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1. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

(1) Citizenship Rights and Demands.

We the African people in the Union of South Africa urgently demand for the granting of full citizenship rights such as enjoyed by all Europeans in South Africa. These rights include :-

- (a) The right to be members of, and the right to elect representatives to, all the Councils of State.
- (b) The right to equal justice in the Courts of Law.
- (c) The right of freedom of domicile.
- (d) The right of freedom of movement.
- (e) The right of freedom of speech and assembly.
- (f) The right of the freedom of the Press.
- (g) The recognition of the inviolability of the home as a right.
- (h) The right to own, acquire by purchase, hire or lease, all form of ~~immovable~~ and immovable property. *from any and all owners and agents of property anywhere within the Union of Africa*
- (i) The right to engage in all forms of lawful occupation, trades and professions.
- (j) The right, equal to that enjoyed by Europeans, to serve the State in any public office or capacity.
- (k) The right of every child to be educated.
- (l) The right to enjoy all social welfare benefits provided by the State on a basis of equality with all other races in South Africa.
- (m) The right to inclusion ^{an} on equal basis with Europeans any scheme of social security adopted by the State for country as a whole.

2. ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DEMANDS.

(1) LAND.

WE demand for the African the right to ^{an} equal share in all the material resources of the country:-

- (a) We strongly protest against the unfair distribution of land as between Black and White, and we demand as a prerequisite for a just settlement of the economic problem a redistribution of the land on a fair ^{er} basis.
- (b) We claim the right to own, acquire by purchase, hire or lease land, individually or collectively, both in the rural and in the urban areas, and in this connection, we demand

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the repeal of the Land and Trust Act and the Urban Areas Act in so far as these Acts abrogate these rights to which we are entitled as citizens.

- (c) We demand for those Africans who derive their livelihood from the land the same land bank facilities, State subsidies, and all other privileges enjoyed by European farmers.

2. INDUSTRY AND LABOUR.

- i) We demand for the African equal opportunity to engage in any occupation, trade or industry.
- (ii) In order that this objective might be realised to the fullest extent facilities must be provided for technical education of Africans so as to enable them to enter skilled and semi-skilled occupations.
- (iii) We demand the removal of the Colour bar in industry.
- (iv) We demand equal pay for equal work for all skilled and semi-skilled labourers; and for the unskilled workers in both rural and urban areas such minimum wage as shall enable the workers to live in decency and comfort.
- (v) We demand the ^{full} statutory recognition of the rights of the African labourer to collective bargaining under the Industrial Conciliation Act.
- (vi) We demand that the African workers shall be insured against sickness, unemployment, accidents, old age, and for all other physical disabilities arising from the nature of his work, and contributions to such insurance should be borne entirely by the government and employers.
- (vii) We demand the extension of all industrial welfare legislation to include ^{mine workers,} agricultural labourers, domestic servants and the employees of public bodies. *including the Union Government*

3. COMMERCE.

- (i) We protest very strongly against all practices that impede the obtaining of trading licences by Africans in urban and rural areas, and we equally condemn the confinement of African enterprise to segregated areas and localities.
- (ii) We demand the recognition of the rights of the African to freedom of trading.

3. EDUCATION.

1. African education is a matter of national importance requiring state effort for its proper realisation. The magnitude of the task places it beyond the limits of the ⁷⁸resources of missionary or private endeavour. The state must provide facilities for all types of education within the African educational system. For that reason:-

(a) African education must be regarded as State responsibility and be financed from General Revenue.

(b) The State must provide enough properly built equipped schools for all African children of school~~ing~~^{ing} age, and institute compulsory primary education.

(c) The state must provide adequate facilities for professional and technical education.

2. We reject the conception that there is any need of a special type of education for Africans as such and therefore we demand that the African must be given the type of education which will enable him to meet on equal terms with other peoples the conditions of the modern world.

