Estella House, 47a, Mai n Road, Cleremont, Cape Town.

4 th September, 1959.

Dear Sir,


No citizen could fail to deplore the outbreaks of rioting, arson and other forms of violence that have recently occurred among ifricon communities in parts of Natal. At the same time, any responsible citizen must recognise that outbreaks of this kind are, as they have always been, in all parts of the world, the result and the outward sign of deepseated social and economic ills. These ills must be investigated and remedied. For this reason it is the usual practice of civilised governments to institute inquiries into emergency situations of this kind by impartial judicial cormissions. We believe this should be done in this instence.

There is thus for no indication that the Government intend to institute such an enquiry into the unrest in Natal. But two of its officials, Brigedier Els, issistant Commissioner of Police, and Dr. W.W.A.Eiselen, Secretary for Bentu Administration, hove made public statements, apparently based on reports from police and other officials, which give cause for anxiety. Both meintain thet the disturbences ore aroused and led by the fificen Netionsl Congress, despite the foct (which is not sufficiently well-known) thet the Congross itself has time and again affirmed a policy of non-violence. Its choice of the weapon of on economic boycott, a legal end non-violent one, against what it regards as injustice, is proof of the sincerity in this affirmation.

These allegations are entirely one-sided, and the ground for making them are, in Dr. Eiselen's case, that in the post verious deputations that have voiced the grievances of the people have been led by A.N.C. leaders; in Brigadier Els's case, that some of the leaders of some disturbances heve worn A.N.C. colours.

Dr. Eiselen's argument implies thet to voice public grievances is to approve of violence if such grievances are not remedied, and obviously unjust assumption. Brigadier Els, equally unjustly, ettributes to the organisation responsibility for the actions of every individual member.

The reasons for the unrest that are advanced by the African poople themselves, Dr. Eiselen and Brigadier Els waive aside es mere pretexts with no renl significance. They admit that these rensons are such mattors as low woges, and deepening poverty, influx control with its consequent broaking up of family life and interference with opoortunities of employment, increosing unemployment in urbon areas, Municipal monopoly of beer-brewing, etc. Anyone with the slightest understending of the needs of any human beings must realise that these are grave matters of the deepest concern to the individuol becouse they offect the basic structure of their individusl ond fomily lives. They were not invented by the A.N.C. or ony other politicol orgonisotion, nor could political lenders of any kind have the power to induce ordinary men and
women to act in a lawless -and violent manner (with the severe punishment which they risk) if there were not deep seated causes. But Dr. Eiselen apparently regards any expression of their Erievonces as malicious criticism of the state", not as on outbreak of their extreme frustretion at the poverty and wretchedness of the ir lives.

Has our public reached the stage where they are prepared to believe that anybody who informs the authorities of the deep-seated social economic and political difficulties of people in South Africa is responsible for organising outbreaks of violence when they occur. If so, there is indeed little hope for a peaceful solution to our problems.

The Black Sash appeals to the Government and all who are responsible for the welfare, employment and housing of Africans to toke notico of the statistics that are so easily available ondemoralisation consequent upon the break up of family life, poverty, lack of housing and unemployment among the ifricans - and to take action to remedy the present state of affairs.

Yours foithfully,

Notional Vice-Fresident

