

and the whites in general. They restricted the movement of the African from place to place, and, therefore, his bargaining power with his labour. The African, in pass bearing Provinces, may not remain (n-one) for more than twelve days in the same area for purpose of seeking employment. If he remains he is liable to arrest subject to conviction with seven days or 10/- fine or more as the case may be. If he goes to gaol, he is stamped as a criminal as few prospective employers will believe his story that his gaol term was for contravention. He may be ordered to go to another area to seek employment. Having no money, he may decided to put into practice some of the lessons he learnt while in contact with real criminals in gaol or in cells before trial. He tries to "live on his wits" and may find this more profitable than honest work. The State law for "Natives Only" has made a criminal of him and he develops a sense of grievance and anti-State attitudes and becomes anti-social in outlook.

A pass bearing African is no employee in the terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act and as a result his trade Union cannot be registered. If he strikes, he can be prosecuted. He is being constantly harassed and embarrassed by the police who may stop and ask him for his pass which he must have in his person at all times. Failure to produce the document there and then is a criminal offence for which he is arrested and charged before a magistrate even though he may have had his pass in a coat at home, or at his place of employment. Many Africans have been assaulted or even shot and wounded arising out of disputes and arrests for passes. These passes are demanded at the Railway station so that many Africans have been left by long distance trains only because one had forgotten a pass at home, while Europeans, Chinese, Indians and others are not called upon to produce such documents.

Arguments were advanced that the passes were necessary to prevent crimes committed by Africans, to protect Africans in their contracts with employers. We pointed out that criminals are always provided with passes so that they may meet the police without fear of suspicion. On the suggestion of identifying the African and protecting his contract of service, we argued that this, to us, indicates that either the European employers in the O.F.S. and the Transvaal are dishonest with regard to their contracts with Africans or we, the Africans of these provinces, are stupid of inferior intelligence to Africans in the Cape or Natal where no contract of service - identity pass and special pass are necessary.

We illustrated that a Xosa can walk from Umzukulu to Cape Town without being lost. An African in Natal or in the Cape requires a pass only on leaving or on entering these Provinces.

If the passes are of any value against crimes of honouring contracts of service or crimes in general, the Government in justification of the pass laws should first establish that there is more crime in the non-pass bearing provinces.

As for a single identification certificate euphionously referred to as a pass-port, we replied that it was obsolete because it was recommend by the Interdepartmental Committee in 1920 as being suitable for that generation. This is another generation and progress has been made. So far as using this single certificate as a passport, the Africans, we declared, are not prepared to carry passports in their own home country while other South Africans do not carry such a passport.

We are prepared to carry our passports if and when we must travel abroad.

To us it seems, judging from the convictions under Pass Laws, 87566 and 101,309 men in 1938 and 1939 respectively, that the pass laws are to be classed among the factories of crime among the many such factories created in South African by the Union Government 'Native Affairs'. The Pass Laws administration takes valuable time of both Police and Magistrates leading

to mass arrests, mass trials and inevitable miscarriage of justice resulting in a contemptuous attitude on the part of the officers of Justice towards the African as a moral being and a feeling of despair on the part of the African to expect blind justice and fair play in the hands of the police and many magistrates in lower courts.

The exemption, so-called, we pointed out was no exemption at all it was another form of special pass. The bearer of the special pass was subjected to the same indignities as those who carry contracts of service and other types of specials. He may be stopped anywhere and everywhere by any policeman even if it is merely to annoy him. They may and do demand it. If he does not have it on his person, he is subject to arrest and liable to a fine and/or imprisonment like any other African.

As an instrument of identification, the exemption is the most ridiculous and stupid document. It merely has one's name, no address and does not even identify the bearer from any one else.

To any fairminded and honest person of any race except as an instrument of exploitation, repression, and humiliation, and a source of revenue, the pass laws serve no good purpose either to European or African nor to employer or employee.

Much abuse has been perpetrated under the guise of enforcing the Pass Laws.

Congress stands for the total abolition of pass laws in all forms as a gesture towards regaining the confidence of the African in the justice of the whiteman towards him.

