

MEMORANDUM ON POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION

POLITICAL ASPECT. *with special reference to South Africa*
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The African Race of the Union of South Africa has suffered the greatest of all forms of injustice, viz.- Denial to them of the inalienable Rights of mankind, the right of Citizenship in the land of their birth. This Denial of this Right is ~~based on~~ enshrined in the Grondwet of the late S.A. Republics and is summarised in the dictum: 'There can be no equality between White and Black in this Republic, either in Church or State,' as also in the Colour Bar Clauses of The South Africa Act of 1909.

As a consequence of this policy the Black races have been and are rigidly excluded from participation in the governance of the land in the S.A. Republics of the period between the S.A. War of 1899-1902. They have been regarded only as 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for the boss races, never as 'burgers'

They were looked upon as members of 'a child race' or only as chattels in the possession of White people, who could make ^{no} claim whatsoever in the management of the affairs of the country, nor voice in the legislative councils of the land nor in the making of the laws enacted for the good and orderly government of the country, no voice or hand in the administration of those laws, except perhaps only as 'Police boys' Messengers or Court-Interpreter boys', no word in the disbursement of the Finances collected even from them in the form of Taxation in all its ramifications.

This policy is as wrong in principle as it is unjust in application. It is the very antithesis of the dictum of 'No taxation without representation' and of the principle of 'Government with the consent of the governed'.

This state of affairs must be CHANGED, and a system of Government introduced in Southern Africa which shall give RECOGNITION to the Blackman as a Member of the human race and possessing all the human faculties of 'thought, feeling and will! a system that will concede to the African the Right to a place in the national organism of the land, the right of Citizenship in

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- (e) The Local Urban Authorities or Councils should be so re-constructed as to make provision for the direct representation of Africans in these Councils, if not by their own people then by persons elected by themselves
- (f) The Natives (Urban) Areas Act should be so amended as to give Native Location Advisory Boards greater responsibilities or powers than is the case at present;
- (g) The System of Native Locations should be abolished and a system of Native Townships substituted, whereby Africans shall have the right ^{to} of own land in their Areas, i.e., the right of freehold ownership of residential sites;
- (h) The Representation of Natives Act of 1936 should be repealed and a constitutional machinery substituted whereby the African people shall ~~be~~ have their rightful place in the political family of the land, or this Act should be so recast as
1. To admit the African people in the Citizenship of the land, which carries with it all those privileges, duties and responsibilities that appertain to such Citizenship, provide
 2. to ~~provide~~ for an increased personnel of the Native Representative Council to say, 120 persons, 80 per centum of whom should be elective;
 3. To provide for increased powers for this Council.

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By Rev. Z. R. Makhobane
(i) The admission of the African into all sections of the armed forces of the country on an equal basis with other sections of the population.

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