

Munsterland

12.1.146

"Civilian Conservation Corps" For Union?

Dr Van Eck's Proposals For Developing Human Resources

JOHANNESBURG, Fri.—The extension of the Physical Training Battalion system, the introduction in schools throughout the country of a modern syllabus of physical education, and the co-ordination of physical training and recreation with scholastic education, health services, health education, and school feeding are measures advocated by Dr H. J. van Eck, chairman of the Social and Economic Planning Council, in an article in the bi-annual scientific journal, "Man-power."

It seemed, said Dr Van Eck, that considerable scientific and technical work would have to be done in order to enable the National Advisory Council for Physical Education to formulate definite proposals for the Government's consideration.

After reviewing the work of the Special Service Battalion, which afterwards became the Physical Training Battalion, Dr Van Eck came to the conclusion that the time had arrived to make plans for the application of the P.T.B. scheme on a scale commensurate with the problem facing South Africa.

This would, incidentally, release an immense labour potential which so far had not been brought to bear upon the country's economic life. No more important measure could be thought of to bring social security within the grasp of many people who today lived in misery.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

He gave a rough estimate of the immediate requirements. These were 10 camps for European boys, 10 camps for European girls, five camps each for Coloured boys and girls, and two camps each for Indian boys and girls. Each of these camps would hold 1,000 pupils.

The question of establishing camps for Native youths was under consideration by the Government, and it was hoped that a suitable scheme could be worked out. If a comprehensive plan of collaboration with the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association could be drawn up, there appeared to be great possibilities of opening several camps in the Native Reserves.

So far as urban areas were concerned, the establishment of camps would give an opportunity of taking remedial action with regard to a number of pressing educational, health, social, and economic problems.

Ultimately the scheme would have to be expanded. For example, it was certain that for some categories of youths the present entrance age of 15 would have to be lowered to 12.

A national organisation would have to be established for the purpose. That would have to be done very soon, since it was essential that as soon as demobilisation began, military camps, equipment, staff training facilities, and selected personnel should be taken over by such an organisation.

Many of the technical training organisations which had been created during the last five years, such as the Central Organisation for Technical Training, should not be allowed to die, but ought to be integrated into the proposed scheme. That applied also to the workshops and vocational training centres of the Native Military Corps, and similar institutions.

U.S. ORGANISATION

It seemed to him appropriate to adopt for the proposed national service the name Civilian Conservation Corps, which was the name of the corresponding national organisation in the United States.

Dr. Van Eck went on to expand the theme of the necessity for a scheme to tackle the problem of developing, rehabilitating, and educating our human resources in this country, where the bulk of the Native and many of the other non-European people had never yet worked on a standard comparable with that accepted by Western European societies, where a large number of men and women were unfit to do so, and where we were witnessing a rapidly progressing process of erosion of men, of animals, of soil, and of other essential national resources.—SAPA.

Carry On . . .

Being a 'C.T.C. Shopper' and feel assured that you buy the best at the very lowest prices. Thousands of satisfied customers shop daily at—

C.T.C. BAZAARS

Plain Street — Cape Town.

The Sun

Hou Aan . . .

Om 'n C.T.C. klient te wees en versaker te voel dat u die beste teen die allerlaagste pryse koop. Duisende berridige kliente doen daaglikse kalle inkopies by—

C.T.C. BAZAARS

Plainsiraat — Kaapstad.

FOURTEENTH YEAR. No. 679.

CAPE TOWN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1945.

Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper

PRICE TWO-PENCE.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AT KENSINGTON

New Scholarship Launched

Already with many notable achievements to its credit in the way of helping to provide secondary education for those unable to afford it, the Kensington Central Welfare Committee has launched a drive for funds for a new university scholarship.

Led by their forceful and energetic chairman, Mr. W. D. Hendricks, the committee has received the interest and support of nearly all the public and sporting bodies in Ward XI and the indications are that the drive for funds will be an eminent success.

HELPING PROMINENT STUDENTS

The scheme aims at establishing a fund of £3,000 which will yield a sufficient return annually to enable the Committee to grant £100 every year towards the cost of the university education of a student who shows promise. The bursaries will, however, begin to operate as soon as £500 has been reached.

Matriculants who obtain a first grade pass and who received their primary education or part of their primary education at any school in Ward XI are eligible for the scholarship. Ward XI comprises Windermere, Kensington, Garden Village, Maitland and Brooklyn.

The drive for funds has been extremely well planned and the co-operation of the local sports and other bodies has been procured. Already functions of the smaller variety are being held by these bodies and are being extremely well supported.

WELFARE MONTH

September has been proclaimed 'Welfare Month' in Ward XI, and every effort is being made to realise the sum of £500 by the end of September. The month, it is hoped, will receive a promising start when on Saturday the 1st, at 3 p.m., Councillor I. Allow will lay the first of a mile of pennies round the Kensington Central School. The first penny will be laid at the Boys' entrance. £30 is expected to be raised by this event where stalls on the grounds will add to the enjoyment of those who will be there.

The various activities will culminate in the biggest event of all: a bazaar and dance in the Maitland Town Hall on Saturday, 8th September. The bazaar will be opened by the Mayor, Mr. E. G. Nyman at 12 noon. Stalls by several organisations should make the 8th September a gala event.

The organising abilities of the Kensington Central Welfare Committee's Chairman, Mr. W. D. Hendricks, have been much in evidence and it is a

tribute to his many years of hard work that he has secured the fullest support of Europeans and Coloureds in the area, so much so, that everywhere in Ward XI people are talking of the University Scholarship Drive.

Those wishing to send donations are asked to forward their cheques, payable to 'Kensington Central Welfare Committee University Scholarship Fund,' to the Secretary, Mr. J. J. Marinus, 'Ivy Villa,' 7th Street, Kensington, Maitland.

