

# Transvaal African Congress.

(BRANCH OF AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS)

Phone ~~33-9882~~

All communications to be addressed,  
to the General Secretary.

Offices:-

5 Exploration Buildings,  
72 Commissioner St.

DEPARTMENT: MINES.

JOHANNESBURG.

A.N.C.  
(Tol)

2nd July 1941.

Dr. A.B. Xuma,  
President General,  
African National Congress,  
c/r Edward Rd. & Toby Str.,  
Sophtatown,  
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

At their pleasure and concern, the Honourable President and the cabinet of the Transvaal African Congress have decided and instructed me to write and request your Honour, as I hereby do, to attend and preside over a conference to be held on August the 3rd 1941, at the Ritz Hall at 10.15 A.M.

The said conference is being organized by my department of the Transvaal African Congress with a view to inaugurate an African Miners' Union. Details of same are still being compiled and as soon as they are complete I shall take pleasure in informing you of them.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

GAUR RADEBE

Secretary for MINES,  
Transvaal African Congress.



ABX. 410702 t

Education - General 2/7/41

EAST RAND STUDENTS RECEPTION'S JUNE 1941.

1st Reception PROGRAMME.

BRAK PAN LOCATION ON THE 2nd JULY 1941.

1. DEBATE. 2:30.p.m. - 5:30.p.m.

East Rand Students Vs East Rand T. African Teachers Association.

SUBJECT. "Men are born free"

Tea and Supper 5:30p.m. - 7:30.p.m.

2. CONCERT, SKETCHES, PLAYS, & MUSIC. 7:30.p.m - 12:m.n.

By Students.

3. DANCE. By "SWING KINGS OF BENONI" 12:m.n. - 6a.m.

2nd Reception

BENONI LOCATION ON THE 9th JULY 1941.

1. 8:30.a.m. - 11.am. SPORTS.

2. 2p.m. - 3.30p.m. LECTURES by,

(a) Dr Ray E. Phillips Director of Jan Hofmeyer School of Social Work.

(b) Mr W. Nkomo, B.Sc.

"The Role of a Student in a changing Community"

3. POETRY and PROSE. (Competitions) By Students. 3.30p.m. - 6p.m.

6p.m. - 7:30p.m. SUPPER.

4. MUSIC(If possible by Students) 7:30p.m. - 12m.n.

5. DANCE. to 4:a.m.

NOBHADULA'S LIBERTY HALL.

A. Boshomane  
Sec.



*Race Relations*

# East Rand Students' Association

Calling! Calling! Calling! Are you listening? Yes. Here is a programme for the June Holidays. Come one, come all, and enjoy every bit of it.

FIRSTLY AT

## **Brakpan Location Hall, July 2nd, 1941**

### **PROGRAMME**

1. DEBATE: East Rand Branch of the T.A.T.A. versus Students at 3 p.m. Subject: "Men are born free."
2. INTERVAL: Supper - 5.30 p.m.
3. CONCERT: Sketches, Plays and Music - 7.30 p.m.
4. DANCE: **Swing Kings of Benoni** 12 - 5 a.m.

SECONDLY AT

## **The Bantu Sports Club, July 5th, 1941**

### **PROGRAMME**

Curtain Raisers: Saturday League Teams, 2.30 p.m.  
East Rand Students Assn. v. Bantu Sports, 4 p.m.

✻ **ENTRANCE FEE 6<sup>d</sup>. ALL ROUND.** ✻

THIRDLY AT

## **Nobadula Hall, July 9th, 1941**

SOCIAL GATHERING: Lectures by Mr. W. F. Nkomo, B.Sc. & Dr. Ray Phillips; Prose and Poetry, Music, etc., etc.  
7.30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

★ **DANCE** ★

— **SWING KINGS** —

 **ADMISSION :**

MEMBERS BY CERTIFICATES.  
NON-MEMBERS 1/6. 



ABX. 410702c

*Race Relations*

Transvaal Bantu Lawn Tennis Union,  
P. O. Box 225,  
Benoni,  
2nd Jul. 1941.

Dr. A. B. Xuma,  
Tobey Street,  
Sophiatown,  
Johannesburg.

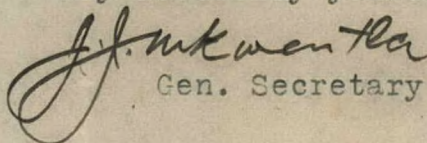
Dear Sir:

I am instructed by the officials of the above Union to inform you that: In the First Annual General Meeting of the above Union which was held for the establishment of its existence on June 21, 1941, you were unanimously elected "Hon. President."

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

  
Gen. Secretary.



# South African Native Co-operative Union.

Chief SANCU:  
E. NELLEMAN.

## SANCU

Deputy Chief SANCU:  
R. TLADI.

Secretary:  
M. KALIPA.

All Correspondence must be addressed  
to the Secretary.

Treasurer:  
J. KUMALO.

### BRANCH MANAGERS:

Co-operative  
Stores:

Z. M. Sibeko.

Unemployed.  
Manufacturer:

J. Malaba.

Producer and  
Market:

J. Kumalo.

Fair Play.  
Protection:

B. Thabalala.

Home Industry,  
Old Age, Orphan,  
Yourself,  
Your Children,  
etc.:

Dr. E. H. Mtim-  
kulu.

Education,  
Church,  
Sport,  
Amusement, etc.:  
N. M. Mahgatho.

*Alexandra  
Health Committee.*

*Benoni.*

3rd. July. 1941

Dr. A. B. Xuma.  
Chairman.  
Health committee,  
Alexandra Township.

Re. CONTROL AT ALEXANDRA.

Dear Sir.

