

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika — Morena Hlohonolofatsa Afrika

Founded in 1912.

Hon. Officers:

GOVERNOR:

CHIEF GEO. S. KAMA,
P.O. Middelrdrift, C.P.

SPEAKER:

R.V. Selobe Thema M.R.C.

~~Mr. T. M. MAPIKELA, M.R.C.,~~

Ulundi Kaya, 1437, Community Ave.,
Bloemfontein.

SENIOR CHAPLAIN:

Rev. Z. R. Mahabane

~~Rev. J. A. CALATA,
P.O. Cradock, C.P.~~

Provincial Presidents:

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Rev. J. A. CALATA,
P.O. Cradock, C.P.

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Ohlange Institute,
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1437, Community Ave.,
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TRANSVAAL AFRICAN CONGRESS:

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LAW ADVISER:

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P.O. Box 89, Volksrust, Tvl.

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SECRETARY FOR LANDS and
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Asst. SECRETARY-GENERAL:

Mr. S. OLIPHANT,
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Cape Town.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Mr. T. D. MWELI SKOTA,
P.O. Pimville,
Johannesburg.

CHIEF ORGANISER for
WOMEN'S SECTION:

Mrs MAHABANE,
P.O. Winburg, O.F.S.

ABX. ~~410212~~ 410212

Chief Officers of Administration:

PRESIDENT-GENERAL:

~~Rev. Z. R. MAHABANE,~~ AB. Kuna
The Methodist Parsonage, 85 Tubb
Winburg, O.F.S. JH13.

SECRETARY-GENERAL:

Rev. J. A. CALATA,
P.O. Cradock, C.P.

TREASURER-GENERAL:

Mr. R. G. BALOYI, M.R.C.,
Box 30, Bergvlei, Tvl.

CRADOCK.

12-2-1941

Dear Doctor,

Please forgive me for taking so long a time before writing.

After leaving Alexandra Township on Sunday 26 February I addressed the school children at Cradock on Monday morning 27th, that day being the opening day of the schools. I left the same evening for Grahamstown and on Wednesday 29th addressed a public meeting of the local congress Branch and on Thursday passed on to Port Alfred where I addressed another public meeting of the branch.

Returning home I found myself face to face with a lot of letters to reply to.

This morning I am writing this letter at Somerset East where I am spending a few days on ecclesiastical duties as Somerset East is one of my stations.

I see that Oliphant & Co do not approve of the Bloemfontein conference resolution "One Province in the Cape" and they have written a threatening article in the "Inkosi". It is a pity they misrepresent the facts of what actually took place at Bloemfontein.

I hope you will not worry about this. There is going to be no split in the congress which we hope to do all we can to heal. Mr Oliphant may find the step he is taking his own undoing. I am sorry he did not consult me before he wrote. He will get a severe whipping from Newmans & Thabane.

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Mrs MAHABANE,
P.O. Winburg, O.F.S.

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.....193.....

The very happy time I had at
Empitweni with Mrs Xuma and
yourself will remain in my
memory for a very long time.
I was glad to make the
acquaintance with your family.
I do not think it will be long
before we give Mrs Xuma a
suitable name according to
Xosa custom. I suggest —
"Nobantu".
Please let me know about
Elizabeth. I am very anxious
to know how she is getting
on.
I try in my feeble way to
remember her when I kneel
before the Altar of God. Please
remember me to all at home.
Ever yours for Africa,
James A. Calata

ABX410213 THE SENATE,

CAPE TOWN.

February 13th 1941

Confidential

*Mr. A. S. Zuma -
information*

Race Relations

Councillors Baloyi, Thea, and Mapikela.

Dear Colleagues,

I have had a very strenuous time since I arrived in Cape Town, but although I am still struggling through correspondence and numerous interviews, I feel I must sit down to tell you about some of the matters with which my parliamentary colleagues and I have been dealing.