3. We demand equal pay for equal qualifications and equal grade of work for all teachers irrespective of their race or colour. We also urge that pensions, conditions of service, and other privileges which are enjoyed by European teachers should be extended to African teachers on equal terms.

4. We claim that the direction of the African educational system must fall more and more largely into the hands of the Africans themselves, and therefore we demand increase and direct representation in all bodies such as Education Advisory Boards, School Committees, Governing Councils etc. which are responsible for the management and the shaping of policy in African schools, institutions and colleges.

4. HEALTH.

1. We regard it as the duty of the State to provide adequate medical and health facilities for ^{the}entire population of the country. We deplore and deprecate the fact that the state has not carried out its duty to the African in this regard, and has left this

As a result of this gross neglect the general health of the entire African population has ~~deteriorated~~ to an alarming extent. We consider the factors contributing to this state of affairs to be:-

- (a) The low economic position of the Africans which is responsible for the present gross malnutrition.
- (b) The shortage of land resulting in the congestion in the reserves.
- (c) The slum conditions in the urban areas. *due to low wages paid the african*
- (d) Neglect of health and ~~general~~ education.
- (e) Neglect of the provision of ~~water~~ supplies, proper sanitary and other conveniences especially in rural areas.

state of affairs can only be remedied by :-

- i) A substantial and immediate improvement in the economic position of the African. *and educational facilities*
 - ii) A drastic overhauling and reorganisation of the health services of the country.
2. We strongly urge the adoption of the following ~~measures~~ *measures* to meet the health needs of the African population:-

- (a) The establishment of free medical and health services for all sections of the African population.
- (b) The establishment of a system of a school medical service with a full staff of medical practitioners, nurses and health visitors.
- (c) Increased hospital and clinic facilities both in the rural and in the urban areas.
- (d) Increased facilities for the training of African doctors, dentists, nurses, sanitary inspectors, health visitors etc.
- (e) Union instead of provincial financing and control of health services. *a co-ordinated and centralised control of health and finance of health services instead of the present independent Union Provincial and municipal control of various aspects of health*
- (f) The creation of a proper system of vital statistics for the African population.
- (g) African district surgeons for areas with a large African population.

3. We condemn the recent reports of the Inter-departmental Committee on the training of doctors for :-

- (a) recommending limitation on the training of doctors, in a

country where fully qualified doctors are so inadequate

- (b) recommending a paltry quota of doctors for the non-Europeans who form a larger proportion of the population and whose health needs are so clamant.

5. SEGREGATION.

1. The African people regard as fundamental to the establishment of a new order in South Africa the abolition of all enactments which discriminate against the African on grounds of race or colour. *They* condemn and reject the policy of segregation in all aspects of our national life inasmuch as this policy is designed to keep the African in a state of perpetual tutelage and militates against his normal development.

(a) We particularly demand the abolition of all passes-permits, service-contracts, and we are determined by all means at our disposal to work for the consummation of this end.

(b) We condemn the policy followed by urban local authorities in regard to native locations, townships and villages which are comparable to concentration camps. The conditions under which the Africans are compelled to live in these places have become intolerable.

(c) We protest most strongly against the discourteous, harsh and inconsiderate treatment meted out to Africans in all State and other public offices and institutions. Such obnoxious practices are irreconcilable with christian and civilised standards.

2. We feel duty bound to place on record with the authorities the fact that the resentment of the African people caused by the irritations, injustices and ill-^{useages to} ~~useages to~~ which they are subjected in South African life is almost reaching breaking ^{point.} ~~point.~~

CONCLUSION

Throughout its deliberations your committee was fully conscious of the fact that the mere formulation of demands and declaration of rights, however justifiable they may be, will be of no avail unless they are backed by a united and well organised people. *It becomes imperative* ~~it is imperative~~ therefore to draw the attention of the people to the vital necessity for closing their ranks, breaching the unhappy divisions among themselves and strengthening their national organisations. Only when they speak with a united voice will serious consideration be given to their demands and will their hopes and aspirations be realised.

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