

HBK 321001

# THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.—DIE VERKENNERSEUNSVRENINGING.

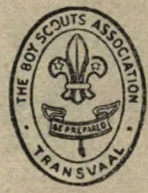
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)  
(INGELYF DEUR KONINKLIKE OKTROOI.)

PATRON—BESKERMER :  
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.  
SY MAJESTEIT DIE KONING

TRANSVAAL DIVISION.  
TRANSVAALSE AFDELING.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER :  
AFDELINGS KOMMISSARIS :  
SIR REGINALD BLANKENBERG, K.B.E.  
ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER :  
ASSISTANT AFDELINGS KOMMISSARIS :  
PERCIVAL WHITELEY, O.B.E., D.S.O.  
PRESIDENT DIVISIONAL SCOUT COUNCIL :  
PRESIDENT AFDELINGS VERKENNERSRAAD :  
FRANK RALEIGH.

CHIEF SCOUT—HOOFVERKENNER :  
THE RT. HON. THE LORD BADEN-POWELL, OF GILWELL,  
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., F.R.G.S., D.C.L., LL.D.



CHIEF SCOUT SOUTH AFRICA :  
HOOFVERKENNER SUID AFRIKA :  
H. E. THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF CLARENDON,  
G.C.M.G.

HON. DIVISIONAL TREASURER :  
ERE AFDELINGS PENNINGMEESTER :  
JOHN HUNGERFORD.  
DIVISIONAL SECRETARY :  
AFDELINGS SEKRETARIS :  
KENNETH N. FLEISCHER.

P.O. BOX } 631.  
POSBUS }  
PHONE }  
TELEFOON } 33-4570  
TELEGRAMS }  
TELEGRAMME } "SCOUTCRAFT."  
REFERENCE }  
VERWYSING }

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS :  
AFDELINGS HOOFKwartiere :  
JEPPE ARCADE,  
COMMISSIONER STREET,  
JOHANNESBURG.

*Rou Relations*

7/10/32

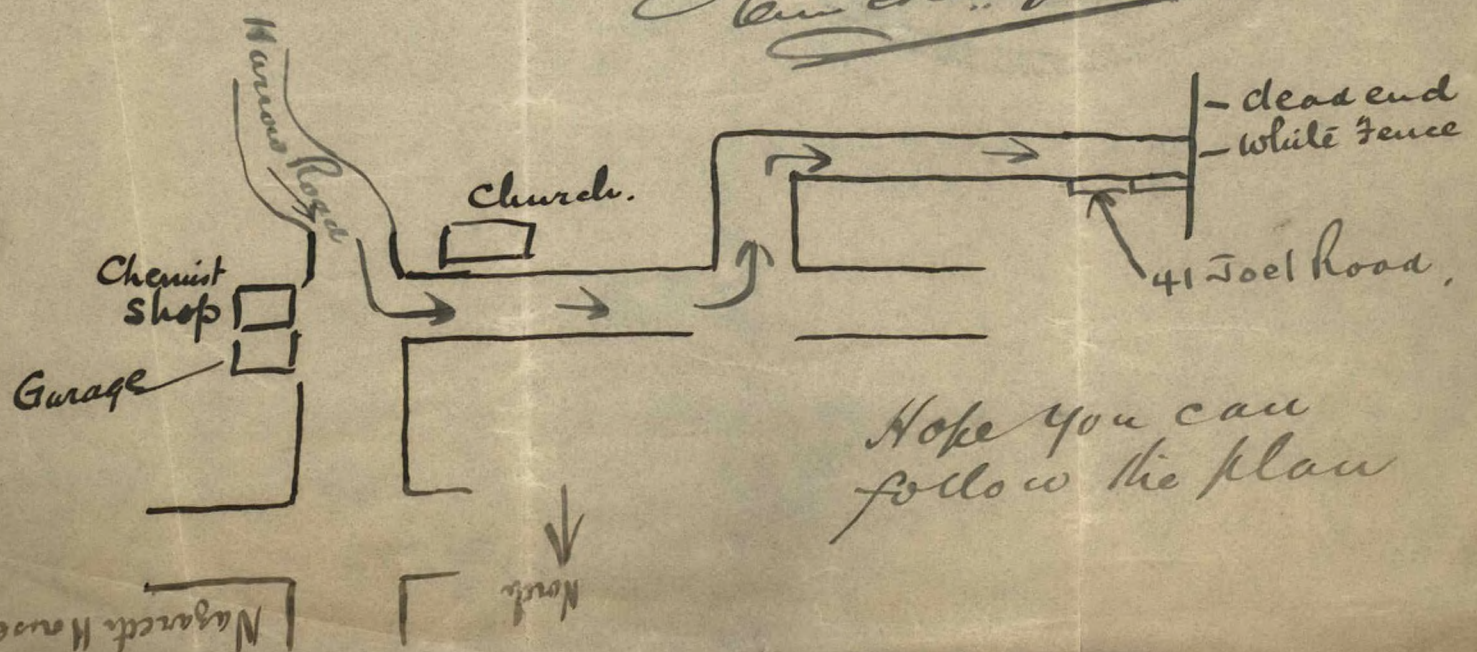
*Dear Doctor*

I wonder if you would be kind enough to pick me up at the house, it would be very much more convenient.