We met on February 3, and discussed a number of matters, some of which we discussed later with the Secretary for Native Affairs. It is difficult to convey to you how few opportunities we have to sit down together to discuss quietly the various matters which call for our attention. There are innumerable calls on us, and at every meeting two or three are called out, or have to see a Minister or Secretary urgently. During the first fortnight the House of Assembly sat morning, noon, and night, and, of course, there was the all-night session over the "No Confidence" motion.

"NO CONFIDENCE" MOTION.

In this connection you will have seen that the Africans' representatives in the House of Assembly voted with the Government on Dr. Malan's motion of "No Confidence", but did not vote for Mr. Hofmeyr's amendment, which expressed full support for the Government's domestic policy. I quite agreed with Mr. Moltenc and Mrs. Ballinger, (By the way, Mr. Hemming is lying ill in the Military Hospital at Roberts' Heights) that the Government should not have put forward this amendment. We have not promised to support the Government in its domestic policy - we support it in prosecuting the war. We do not support the domestic policy in several directions, e.g. maintenance of Colour bars, Maize levies, etc. etc. Mr. Hofmeyr did not consult us on the amendment - I think he quite forgot. We have warned the Government that it cannot expect us to support it blindly and that if it wants to be sure of our support it must consult us. If the voting had been very close, the M.P.s might have had to support the amendment, as, if the Government lost it, it would resign and then we would be in the soup. I hope that the abstention of the two M.P.s will prove a good warning to the Government not to assume that their support is blind.

General

GENERAL HERTZOG'S PENSION BILL.

Neither M.P. spoke in favour of the Bill, but Senator Welsh did so in the Senate as one who had served as an official under General Hertzog. There is no doubt that General Hertzog was more generous-minded towards the African people than his supporters, and I have been assured in the past by Native Affairs officials that he was the best Minister of Native Affairs they had had, because he fought for many benefits even against the opposition of his colleagues in the Cabinet.

In any case, I believe that it is a virtue in our democratic system that we do not carry our opposition to a man's views into personal enmity against him. We can respect a man even although we think his views are unsound. People sometimes think that there is something suspicious in the sight of two political opponents being good friends, whereas this is really a sign of our freedom from tyranny. When men can be easy in opposing each other's views, and maintain easy personal relations, it is a sure sign that they are free men.

REPRESENTATION ON PROVINCIAL COUNCILS AND MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

Senator Brookes had prepared a motion for the Senate to ask for representation for Africans in the other three Provincial Councils. At our meeting we suggested to him that he frame his motion in more general terms so as to include Municipal Councils, and to ask for the two additional Senators allowed for in the Representation of Natives Act. He had talks with the Minister and the Secretary for Native Affairs. They are nervous of any move to press for representation on Provincial Councils at this time as it might split the Government vote. They are not opposed to a motion on Municipal representation if it is couched in vague terms. They support the view that the two additional Senators should be allowed for, and this can be done by proclamation in 1943.

NATIVE LAND PURCHASE.

We raised with Mr. Smit the question of land purchase. He said that it was impossible to go in for any extensive buying of land because he has not the officers who can deal with the matter. The Department is still buying where this is urgently necessary.

The £1,000,000. voted by Parliament for land purchase in 1940/1 will be put into the name of the S.A. Native Trust on 31st March 1941, and after that the interest on the money will be credited to the Trust.

We asked Mr. Smit to press Mr. Hofmeyr to ask Parliament for another £1,000,000. in the year 1941/2, and he has promised to do so. Senator Brookes has since seen Mr. Hofmeyr about it, and he is sympathetic. You will remember that General Hertzog promised to ask Parliament for £10,000,000., "or as much more as may be necessary to purchase the land". We want to get the money into the Trust as soon as possible, so that if the Nationalists come into power they will have to pass an Act of Parliament to get it back!

PASS LAWS.