After all the arguments in favour of the Pass Laws had failed, the Deputy Prime Minister declared that the figures we gave haunted him more than any other argument and that he believed that the pass laws were the cause of more ill-feeling between European and Africans than anything else he knew of. He asked for suggestions for methods of abolition without arousing adverse European public opinion. He promised to write a memorandum on the Pass Laws for its consideration by General Smuts and the Cabinet.

We must from now on organise our people everywhere and educate them about the evils of this discriminating and humiliating legislation and fight for their abolition.

I am sure we can count upon the support of all sincere, honest and fairminded whites.

of Army Service and the African; Representation; Land; Education; Wages and Recognition and Registration of African Trade Unions; the Native Administration Act and the Pass Laws."

Communications were sent to both the ministers accordingly, by the writer, and a reply came through Mr. D.L.Smit, Secretary for Native Affairs, as follows:-

"General Smuts has asked me to inform you that, owing to the onerous burdens cast upon him by reason of the war, it will be unfortunately not be possible for him to receive you personally but he has asked Colonel Reitz, in his capacity as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs to meet the deputation."

"I have discussed the matter with my Minister and he has fixed 10 a.m., Wednesday 4th March, 1942, as the date upon which the interview should take place."

At 10 a.m. on March 4th., 1942, the African National Congress deputation composed of the following members:-

- (1) Mr. R.H.Godlo M.R.C., President - Advisory Boards Congress and Advisor on Urban Affairs, African National Congress;
- (2) Mr. Z.K.Matthews M.A. LL.B., President - African Teachers' Federation and Advisor on Education, African National Congress. Alice, C.P;
- (3) Mr. T.M.Mapikela M.R.C., President - O.F.S. African Congress. and Vice President, African National Congress;
- (4) Mr. S.J.Sililo M.R.C., (Durban) Secretary Natal Native Congress and Advisor on Social Welfare, African National Congress;
- (5) Rev. Jas. Calata (Cradock) Secretary-General, African National Congress;
- (6) Mr. R.G.Baloyi M.R.C. (Johannesburg) Treasurer-General African National Congress;
- (7) Mr. Qamata M.R.C., member of the Bhunga, Transkein Territories. (Cala);
- (8) Mr. D.Gosani, Secretary Non-European Council of Trade Unions. (Johannesburg),

met the Deputy Prime Minister, with some heads of State Departments, and some members of Smit's Committee which recently enquired into the Economic conditions of the African people.

The European Representatives of Africans in Parliament attended as spectators.

We sat from 10 o'clock a.m. until about 6 P.M. breaking up only for lunch.

We discussed Native Land Policy; Representation under the 'Representation of Natives Act'; "Native Education"; Social Welfare and the African; Training and employment of Africans in public Administration; African wages; Recognition and Registration of African Trade Unions by the Labour Department under the Industrial Conciliation Act; The economic use of African manpower; Some Location problems and disabilities; the Native Administration Act; the Pass Laws and the African and Military Service.

It must be clear to all my readers that it is a formidable task to condense a full working day's discussion into 1500 words.

LAND POLICY

On Land Policy we pointed out that neither the Natives' Land Act of 1913 nor the Native Land and Trust Amendment Act, 1936, ^{was} ever intended to solve or satisfy the African's land hunger. The provision and policy of these Acts seem to have caused less land available for the lawful occupation by African people in rural areas than was available before the passing of the Original Act. A similar situation for urban Africans has been created by the Natives Urban Areas Act, 1923, and its amendments. We called attention to extreme overcrowding in the so-called reserves. For example, in areas like the Transkei about half the population is landless, and contrary to popular and unsympathetic official opinion, have no root with their families in the land but depend on wages earned away from home, and are mere squatters in these areas. In the Ciskei conditions seemed to be so much worse that, as I ~~was~~ told from reliable sources, when ^{the} Chief Native Commissioner received the applications for released land, he made no allowance ^{to} any applicant, stating that he was embarrassed because there were many times more applicants than available land. This seems to be almost a common experience ^{in many areas}.