As soon as you reach the top of Harrow Rd turn sharp left along the road opposite the chemist shop - then take the first turning to the left & the first to the right & it's the second house on the right from the white painted fence at the end of the Road. (41 Joel Road).

I shall expect you at about 8 p.m.  
If I don't hear from you I will know that this arrangement is acceptable to you

*Yours sincerely  
Tom Sturges*



*Hope you can follow the plan*

REV. F. HERMAN GOW  
PRESIDENT, WILBERFORCE INSTITUTE  
TRANSVAAL, SOUTH AFRICA

907 North 5th Street,  
Richmond, Va., U.S.A.,  
October 8th., 1932.

Dr. A. B. Xuma,  
Johannesburg.

*Education - Wilberforce Institute*

Good Sir and Friend,

Tardiness in correspondence cannot be taken as indicating indifference where friends are involved, and since we are friends you will understand that varying circumstances have brought me to the place where I apologize for not writing earlier.

You have no doubt heard or read that we had a rather angry General Conference, but I do not feel that any harm has been done by the much advertised reactionary influences which controlled that great body; I am convinced that tremendous good will result from a church which has come to realize that those in authority must set holier examples.

We were blessed in securing the assignment of the most outstanding man among the three elected for South Africa. I observe that the laymen over there are determined to exercise their rights; that's good, only, Doctor, come in with them and help in steering this grand old vessel. Because of this hope in me, I am glad you survived that vicious attack, an account of which has come to my hand. This is your opportunity to bring to the altar of high service the counsel so sorely needed in the inner circles. You ought to anticipate being drafted into service.

Numerous friends have enquired eagerly concerning you, your good wife, and the baby; you are both widely and favourably remembered. Hope to see you soon.

We all three join in sincerest greetings,

*F. Gow.*

Nurses and nursing.

PHONE.....NEWLANDS.

CONSULTING ROOM:

PHONE CENTRAL 6348.

ABX 321010

DR. A. B. XUMA.

104 END STREET,

RESIDENCE:

49 TOBY STREET,

SOPHIATOWN. :: JOHANNESBURG.

DOORNFONTEIN,

JOHANNESBURG.

10/10/32

Howard Pinnock  
Exploration Bldg  
Johannesburg.

Sir, enclosed herewith are the letters which were in reply to my circular letter to African medical practitioners re Lower Certificate for African Native Nurses. These are private since they are originals and only copies of each I have. I shall be pleased to have them returned as soon as you have read them through.

I have the honour to be,


Yours obedient servant,  
A. B. Xuma

AB x 3210 11

# 1. 27. POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.—POS-TELEGRAAFDIENS.

5143—12/8/31—70,000—200. s.

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Class.—Klas.	Service Instructions <i>personal</i>	Diensaanwysings—	Route—	Route— <i>11/10/32</i>	Route—	Kantoorstempel. 
Received. Ontvang.	TO AAN	<i>Dr Luma</i>	At Om.....	From Van.....	By Deur	Sent.—Oorge e.n. At Om..... To Aan..... By Deur

*Come home mother very  
ill  
Luma*

Doubtful words may be repeated. The Repetition Fee will be refunded if error is disclosed. This form should accompany any inquiry.  
Woorde met 'n twyfelagtige betekenis kan herhaal word. Indien aan 'n seinfont te wyte, word die koste van die herhaling terugbetaal. Hierdie vorm moet saam met enige navraag gestuur word.

Race Relations

ABA 321017

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE  
OF  
RACE RELATIONS

COMMITTEE:

C. T. LORAM, M.A., LL.B. Ph.D. (~~Chairman~~).  
HOWARD PIM, C.B.E., M.A. (Treasurer).  
J. D. RHEINALLT JONES, M.A. (Secretary).  
Professor E. H. BROOKES, M.A., D.Litt.  
Rev. Professor J. du PLESSIS, B.A. B.D., D.Litt.  
D. D. T. JABAVU, B.A.  
J. G. VAN DER HORST, D. Comm.

Adviser on Race Relations:  
J. D. RHEINALLT JONES, M.A.

Office:—University,  
Milner Park,  
Johannesburg

Postal Address:—P. O. Box 1176,  
Johannesburg

Telegrams and Cables—"Ubuntu,"  
Johannesburg

R.R. 73.

17th October, 1932.

Dr. A.B. Xuma,  
49 Toby Street,  
Sophiatown,  
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Dr. Xuma,

The Committee on Non-European Nursing Training and Employment appointed by the Bloemfontein Conference met in Johannesburg last month and the following are some of the resolutions adopted by the Committee:-

- (a) That this Committee re-affirms the Conference resolution regarding full training, viz:-

"That in the opinion of this meeting all training  
"schools which have facilities for training Non-  
"Europeans for the full certificate of the South  
"African Medical Council as General Nurses and  
"Midwives should be urged to provide this training  
"without delay".