We have only just received a copy of Mr. Young's scheme. We have not been able to discuss it. I see that he really proposes to abolish even the night passes and the monthly passes. I hope we shall be able to get something done soon. Mr. Young's proposals will require an Act of Parliament. It would be difficult to get the Cabinet to risk this at present. So we may have to try to get as much as possible done under a proclamation. I will write about this matter later, after we have considered all the bearings of the Young proposals. I keep in mind your view that the M.R.C.s should be asked up to Cape Town to discuss this and other matters.

ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP.

I have been having a strenuous struggle over the future of the Health Committee. Unfortunately, I cannot write about it yet as the Minister and Secretary for Native Affairs have asked me to keep confidential the reply of the Provincial Administration whilst negotiations are proceeding for a satisfactory settlement of this matter. I will communicate with you as soon as possible.

RECRUITMENT FOR NATIVE MILITARY CORPS.

We are worried over a proclamation which excludes the members of the Corps from the Moratorium Act, and we are trying to find out what it means.

We are also pressing for a decision regarding the issue of War medals to Africans.

We are not satisfied about the pensions. We want all soldiers treated alike under the War Pensions Act.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

Mr. Molteno, Mrs. Ballinger and I are busy preparing amendments. The Bill increases the benefits to Africans by 100%. While we welcome this improvement, we see no reason why Africans should be treated in a special chapter and their compensation on a different basis. Europeans, Indians and Coloured are to have a pension arrangement, and we want that for Africans. We are to discuss the matter with Mr. Smit to-morrow. There are other dangerous features in the Bill.

FACTORIES BILL.

In this Bill the Minister of Labour asks for power to discriminate between "classes" of persons - this means a colour bar - in determining who may or may not be engaged in certain occupations. We shall oppose this clause, of course.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

After discussion with Mr. Smit, we propose to see Mr. Hofmeyr at the end of the session to press for the placing of Native Education on a proper financial basis during the recess, so that should there be a change of Government in the near future Native Education will have been put on a sure foundation before that.

MOTOR CARRIER TRANSPORTATION BILL.

A deputation appeared on the steps of the Senate when I returned from lunch on Friday. They were Messrs. Sibidla, Ndaba and Marks, representing the Transvaal Non-European Taxi-owners Association. I had to get busy on their business at once, and I was fully

occupied that afternoon and next morning. They had a satisfactory interview with the Minister of Railways (Mr. Sturrock) and the Chairman of the Central Transportation Board (Dr. Reitz). I was also able to get their Excursion tickets endorsed to let them return at once. It is very difficult to have such deputations arriving without notice.

MINERS PHTHISIS BILL. We are pressing Colonel Stallard to make proper provision for ~~Africans~~ in a Bill he is drafting. I am afraid we shall not be successful. Mrs. Ballinger has prepared a memorandum on the subject.

EMPLOYMENT IN POSTAL SERVICES. We propose to take this up again with Senator Clarkson to ask him to carry out his promise to employ Africans in Reserves and Urban Locations.

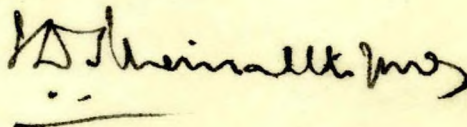
I have mentioned only a few of the more important matters with which we are dealing, but I hope you will find this account interesting and helpful.

POLITICAL SITUATION. There is no doubt now that the "Nazis" in the Nationalist Party are dominant. I heard the speech of Mr. Quinlan (Hertzogite member for Germiston North) and his account of the state of affairs in the Nationalist Party was enough to convince me that the "wild men" are at the helm. They work "hand in glove" with the "Ossewabrandwag", and I expect there will be serious disorders before long. For you and for all liberal-minded men there will be no freedom if these people succeed in capturing the Government. The more I hear, the more I realise their menace to us.

I expect to be in Johannesburg from
March 3 - 10. Would you like to have a meeting on Sunday,
March 9 ? Please let me know.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,



JDRJ/SS.

AN ADDRESS AT THE MENDI MEMORIAL
CELEBRATION.

