

18 NOV 1945

CPC

10 Forbes Ave

P.E.

25.13

Nov. 12th 1945

Dear Mr. Rhenuall Jones,

In your summary of your interview with Mr. Schaefer you do not say if he told you that he as a member of the finance committee knew about the disenfranchisement of the colored voters, that the committee kept the news from the rest of the Council Street the first I knew about it was when I saw the news in the press.

Did he also tell you that when a resolution was ^{introduced} ~~passed~~ to make the tenants monthly tenants he voted against it, the reason at the back of the whole business was the desire of certain councilors to rid

of their non-European colleagues especially Mr. Desai.

It was only late in the whole affair that the African vote was brought into the picture by our legal adviser.

The most recent advice we have had is that the Council is not so certain to win their case.

My advice to you is that you ignore the issue of the African tenants & advise that the Council re-instates the European & Crowned votes by making their monthly tenants. All the bitter feeling engendered affects the Crowned voters who feeling their power put in 2 non-European Councillors & naturally want to have a third & having felt their power will go to great lengths to get it back.

The tenants of our African
township know nothing, a little
of the issue have not exercised
their ~~own~~ civic rights & would
not press it & us with any
vigour.

If the case goes against the
Council it can pacify public
feeling by either placing the
African & Coloured voters in
one ward & thus giving them
only three representatives, or
as they are more likely to do
ignoring them & trying to side-
step them by an amendment
to the ordinance.

The real trouble is with the
coloured tenants of Schander-
township & there will be great
racial hostility if they do not
get their vote back.

Yours very sincerely
H. H. Howard

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NOVEMBER 1945

THE DIRECTOR'S LETTER

DEAR MEMBER,

In a memorandum (RR153/45), recently submitted to the Public Service Enquiry Commission, the Institute emphasizes the importance of selecting recruits with the right racial attitudes for employment in the Public Service. The great extension in recent years of the State's participation in the economic and social life of the country and "the greater responsibilities now placed upon members of the Public Service, as well as their more frequent contacts with the public, make it more important than ever that the greatest care should be taken in their recruitment and training. This is particularly so in our multi-racial society, where differences of language and culture cause misunderstanding, and create hostile racial attitudes, and make harmonious relations between European representatives of the Government and Non-European members of the public difficult to attain."

Non-Europeans, and especially Africans, are often kept waiting for long periods in public offices, because Europeans are unwilling to serve them, and regard attendance upon Non-Europeans as demeaning. And, more often, their arrogant manner in serving either cows the Non-European, or arouses within him bitter racial feeling. The Institute is often asked to deal with complaints in these matters, and invariably the senior officials in the department concerned take great pains to follow up the complaint. In some instances, where the official has persisted in such behaviour, he has been removed from contact with the Non-European public, and in a few cases dismissal has followed.

In its discussion of this matter, the Institute lays out the pros and cons of the suggestion, often made, that all services for Africans

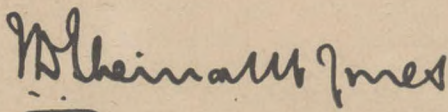
should be centred in the Department of Native Affairs, and that only specially selected and trained personnel should be employed in State services for Africans. The argument goes against the proposal. Indeed, it is suggested that the main function of the Department should be to press upon other departments the views of the African people.

The Institute urges that in all departments of State serving Non-Europeans graded clerical and professional occupations should be open to qualified Non-Europeans. A beginning has been made in the Department of Native Affairs, and also by the Post Office, which has appointed African and other Non-European sub-postmasters. The Department of Social Welfare has appointed Non-European social welfare officers. But these departments should go very much further. The Department of Native Affairs, especially, should find it possible to offer African graduates, particularly those with qualifications in law, careers in work and at salaries commensurate with their qualifications. In due course, it should be possible for Africans to hold judicial and administrative posts of the higher ranks under the Department of Native Affairs.

The salary scales in the Public Service, especially for Non-Europeans, require drastic revision to attract the best type of recruit. This is particularly so where it is necessary for the State to employ persons who have been specially trained for social work or other specialized forms of service.