- (b) That no attempt should be made at present to have any subsidiary form of certificate established as a registrable qualification.
- (c) That, in respect of hospitals where full training cannot be given, this Committee is prepared to act as a co-ordinating Committee to standardise methods of training and curriculum.
- (d) That the following be asked to draft a syllabus suitable for training in such hospitals:

- Dr. A.B. Taylor -

Dr. A.B. Taylor (Convener)  
 Dr. N.M. MacMurtrie, Mariannahill.  
 Dr. E.W. Gale, Gordon Memorial.  
 Miss Mallandaine, Kwa Magwaza.  
 Miss Cooper, American Hospital, Durban.

- (e) That the Phelps Stokes Fund be asked to assist the Committee to secure funds to carry on its work and to appoint a Travelling Organiser for Training Schools to co-ordinate the training in the smaller schools.
- (f) That the Committee is prepared to act as a connecting link for the employment of Non-European Nurses.
- (g) That if possible the Committee continue to function under the auspices of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations.

From these resolutions you will see that the Committee has in the first place emphatically endorsed the view that where full training can be given it should be pressed for. Secondly, that no attempt should be made to establish a registrable subsidiary form of certification. Indeed, the Committee feels that what is really needed is that the smaller hospitals should be helped to become as efficient as possible and that where they cannot train for the full certification the training should be made as suitable as possible for Native needs.

You will appreciate of course that these resolutions required a certain amount of firmness on the part of those of us who stand for full qualification where possible and I trust that you will feel yourself in agreement with the decisions of the Committee.

The Committee also realises the necessity for securing the co-operation of Non-European Medical men. So far the Committee has been composed of persons who are in one way or another officially concerned with the training of Non-European Nurses. If you find yourself in agreement with the line taken up by the Committee I shall be glad if you will let me approach the Chairman - Dr. H.A. Moffat - with the suggestion that you be appointed to the Committee. If you are still out of sympathy with the Committee it is of course no use my putting forward the suggestion. Will you please let me know?

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

*N. M. MacMurtrie*

Personal ABX 321019

Strictly private

Box 10,

Mauritius,  
Jugualand East,  
19/10/32

Dr. A. B. Kumar

49 Toby Street,  
Sophiatown, Johannesburg.

My Dear Kumar,

I thought I would have received a letter from you in reply to mine. What is the position and your views on the matter?

"By the way, doctor" please do me a very kind favour and help me out of the financial disgrace and advance <sup>me</sup> a loan of any sum up to £20 for not more than a period of six months and shall pay you monthly interest at 6% or 9% for every pound. Should you fail to do so and be so unsympathetic you will soon hear of your friend's financial disgrace. I have been very well of late besides a real depression in these parts as boys have not be recruited until lately. With very urgent, dear doctor, With best of good wishes to our American sister, Mrs. Kumar I am,  
Yours sincerely

M.R. Mahlangeni

Health matters -  
General

ABX 3210269

TIMEWELL,  
PARKTOWN,  
JOHANNESBURG.

26 October 1932

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Dear Dr. Xuma

I have today heard  
from London authorising me to  
spend some money <sup>on</sup> ~~about~~ the  
native medicine about which  
you wrote me some months ago.

I should like to talk to  
you at some convenient time.

Yours truly

Howard Pinn

---

A. B. Xuma  
M.D.



*mm*

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS  
SUID AFRIKAANSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSEVERHOUDINGS

P.O. Box } 1176,  
Posbus }  
JOHANNESBURG.

October 24th, 1932.  
Oktober 24ste, 1932.

ESTIMATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

by  
Joint Councils of Europeans and Natives

<u>CENTRES</u>	<u>ESTIMATES</u> *	<u>ACTION TAKEN AND REMARKS</u>
1. Bloemfontein	2150	
2. Capetown	500	Churches and Board of Aid give relief, but quite inadequate.
3. Cradock	?	Joint Council has administered relief and the Municipality gave grant. The Municipality is raising a loan for relief of Europeans and Coloured. Many protests were made at the meeting of Voters against the exclusion of Natives from this relief.
4. Dundee		The number of Natives employed in local mines has dropped from 9124 in 1929, and 8433 in 1930 to 5090 in 1932. Since these figures were completed 230 more Natives have been discharged. A questionnaire sent out to schools gave the following reasons for non-payment of fees:- (a) No. of Male Parents in regular employment 156 (b) No. of Male Parents in irregular employment 196 (c) No. of Male Parents not employed for six months 105 (d) No. of Male Parents not employed for twelve months 137 (e) No. of Male Parents who are farmers 163 The following works have closed down Dundee Brick and Tile Co. Newcastle Iron Foundry Prestwich Iron Mine Malonjeni Coal Mine Natal Navigation Coal Co.
5. Durban	?	There is considerable unemployment but large numbers have returned to the Kraals. No action taken.
6. East London	2500	Municipal relief, but money now exhausted.
7. Eshowe	?	No need for action; disinclination of Zulus to go out to work.
8. Germiston	100 †	See List compiled by members of the Joint Council.
9. Grahamstown	200 to 300 Non-Europeans	Town Council voted £50 for food rations to most distressed families. Town Council has since voted £25 more but has no further funds. Joint Council fund opened.