BANTU SPORTS GROUNDS,
JOHANNESBURG,

Sunday, (23rd February, 1941)

BY DR. A. B. XUMA.

Fellow Countrymen,

On the eleventh hour, the eleventh day of the eleventh month in 1918 an armistice was signed bringing to an end what was known as the "Great War" or "World War". The aims of that war were stated in various ways. It was declared to be a war fought to make the world safe for democracy, and to make democracy safe for the world; a war to give self-determination to smaller or weaker nations; a war to end war. Tacitly, in these pronouncements, individual freedom and social justice were held out as the coveted prize and just reward for mankind if the allied arms were victorious in the struggle.

That promise, that noble ideal fired the imagination of men of many Nations, races, colours and creeds. They answered the call of their respective countries.

In South Africa, along with other-countrymen white and non-white, the African volunteered and served in theatres of war in Africa and on the continent of Europe. With other South African soldiers and servicemen he faced bullets and pestilence in the defence of freedom of the State and of the boundaries of the Union of South Africa in the hope that he and his own with others who survive, might enjoy the freedom in the State as well as liberty in his own country.

At the beginning of the "World War", the African had a genuine grievance arising from the evictions and privations resulting from the operation of the provisions of the Natives Land Act - 1913. But, because of his deep sense of honour and responsibility, the African through his Chiefs and leaders recognized as his first and foremost duty the preservation of the State. Thus from every Province thousands of Africans joined the colours, risked their lives and many died in the service of Africa - their Country.

The Africans record of loyalty and faithful service is excelled by that of no other section in South Africa. They are no fair-weather loyalists. They are true South Africans indeed. They know no other loyalties but hope to work out their salvation through negotiations and mutual understanding with their white fellow-citizens here.

Today, we have gathered together once more to commemorate the tragic death of those 615 Africans who went down the English Seas

with the transport-ship Mendi, in 1917. They left their loved ones, their kith and kin. They dared and braved enemy submarines, mines, battleships and sea-raiders to perform the dangerous service their country had assigned to them. They died, they paid the supreme sacrifice. They met their fate heroically as disciplined men. We are proud of their memory. They died, that others, their kith and kin, might be free to share fully in the fruits of democracy; namely, personal and individual freedom and social justice.

Can a race which is willing to make such sacrifices and which produces men of such courage, dependability and devoted service to King and Country in the hour of greatest need be denied any rights and privileges at the gift of the State? I answer emphatically, NO! It may be so for a single while, but not always.

I recognise that fear, sometimes, drives people to commit certain acts of violence and/or injustice to others on the plea of self-preservation. I, nevertheless, believe that in the calm that permits reflection after the storm, moral courage and a sense of justice will ultimately prevail.

South Africa is rich in natural wealth. Her gold and her diamonds, in quality, have been graded among the best in the world. But, South Africa's most valuable, precious and priceless jewel is the African himself. At present, the African is looked down upon as brawn without brain. It is true that through lack of training and development his brain in the main, may be likened to diamonds in the rough or unwrought gold. However, if the African's brain were polished and developed by a process of liberal education with unrestricted opportunities to function according to ability and capacity without restriction on account of race and colour, South Africa would have tapped within her borders, an oasis of material, mental and spiritual power which would make her truly independent and self-contained indeed with home markets for her produce and manpower to contribute to her full development.

There is much evidence to show that even with the limited opportunities or with no special training the African has a valuable natural native mental endowment as shown by achievement of Africans with or without training. At the risk of being criticised and misunderstood for mentioning certain names of Chiefs and people who merit inclusion in the following list of random examples, I shall mention but a few as time is limited. For instance, in Chief Moshoeshoe, she produced a great statesman and nation-builder, in Tshaka, a great dictator, organiser of men and strategist. In the educational world, our John L. Dube, the Reginald Cingos and others, to mention just a few, give us hope of a great future in educational administration. In law, the Mangenas, Semes, Poswayos and others gave a spark of brilliant legal minds who were handicapped by circumstances beyond their control.