But, as the Institute's memorandum emphasizes, the most important thing is to secure as recruits young men and women of all races, who will enter the Public Service with the ideal of service.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. H. M. Jones". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

Thank You.—In the course of the elections several ordinary members were good enough to call the attention of the Head Office to certain changes of address, of which the office had not been informed. The Acting Secretary is very grateful.

SUB-ECONOMIC FRUIT

A circular issued recently by the Department of Social Welfare explains in detail the procedure necessary to obtain subsidized fruit distributed under the National Feeding Services.

The issue of food is limited to those whose incomes do not exceed the following maxima :—

Maximum income per month

| | <i>Married</i> | <i>Single</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Europeans | £25 | £10 |
| Indians and Coloureds | £15 | £6 |
| Africans | £10 | £4 |

Plums will be available during January and February. Second-grade plums will cost 5s. per 40 lb. lug box : third-grade plums will cost 3s. Grapes, which will be available from 22 January until the end of May, will cost 2s. 6d. per half lug. Third-grade pears will be obtainable during February, March, and April, at a cost of 3s. 6d. per lug. Apples, at 10s. per 40 lb. case, will be available from the middle of February until the end of May.

Besides families within the income group mentioned above, Government and private primary and secondary schools, nursery schools and crèches, hospitals, ex-servicemen's organizations, and other approved institutions, settlements, and societies operating on a non-profit basis for charitable purposes, are eligible.

The fruit may be purchased by farmers for the consumption of their low-paid workers. Factory owners and managers may also purchase fruit for distribution free, or for sale at cost, to their employees. All bona-fide employees of registered factories are eligible for the fruit, but the lower-paid employees must be given preference. Those living in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley, George, Pretoria, Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, and Bloemfontein should address their orders to the Senior Social Welfare Officer of the district concerned. Johannesburg is served by the Municipal Social Welfare Department. Orders from other districts should be addressed to the Secretary for Social Welfare, Koedoe Buildings, Pretoria.

The Institute will be pleased to help with advice in connection with the purchase and distribution of the fruit.

FROM NATAL

Extreme tension continues in the Indian situation in Natal. On his return from San Francisco, General Smuts declared that by consultation with the parties concerned he hoped to find a solution to the difficulties that had been intensified rather than lessened by the passing of the Pegging Act.

These consultations are now proceeding. Deputations from the Municipalities of Natal, led by the Mayors of Durban and Pietermaritzburg, and from the combined ward associations of Durban, have seen the Prime Minister. The Indians are to be heard after the elections of the new officials of the Natal Indian Congress.

Division of opinion has widened, and feeling has become more bitter, since the passing of the Pegging Act. This Act was intended to hold the position until a solution could be found. It was bitterly attacked by the Indians in Natal and in India because it imposed restrictions as to purchase and occupation of property, and Indians feared that it would become permanent.

The Pegging Act expires next year, and so far no solution acceptable to Indian and European opinion has been found. The Pretoria agreement was an attempt at solution by way of compromise. It left purchase unrestricted but, admitting the state of opinion regarding "juxtapositional" residence, put such residences under the control of a board with European and Indian members.

Had the Pretoria agreement been made the subject of national legislation (as was the Pegging Act), the compromise might have had an opportunity to prove itself in working, but the demands of the Natal Provincial Administration to deal with it by way of Natal Provincial legislation led to defeat.

Vocal European opinion in Natal, easily inflamed by threat of Indian domination (European and Indian populations in Natal near parity), is opposed to any relaxation of the Pegging Act in so far as freedom to purchase is concerned. It demands rigid segregation or zoning, as it is called.

Indian opinion, on the other hand, always bitterly opposed to segregation, has hardened against the measure of compromise contained in the Pretoria Agreement, and the leaders who were party to it are being repudiated in favour of less reconcilable elements.

European opinion, backed by European votes, will demand an

extension of the Pegging Act, or new legislation which embodies its substance. Indian opinion, politically impotent in South Africa, but having the not entirely to be disregarded support of Indian and world opinion, will oppose what it regards as racial discrimination and injustice.