\*-These figures do not include dependents of whom considerable numbers live in the towns.

<u>CENTRES</u>	<u>ESTIMATES</u> *	<u>ACTION TAKEN AND REMARKS</u>
10. Johannesburg	5/6000	Committees of Natives formed on instigation of the Director of Native Labour and with assistance of Joint Council. Numbers have been sent back. Relief given in urgent cases.
11. Kimberley	?	Only 261 registered as unemployed. Natives refuse to register, fearing that they will be sent away. They say they would prefer to starve than go underground.
12. Kroonstad	250	Natives refuse to register, fearing that they will be sent away. There is however local work offering that Natives refuse.
13. Ladybrand	"Quite a Number"	Municipality building Native school - work limited to bona fide local people.
14. Mapumulo (Natal)	?	Owing to unemployment in the towns local Natives are turning to cultivation of the soil in a more intelligent way.
15. Port Elizabeth	2000 + 225 in relief work	Municipal Relief Work at 2/- and 2/6 a day. Joint Council Native Unemployment fund being used to provide relief work. Native concerts organised to raise funds. No relief except through employment.
16. Potchefstroom	105	Concerts to raise funds organised by Europeans.
17. Pretoria	?	Impossible to get reliable figures despite efforts of a sub-Committee. "We do know that there is a considerable amount of real distress. We also know of the discharge of scores of Railway and Municipal Native servants to be replaced by Europeans". On the other hand when a "protest" deputation of 300 men was interrogated only about 60 had been two years in Pretoria and only 11 of these accepted work on a plantation at Irene at 30/- a month plus food and quarters. The Joint Council has managed to raise money for extreme cases.
18. Queenstown	250	Municipal Relief Fund and Soup Kitchen.

\*  
These figures do not include dependents of whom considerable numbers live in the towns.

Magistrate's Estimates for August  
of Natives in the Districts looking for work

Obtained from the Director of Native Labour at Johannesburg.

Vryburg	900
Polela	1225
Halanga	3700
Engcobo	500

Uitenhage	350
Mapumulo	250
Msinga	600
N'handhla	4250
Louis Trichardt	500
Willowvale	800
Hlabisa	1000
Jaggersfontein	150
Koffiefontein	200
Douglas	300
Cathcart	111
Grahamstown	150
Port Elizabeth	2000
Mount Fletcher	2000
Qumbu	300
Tzaneen	2000

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N.B. The Gold Mines now employ 123,000 Union Natives as against the usual average of 83,000, and, in order to give as many Natives as possible some employment no contracts are renewed on expiry. Thus probably 200,000 Natives receive some employment on the Mines in one year.

26/10/1932

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONSSUID-AFRIKAANSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSEVERHOUDINGSNOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATIONNATIVE EDUCATION

Report of an Interview  
with the Honourable the Minister of Native Affairs  
on Wednesday, October 26th, 1932

Two deputations waited on the Minister of Native Affairs on October 26th to place before him the critical financial position of Native Education. The South African General Missionary Conference was represented by the Right Reverend, the Bishop of Pretoria and the Rev. D.J. Dexter Taylor (Associate General Secretary of the Conference). The Joint Councils of Europeans and Natives in South Africa (over thirty in number) were represented by Professor E.H. Brookes (Chairman of the Pretoria Joint Council and of the South African Institute of Race Relations); Revs. E. Carter, S. Carter and Dr. J.R.L. Kingon; Dr. A.B. Xuma, Mrs C.M. Maxeke, Miss Buck, Messrs. Bud Mbelle, W. Mabona, Motau and P.S. Selokoane. Mr. J.D. Rheinallt Jones of the South African Institute of Race Relations, which arranged the interview, introduced the deputations. The Minister was accompanied by the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The deputations presented a memorandum on Native Education prepared on behalf of the South African General Missionary Conference.

The memorandum recognised that considerable expansion has taken place in Native Education during the past ten years, but pointed out that the whole of the expansion had been borne by (a) Native taxation and school fees and (b) by Mission funds. The Government has added nothing to the amount paid by the Provinces (as at 1921) and which it took over in 1925, i.e. £340,000.

The expansion has not kept pace with the needs because -

- (a) There are about 1500 schools awaiting grants and many others cannot be opened.
- (b) No addition can be made to the teaching staffs. There are schools with 140 pupils to one teacher.