COMMITTEE'S RECORD

The Kensington Central School Welfare Committee came into being eleven years ago. The people of Maitland-Kensington were then clamouring for higher primary education because at that time the highest class was Standard IV. To complete the Sixth standard scholars had to proceed to Cape Town and the suburbs for their higher primary education. The first Coloured Board School was opened in January, 1932. On 27th July, 1934, a public meeting took place on the Maitland Sports Ground to discuss the formation of a Welfare Committee to assist indigent children and to award bursaries to the best scholars. The man who was instrumental in forming the Committee was Mr. W. D. Hendricks. He was elected chairman that evening. He briefly outlined the scheme and the meeting unanimously agreed to the following resolution:

'That this meeting consisting of ratepayers and parents herewith pledges itself to work for the interest and welfare of the Kensington Central Day School and Every School.'

It also adopted the following motto: 'That the sole aim shall be the upliftment of the Coloured child both socially and educationally.'

To raise the necessary funds the Committee launched out by giving dances, concerts and bazaar. Six bur-

(Continued in next column.)

Industrial School for Coloured Boys

As a result of representations made to the Government by the Coloured Advisory Council concerning the establishment of an Industrial School for Coloured boys, the Secretary for Education has replied 'that provision for a European reformatory with a priority rating of 3, has been made in this Department's major works programme for 1946/47, and it is the intention to transfer the European population of the Constantia Reformatory to these new premises as soon as completed and to use Constantia as an industrial school for Coloured boys.'

It may be recalled that Messrs. F. Hendricks and Geo. Golding visited the Industrial School for European boys in George, and in their report, which is soon to be published as part of the Second Annual Report on the work of the Coloured Advisory Council, it was recommended that an industrial school for Coloured boys be established.

University Students' Advancement Association

The University Students' Advancement Association has arranged a social in the St. Philip's Church Hall, Chapel Street, Cape Town, on Wednesday, 29th August.

The effort is to raise funds for assisting promising Coloured students to proceed to a University after completion of the secondary course.

(Continued from previous col.)

saries—five Junior Certificates and one Matriculation (called the Idas Scholarship in honour of the boy who gave his life to save three European children at Sea Point) are awarded every year. Up to the end of 1944 £1,800 had been spent on bursaries alone. Many valuable apparatus and other gifts, such as a wireless set with 10 loudspeakers and a Fritz Kahler piano were given to the K.C. School.

Facts and Figures On Junior Cape Corps

The Junior Cape Corps Camp at Mossel Bay is essentially a military organisation. It is under canvas and consequently of a purely temporary nature," stated Major D. van Riet, the Officer Commanding the Corps, in an interview with a representative of "The Sun."

"From a Military viewpoint, the function of the Union was to train juvenile Coloured youths as recruits for the Cape Corps as a contribution to the war effort.

"As the principal demand in the Cape Corps was for men with a knowledge of trades to enable their attachment to the S.A. Engineering Corps, it was decided that these juniors should be given instruction in vocational subjects after they became reasonably proficient in Military Routine and had improved physically."

Interview With Commanding Officer

The transfer to the senior Unit was to be effected on a detail attaining the age of 18 years.

The ages of the juniors recruited were 15 to 17 inclusively. To date the average period of service of a Junior member of the J.C.C. is 19 months.

The training curriculum through which the most senior of these youths have passed, has been:

- (a) General Military Routine, including squad drill, company drill, rifle drill, personal and camp hygiene, etc., etc.
- (b) Recreational Training, i.e., organised games and swimming.
- (c) Physical Training (with and without gymnastic apparatus).
- (d) Scholastic Training ranging from the Grades up to, and including, Standard VI.
- (e) First Aid.
- (f) Vocational Training.

ABSORBED IN SENIOR CAPE CORPS

At the beginning of June this year, a large number of Juniors had attained the age of 18 years but to have absorbed them in the Senior Cape Corps would have off-set the reduction in that Unit due to demobilisation owing to the events in Europe.

It is obvious that the unmentioned factors must have influenced the Defence Department in its decision to hand back the jurisdiction over these minors to their respective parents or guardians.

(a) That with the cessation of hostilities in Europe the U.D.F. was to be in a state of general demobilisation and therefore recruits were no longer needed in the Senior Cape Corps.

(b) That Unit was to have been the product of the J.C.C.

(c) That many of the members of the J.C.C., having attained the age of 18, would have been automatically transferred to the Senior Unit where

they would have drawn the pay and allowances of an adult soldier if the war in Europe had continued.

(d) That these youngsters of 18 years were expecting the increased pay.

(e) That these juvenile members of the J.C.C. had been recruited in exactly the same manner as adults, namely: they and their parents—as legal guardians—had contracted under the attestation.

(f) That the attestation stipulated that the Volunteer would serve for the duration of the war plus 6 months if so required by the Defence Department but that this period of service would be subject to an earlier termination (as in the case of general demobilisation).

(g) That the camp was equipped purely for providing these youths with the preliminary training to qualify them for absorption in the Senior Unit which was now being demobilised and therefore changed the objective.

QUESTION OF TRANSFER.

Parents/Guardians were therefore advised that their sons/wards could not be transferred to the Senior Cape Corps; and that they (the parents/guardians) were given the option of deciding whether their sons were to be sent home without employment or whether the Defence Department should seek employment for them.

The introduction to parents on this subject of discharging was a Circular Letter written by the Director of Non-European Army Services and directed to Parents/Guardians by the J.C.C. camp administrative staff.

It was posted at Mossel Bay on the 3rd June, 1945.

Many parents replied asking whether their sons would receive any benefit by way of a cash allowance for civilian clothing. They were informed that the volunteer would receive 4/6

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

Fishing Industry Corporation

A scheme is under consideration to form a corporation consisting only of members of the Coloured community and to engage them in a fishing industry and where not only shareholders but also employees would participate, consisting of Coloured people.

It is also hoped to create a large area of employment for Coloured Ex-Servicemen. Mr. T. J. Lockman, of Johannesburg, is shortly visiting various centres in the Cape.

Mr. T. J. Lockman is eager to address the members of the Community. Anyone interested should write to P.O. Box 3876, Johannesburg, and he will reply to all enquiries and of the dates of which he will appear in various centres in the Cape.