Besides, under the policy of the Trust Land, landless people may not squat as in ^{the} reserves. The allotments in both are not sufficient for all family needs so that even owners of plots of land in African territories must supplement their produce with wages away from home. Only tax-payers may acquire land on Trust land.

The Trust ^{land} we pointed out, was bought generally at highly inflated prices without improvements justifying such prices. Besides, in certain areas, the seller was allowed to remain for varying periods up to a year, thus having an opportunity to plow and reap a crop on Trust land, besides getting the huge apparently unearned price.

This point drew heat from the Secretary of Native Affairs who pointed out that everything was being done to make adjustments in certain --- We were, however, not convinced as the farms referred to seem to be exceptions rather than the rule, ^{and we made this point clear}.

The whole policy we emphasised drove the people to towns. And we further observed, no land policy with increasing industrialisation could prevent Africans, like other races the world over, from moving into towns to become permanent dwellers and workers, and to us, this was not an undesirable and unnatural trend. We, therefore, recommended for adequate land made available for purchase and/or leasing by Africans with Land Bank facilities for Africans to improve such lands ^{in rural areas}.

For industrialised and urban Africans, we urged for better wages and free-hold title to land and near the areas where people are earning their living so that African families may be kept together for wholesome social and moral reasons.

REPRESENTATION " UNDER THE REPRESENTATION OF NATIVES ACT".

Under this Act we found, except in the Cape Province, that the people who should be qualified to vote under democratic conditions, such as professional men, ministers, teachers, clerks, property owners, business men and taxpayers, or contributors to State coffers, were not eligible to cast their individual votes. Besides, we have sixteen Africans members of the Native Representative Council standing for about seven million people, one Senator representing the Transvaal and Orange Free State, another representing the whole province of Natal. The two Senators represent between them about four million Africans.

The resolution of the deliberations of the Native Representative Council do not seem even to catch the attention of Parliament.

Taking it all in all we cannot help calling this Act the "Mis-Representation of Natives Act".

We, therefore, recommended that there should be delimitation of smaller constituencies so that there may be more representatives who may and can contact members of their constituencies; all qualified persons as mentioned above, including every poll tax-payers (even though we are against the present form of African taxation) should nominate candidates and cast individual votes in place of this present communal vote which is exercised, by Chiefs in rural areas, apparently likely to be under the influence of certain European Native Commissioners in some areas in favour of certain candidates, and, Advisory Boards, in urban areas, some of whom do not always seem free from influence of Location Superintendents ~~and~~ some of these Advisory Board members being Council nominees.

Finally, we recommended statutory powers for the Native Representative Council.

The last recommendation seems to have created a little excitement from Government representatives who feared the creation of another Parliament.

While we could ^{not} say what limitation of these powers ^{are going to be} we allayed the fears of all concerned by saying as they may deal with the ^{interest} funds of the South African Trust Funds and questions that are of Africans purely and simply, ^{if} such questions do exist.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

We pressed, on principle, for the application of full benefits of Social legislation to the Africans according to the human needs of the individual and not on racial or colour basis. We urged the extension of the benefits of the Children's Act to African children, the application of ^{pensions} Disablement, Blind pensions and Old age pensions to Africans.

When we asked why the regulations under the Children's Act discriminated against African children, we were told that it was the policy of the Department of Social Welfare not to give the indigent African child more than he would receive on the basis of father's wages of about three pounds (£3) ^(£) We then asked if it was not a fact that the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister had stated publicly that the African lived below the bread line. This being admitted, we were anxious to know whether then the policy was a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to keep the Africans below the bread line. What had the essential and physiological requirements of an African child to do with a State policy which was morally ethically and scientifically unsound.

It was admitted that this was a matter for careful review by the authorities.

We asked for better facilities of all desirable types of education for African children for discipline and outlets for employment of African juveniles to prevent delinquency and vagrancy.

We urged for the training of African Social workers with facilities of such training being provided at Fort Hare College as a ^{change} ~~change~~.

(£) Besides, we were told that it was the intention of the department not to take away the urge ^{on the part of the mother} to go out to work for her child.

TATA

Education - General

ABX.420304C

Dr A.B. Juma,

Edward & Toly Streets,
Sophiatown.

