within their own respective groups, but of all Non-European groups.

The present day conditions demand such unity. And this desire for unity is not a thing that comes from the air. It comes from the realisation that our physical differences, colour differences, cultural differences, are all differences which have nothing to do with our economic and political position. There is one fundamental factor common to us all, that is - OPPRESSION. So that our coming together is not a question of the will of this or that individual, this or that section. Our unity is determined by our very position in the social structure of South African society. It is the objective conditions that determine and demand this unity, and our conscious desire for it arises simply out of our recognition of this fundamental fact.

The only question that remains is: how is this unity to be effected organisationally? It is obvious that a real unity can only be formed on the basis of the majority of the Non-Europeans who are the most oppressed. The Africans have already anticipated such unity. In 1935, they, with one or two Coloured organisations, formed the ALL AFRICAN CONVENTION. When the constitution of this body was finally ratified in 1937 one of the points that claimed great attention was the definition of the term, "African". It was made clear that "African" refers not only to the Bantu races but to all the Non-Europeans of South Africa. This definition at once opened the door of the All African Convention to all Non-European organisations. In this way the African people anticipated the organisational form of the Unity which is now the order of the day.

All our forces should be concentrated on making this Unity a reality. The coming Conference of the A.A.C. should see its consummation. That is the great task for Convention. And the realisation of this Unity would be a milestone in the history of the Non-Europeans in South Africa.

But it is well to remember that Unity as an end in itself is worse than useless. It is a meaningless and hollow sham that may do more harm than good. What is required now is a dynamic and purposeful unity. The unity which shall be a means to an end. The coming Convention meeting should be more important than any past meeting. It will be called upon, not only formally to effect the unity of all Non-European races, but also to devise ways and means of making this unity a living fact, by carrying it to the people, the workers and peasants, most of whom are illiterate. The movement must find its roots among the people. And this is possible only if Convention takes up the problems which are now agitating the people, problems that are becoming every day more acute. The end of the war will present still more problems. Then the Convention will be called upon to guide, direct and defend the people through the most difficult period.

This is a mighty task which calls for foresight, great determination and self-sacrifice. The coming Convention should be the greatest in our history. It has great possibilities. We must live up to the occasion. For the first time in history there is an opportunity to make a real ALL-AFRICAN CONVENTION. If we fail, we stand condemned before the court of judgment of our own children. Our fate and the fate of our children will be decided in December in Bloemfontein. But we must not fail. We must not throw away this great opportunity.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries".

At no time were these words more appropriate than at the present moment.

Africans, Coloureds and Indians, rise to the occasion!  
We call upon you to attend the All-African Convention in December.  
It is our duty to assume responsibility for the decisions  
that will be taken. Our very lives are at stake.

(Issued by The All-African Convention Committee (Western Province)

( Secretary ) S. Jayiya, 57 Primrose Street, Cape Town.

ABX. 430630e

68, St Paul's Road,  
EAST LONDON.C.P.

30th June, 1943.

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

My dear Doctor,

Thank you for your kind reminder about the essay on the "Atlantic Charter." I feel ashamed to have to report that I have not yet written the essay. My hands have been so fully occupied for the last two months that I found it almost impossible to summon the inspiration so necessary in tackling a subject of far-reaching importance as the above. However, I have not altogether given up hope.

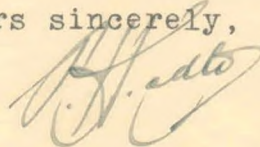
With reference to your copy of the <sup>Report of the</sup> Select Committee on Soldiers' Pay, it is a matter for profound regret that circumstances forced me to take away the document in spite of the promise I made not to follow the example of other Councillors. In the first place, I cherished the hope that I would see you at the station on our way from Pretoria and therefore had it handy when we reached Park Station. By some unhappy co-incidence, the only persons who saw us off at the station were my "colleagues" and "ex-colleagues", and rather than place it in the hands of those good people I decided to take it away with me and post it back when I reached East London.