Appointment as Commissioner of Oaths

The Department of Justice has informed Mr. Franklin P. Joshua that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, has been pleased, in terms of Section 6 of Act No. 16 of 1914, to appoint him a Commissioner of Oaths for the district of the Cape and Winberg, whilst he is Secretary to the Coloured Advisory Council.

Dr. Dietrich No Longer in P.E. City Council

Dr. E. T. Dietrich, who for the last three years represented Ward One in the Port Elizabeth City Council, has decided not to present himself for re-election at the forthcoming elections. Mr. Hugh Parker was the only candidate nominated, and he will accordingly take Dr. Dietrich's place as a representative of Ward One.

Coloured Councillors Not Renominated

Mr. C. E. Baillie, another Non-European Councillor, has also decided to seek re-election for Ward Seven, where two European candidates have been nominated. A further would-be candidate, Mr. D. S. Pillay, was disqualified on nomination day for non-compliance with the deposit stipulation.

Mr. Baillie's attitude is appreciated as the vast majority of Coloured tenants, those resident in municipal housing schemes, have been disfranchised, thus giving the European candidate an overwhelming advantage.

SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS

There were only two contests in the

recent School Board elections, and in both of these the Coloured candidates were defeated.

Mr. H. E. Triegaardt, who represented Ward One for many years and has performed much valuable work in the interest of Coloured education, is thus no longer a member of the School Board. Mr. Triegaardt was the only Coloured member on the Board. Rev. A. N. Curney was the other Non-European candidate.

It is understood that representations are being made to the Administrator to secure the appointment of a member to represent Coloured interests on the School Board.



The Cigarette with the flavour that pleases!

GOLD LEAF
Honey Dew

2 for 1^d 6 for 3^d
12 for 6^d 50 for 2/1

IT'S THE LEAF BEHIND THE CIGARETTE THAT COUNTS

U/QL 17

Discharges From Junior Cape Corps

How They Were Effectuated

The question of the recent discharge of 444 boys from the Junior Cape Corps at Mossel Bay, is dealt with in a recent editorial in the "Mussel Bay Advertiser."

"Much interest has been displayed in Mossel Bay and throughout the country on the subject of the J.C.C. camp. Discussion in recent weeks has been dealing with its abandonment or its continuance. Even the Mossel Bay Town Council has no definite knowledge of the intention of those in authority," the paper states.

A few days ago the "Cape Times" had a leading article on the subject, and as we have long felt that there should be some reliable information placed before the people we interviewed the C.O., Major D. van Riet, one day this week. In answer to our question: "Have you had instructions to close the camp?" he said: "No, I have not." He said it was not military etiquette for a soldier to indulge in newspaper discussion concerning either a policy or the execution of a policy. The former is formulated by a much higher authority than the commanding officer of a camp, whose duty it is to give effect to the instructions.

As his name had appeared in the "Cape Times" he said he and the Demobilisation Officer stationed at the camp are responsible for putting into effect a decision made by their superiors, he felt that he at least should give the correct figures and supply a few statistics.

The Major had copies of all the correspondence and a list of those demobilised.

REPLIES FROM PARENTS

He showed us the letters, and the

first one, which was written after the European War ended, was to parents and it told them the Army would first try to find the boys employment. It then asked the parents to say if they did or did not wish the Army to do this. The second letter was sent to those parents who had not replied to the first letter, and this letter asked for an early reply and closed with these words: "For your information I would advise that the sum of £6 will be forwarded as a civilian clothing allowance immediately after your son's discharge. He will also be entitled to retain all Army clothing issued to him and in his possession at date of discharge."

Another letter acknowledges receipt of replies and says: "Immediately a vacancy occurs which we consider suitable for the capabilities of your son you will be supplied with the particulars of the employment available. . . he will continue to undergo training in this camp until a job is found for him or until you direct that he should be discharged and sent home."

The Major emphasised the fact that the boys were under 21 and that their parents were those who had to make the decision.

THE DISCHARGES

How the discharges have been effectuated is shown in the following details:

The actual number of boys who had arrived in Cape Town was 169. Of this number 94 parents claimed that employment had been found, 26 parents said the boys were needed at home, 4 were required to continue education at home, 10 were wanted to work with parents or relatives in business, 18 did not want the Army to find employment for them as they were able to find work for themselves, 16 gave instructions to send sons home immediately and made no reference to work, 1 parent left the decision to his son. These figures total the 169 who reached Cape Town.

THE FIGURES

There were 444 boys disposed of throughout the country, and they were spread over the country as below:

Cape Town and suburbs	169
Paarl to Worcester	3
Worcester to Mossel Bay	6
Worcester to Carnarvon	19
Malmesbury to Namaqualand	26



Djonbul Dpasayev, folk bard of Kazakstan and leading poet of the Soviet Union, photographed after being elected Stalin-Prize Laureate. He died last week in two months of his hundredth birthday.

Mossel Bay to Port Elizabeth and East London	77
Mossel Bay to Johannesburg	73
Mossel Bay to Durban	6
Mossel Bay to Kimberley	20
Mossel Bay to Aliwal North	10

The parents of these boys replied in this proportion:

204 same as 94 in above list, 47 as the 26 in above list, 9 as the 4 in above list, 91 as the 118 in above list, 24 as the 10 in above list, 68 as the 16 in above list, 1 as the 4 in above list.
--

It will be seen from the above that no boy has been discharged and sent home without the parent having so instructed.

FAIRLY TREATED

We have seen the registers which are kept at the camp, and these registers give all information regarding the discharges: who asked for the discharge and who signed letters.

Looking through the records it seems to us that the O.C., Major van Riet, and his officers have done all that was humanly possible to treat the lads fairly.

Coming back to the subject of closing the camp, the Major said that recruiting was stopped for a while and, though the boys are being discharged from the camp, the camp is remaining intact, and he has not had any instructions to close the camp. He was not able to indicate the policy of the governing bodies, but he did say that the camp was in military control and was in control of the military. There are over 250 boys still in camp, and of this number there have been requests for 62 discharges.