SOPHIA TOWN METHODIST SCHOOL

73, Gold Street,
Government-aided School.

14th March 1942

Dear Doctor,

One thousand apologies for intruding and also stealing into your most valuable time.

Doc, from the enclosed circular, you will notice that the "Powers that Be" wish to embark on some great step towards improving Native Education, and that at the same time they would welcome suggestions coming from Principals of Schools to guide them.

Now Doctor, I really feel that this matter is of "National importance" and it should have been directed to Congress; now as it is they have send this to ~~our~~ us, and mind you the "Powers that Be" are a tricky set, and that should our suggestions leave loop holes, where they should get a chance of exploiting our people they will use this chance to the best they can; and when we squeal they will then say that they are ~~not~~ but just carrying out our suggestions.

Doctor, I have send this to you as a veteran in such affairs, and also

II.

as our National Leader, to help me out of this; by drawing up the required memorandum so that I should present it to them.

Doctor I hope you pardon me for not giving you enough time to work this out, but as you will notice on the foot of the address of the writer I have entered the date of my receiving it. I do not know where this circular has been hanging until Monday 2nd March, and had it not been as I think, a National Affair, I would have filed it up and forgotten about it.

I hope the Doctor, will do his best.

Thanking you in advance

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully
J Lekgothoane
Principal

ABX. 420305
Cape African Congress.

"NKOSI SIKELEL' I-AFRIKA"

PRESIDENT:

A. FRANK PENDLA ESQ.,
P.O. NEW BRIGHTON,
PORT ELIZABETH.

GENERAL SECRETARY:

REV. S. J. N. TLADI,
A.M.E. PARSONAGE,
LANGA, CAPE TOWN.

ORGANISING SECRETARY:

MRS. F. K. THAELE,
17 JONES STREET,
NORTH END, PORT ELIZABETH

HON. TREASURER:

P. J. D. NIKIWE ESQ.,
P.O. NEW BRIGHTON,
PORT ELIZABETH.



Edward Street, Melli School, P.E.

5th March. 1942.

A. N. C.
(Cape)

D^r. A. B. Xuma.
Sophia-Tamship,
Johannesburg.

Sir - This is only to inform you that I travelled safely from Johannesburg to Mafeking though I was some how inconvenienced by an irregularity on the part of the Railway administration in not providing an adequate seat for my booking. I was so inconvenienced that I got to Mafeking tired having had no sleep. The train was crowded and many who had not booked were allowed to occupy our compartments.

I was 4 days in Mafeking and left for Capetown on the Sunday following. Capetown was rather dull for I could see that people did not work with one mind. There were divisions caused by. Oelphant & Newana who insisted the mandate went to Africa and nominated one Russell, an unknown personality.

I attended Mr. Molteno's meeting in which all was revealed by the speakers. Newana & Oelphant did not speak but often heckled the speakers. It was a disgraceful sight for Molteno did as much as all other representatives to fight our cause in Parliament. I was privileged by Mrs. Ballinger to attend one session in which D^r Malan introduced his Republican speech and during the time I listened to men like Hemming & others refuting the proposal.

Cape African Congress.

"NKOSI SIKELEL' I-AFRIKA"

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NORTH END, PORT ELIZABETH

HON. TREASURER:

P. J. D. NIKIWE ESQ.,
P.O. NEW BRIGHTON,
PORT ELIZABETH.



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Just recently, there was an executive meeting called by my chief - rather Mr Niel Ross of Mobbs Ltd whose name was mentioned at Bftn and refused to fight Ballinger, sent money to Cliphart, Newnaal Gladi and to Ximwe to deliberate here on his own prospective candidature. He now wants to contest the Transkei seat vacated by Welsch, I am afraid he is being ill advised for his case will be made worse by having a committee outside Transkei - He has wasted good money which he ought have used after he had been to the Transkei when he would invite men like - Sakwe, Monakali, Qamata & Yimca & some good ones including two or three chiefs. Dalindyebo & Pello,

If he could induce these to come and see what he does for us - what his business is like, what he does for natives in his 2 farms at Hammanodop & elsewhere, he would be listened to. He is an industrial magnate there is no doubt about it.