The one-fifth of the Native Tax which goes to the Native Development Fund for Education and other purposes, and the £340,000 Union Government subsidy, now prove inadequate to pay for the existing services, and the deputations urged the Minister of Native Affairs to secure further funds for Native Education for "unless some relief is given the educational system must break down completely, and the combined labour of Government departments, the Missions and the Native people over a series of years to build up a sound educational organisation will be destroyed".

The Minister's attention was drawn to an official

statement that no action will be taken until the Native Bills have been passed, and great concern was expressed at the possible indefinite postponement of help, since the Bills have already been six years without signs of becoming law.

The memorandum spoke of the vast leeway still to be overtaken in Native Education e.g. 80% of the children are not in school. "The national exchequer", concluded the statement, "only spends on Native Education a trifle more than one-tenth of what it spends on police, prisons and magistrates. And we have only 302,000 Native children in the schools, while in 1930 there were 372,613 convictions of Natives in our courts. The Native Economic Commission emphasises again and again that the economic advancement of the Union is bound up with the liberation of the Native from the shackles of ignorance and superstition. From every point of view the education of the Native is the soundest prophylactic against ignorance, superstition and crime".

Professor Brookes, in presenting the statement, said that the only sound method of financing Education is a grant per pupil; but at the moment the most urgent need exists for a special additional grant to enable the Native Development Fund to meet the pressing claims on it. He also suggested that the annual repayments of the loan, obtained from the Treasury before the tax was imposed, be not made until the Fund is in a better position.

Rev. Father Carter, C.R. put in a tabular statement regarding fourteen schools under his control on the Witwatersrand - one-fourth of the total number of schools in that area - which showed that in those schools alone there has been an increase of 70% in the enrolment since 1928, but only 1.6% increase in staff. In 1928 there were 2767 pupils and 60 teachers; in 1932 there are 4742 pupils and 61 teachers. There is a shortage of 42 teachers in the 14 schools. Thus not only has there been a reduction of over 30% in teachers' salaries, but they are also terribly over-worked and he quoted specific instances of physical collapse as a result of over-strain.

Mr. Rheinallt Jones said that the Transvaal Advisory Board on Native Education had appointed a deputation consisting of Father Carter, Rev. D. Theron and himself to wait on the Provincial Executive to press for some relief, but he had heard that morning that the Executive wished the deputation to wait on the Minister instead.

The Minister said he thought the present arrangement under which the State's contribution was made from two sources viz. (1) a direct contribution from the Treasury and (2) a one-fifth portion of the general tax collected during the year, was a mistaken policy inasmuch as it led to confusion in the minds of the Natives who took no count of the direct contribution made by the Government. It would be better to group the total income as derived from one source.

He realised fully how unsatisfactory the present position was in regard to Native education and intimated that the position of the Native Development Account was receiving earnest consideration. The matter would be placed before the Cabinet but he obviously could not now say what the outcome would be.

He had already considered both the points raised by the deputation i.e. an increase of the portion of the general tax allotted to the Fund and a suspension of the loan repayments to the Treasury.

The Memorandum having asked for a statement of the Government's policy regarding the financing not only of present needs but also of future developments, the Minister said that he could not give any such statement, but that without making any promise, he thought he could say that there will be no reduction in 1933 of the amount at present available for Native Education. He could hold out no hope that a per caput grant would be considered.

The deputations urged that Missions should be informed in good time of the financial provisions which the Government propose to make for each year, and the Minister promised that a statement should be issued after the Native Affairs Commission has considered the estimates in February.

The Minister was thanked very warmly for the courteous way in which he had discussed the matters placed before him.

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26/10/32

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONSSUID-AFRIKAANSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSEVERHOUDINGSNOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATIONDISTRESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG NATIVES

Report of an Interview  
with the Honourable the Minister of Native Affairs  
on Wednesday, October 26th, 1932

Two deputations waited on the Minister of Native Affairs on Wednesday, October 26th, 1932. The South African General Missionary Conference was represented by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Pretoria and the Rev. J. Dexter Taylor (Associate Secretary of the Conference). The Joint Councils of Europeans and Natives in South Africa (over thirty in number) were represented by Professor E.H. Brookes (Chairman of the Pretoria Joint Council and Chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations); Reverends E. Carter, S. Carter and Dr. J.R.L. Kingon; Dr. A.B. Xuma, Mrs C.M. Maxeke, Miss Buck, Messrs Bud Mbelle, W. Mabona, Motau and P.S. Selokoane. Mr. J.D. Rheinallt Jones of the South African Institute of Race Relations, which arranged the interview, introduced the deputations. The Minister was accompanied by the Secretary for Native Affairs and the Director of Native Agriculture.

The Bishop of Pretoria submitted memoranda, one issued by the General Missionary Conference on Native Distress and Unemployment and another by the South African Institute of Race Relations giving reports made by eighteen Joint Councils on the same subject.

The memorandum of the Missionary Conference stated that there is distress in rural areas, due partly to shortage of food, partly to the lack of cash through the low prices and the loss of employment, and partly to the return of many unemployed Natives from the towns.