The Walmer Co-Operative Movement

invites the public to come and see the film "Men of Rochdale" (History of the Co-operative Movement in England)

TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1946 at 8 p.m.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HALL, QUEEN'S ROAD, WOODTOCK.

Admission Free.

Backache Made Her Life A Misery

Pain So Bad She Could Scarcely Walk

Two Bottles of Kruschen Put Her Right

Three years of suffering and then at last—glorious relief! This woman is so pleased with Kruschen that she wants to tell others how she got back her health. Here is her letter:—

"I feel it my duty to tell you how, after nearly three years of suffering with neuritis and terrible backache, I have, after taking two bottles of Kruschen Salts, practically cured myself. I have had radiant heat, etc., but nothing touched it until I read about Kruschen Salts, and the benefits derived from them. I can walk at least three miles a day now, and before I could scarcely crawl about the house. To my surprise I have also lost weight. Kruschen is really wonderful."—(Mrs.) A. N.

The kidneys are the filters of the human machine. If they become sluggish, impurities accumulate and find their way into the blood-stream. Six salts in Kruschen will coax your kidneys back to healthy, normal action so that they will rid your blood-stream of all poisonous waste matter. As an immediate result you will experience joyous relief from the pains of backache. And if you persevere with Kruschen, it is unlikely that they will ever return.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at Chemists and Stores, price 2/6 per bottle.

Pacaltsdorp and Blanco Branches of A.P.O.

Public Meetings Pass Confidence Votes

Motions of full confidence in the African Peoples' Organisation were adopted at largely attended public meetings at Pacaltsdorp and Blanco in the George district recently. These meetings were held under the auspices of the respective branches of the organisation and addressed by Mr. G. Richards, the organising secretary, who was supported at Pacaltsdorp by Mr. W. G. Hartel and Mr. G. F. Saaiman, chairman and secretary respectively of the Willowmore branch of the A.P.O. and at Blanco by Mr. J. Meyer, chairman of George branch and by Mr. C. E. Mackay, Mr. G. Delpont and Mr. F. Damons of the Executive Committee of the George branch of the A.P.O.

FOUR SPEAKERS AT PACALTS-DORP

Mr. Dan Saaiman presided in the Congregational School at Pacaltsdorp and in his remarks cited the trials of the Coloured people in the country. Mr. Richards stressed the importance of organising the Coloured people into one solid and united body. "If there is one person in the hall to-night who desires to serve his people then his place is in the A.P.O."

Mr. W. G. Hartel traced the various discriminating laws passed since the Act of Union in 1910. He strongly urged unity within the ranks of the Coloured people under the A.P.O. banner and with other Non-European races ultimately.

Mr. G. F. Saaiman and Mr. F. Truter both attacked the education system as practised in South Africa, particularly the new education Ordinance.

Mr. Truter, in conclusion, appealed to the meeting to join the A.P.O. "Opposition parties come and opposition parties go but the A.P.O. stands solidly from one year to another. It has weathered the storms," he said.

A number of questions were put and answered. A motion of full confidence in the A.P.O. was moved by Mr. J. Twigg, seconded by Mr. A. November, and carried unanimously.

BLANCO BRANCH ACTIVE

Presiding over the meeting in Blanco was Mr. J. C. Schand. Mr. J. Peterson said that his branch has always been active and serving the local community. He welcomed Mr. Richards to Blanco for the new inspiration given the branch.

Mr. Richards stated that all the disabilities in this country could be

traced to the fact that South Africa was not being governed on true democratic principles, but for the benefit of one section of the population only. An injustice which they could fight by a united people only. It was for this reason that the A.P.O. came into being and made its first principle the promotion of unity amongst the Coloured people of South Africa, a principle which he was glad to say was being carried out by the organisation with a great measure of success to-day.

Mr. Tom Fortuin said he had been a member of the A.P.O. since 1936. "A community that stands divided can never become a people. As vice-chairman of the Blanco Branch I want to strengthen the A.P.O. here and I appeal to you to join forces with the A.P.O. for the sake of the future of your children."

A.P.O. INFLUENCE AT GEORGE

Mr. F. Damons (secretary of George branch) reported the previous speakers and inter alia cited the influence the branch enjoys with the George municipality. He referred briefly to the next Circle Conference

(Continued on page 6, col. 3.)

SKIN DISEASE IN EGYPT

EGYPT, the traditional land of the Seven Plagues, is notorious for many forms of skin disease. These are caused by a variety of parasites which establish themselves in the different parts of the body causing itch, rash, irritation, tenderness or actual sores. Relatives of South African soldiers can do no greater service to their boys than to post to them the complete Felaform series of preparations for skin disease:

- Felaform Ointment
- Felaform Skin Powder
- Felaform Soap
- Felaform Shaving Tonic
- Felaform Dressing Stick

The FELAFORM products are all powerfully antiseptic and really do destroy the germs.

RELEASE!
FELAFORM SKIN PRODUCTS

5709-8 Look out for this Trade Mark!

One day You may NEED Money

and, when that time comes, unless you start saving now you'll find there is nothing to fall back on. Make up your mind to have a nest-egg ready. You can start by depositing 1/- and your money is absolutely safe in the

POST OFFICE Savings Bank

THERE'S RADIANT HEALTH IN EVERY CUP OF MILO

Delicious! Hot or Iced

NESTLÉ'S FORTIFIED TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

10 drops act in 15 minutes

—or take 2 Tablets
Two Tablets equal ten drops

"My husband has benefited so greatly from Phosferine"

(TAKEN FROM A LETTER OF MRS. E. J. BRYCE)

"My husband has benefited so greatly from Phosferine. He was in such a state that I feared he would have a complete breakdown. After only three small bottles he is a different man!"