Dr My wife sends her best wishes to Mrs Xuma. She says she is sorry for having failed to come up but was compelled to go to the Transkei where her cousin is Mrs Dr Xaba. She speaks all her time there and came back strong and healthy.

Dr Excuse these penmanship - I feel old. Cannot write clear - We meet at Cape town next month I understand.

Yours truly, P. J. D. Nikiwe

Social Welfare - General

ABX.420306a

BANTU MEN'S SOCIAL CENTRE.

Phone 33-8110.

P.O. Box 4767,
JOHANNESBURG.
6th March 1942.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

Dear Sir,

The next Ordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bantu Men's Social Centre, will be held in the Committee Room on Thursday 12th March 1942, At 5 P.M.

Please make a special effort to attend.

Yours Faithfully,

JULIUS G. MALIE.
ACT SECRETARY.

AGENDA.

1. Minutes.
2. Apologies.
3. Matters Arising Out of Minutes.
4. House Committee Report.
5. Report of Show (16th December)
6. Suggestions to Executive Committee.
7. Kitchen Report.
8. New Members.
9. General.

N.B. All African members of the Executive Committee, as well as those European members who will find it possible are requested to attend a Meeting of the House Committee, on Wednesday 11th March, 1942, At 5.P.M.

ABX-4203066



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SOUTH AFRICA

P.O. BOX 3033, NORTH END, PORT ELIZABETH

6th March, 1942.

DIRECTORS:
J. NEIL BOSS
A. C. JONES
N. BOSS

Dr. A. B. Xuma,
85 Toby Street,
SOPHIATOWN.
JOHANNESBURG.

Politics - General

My dear Dr. Xuma,

I do very much appreciate your kindness in replying so fully to my letter which you received some little while ago, and I further appreciate more than I can say, your offer to assist me in connection with my campaign.

I am looking forward to receiving the further information which you have promised to send, after investigation.

The request to allow myself to be nominated, I think has been the outcome of my little efforts on behalf of the African Child Welfare and Benevolent Society of this City, as President, apart from the fact that I have very vigorously for many years past, put up a fairly strenuous fight for better wage conditions for the Bantu, to say nothing of a general fight for all sections of the Non-European community. I have, in and out of Conference connected with our Industry, battled very hard for a minimum wage of 30/- for the labourer, and I have even approached the Minister for Labour in connection with this position.

I think I can lay claim to have rendered a modicum of service to the under-dog, and while I have never in any way asked, or expected, any acknowledgment, apart from thanks, I have felt that perhaps I could render still more service were I to secure political office.

Several of those apparently interested in me, have recently been in the Transkei, and I think I may say I have been fairly generally /discussed....

BRANCH OFFICES & SAMPLE ROOMS:

JOHANNESBURG, P.O. BOX 7203. DURBAN, P.O. BOX 1421
CAPETOWN, P.O. BOX 1789

OUR BRANDS:

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LORNA

KIDDIES

ROMPAWAY
BINKIE
BONZA
PAN

P.T.M.O.S

MAIDY
JOYCETTE
DEBUTETTE

Nb 4/1/41



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SOUTH AFRICA

discussed in this area.

I fully appreciate that the vacancy is a Transkeian one, and that the final decision rests entirely with the Bunga. Personally, I have no desire to thrust myself on any community, but if it is felt that my long experience in Industry and in Agriculture can be put to any value, in the service of the larger Bantu community, I willingly offer it.

These therefore, are the only reasons which have prompted me to allow my name to be submitted as a prospective candidate.

If you have any further suggestion to make to me in connection with the method of securing greater support, I should be delighted if you could outline it in detail. I know you are an extremely busy man, and I hesitated at the outset to call upon you, believing you do make great sacrifices, which it is hardly right to impose upon you.