The Bishop of Pretoria in presenting the memorandum said that at a recent meeting of the Synod in his diocese, both clergy and laymen had emphasised the need for Government action to relieve the distress.

The Secretary for Native Affairs informed the deputation that supplies of relief rations have been available for some time at a number of centres throughout the country and that, although relief ordinarily falls within the functions of Provincial administration and was actually being given, all magistrates and Native Commissioners have been authorised to issue rations to those in need of food who cannot find work. But in most cases the magistrates report that so far there has been very little need for relief and few requests for rations, although from a few centres there are indications that relief may be necessary before long.

In addition, the Department has initiated irrigation schemes in Native Reserves to employ Natives on relief works at 6d a day plus food. The construction of roads has also been undertaken for the same purpose. In Zululand and Northern Transvaal it has been found most difficult to get the necessary labour for some of these works. Certainly no Native should starve since rations are available.

At the request of the Minister the Director of Native Agriculture stated that he had recently visited all the Native areas. In Natal and Zululand he visited nearly every district and found that

- (a) Labour cannot be obtained for relief works, except in one or two places.
- (b) There are considerable quantities of relief rations lying unused.
- (c) In the sugar cane areas all efforts - except in one area - to persuade Natives to grow cane have failed.
- (d) The position in respect of agriculture and live stock is much better than it was.

In the Transvaal the food depots at Pietersburg and Louis Trichardt have not been drawn upon; a few asked for rations at Potgietersrust. In the Western Transvaal only the men responded in any measure to provide labour for dam relief works. They get 15/- a month plus rations for themselves and their families. For road construction there has been no response. In the Cape, it is true, this season has been only a moderately good one for the Transkei, but in the Ciskei there have been good rains. There are no cases of starvation in the Transkei or Ciskei.

There are fourteen Native agricultural demonstrators in the Transvaal, six in British Bechuanaland, twenty-eight in Natal, in the Ciskei and in the Transkei. They all report that there is no case of distress that has not been met. All the Native Commissioners report to the same effect although in certain cases it is said that there will probably be need soon for relief.

The Minister of Native Affairs declared that the Department is in the closest touch with the rural areas through the Native Commissioners, and that he is satisfied that the needs of the situation have been met.

The delegates however held that their information did not confirm this view. They thought they could explain the discrepancy by the reluctance of Natives to apply for rations or even work because of their nervousness lest they should be drafted elsewhere. Inability to pay tax makes them fearful of arrest. This explanation was not accepted by the Minister.

Attention was then drawn to the recommendations of the Native Economic Commission regarding the development of the Reserves and that at present all capital or development expenditure on Native Agricultural Education is being charged to current expenditure in the Native Development Fund. It was urged that there ought to be a Loan Fund for Native Agricultural Development and energetic steps taken to carry out the recommendations of the Native Economic Commission.



The deputations stated that, while they appreciated what the Government has done to deal with the situation in the Reserves, they felt that more could be done if the Government would only welcome the co-operation of missionaries and others who lived and worked amongst the Native people to ensure that where there is distress relief shall be given in some form or other. They pointed out that the burden of administration could be lightened in this way. In the towns the Government and municipal authorities are drawing upon a wealth of voluntary help in the present situation to deal with distress especially in the way of investigation. No inclination is shown by the Government to draw upon the goodwill, knowledge and experience of missionaries and others outside Government service in dealing with situations like the present. There is in consequence a gap which the Government is not bridging. This view was combated by the Director of Native Agriculture who stressed the fact that the Native agricultural demonstrators under him are in the closest possible contact with the people.

The deputations then represented the position of Natives in urban areas as shown by the reports of eighteen Joint Councils of Europeans and Natives. All these reports, except two, showed that there are Native unemployed at their centres. Johannesburg reported that there are 5/6000 Natives known to be looking for work; East London has 2500; Port Elizabeth over 2000; Bloemfontein 2150; Capetown 500; Grahamstown and Queenstown and Potchefstroom report that they have 200/300, 250 and 105 respectively: these are considerable figures for such centres. The Kroonstad report shows 250 to be unemployed but that there, as at Kimberley, Natives refuse to register, fearing to be drafted elsewhere.

The reports show that the existing forms of relief are exhausted. In several cases the Municipalities have voted money for relief but in all such centres the funds are now exhausted.

The deputations asked the Minister of Native Affairs to secure a subsidy to assist Municipalities to engage upon housing and road work in the urban locations, i.e. to speed up work which the Urban Areas Act requires them to undertake for the better accommodation of their Native populations.

The Minister stated that a subsidy of 9d. a day has been given to Port Elizabeth to provide relief. He asked whether Municipalities would agree to restrict the ingress of Natives into their areas. In reply the deputations pointed out (1) that the Native Economic Commission did not recommend that additional powers should be given in this direction, and (2) that the residential qualification now imposed by municipalities in the case of European relief should be sufficient to discourage Natives entering the towns.