Phosferine is the finest tonic for bracing, strengthening and invigorating you, when there are undue calls on your reserves of physical and mental energy. You feel the benefit at once. That's why Phosferine enables you to keep carrying on. It puts back what you have taken out of yourself—strength, energy and vitality. It's the greatest of all tonics. Get a bottle to-day.

All Chemists sell Phosferine TABLETS or LIQUID, 1/6, 3/6 & 6/-

Two Tablets equal ten drops of Liquid. The 3/6 size is nearly four times the 1/6 size; you save almost 2/6

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LTD., WATFORD, ENGLAND

Facts and Figures on Junior Cape Corps

(Continued from page 1, col. 5.)

and that he was entitled to retain the Military Kit issued to him.

On the 15th June, 1942, the C.O. of the J.C.C. sent a circular to those from whom a reply had not yet been received. This communication reproduced the letter of the 3rd and incorporated the benefit referred to in the preceding paragraph.

A form for completion by the Parent/Guardian was also sent together with a stamped addressed envelope for its return. It asked for the deletion of either paragraph 1 or 2, and read:

1. I desire that the Defence Department should find civil employment for the above-mentioned detail.

Ek verlang dat die Departement van Verdediging burgerlike werk vir die bogenoemde moet vind.

2. I do not wish employment to be found for the above-mentioned detail and wish him to be discharged and returned home immediately.

Ek verlang nie dat werk vir die bogenoemde persoon moet gevind word nie en ek wil hom ontslaan met woorde van dadelik huis-toe gestuur moet word.

CHANGED THEIR MINDS

Where personal files indicated that a youngster's parent had experienced the slightest difficulty in handling previous correspondence with the Unit, the precaution was taken to explain the position in particularly simple language.

(In some cases parents solicited the services of teachers, ministers and employers to write on their behalf.)

It is worthy of note that although 342 parents replied that they wished the Defence Department to find employment for their sons, no less than 215 of them changed their minds within a short space of time and instructed that their sons should be discharged and sent home without employment because they had either found employment or wanted their boys to continue schooling or for other reasons.

Where employment was requested the Parent was advised that the Defence Department was endeavouring to find suitable work the particulars of which would be conveyed to them later.

Many firms employed these Junior ex-Volunteers and the S.A. Railways offered employment for suitable youngsters. A selected youth would attend the Kromstad Training Centre for training during which period he would receive £5 per month plus food, accommodation and uniform. The length of his stay at Kromstad would depend on the way he applied himself to his duties. At the end of his training he is to be employed on the staff at a commencing salary of £7 15s. per month plus cost of living allowance which, at present, is £2 10s. p.m. in addition to which he will receive uniform, food and accommodation whilst on duty.

In every case of offered employment the parent's/guardian's consent was sought.

STATISTICS

Statistics compiled before leaving Mossel Bay revealed the following:

(a) The actual number of boys who had arrived in Cape Town at the time the controversy arose was 169 and not the figure quoted by the press.

(b) Of this number of discharges: 94 parents claimed that employment had been found.

26 parents said the boys were needed at home.

4 were required to continue education at home.

19 were wanted to work with parents or relatives in business.

18 parents stated they did not want the Army to find employment for their sons as they were able to find work.

16 gave instructions to send their sons home immediately and made no reference to work.

1 parent left the decision to his son.

(c) The discharges throughout the country were 444 and the parents of these boys replied in the above proportion: 204, 47, 9, 24, 91, 68 and 1 respectively.

(d) 58.7 per cent. of those provisionally selected by the Unit as being suitable for the S.A.R. employment, elected to go home; and their parents forwarded communications indicating that their sons were to be discharged and sent home without employment.

(e) 40.4 per cent. of those selected by the S.A.R. representative who visited the camp with a view to selecting within two weeks and requested their employees, changed their minds discharge.

(f) Those described in sub-para (d) and (e) had previously volunteered for the job.

(g) There were 1336 letters and telegrams concerning the 444 Discharges.

(h) There is absolutely no question about the Parents/Guardians not knowing the position or being unable to convey their wishes.

(i) That according to the Attestation Documents in possession of the Unit, all these details are under the age of 21 and therefore under the jurisdiction of their parents. In a few cases where the juniors had requested to be considered for employment even though their parents had authorised the Commanding Officer to send their sons home, the parents concerned were contacted and had their sons' wishes conveyed to them, but this was being done to the fact that these parents are lawfully entitled to make a decision as to whether or not the Army should find employment for their sons.

(j) In the 19 months of association with the J.C.C. the youths had benefited mentally and physically. In the recent Standard VI National Examination the candidates from the J.C.C. represented 62.4 per cent. of those who passed, and the highest marks awarded for English, arithmetic and geography were obtained by these students.

(k) Over 300 had received a fair amount of vocational training.

An enquiry addressed to the Divisional Inspector of Labour on the 8th instant disclosed that 43 of the 50 ex-volunteers who had registered as at that date, had been found employment. This refutes the allegation that the juvenile labour market was flooded.

Television for New York Schools

New York, August 11.—What is believed to be the first comprehensive experiment in the adaptation of television to classroom education has been started by the New York City Board of Education and the television department of the National Broadcasting Company, according to Dr. John Wado, Superintendent of Schools.

During the experiment, school officials and television experts will broadcast a weekly programme to determine the type of programme most suitable for educational purposes. (Continued on Col. 4.)



A helicopter of the U.S. Coast Guard hovers over the Plaza, east of the Capitol, Washington, to pick up a sailor during an air-sea rescue demonstration.

E.P. T.E.P.A.'s Strong Position

On Official Recognition

The Port Elizabeth T.E.P.A. Branch Chairman, Mr. Geo. de Doncker, was recently able to report that his branch membership stood at over 100 and that the membership in the whole region had shown an upward tendency.

Rev. Joost was held in high esteem by all members of the organisation and he had been rightly referred to as the "Wise Man from the East." Locally his contribution to the branch and education generally had been invaluable.

He hoped that Rev. Joost would find it possible to accept the invitations of the Oudtshoorn and Upping-ton regions as his visits would be of great value to the members there.