With a delicate political situation in South Africa, the position of General Smuts and the Government is not to be envied, and the hopes for a happy solution of our world-conflict-in-little in Natal are not at present bright.

M. W.

THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE AND MUNICIPAL TENANTS

A test case will shortly be heard in the Cape Provincial Division, concerning the action of the Port Elizabeth City Council in disenfranchising Coloured tenants in municipal housing schemes, on the grounds that those paying weekly rentals were not entitled to vote. This action has been brought about by the fact that, in moving to municipal houses, Cape Coloureds who were previously barred from voting on the grounds that their houses did not meet the value requirement of £200 required for the vote, are now eligible to vote. It may also be held that no occupier of municipally owned property is entitled to vote.

Should it be held by the court that such tenants are entitled to vote, it may mean that a considerable number of both Cape Coloured and African residents of Port Elizabeth receive the vote. Should the court, however, give its decision in favour of the City Council, it will mean the disenfranchisement, not only of the Cape Coloured voters, but of a considerable number of European municipal tenants as well.

Institute Publications.—We regret that, owing to what appears to be a Union-wide paper shortage, several Institute publications, including the first Hoernlé Memorial Lecture, have been held up in the press.

MUNICIPAL BURSARIES FOR AFRICANS

Two bursaries to enable African students to study medicine will be made available by the Johannesburg municipality next year. They will be open to students of over sixteen years of age who have passed Matriculation with mathematics as one of their subjects. Applicants must be the children of parents or guardians who have resided in the area under the jurisdiction of the Johannesburg City Council for the past two years.

The first year of study must be completed at Fort Hare, and a sum not exceeding £75 will be available for this year of study. For succeeding years, the scholarship will be tenable at the University of the Witwatersrand, and an amount not exceeding £225 will be available annually. Candidates for the scholarships must be recommended by at least two persons of standing, one of whom must be the principal of the institution at which the candidate studied.

Six other bursaries of £20 a year are available for secondary education for Non-European children whose parents have resided in the Johannesburg municipal area for the past two years.

CAPE COLOURED EMPLOYMENT

After considerable discussion in the Cape Town City Council, it was decided to appoint Non-Europeans as traffic policemen. There are reported to be fifteen vacancies available. Preference for these will be given to ex-servicemen. It will be remembered that Cape Coloured members of the community did valuable work in this connection, both as members of the C.P.S. and in the Army. Wages will be £5 per week, plus £1 10s. per week cost-of-living allowance. Applicants must have passed the Junior Certificate examination, and be in good physical condition.

It has also been announced recently that a training centre for members of the Cape Coloured community who wish to enter the catering trade will shortly be established. A free course of instruction lasting six months will be given, and employment is guaranteed to those successfully completing the course. Wages, according to the Wage Determination for the Liquor and Catering Trade in the

Cape, which came into operation on 25 September 1945, will be £7 per week for barmen, £5 10s. per week for chefs, and £3 2s. 6d. per week for waiters. There are several other classes of employment open to both men and women in the catering trade.

FOR AFRICAN SOLDIERS

10,000 of the 28,000 member of the Native Military Corps discharged before 15 November 1944 have not yet applied for their war gratuities. African ex-servicemen are entitled to a grant of 5s. for every completed month of service. Since 15 November 1944, African volunteers have made application for their gratuities before being discharged.

The Army authorities are finding great difficulty in tracing men who have not applied for their gratuities. May we suggest that Institute members who have contact with African ex-volunteers should make a point of finding out whether they have received their gratuities? Next of kin can apply for gratuities on behalf of volunteers who died while in the army, or after being discharged. Application forms for gratuities are obtainable from all post offices, and from Native Commissioners' and Magistrates' offices.

We would also like to remind members that, as stated in the Director's letter last month, Africans discharged "without benefits" may have their discharges reviewed. Applications in this connection should be made to the Director-General of Demobilization, Pretoria.

COMMITTEE ON KAFFIR BEER

A Committee to inquire into kaffir beer profits has been appointed by the Minister of Native Affairs. The Committee consists of Mr. J. C. Faure, Mrs. W. A. D. Russell, and Ds. J. Reyneke, who is the Chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the Institute. The Committee's terms of reference include consideration of the costs involved in the manufacture, sale, and supply of kaffir beer, the services for which profits for kaffir beer should be used, and the desirability of appropriating portions of the profits for services outside the area of the local authority by which the beer is manufactured and sold.