Among the medical men, our Sogas, Molemas, Morokas, Bokwes and others we have men who, given facilities that encourage continuous growth and development in the practice of their profession, could have established national and international reputations for themselves. In scholarship our Zachariah Matthews, Don Mtinkulu, and young Mokuena, recently a matriculant at St. Peter's Secondary School, show that the African brain is as good as the best among other races. Our young Medical students are doing well overseas. Dr. Andries Sipo Qunta of the Transkei was given a graduate scholarship at Edinburgh University on merit. He is now serving, in the present war, as a Ship's Surgeon of his Majesty's Royal Navy. Mr. Kikitsha, of the Transkei, also a medical student at Edinburgh University has distinguished himself in sports and in scholarship. He represented Edinburgh University in the inter-British University Sports and won places for his University. He received the Edinburgh blue in recognition of his achievements. In his examinations, he took 'firsts' in midwifery, Gynecology and Forensic Medicine. These achievements were accomplished among and against students of all colours and various races. This and other successes by Africans, at home and abroad, indicate that given an opportunity the African will measure up and take his rightful and God-given place among the members of the human family.

By the way this record sets our mind at ease about the South African Native Trust scholars who have begun their full course of study in medicine in South Africa. They are no more a problem to teach than any other student. Their brothers before them have studied medicine and passed their examinations with honours and merit in some of the leading Universities of England, America and Germany. Our South African standard in medical education may be as good, but cannot be any higher.

After mentioning the Union Native Affairs Medical Scholarships for African students, I would have failed in my duty if I did not express publicly the African people's appreciation of this gesture of good will on the part of the Government. This is a step in the right direction - the spending of public taxes for the training of enlightened leaders of the African race. If the Union Government address themselves towards encouraging the high aspirations of the Africans for progress, good and enlightened citizenship as we have every hope they will, and urge them to. They will have earned for themselves and the European section as a whole the everlasting gratitude of the African people. Nothing but good-will, better race relations, and increasing confidence in the good intentions and justice of the white fellow-countrymen, can come out of such moves.

Today our country is engaged in another war; a war that threatens to destroy all the finer qualities that man seems to have

acquired through the ages. And, as during the last "World War", along with his fellow country-men European, Coloured and Indians, the African is with the Union Colours - having offered to serve anywhere even at the front line. We have no doubt that, as all these men of various races are making equal and like sacrifices in the defence of their common country, they will enjoy the full privileges and immunities laid down in the Defence Act of the Union of South Africa and share in the full benefits of the Moratorium Act. And, further, we hope that their separation allowances and pensions will be reasonably sufficient enough not to make them anxious for their dependents - wives, children and mothers as the case may be.

We realise the difficult task of the Government arising out of the state of emergency in the country. Reports from other countries show that men are offering a strange prayer "God help us, devil help us" depending on the trend of successes in the struggle in the hope that their prayer will be answered and they will be well received whichever side wins the war. Many responsible people, therefore, have been anxious about the dangers of anti-state propaganda among the Africans. If I were permitted to advise the authorities in this delicate situation, I would suggest, that if all statutory regulations and technical offences which are crimes for Africans only were removed and employment offered, and a living wage established for all including Africans, no amount of propaganda from any source would be effective among the Africans.

As I speak here, South Africa's sons of all races are spilling their blood to keep her free. They have staked their all to protect those they leave behind. South Africa is fighting for noble and high ideals - for Christian democracy and human decency. And because of these ideals South Africa dare not discriminate against any section of her population on account of race or colour and be true to her ideals.

It seems to me, therefore, that in memory of the men who died in the Mendi and of thousands of others of all races who lost their lives during the World War as well as in honour of white and non-white men who are keeping South Africa's boundaries inviolate in the North and from the high seas, South Africa can build no more valuable or a lasting monument for them than to maintain and operate during the war. her democratic institutions and to grant, now, and henceforth freedom in the state and social justice for all her people irrespective of race, creed or colour. This is not merely winning the war, this is winning peace,

This done, these brave dead will not have died in vain. Thus South Africa will have done herself great honour and brought glory to her name.