The work of T.E.P.A. in assisting the matter of compulsory education, he said, was being recognised, and teachers from all over the far-flung Eastern Province were beginning to realise with which organisation their interests lie.

The occasion was the annual meeting of the branch where many subjects affecting education and organisational matters were discussed. Mr. de Doncker congratulated Rev. R. J. Joost on his election as Vice-President of T.E.P.A. and said that it was the first occasion on which a Port Elizabeth teacher had been chosen for such position by a provincial Coloured teachers' organisation.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

Information had recently been received from Cape Town that the membership of T.E.P.A. had shot up to over 920 since the recent conference. He felt that this was due to the realisation of the fact that T.E.P.A. was the only Coloured teachers' organisation officially recognised by the Education Department. There was a vast difference between being officially recognised and being just recognised. The receipt of an occasional circular and replies to enquiries did not imply that an organisation was officially recognised. Any public body interested in education was entitled to these, but it does not mean official recognition. During the last Conference at Cape Town it had been finally established that T.E.P.A. was the only organisation to which the Department looked for advice and guidance in matters affecting Coloured education, and the Department had reaffirmed its official recognition of the Association. That teachers were beginning to appreciate this was manifest by the steady growth of membership in the Region and of the Association as a whole. The Eastern Province Region now had strong branches at Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Sunday's River, Queenstown, with more likely to be formed in the near future.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Chas. Slater, secretary, reported that arrangements were proceeding apace for the Regional Conference in October, which would be held at Graaff-Reinet. The Conference would last four days and a host of interesting subjects would be discussed. A full programme of entertainments had been planned, and the exhibition of handwork should prove very interesting. Indications were that the conference would be attended by a very large number of teachers from all over the region and representatives of other regions.

ELECTION OF OFFICIALS

Mr. Geo. de Doncker declined nomination as chairman as, he said, that he was already acting as regional secretary and treasurer and regional representative, and he felt that additional office of branch chairman was too much for him.

The meeting appointed the following officials: Chairman, Mr. W. F. P. Wagner; vice-chairman, Mr. G. H. Roman; secretary, Mr. D. Valentine; assistant secretaries, Miss C. Erasmus and Mr. Charles Slater; treasurer, Mr. P. J. Stuurman; executive members, Mr. W. R. Eland, Mr. Geo. de Doncker, Rev. R. Joost, Miss F.

Mark of the Herrenvolk

(Continued from page 3, col. 4.)

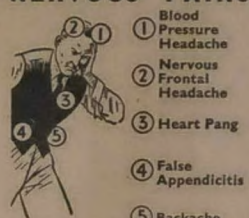
The Herrenvolk may be down in Germany, but here is flourish and has its extermination camps complete, though not a foot of barbed-wire is visible.

The Cape Coloured man has inherited Western civilisation, based on Christianity. The civilisation of his fathers in this his mother country. If he unites with the Indian and African he will be hopelessly outnumbered by non-Christian peoples. Will the principles of Christianity be secure for him? Principles for which brave men suffered, fought and died. Remember, in some countries Christianity has been completely wiped out. Will the Cape share the same fate? Can the risk be taken? These questions no man can answer, so the Coloured man looks down the abyss and wonders what will happen next.

Against this hideous background are seen the figures of brave men, who speak inspiring words, asks deep questions, make bold statements and launch daring schemes. They resemble a flickering torch before the blast of a tornado. But they stand for truth and justice, so that silent prayers of a plundered people follow them, hoping that they may succeed, for if they fail South Africa's future will be dark indeed.

JOHN COVENTRY.

NERVOUS PAINS



The centre of the Nervous System is the Brain from which all the Nerves radiate. All pain is actually felt in the Brain. If the Nervous System is disordered the Brain is also affected. Thus the treatment of Nerve Pains is most satisfactorily achieved by restoring the entire Nervous System to health. An all-round Nervine Tonic such as Dr. Heinz Nerve Restorative will do more good than any amount of pain-killing drugs, as it removes the cause, namely the Nerve Poisons.

Racked with Pains
"I always look back with thankfulness on the day on which I first used Dr. Heinz Nerve Restorative. I had been racked with pains for many weary months before that. Headache was a daily cross to be borne, which ordinary powders did not relieve. I also had a dull pain in my side which I took to be due to a weak heart but all the time it was my Nerves. I can offer no better advice to Nerve Sufferers than to start using Dr. Heinz Nerve Restorative NOW."—Miss Elina Meyer, Louis Trichardt. (Case 964.) Dr. Heinz Nerve Restorative is obtainable at all chemists in both liquid and tablet form.

DR. HEINZ NERVE RESTORATIVE

5545-4

KIMBERLEY CITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS—1942

(Ward 2)

Vote For MEER

"The People's Choice for Progress"

Be sure to Record Your VOTE on Polling Day.

(Inserted by J. Kemp, Jones Street, Kimberley.)

MIDDLE EAST AND NEW GUINEA VETERAN PRAISES R.U.R. FOR RHEUMATISM

Once more word has come of the wonderful pain-relieving and health-bringing power of R.U.R., the fine remedy so greatly praised by those who have found in it relief from the pain of rheumatic complaints, kidney ailments and liver troubles.



This time it is a letter from Frank Cook, a veteran of the Middle East and New Guinea, who writes:

"Please convey to the proprietors of R.U.R. my many thanks for the wonderful relief I have received since taking a course of R.U.R. treatment. During my service in the Middle East and in New Guinea I contracted many complaints, including Rheumatism and I can assure you that I had suffered plenty, but now, thanks again to R.U.R., that is almost forgotten."

R.U.R. owes its success to the commensurate nature of its eliminative and toxic-removing properties. It has achieved many recoveries equally marvellous as that of Mr. Cook.

It is the only treatment which at the same time contains a laxative, liver stimulant, kidney cleanser, blood purifier and acid corrector. R.U.R. is therefore truly a five-fold treatment, praised by thousands. Take R.U.R. regularly for a while.