Secondly, as already stated, I have been kept so busy that I kept on postponing despatch of same till the receipt of your letter under reply. Please accept my sincerest apologies for acting like a Pharisee (or, should it be "parasite"?).

I have this morning despatched the Report per book post.

We are all well, wishing you and yours the very best of health.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. A. B. Kumar

Health - Cogan Comm Clinic

30/10/43

Financial Statement Grayman Community Clinic  
for Quarter ending 30/6/43

1943

Revenue from Clinic Fees			
Medical Fees	9	2	5
Clinic Membership	12	6	
D.O. Visits	9	5	
Deliveries, Services	4		
Nurses	2		6
Phone Refunds	4		
Quininal Dressings	5	10	8
Spirit & Bottle Deposits	4	6	
<u>Grants:-</u>			
Native Affairs Dept.		5	00
amc. Conf.			80
Chq. 39, Canceled by payor hand to Cash		2	5 4
			<u>636 3 7</u>

Bank Reconciliation			
Balance at Bank 30/6/43			307 7 1
less of: Cheques	651	1	
	658	12	19 6
	678	7	6 4
	679	9	10 6
	680		2 10
	681	29	8
	682	2	
	683	4	
			<u>68 14 4</u>
			<u>238 12 9</u>

Balance at Bank 30/6/43			
			<u>238 12 9</u>

Journal  
July 1943

overdraft at Bank 1/4/43				30	7	4
Apr 14 Petty Cash	651	1				
28 Nurse E. Mohun fees Salary	652	8	10			
" " E. Nkomo	653	6	10			
Mrs. Onial Sikeho Wages	654	2	10			
Dr. Xuma Salary Feb. Mch. Apr.	655	24	16	7		
Dr. Xuma Salary Feb. Mch. Apr.	656	100	16			
Dr. G. Wares Salary	657	12				
Dr. Xuma Salary	658	3	2			
Miss Doris + Karamony	659	11	19	9		
Petty Cash	660	1				
7 Postmaster 'Phone'	661	4	14	1		
14 Dr. G. Wares C.L.A. areas	662	18	6	2		
Nurse E. Nkomo	663	9	2			
" E. Mohun fees	664	5	17			
19 Dr. G. Wares Shoes	665	1	15			
Nurse E. Nkomo	666	1	15			
26 Outtax on Phone Rental	667		11	9		
28 Dr. G. Wares C.L.A.	668	12	9	6		
Nurse E. Mohun fees	669	9	3			
" E. Nkomo	670	6	18	8		
Dr. Xuma Salary	671	33	12			
Petty Cash	672	1				
Postmaster Phone Bill	673		10	5		
June Mrs. Onial Sikeho	674	2	10			
Miss Doris + Karamony	675	10	16			
Petty Cash	676	1	14	9		
Dr. G. Wares Cha.	677	13	7	9		
E. Nkomo	678	7	6	4		
E. Mohun fees	679	9	10	6		
Mrs. W. Sikeho Wages	680	2	10			
Dr. Xuma Salary	681	29	8			
Petty Cash	682	2				
Mrs. Onial Sikeho Areas (L.A.)	683	4				
Bank Charges						381 12 3
Balance on Hand 30/6/43						18 3
Balance at Bank 30/6/43						4 13
						<u>238 12 9</u>
						<u>636 3 7</u>

ABX. 430630f

Health - Croghan Comm. Clinic  
30/6/43

Croghan Community Clinic  
Statement for half year ending 30/6/43.

Receipts

<u>Balances (b/d)</u>			
Bank	126	8	4
Cash	<u>63</u>	<u>5</u>	132 11 9
<u>Grants:</u>			
Native Affairs Dept.	500	0	0
A. M. E. B.	<u>80</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Clinic Revenue</u>			65 8.6

1778 0 3

Payments

Salaries			446	6	11
Petty Cash			12	14	9
Sundry Expenses			35	13	5
Medicines (Purchases)			63	5	2
Bank charges				18	3
Overdraft	33	3	4		
less Cash	<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>		
			<u>30</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

188 14 5

778 0 3

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