ABX. 410224

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND,
JOHANNESBURG

TELEPHONE NO.

DRU 44-3781. 100

MILNER PARK,
JOHANNESBURG.

Education - Scholarships + Bursaries

24th February, 1941.

A meeting of the Welfare Committee for Native Trust Scholars will be held in the Principal's Office on Friday, 28th February, 1941, at 2.15 p.m.

I. Glyn Thomas,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITEIT VAN DIE WITWATERSRAND,
JOHANNESBURG.

TELEFOON No.
44-3781.

MILNER PARK,
JOHANNESBURG.

Health - Croghan Community Clinic

ABX. 910225

25/2/1941 7

CROGHAN COMMUNITY CLINIC
P.O. Wilberforce Institute
Transvaal

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Croghan Community Clinic

Dear Co-Workers,

This note comes to inform you of the meeting of the Board of Management to be held at the Wilberforce Institute on the 25th February instant at 2:30 p.m.

You are urgently asked to be present. The last meeting in November was very poorly attended. I hope you will make every possible effort to be present at this meeting. Matters of vital importance to the institution will be discussed. The agenda is not prepared at the time of this note.

You may be very busy, but I am urging you to make the sacrifice for the welfare of the Clinic. The Superintendent is also very busy. We must make plans for the future of the clinic. Remember the date and place. Do not fail to come.

Sincerely yours,

J.R. Coan
J.R. Coan
Superintendent

Health - Croghan Comm. Clinic

25/2/41

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Croghan Community Clinic

Meeting at

Wilberforce Institute
25th. February 1941; 2:00 p.m.

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Agenda

1. Devotions
2. Apologies
3. New conference appointments
4. Application for new Nurse
5. Improvement of Building ground
5x attendance twice a week
6. Claims.
 - (1) Increase wages caretaker
 - (2) Expense of watchman & etc
 - (3) Uniforms
 - (4) Salary increament
 - (1) Nurse Nkomo's(Letter)
 - (2) Sister Ware's.
7. Other items.

ABX. 410227

FRIENDS OF AFRICA

SOUTHERN AFRICAN OFFICE: 176/7 EXPLORATION BUILDINGS
COMMISSIONER STREET, JOHANNESBURG

Telephone 33-5965



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Vice Presidents: Sir Fred Hayward, J.P.
Col. J. Wedgwood, M.P.

Chairman: A. Creech-Jones, M.P.

Hon. Treasurer: J. F. Horrabin, Esq.

Hon. Secretary: Alderman Carol Johnson,
Finsbury House, Blomfield St. London, E.C.2.

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Hon. Treasurer: A. W. Davis, Esq. } 206
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D. B. Molteno, M.P.; Mrs. M.E. Whitehead.

Representatives and Correspondents in
Provinces, Union of South Africa,
British Protectorates and Territories in
Southern Africa.

Organising Secretary:
W. G. Ballinger.

African Consultant:
Self Mampuru.

Telegrams, Cables & Postal Address:

P.O. Box 4118,

JOHANNESBURG.

Feb 27, 1941

My dear Dr. Kuma,

As arranged I herewith
enclose a membership card. Owing
to pressure of work I am unable to
come myself.

Kindest regards

Yrs. Sincerely

Self Mampuru

ABX.410228a

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
PRESIDENT: HON. J. H. HOFMEYR, M.P. NATIONAL SECRETARY: T. R. PONSFORD, M.A., LL.B.

*Social
Welfare*

Jan H. Hofmeyr School of Social Work

CHAIRMAN: SENATOR THE HON. J. D. RHEINALLT JONES, M.A.
HON. TREASURER: COUNCILLOR A. IMMINK.
DIRECTOR: REV. RAY E. PHILLIPS, B.Sc., B.D., PH.D.