Obtainable from all chemists and stores at the following prices: 3/6 small size (for 2 1/2 weeks' treatment) and 10/6 large size (for 5 weeks' treatment). Get a packet of R.U.R. to-day!

TAKE R.U.R. AND RIGHT YOU ARE

6033-2

When so much depends on YOUR FEET



Feet that will see the job through. That's what we all need these days and why our men and women in the Forces, Civil Defence and on munitions, so dependent on the feet, find there's nothing like Zam-Buk.

If you suffer with your feet just try this easy home treatment for a week. Each night, after bathing feet in warm water and drying thoroughly, massage Zam-Buk Ointment into ankles, insteps, soles and between the toes.

Zam-Buk is wonderfully soothing and it soon allays any tenderness, swelling and inflammation. It heals chafing, soreness and blisters, softens corns and callouses so that they are easily removed.

Zam-Buk
NEVER BE WITHOUT A BOX!

New Scheme for Cut Price Labour

“BLACK CAMPS” FOR S.A.

JOHANNESBURG: A camouflaged scheme for registering native labour has been receiving a big press boost here in Johannesburg during the last week, and is at present being considered by no less a body than the Social and Economic Planning Council.

Stripped of its camouflage the plan is a shrewd scheme to buy and sell African labour at rates cheap enough to make the mouths of all employers water. The scheme aims at the establishment of a public utility corporation, “sponsored by the government”, to train African youths between the ages of 14 and 19 and form them into service units for work on farms and in industry.

Native parents are to sign contracts with this corporation handing over their sons for a period of five years, who will then no doubt fall under the provisions of the Masters and Servants Act and be deprived of their freedom of movement for that period. Entrance to this delightful servitude is to be restricted to “students” who are medically fit and proved capable of “absorbing training and discipline.”

In addition to food, clothing and medical attention the “students” will be paid 3d. per day for the first year, 9d. per day for the second year, 1s. per day for the third, 1s. 3d. for the fourth year, and finally 1s. 6d. per day in the final year. A proportion of these magnificent wages is to be deferred during the period of service, and the deferred pay handed to the “student” at the end of his service. The interest on this deferred pay, however, will go to the corporation.

TYPE OF TRAINING

The training to be given to these students is described as “vocational and scholastic”, but just when this training will take place is not clear, for the “students” are to provide the costs of the whole scheme by their labour which will be farmed out to industry and farmers at rates to be decided by the corporation. What use they will be able to make of this training at the end of their “articles” in a country which allows Africans no entry into skilled trades is also not clear.

The corporation, which will boast a board of directors, general manager, administrative and technical staff, all no doubt living off the labour earnings of the “students”, aims at enrolling 60,000 “students” within the first five years, with possible expansion later. The corporation hopes to provide the country with a stream of “healthy, well-disciplined and efficient labour,” and set up a “vast system by which a large proportion of our Bantu population will be directed, controlled, disciplined and trained for a better-paid niche in our economic organisation.”

The final aim of this corporation for trading in human labour is revealed in the introduction being held out by its sponsors that “a vast amount of future labour trouble will be averted,” by the adoption of this master plan.

The danger of such a scheme to the whole African trade union movement is too obvious to need comment.

Commenting to The Guardian on this scheme, Mrs. M. Ballinger, Native Representative poses a number of pertinent questions. “What are the ‘students’ being trained for? If only for jobs now open to them, what is the point of a five years training? The obvious answer seems to be, for permanent use as cheap labour on farms and industry, after five years indentures as cheap labour.”

A SOCIAL WELFARE EFFORT

“Why a public utility corporation for what is on the surface, a social



Mr. Michael Harmel, Secretary of the Johannesburg District of the Communist Party, who is standing in Von Brandis (Ward 6), Johannesburg, for the City Council elections in October.

welfare effort?,” Mrs. Ballinger continues. “Who will constitute the corporation and on what terms? Just how much will students pay in the form of interest on deferred wages, and in the difference between what they receive from the corporation and what the corporation receives for their labour? These are all points which perturb me. Why not go directly to the objective by the established means of education, occupational opportunities and decent wages. Where decent wages are paid, labour is satisfied. This approach is more in line with our tradition and methods.”

Senator Basner’s brief comment is “Labour camps (black) come to South Africa. This is a scheme for turning untrained youths into registered men.”

Solving the Problem of the "Tsotsi" Gangs

To the Editor of The Star

SIR.—The report of the Riots Commission suggests that many Natives live in a state of terror from the "tsotsi" gangs. This country is losing thousands of tons of valuable soil every year through erosion. It would cost less to fight soil erosion if the "tsotsis" were rounded up and made to work and help reclaim our precious land.

Camps could be built and the Natives given food and good quarters and pay. From being a terrible burden on the taxpayer they would eventually become a good investment.

Then there are the mines. Why have we always to import labour from far north? These loafers must be made to work, and the mines, who cry out for labour, should be able to employ many thousands of them.

I know that there might be an outcry against using such methods but to safeguard our existence we must make use of every available method of dealing with such people.

In Sophiatown, Western Native Township, and in Newclare there must be at least 10,000 of these loafers, not to mention several thousands in Alexandra Township.

Farmers, too, need labour desperately, but judging from some of the cases that have appeared in the Press many Natives do not wish to work on farms.

If the Government laid down conditions that must be adhered to, so that Natives knew that they would be able to get food and decent quarters, the question of pay would become secondary. Once you have Natives working under better conditions you have better output. Contented Natives will not migrate to the towns and so add to the housing problems.

The only method of dealing with these robber and murder gangs is not to allow them to return to the urban areas. For our good and their own they must be drafted to work colonies for indefinite periods.

It would at first cost the country several millions but the amount of soil and ground reclaimed would amply repay the expense.

We do not wish to return to the days of the whip or any other barbarous treatment, but by being schooled into work these loafers, who are between 16 to 25 years old, would soon become a minor problem.

VEAL.