Members of the deputations pressed the Minister to make some provision for Natives, since they are suffering not only from the depression but also from the effects of the White Labour policy. The Minister denied that Natives have been expelled from Government service to make room for Whites: only when Natives leave are their places taken by Whites. It was pointed out that Municipalities have been persuaded by the Government to get rid of Native unskilled labour. In any case, it was urged, the effect is to close to all Natives avenues of employment that have hitherto been open to them. The depression is being used not only to prevent Natives remaining in these occupations but also to restrict them to the Mines and the farms and thus also to restrict their wage rates.

The Minister asked if those present had come to ask the Government to discontinue its White Labour policy, for if so, he wanted to make it clear that the Government will not modify its policy. "We wish Natives in their own areas to have the fullest opportunities for development and Europeans also in their own areas." Until last year there was no unemployment among Natives and ordinarily there should be enough work for them

A Native member of the Joint Council deputation said, "We want the Minister to understand that we are not asking the Government to do away with the White Labour scheme; but we don't agree that men who have given the best years of their lives to their work should be sent away to work on dams." "Most of them have formed permanent connections in the towns where they have worked for many years and now they are prevented from going on with that work and are uprooted and are sent to other districts." "Even if they go to the Reserves they are not wanted there." "There is no position for them there." "My own brother in the Transkei where the Glen Grey system has been introduced, has no land of his own; he must squat on my father's allotment." Another Native delegate pleaded for the right to work: "We don't want to beg, we want to live from our own lands." "You are our Father: help us to help ourselves." In reply to this the Minister pointed out that there are Europeans who are working merely for their food and there are certain Natives who are not prepared to accept work offered them. In a time like this people cannot pick and choose and he advised Natives to take whatever work they could get even at low wages.

The Minister then asked for instances of Natives having been asked to make room for Europeans. Several persons assured him that there are innumerable instances and that, more particularly, Municipal employees all over the country have suffered in this way. He was urged to do something to even up on the White Labour policy. "In the case of Europeans", it was said, "the Government is all out to do something, will it not show the Natives that the Government is also concerned with them?" The attention of the Minister was drawn to a statement made some time ago by the Minister of Labour at a conference on Juvenile Unemployment, "whatever the Government does to protect the White worker, it will at the same time take steps to provide for the Native".

The interview concluded with a re-statement of the suggestions put forward to deal with Native Distress and Unemployment:-

- (1) For the rural areas -
  - (a) Government should authorise Native Commissioners to call together those in their district who have personal knowledge of existing conditions to advise on the facts and to suggest forms of relief.
  - (b) Loan funds should be made available for development schemes in Native areas, and capital expenditure should not be charged as current expenditure in the Native Development Account.
- (2) For urban areas -
  - (a) The Government should subsidise Municipalities to enable them to employ Natives on housing, road and other developments in urban locations - work which Municipalities would in the ordinary course be required to undertake before long.
  - (b) Joint Councils should be asked to co-operate in the relief of distress in the towns.

**Dr. M. C. C. MOTEKANG,**

DISTRICT SURGEON, Mokhotlong.

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MOKHOTLONG:

Monday till Saturday.

Via Donnybrook, Natal.

19<sup>th</sup> August 1932

Dr. A. B. Xama,  
104, End Street,  
Doomfontein.  
Johannesburg.

My dear Doctor,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 14<sup>th</sup> instant for which I thank you. In reply to your four questions I have to give the following replies:-

(1) "The need in 'Native Areas' is so great that there is no time to wait so as to meet the need with the African Native Trained Nurses of the S. A. Medical Council

(2) "Holders of the lower certificate will be most suitable for 'Native Areas'."

With regards to question (1) I must admit that the need for medical services in the reserves is very great, indeed urgent; but I do not believe that it is a safe policy to meet it with 'Holders of the lower certificate'.

From observations made over four years in 'Native Areas' I am satisfied that this would be a dangerous policy. For a number of years the Basutoland Government has tried to evade the responsibility of increasing Medical Officers in its services to meet the needs of the community and has discouraged a number

# Dr. M. C. C. MOTEBANG,

DISTRICT SURGEON, Mokhotlong.

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of qualified physicians who desired to establish private practice in the country with the simple excuse that there is not sufficient scope for fully qualified practitioners in the country. On the other hand my government "Basutoland Government" has encouraged Roman Catholic priests and traders to sell drugs "Patent Medicines".

The result is that the community is highly dissatisfied with this system and large numbers of Basotho people travel with their sick as much as four or five days to the nearest qualified doctor either in Basutoland or the Union.

This shows, my dear doctor, that although the "Native Area" is oversaturated with priests and traders selling drugs and indeed at times abusing their privileges by posing as doctors:— e.g. I have observed that certain priests and R.C. sisters use stethoscopes and clinical thermometers in order to draw more people to the missions with a view to getting more funds for the mission through the sale of drugs, that the people are dissatisfied with "holders of a lower diploma". Were that not the case the Basuto people would not be leaving Basutoland in large numbers for the surgeries of the nearest fully qualified surgeons in the Free State, Natal, Cape.