The Committee will be visiting Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith (Natal), and Johannesburg, between 20 October and 21 November. Persons and organizations desiring to place evidence before the Committee should contact the Secretary of the Committee, P.O. Box 854, Pretoria.

The importance of the subject may be judged when it is realized that in Durban alone profits from the sale of kaffir beer amounted to nearly £70,000 during 1944.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN EX-ASKARI

We were very glad to hear from Lt.-Col. the Hon. Sir Stewart Gore Brown, D.S.O., M.C., of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, that the plans for Northern Rhodesian ex-Askari which we described in our September issue were put into practice some time ago. He writes that "as long ago as last March, all the recommendations (of the Post-War Committee) were accepted by the Governor-General-in-Council, and a circular was sent out to all Provincial Commissioners directing them to start the District After-Care Committees. . . . These committees have been appointed months ago, and in most cases are doing useful work. . . . Additional school accommodation is being built for the classes for ex-soldiers. . . . The provision of farms for ex-Askari hangs fire, but the major problem of land in rural areas has been dealt with by the Land Tenure Committee on what one hopes will prove a satisfactory basis."

The Institute is very pleased to hear that, in the words of Sir Stewart Gore Brown, the Northern Rhodesia Government has "got down to the business", and is doing its best for the Ex-Askari.

SHORTER ITEM

Council, 1946.—Meetings of Council will be held in Cape Town from 22 to 25 January 1946. The Executive Committee will meet on 21 and 26 January. It has been decided to have a four-day Council meeting. The agenda, which has been approved by the General Purposes Committee, includes Urban Native Administration (three sessions); the Indian situation in Natal; the Position of Cape Coloured to-day; and South African Native Policy in the light of the United Nations Charter.

TELEPHONE 3549

14, PARK DRIVE
PORT ELIZABETH

8th December, 1945.

J.D. Rheinallt Jones,
S.A. Institute of Race Relations,
P.O. Box 97,
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Mr. Jones,

Voting by People Living in Municipal Houses.

In Saturday, the 1st December, issue of the E.P. Herald there appeared a report that the Supreme Court at Cape Town ^{24/12/45} hearing this case, had decided that the Revision Court of the City Council, Port Elizabeth was correct in removing the names of the weekly paying tenants (including Europeans and Coloureds), from the Votes' Roll. The position therefore is that until the Cape Ordinance is amended there is not much prospect of the tenants getting their votes. If this is the case then the present Coloured man who represents Schauder Township will not be able to maintain the seat which he has ~~next year~~ *next year after 1947*.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you that members of your Executive need have no fear that the Non-European will suffer in any way by the removal of some of the names off the Voters' Roll. I would like to point out that since some of these gentlemen have been elected on the Council they have caused nothing but trouble. Racial issues were raised when there was no necessity whatsoever. We have always tried to keep racial issues out of the Council, and by deeds and not by words we have accomplished what we have. It may sound strange and unbelievable that not a single additional social service has been achieved since some of the gentlemen joined the Council. On the contrary, everything came to a standstill. I do hope that ultimately a better spirit will prevail between the European and the Non-European.

Yours sincerely,

A. Schauder
A. Schauder.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 10 DEC 1945 | |
| Received | |
| for Attention | |
| Recorded | |
| Acknowledged | |
| Answered | |

9/11/45
JDR

JDRJ/DAR:

15th December, 1945.

Mr. A. Schauder,
14 Park Drive,
FORT ELIZABETH.

Dear Mr. Schauder,

Exclusion from Municipal Franchise of
Coloured Municipal Tenants

I have received your letter of the 8th instant, contents of which have been noted and will, if the subject is discussed by the Executive Committee, be brought before it. I shall be surprised if the matter is left where it stands as the result of the Supreme Court's decision. I expect the repercussions of the Court decision will be considerable.

Yours sincerely,

J. D. RHEINALT JONES

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