Yours sincerely,

BRANCH OFFICES & SAMPLE ROOMS	PORTER PARKER	WOMEN	OUR BRANDES
NORVAHESBURG P.O. BOX 102	CITY LAUNDRY	BOYAKA	BOYAKA
CAPE TOWN P.O. BOX 102	SHIRAZ	PORTER PARKER	PORTER PARKER
	INDUSTRIAL	CITY LAUNDRY	CITY LAUNDRY
	COMMERCIAL	BOYAKA	BOYAKA
		PORTER PARKER	PORTER PARKER
		CITY LAUNDRY	CITY LAUNDRY
		BOYAKA	BOYAKA
		PORTER PARKER	PORTER PARKER



military matters.

ABX.420307

Office of the Mayor,
Kantoor van die Burgemeester,
Johannesburg.

7th March, 1942.

Dear Sir,

"SPRINGBOKS! WE'RE WITH YOU" CAMPAIGN.

At the meeting held in the City Hall last week the proposals made in connection with the above campaign were well received and I am now making an appeal to you for your earnest co-operation in obtaining support from the members of your staff. It is suggested that such support should be by way of monthly contributions deducted from salaries or cheques. To that end it would be helpful if you obtained the services of two members of your staff, preferably a lady and gentleman, who would act as a Campaign Committee. They should make a personal canvas to ensure the obtaining of support from every member of the staff.

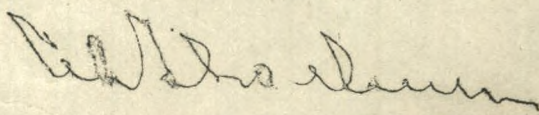
I should like to stress the point that the war has now reached a serious stage and those who remain behind can feel that they are doing their share on the home front towards winning a life and death campaign. To-day sacrifices must be made by all and you will be doing your share if you come to the aid of our Springboks who are defending you and your employees on land and sea and in the air. As Field-Marshal Smuts has said: "You will feel that you are guarding the future of those valiant men by helping to build the one great National Fund standing behind them now; the fund that must necessarily stand behind them for many years after the war is over. You are asked to launch with dynamic enthusiasm this great "SPRINGBOKS! WE'RE WITH YOU" campaign. Over 150,000 serving men and thousands of women and children dependent upon those men, are looking to you to make this campaign a magnificent success. Do this task thoroughly for me - for the great Fund for my boys and their families".

I will arrange for your staff to be addressed on the subject of the Campaign if you so desire, but this work will take some time in view of the large field to be covered. I feel that there are still thousands who will support this Fund if the position is only brought home to them.

I am enclosing a Staff Campaign Form which I should be obliged if you would circulate amongst your staff. Further forms will be supplied on request to Telephone 34-2771 extension 9, or 34-2121.

I thank you in anticipation of your co-operation and await a favourable reply.

Yours faithfully,


MAYOR.

2000

A.N.C.

ABX. 420309/1a

9th March, 1942.

S.J.J. Lesolang Esq.,
Vice President,
Transvaal ~~Teachers~~ Teachers' Association,
St. Augustine's School,
Geduld Mines,
P.O. DERSLEY.

Dear Mr. Lesolang,

I wish to express the appreciation of my deputation for the telegram the T.A.T.A. sent in support of the Deputation.

I believe that our efforts have been met with reasonable success, and we have every reason to believe that the case of African Education in general and the case of the Teachers' financial position as well, have received favourable consideration. It is quite possible that the teachers will be put on Annual increments.

We must, however, await official decree in this matter.

I am hoping that in the near future arrangements might be made for a public gathering either at the Bantu Men's Social Centre or at the Ritz hall, when the Transvaal deputation of the National Congress could make a public report, and the proceeds of such a gathering will go to assist the African National Congress.

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL
AFRICAN NATIONAL
CONGRESS.

ABX/pd.

ABX. 4203096

A. N. C.

9th March, 1942.

C.S. Ramohanoë Esq.,
Secretary,
Transvaal African Congress,
140, 6th Avenue,
Alexandra Township,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr. Ramohanoë,

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a telegram from the Transvaal African Congress in support of the representations of the African National Congress deputation which recently met the Government. The gesture is highly appreciated.

I hope to see you soon. I can assure you that the deputation seems to have met with great success and favourable response from the Government.