My view is that the "Native Areas" must be



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catered for with Nurses who hold the Diploma of the S. A. Medical Council. Moreover they are not fully qualified as midwives as the native people seldom call for assistance except in cases of really difficult labours. I don't suppose holders of lower grade Diploma would be of any service in such cases.

With regard to question (2) in your letter, I have already told you that priests and traders abuse the privilege to an alarming extent. I have seen a priest attending a woman in child-bed. I have seen further priests use poisonous drugs with much harm to their patients, because the priests did not understand the dosage and action of those drugs.

The traders are more cautious in their pretensions to medical knowledge than priests. Men of learning and character like priests can succumb to the temptation of money-making and give their lives up to the abuses I have enumerated, how much more will the half-educated African with no sense of the dignity of the medical profession easily succumb. Indeed I have seen men with certificates from the leading native hospitals like Victoria Hospital or some of the Johannesburg Hospitals, with testimonials that they have acted as Druggists, Dispensers and nurses, succumbing to the same temptations as white priests I am now talking of African men.



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I have however not seen a single case where a holder of the S.A. Medical Council <sup>Diploma</sup> has succumbed to the degradation and swindling of the public as in the instances I have quoted above i.e. priests and humbly trained African men. Therefore I firmly believe that Holders of the lower certificate are unsuitable for Native Areas. Indeed such training would be a menace to Public Health, for reasons already explained.

(3). "Such 'Health Aids' can only practise under control in restricted 'Native Areas' with a smaller salary than the fully qualified nurse". What about the abuses and temptations priests and "horse grade" Native men nurses have succumbed to enumerated above. I do not think that in questions of Public Health lower salaries should supersede public safety.

(4). "They will be more likely to remain in rural areas than the fully qualified nurse who tends to become denaturalized and alienated" by her type of training. In my district, I am badly in need of a district nurse, but my Government has so far made no provision to take in fully qualified native nurses. Mrs. Sebeta wife of late Dr. Sebeta who got a full training at Howdale is satisfied to practise in the country at Luthung. I have <sup>interviewed</sup> ~~viewed~~ a number

**Dr. M. C. C. MOTEKANG,**

**DISTRICT SURGEON, Mokhotlong.**

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of African women with S. A. Medical Council Diploma with regard to my work in the country and they are all willing to come to work with me in the rural areas, provided they are paid ~~the~~ reasonable salary and are provided with wholesome surroundings. I agree with them in these respects. Therefore it is not true that the qualified African trained nurse becomes demotivated and alienated. Give her a reasonable salary and wholesome surroundings and she will gladly dedicate her life to the service of her people in "rural areas".

On the whole, my dear doctor, I think the conference made its resolutions prematurely. They would have required to have studied conditions in the country prior to passing resolutions with such sweeping statements.

I'll be pleased to answer any further questions you may wish to put before me, in order that you may be able to tackle the problem you <sup>are</sup> now studying to the best advantage.

With best wishes I remain

Your humble servant,  
M. C. C. Motekang

October 29, 1932

Mr. H. J. G. Dumshall, B.A.  
Director of Native Education  
1124 Prospect st.  
Pretoria, South Africa

Dear Mr. Dumshall

You have had letters I believe from Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones and Dr. T. C. Loram concerning Miss Eva B. Mahuma or Mrs. Morake who has been studying here in America for the last six years. This communication from me is just to add further weight to all they say about the ability and spirit of this unusual woman,

Miss Mahuma has been a student under my direction now for two years, and I can truthfully say that I have never known a woman of greater influence in any student body. All our graduate students, both white and colored, American and foreign, look up to her with greatest respect, friendship and admiration. This is due in part to her sheer ability, but even more to her rare character, keen human sympathy and splendid personality. In short, she is the type of person born for leadership and counsel, and this fact is readily recognized by all who know her.

Miss Mahuma now holds a Bachelor's degree in Home Economics from Wilberforce College, in Ohio. In addition to this she is just now receiving her Master's degree in Rural Education from Teachers College, Columbia University. So far as we know, she is the first African woman in the world to receive the Master's degree, but none of this has spoiled her or turned her head in the least. She is still just as fine and sincere as when she left her native Reserve and even more desirous of helping her people and doing honest work for Africa.

Those of us who know Miss Mahuma best feel that she is admirably equipped to serve as a Jeanes supervisor, and we hope that there may be some opening of this type for her some place in South Africa. She came originally from near Coles on the Cape Province, but I am confident that she would work successfully with native people in other areas as well. I am sure that she would have no difficulty in learning another native language should occasion require.

It is just possible that Miss Mahuma may be passing through Pretoria soon after her return to South Africa, and in this event I sincerely hope that you will arrange to have a personal interview with her. Her full academic record may be obtained from the Registrar of our institution, but her personal qualities can be appreciated only through a direct interview.

Any assistance or courtesy you can extend Miss Mahuma will be greatly appreciated by her many friends here and will certainly work to the good of Africa.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel Carney

(Copy) -Associate Professor of Education



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