P.O. Box 4767,
JOHANNESBURG.

28th February, 1941.

To Members of the General Committee:

A meeting of the General Committee will be held in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Native Affairs Department, Geneva House, Corner Loveday and Marshall Streets, at 1:00 o'clock, Friday, March 7th. Reports will be received of the opening of the School and of progress to date. It is hoped members will make every effort to be present. Tea and sandwiches will be provided.

Faithfully yours,

'Phone: 24-1890.

Ray E. Phillips

ABX. 4102286

Transvaal Workers' Educational Association.



Secretary: D. H. EPSTEIN.

201, His Majesty's Bldgs.,
Eloff Street,

~~34/35 Old Arcade Buildings,~~

~~100 Market Street.~~

Johannesburg.

TRANSVAAL.

28th February, 1941.

P.O. Box 3907.

Phone 33-8942. 0914.

Kare Relations.

Dear Sir/Madam,

re: NON-EUROPEAN SUB-COMMITTEE:

I have to advise you that a meeting of the above sub-Committee has been called for FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 p.m. at the office of the Librarian, Johannesburg Public Library.

As it is desired to submit a report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee your attendance is earnestly requested.

Yours faithfully,

not.
D. H. EPSTEIN.
Secretary.

EUROPEAN CONSTABLE STRIKES NATIVE DOCTOR

POLICEMAN FOUND GUILTY OF ASSAULT

£5 OR 7 DAYS IMPRISONMENT WITH HARD
LABOUR.

A native doctor A. B. Xuma, M.D. B.Sc., (U.S.A.) L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.) L.R.C.P. and D.S., (Glasgow) D.P.H., (London) residing at 104 End Street, Johannesburg, was the complainant in an assault charge against a European policeman, stationed at the Barrage during December, in the local magistrate's court on Wednesday.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, in his evidence, told the court that he was a medical practitioner residing in Johannesburg. On the 15th of December he was proceeding to Bloemfontein, accompanied by his wife and a friend.

The doctor was driving the car. The accused stopped the car at the Barrage. The accused was standing in front of the car. His number was T. 793. He then turned round, looked at the complainant and asked him for his pass and driver's licence.

"I told him that I had unfortunately left it in another coat." He said: "I don't believe you, you are a damn liar, I suppose you have left your exemption certificate at home too." He also added that I must remember that I am black. The complainant then produced a visiting card, so as to furnish the constable with his name and address. He still called him a damned liar, and said I was black. He then approached a man who was standing a short distance away, showed him the visiting card, and said: ("Doctor Pampon"). At the same time he pointed to the car.

The accused then saw him with his fountain pen and paper. He said "I suppose you are taking a note of my number," or words to that effect. "I was, in fact, about to do so," said the doctor. The accused said that he still did not believe me, and at the same time he hit the complainant with his open hand on his left cheek. The accused also added: "I will blow you through this car." He had a revolver, but was not using it. "He was about to strike me again, when my wife put out her hand." The accused then said, "Bring that damned fountain pen here. The policeman, having a uniform on, I gave him the pen, to avoid further trouble. The accused walked towards the front of the car, returned, and threw the pen at me. He then gave us permission to go across the bridge, with a native-boy on the running board."

The doctor's wife, Mrs. Xuma, and another passenger, gave corroborative evidence.

The accused, William Mathews Deysel, a constable, stationed at the Barrage, told the court that on the 15th of December, he was on duty on the Transvaal side of the Barrage. A native doctor approached in a car with two other passengers. He stopped him because he had to be escorted over the bridge. The accused asked the doctor for his pass and driver's licence. The complainant answered that he was in the

Government Service and that I had no right to ask him for a pass. The accused replied that as long as he is black he must carry a licence.