The deputation was a strong one representing all shades of opinion and different organisations. All this tends to indicate the high regard all seem to have for Congress among our people, as well as in the eyes of the Government.

We were congratulated for what the Deputy Prime Minister chose to call "an unassailable case".

I am hoping that in the near future arrangements might be made for a public gathering, either at the Bantu Men's Social Centre or at the Ritz Hall, when the Transvaal deputation of the National Congress could make a public report, and the proceeds of such a gathering will go to assist the African National Congress.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL
AFRICAN NATIONAL
CONGRESS.

ABX/pd.

ABX. 420309c

9th March, 1942.

Senator the Hon. J.D.Rheinallt Jones,
The Senate,
CAPE TOWN.

Dear Senator Jones,

I want to thank you and other Representatives for all the courtesies shown us during the visit of my deputation of the African National Congress.

We appreciate all the facilities you gave us to make our visit pleasant and successful.

We also appreciate the interest you took in the representations we made and we are hoping that the Government will realise the relation between these requests and the African's participation in the war effort.

During this period of danger to our common country, we are hoping that the Government will see its way clear to favourably consider our representation, thus preparing the African for total war effort in the defence of the country.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL
AFRICAN NATIONAL
CONGRESS.

ABX/pd.

ABX.420309d

9th March, 1942.

Mrs. Margaret Ballinger M.P.,
House of Assembly,
CAPE TOWN.

My dear Mrs. Ballinger,

I wish to thank you for all the assistance and courtesies you showed us, and the help you gave in allowing your staff to type our statements. Extend our thanks to them for the contribution they made.

We also wish to thank the Representatives for everything they did to make our stay successful and enjoyable.

In this hour of danger, we hope the Government will see their way clear to remove the disabilities which were subjects of our representations, in order to give our people not only something to fight for but something to fight with and thus encouraging total participation in the war effort by Africans.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL
AFRICAN NATIONAL
CONGRESS.

ABX/pd.

ABX. 420309e

9th March, 1942.

D.L.Smit Esq.,
Secretary for Native Affairs,
Native Affairs Department,
CAPE TOWN.

Dear Mr. Smit,

re: AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

I am writing to remind you of our request for a dozen copies of the official report of the interview so that all the members of my deputation may have one each.

I hope the Government will see their way clear to meet most of our humble but reasonable requests in various directions, as such action would go a long way in improving the African's attitude towards the war effort and thereby assist in the total defence of our country. Under their present disabilities, most Africans argue that they have nothing either to fight for or to fight with and any advice on the part of the leaders to the contrary is looked upon as bargaining with their inherent rights and betraying their trust. We wish to put our full weight in the defence of our common country.

I must thank you and the Government for all the courtesies and considerations shown to my deputation. And you specially for the part you played in facilitating the joint deputation as desired by us.

Yours sincerely,

AFRICAN NATIONAL
CONGRESS.

ABX/pd.

10th Mar 1942
~~31st Jan 1942~~

ABX. 420310a

MENDI MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Committee which was postponed on the 31/1/42 last, will be held in the Native Commissioner's Office, Carr Street, Newtown, Johannesburg on Saturday the 14th. inst. at 10 a.m.

Members are urged to make efforts to attend this meeting and to be punctual as Saturday is only half a day.

AGENDA

1. Opening remarks by the Chairman.
2. Minutes: (a) Reading and confirmation.
(b) Discussion of matters arising therefrom.
3. Secretary's Report. 1941.
4. Financial Report by the Chairman. 1941.
5. Celebrations 1942. Johannesburg Report.
Any other reports if available.
6. ELECTIONS: (a) Honorary General Secretary.
(b) Executive Committee.
7. General.

Note well. The Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund General Committee is NOT responsible for travelling or any expenses incurred by those attending this meeting. Organisations nominating representatives are responsible.

H.G. Mpitso,
Hon. Gen. Secretary.

2211 Kafyana Street,
Pimville,
10th. March, 1942.

P.S. Names and addresses of representatives of A.N.C. to the Mendi Committee have not yet been officially furnished. Former Congress had given names of President, General, Senior Chaplain & Treasurer.