EXTENSION OF P.T.B. SYSTEM

PROPOSALS BY
DR. VAN ECK

PLAN FOR ALL RACES

THE NEED for extending the Physical Training Battalion system, the introduction in schools of a modern syllabus of physical education, and the co-ordination of physical training and recreation with scholastic education, health services, health education and school feeding, is advocated by Dr. H. J. van Eck, chairman of the Social and Economic Planning Council, in an article in the scientific journal Manpower.

It seems, says Dr. van Eck, that considerable scientific and technical work will have to be done to enable the National Advisory Council for Physical Education to formulate definite proposals for the Government's consideration.

After reviewing the work of the Special Service Battalion, which subsequently became the Physical Training Battalion Dr. van Eck comes to the conclusion that it is time to make plans for applying the P.T.B. scheme on a scale commensurate with the problem facing South Africa.

This would, incidentally, release an immense labour potential which so far has not been brought to bear on the country's economic life. No more important measure, he says, could be thought of to bring social security within the grasp of many people who to-day live in misery.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

He gives a rough estimate of the immediate requirements. These are 10 camps for European boys, 10 camps for European girls, five camps each for coloured boys and girls and two camps each for Indian boys and girls. Each of these camps would hold 1,000 pupils.

The question of establishing camps for native youths is under consideration by the Government, and it is hoped that a suitable scheme can be worked out. If a comprehensive plan of collaboration with the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association can be drawn up, there seem to be great possibilities of opening several camps in the native reserves. So far as urban areas are concerned, the establishment of camps would give an opportunity of taking remedial action in a number of pressing educational, health, social and economic problems.

Ultimately the scheme would have to be expanded. For example, it is certain that for some categories of youths the present entrance age of 15 would have to be lowered to 12 years. A national organisation would have to be established for the purpose. This would have to be done very soon, since it is essential that as soon as demobilisation begins military camps, equipment, staff training facilities and selected personnel should be taken over by such an organisation.

Many of the technical training organisations which have been created during the last five years, such as the C.O.T.T. scheme, should not be allowed to die, but ought to be integrated into the proposed scheme. That applied also to the workshops and vocational training centres of the Native Military Corps and similar institutions.

NAME OF SERVICE

It seems to him appropriate to adopt for the proposed national service the name Civilian Conservation Corps—the name of the corresponding national organisation in the United States.

Dr. van Eck goes on to expand the theme of the necessity for a scheme to tackle the problem of developing, rehabilitating and educating the human resources in this country, where the bulk of the native and many of the other non-European people have, he says, never yet worked on a standard comparable with that accepted by western European societies; where a large percentage of men and women are unfit to do so; and where we are witnessing a rapidly progressing process of erosion of men, animals, soil, and of other essential national resources.

The preparation of such a rational and national scheme must be entrusted to some specific organisation, and the National Advisory Council for Physical Education is giving special consideration to consolidating its research activities in order to establish a solid scientific basis for its work.

Stas

12/1/46

W. J. van Wyk

National Training Service for Young Natives

To the Editor of The Star

SIR.—The South African Institute of Race Relations was very much interested in the letter by "Veal." "Veal" was concerned over the "tsotsi" question and suggested that "tsotsis" should be rounded up into camps and made to help in soil conservation work, or should be sent to the farms or mines. This institute has for long pointed out that juvenile delinquency is an inevitable result of present conditions in Native townships.

Children are bound to get into trouble when they cannot be admitted to schools because of shortage of accommodation, when they have no adequate recreational facilities, when they have little home life because very often both parents are forced to work.

Then there is so little differentiation in wage rates between adults and youths under Wage Board determinations that employers generally prefer to employ adults, and youths find it difficult to get work.

Besides pressing for increased educational and recreational facilities, better economic opportunities and more housing, the institute has urged that a national vocational training service be established for Native youths in the first place and, later, for the youth of other racial groups.

Idea Endorsed

The Social and Economic Planning Council endorsed the idea of such a service and the Commission on Technical and Vocational Education agreed.

The suggestion is that an organisation be created to provide educational and vocational training for Native youths between the ages of 14 and 19 who are neither attending other educational institutions nor are at work.

The scheme would aim at helping the youths to attain to satisfactory standards of fitness, knowledge, health and discipline, as well as cultivating in them moral incentives and attitudes.

After training the lads would be assisted into employment advantageous to themselves and useful to the country. The scheme would be a purely voluntary one.

It is recommended that two pilot camps be established, one rural and one urban, and as experience is gained the scheme could be extended gradually throughout the country.

Employment

Youths would be admitted, with the consent of their parents or guardians, to the camp nearest their homes, for stated periods varying from one to three years according to the nature of the training to be provided.

A survey of employment opportunities for trainees would be necessary, and the organisation should have power to enter into contracts for work to be done under training conditions. Trainees would be remunerated on a progressive basis in accordance with the work done by them.

The scheme would cost a considerable amount. The value of the work done by trainees would offset some of the cost and the saving in maintenance of reformatories and prisons, staffs for these and police would offset a lot more.

Certainly some such scheme is essential if we are ever to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency.

F. J. VAN WYK,
Acting Director,
S.A. Institute of Race Relations.

"THE STAR" 7th July, 1950.

Mr. Whyte
The Department of Justice is at present investigating the causes of crime on the Reef. We have sent them copies of an evidence to the Rector Commission and also of an analysis of the Commission's report. Herewith a copy of a letter we sent to the "Star" (drafted by M.H.).
I do think this time is ripe for us to put the main points of an A.V.T.S. to the Minister of Justice. Fairly accurate estimates revealed that there are some 20,000 unemployed African youths on Johannesburg - all potential criminals(?).

FJW
12/12/50

Collection Number: AD1715

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (SAIRR), 1892-1974

PUBLISHER:

Collection Funder:- Atlantic Philanthropies Foundation

Publisher:- Historical Papers Research Archive

Location:- Johannesburg

©2013

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document forms part of the archive of the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR), held at the Historical Papers Research Archive at The University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.