The complainant informed the accused that he had no papers with him as he had left his wallet at home. The accused replying said that he did not know if he was telling the truth. The complainant said: "Don't say I am lying." At the same time, he opened the door of the car. The accused was under the impression that he wanted to do something drastic. He attempted to push him back into the car when his hand slipped and bumped his face. He had no intention of striking the complainant.

"The doctor took out some paper and a fountain pen which I borrowed and wrote down the number of his car." The accused gave him back his pen. He threw it on to his lap. The accused then opened the back door of the car, and asked the other passenger for his pass as well. He replied that he was in Government Service and he did not carry a pass. Thereupon the accused closed the door and got a native policeman to escort them across the bridge.

Mr. Olivier who prosecuted, told the court that it was an unprovoked assault on a member of the public, and such an assault cannot be treated lightly by this court.

The magistrate, Mr. G. McMurdo found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of £5.0.0. with the alternative of 7 days imprisonment with hard labour.

undated

INSULT TO AFRICA.

The brutal assault of Dr. A. B. Xuma M.D., B.Sc., (U.S.A.) L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edin.) L.R.C.P. and D.S. (Glasgow) D.P.H. (London), at the Barrage near Vereeniging by a mere public servant named Constable Deysel and the attack made when our learned doctor was readily and promptly answering all the questions this Constable Deysel asked, and the remark of "remember you are black", makes us question whether the police of this country have to treat us, the Africans, regardless of justice and with the tyranny and terrorism of the days of slavery and feudalism only because we are black.

It is quite clear that in this our legitimate fatherland in which the flames of civilisation and christianity are flickering away to extinction in bitter blasts of racial antagonism, the African, proud of his jet black colour is perpetually regarded as a criminal and a blackguard not because his acts reveal him to be so, but because he is not of the same colour as those who hold the reins of government. Consequently it is the studied policy of most non-African police and some African police, it is a disgraceful shame to have to state, to assault the African even when there is no ground to do so.

These public servants who should safeguard us when we act in accordance with the requirements of law as our learned doctor did have to assault us to remind us that we are black and do not have the lightness of colour which is the passport to privilege in the country of queer philosophers and principles and also where every one light in colour is the perfection of morality, civilisation, education, and christianity. Fancy, to be assaulted deliberately in order to be reminded that we are black irrespective of whether we are right or wrong. This is steadily tending to be a matter of serious concern as far as the Africans are concerned.

The plain fact is that this Constable Deysel's act towards Dr. Xuma was born of a well studied racial animosity. It is the way many European public servants cloak the degradation they feel in having to address an African in accordance with the established laid down by the supposed Western civilisation.

Since it is the policy of the legislature of this country to divide and rule, it should also see to it that for the sake of justice, according to the standards and principles of a civilised and christian state such as South Africa is for certain racial groups to be maintained, each racial group should be attended to by officials of its own race in such departments where the administration at present unnecessarily makes us rub shoulders with Europeans which thing both the African and European do not want. An imperium in imperio would be the solution, and thus individuals such as Constable Deysel would be freed from the temptation of assaulting any decently dressed African and those travelling through the Union in their own cars.

For Dr. Xuma, one of the ablest doctors, Whites included, in the whole Union and in fact in Africa as a whole and its surrounding Islands to be deliberately insulted by an ignorant and narrow-minded street-public servant Deysel, is an insult to the whole African race through out the Union, the Protectorates, and in fact to the Aborigines of the whole African continent.

What have the "ja baas" type of African Teachers who advise parents to take their children away from schools under able African principals to schools under European principals to say to this slap in their own faces? They advise that African children be taught by the scum of England, Germany, Holland, France, Scotland, etc. who after being fattened on African finance call us "Kaffers" and deliberately insult our learned doctors by calling them "doctors paspoen". Such African teachers only think as far as their nostrils. They are actually flinging the whole African race headlong into the chasm of inferiority complex and perpetual subjection. Perhaps they are hoodwinked by the Western "do-as-I-say-and-not-do-as-I-do" principle of theology.

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