You have several very valuable facilities by which you would overcome all you difficulties at Alexandra at a very small cost, to the mutual benefit for the Native individual & the Township in general.

If interested I am prepared to give you & one or two more Natives an interview after 6. p. m. in Benoni, where I will give you a clear outline of above.

Yours faithfully,

*E. N. N. N. N.*  
97. Cranbourne. Av.  
Benoni.



# AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika — Morena Hlohonolofatsa Afrika

Founded in 1912.

6/3-

## Hon. Officers:

### GOVERNOR:

CHIEF GEO. S. KAMA,  
P.O. Middledrift, C.P.

### SPEAKER:

Mr. T. M. MAPIKELA, M.R.C.,  
Ulundi Kaya, 1437, Community Ave.,  
Bloemfontein.

### SENIOR CHAPLAIN:

Rev. J. A. CALATA,  
P.O. Cradock, C.P.

## Provincial Presidents:

### CAPE AFRICAN CONGRESS:

Rev. J. A. CALATA,  
P.O. Cradock, C.P.

### CAPE WESTERN AFRICAN CONGRESS:

CHIEF A. V. COTO,  
51, Wale Street, Cape Town.

### NATAL NATIVE CONGRESS:

Rev. Dr JOHN L. DUBE, Ph.D., M.R.C.,  
Ohlange Institute,  
Phoenix, Natal.

### O.F.S. AFRICAN CONGRESS:

Mr. T. M. MAPIKELA, M.R.C.,  
1437, Community Ave.,  
Bloemfontein.

### TRANVAAL AFRICAN CONGRESS:

Mr. S. P. MATSEKE,  
33a, Third Avenue,  
Marabastad, Pretoria.

### Additional Members of the Cabinet:

#### SECRETARY FOR CHIEFS and

##### LAW ADVISER:

Dr. P. ka I. SEME, B.A., LL.D.,  
P.O. Box 89, Volksrust, Tvl.

#### SECRETARY FOR LABOUR and SOCIAL WELFARE:

Mr. E. T. MOFUTSANYANA,  
37a, Commissioner Street,  
Johannesburg.

#### SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION:

Mr. S. P. AKENA,  
P.O. Cradock, C.P.

#### SECRETARY FOR LANDS and LOCATIONS:

Mr. A. W. G. CHAMPION,  
60, Cross Street, Durban.

#### Asst. SECRETARY-GENERAL:

Mr. S. OLIPHANT,  
51, Wale Street,  
Cape Town.

#### DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Mr. T. D. MWELI SKOTA,  
P.O. Pimville,  
Johannesburg.

#### CHIEF ORGANISER for WOMEN'S SECTION:

Mrs MAHABANE,  
P.O. Winburg, O.F.S.

## Chief Officers of Administration:

### PRESIDENT-GENERAL:

Rev. Z. R. MAHABANE,  
The Methodist Parsonage,  
Winburg, O.F.S.

### SECRETARY-GENERAL:

Rev. J. A. CALATA,  
P.O. Cradock, C.P.

### TREASURER-GENERAL:

Mr. R. G. BALOYI, M.R.C.,  
Box 30, Bergvlei, Tvl.

## CRADOCK.

3rd July 1941

### Dr. Xuma's itinerary at the Cape.

16th July 1941, Public meeting and Social at Cradock

17th July 11a.m. meet Chief Kama and others at Middle Drift.

1.p.m. Meet King Residents and Chiefs at the Temperance Hotel.

2.30 p.m. meet Chief and others at Berlin

4.30 Arrive in East London, C/O Mr. Godlo M.R.C.  
St. Paul's Road.

Evening of 17th and 18th Reception and Public meetings in East London.

19th July Doctor attends Lovedale Centenary

22nd July 1.p.m. Doctor stops at Grahamstown

4.30.p.m. arrives Port Elizabeth, C/O Revd G. Molefe M.A. Macnameeville, New Brighton.

22nd and 23rd Evenings Reception and Public meetings at New Brighton

The President General will be accompanied by the Secretary General

James A. Calata



A.N.C.  
(Cape Western)

July 4th., 1941.

Stephen Oliphant Esq.,  
168, Loop Street,  
CAPETOWN.

Dear Mr. Oliphant,

I received your letter of the 30th June, with  
thanks,

I do not think it will make much difference  
about the date of publication of the policy. I hope it  
will serve its purpose whenever it is published.

As to the Membership cards of the Congress, I  
have issued no instructions to Mr. Baloyi about refusing  
or sending cards to anyone. As a matter of fact, I have  
not had occasion to discuss any official questions with  
him.

The Western Province has not been discussed  
with me since I assumed the Presidency of the Congress. The  
matter was left as decided upon by the last Annual conference  
of the African National Congress at Bloemfontein.

I can see no reason why, while negotiations are  
taking place, the cards should not be sent to those who are  
recruiting membership for our Congress. The feeling that  
Mr. Baloyi is acting under my instruction is mere presumption  
based on no facts. I hope this statement will remove any  
misapprehension on anyone's part concerning this matter.

I am interested in Unity, increasing membership  
in the Congress and an effort, on the part of all of us - as  
Leaders, to endeavour to tackle the many problems that are  
confronting our people.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,



*Race Relations*

ABX. 4107046

4th July, 1941.

J.J.Mkwentla Esq.,  
General Secretary,  
Transvaal Bantu Lawn Tennis Union,  
P.O.Box 225,  
BENONI.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your note in which you inform me of the decision of your Union, and, thank them for the compliment of making me Honorary President of their Union.

I hope that your Union will grow and that it may become the means of bringing about close cooperation among our various Tennis Clubs and sporting groups in general.

Thanking you again,

Yours very sincerely,

ABX/pd.



ABX.410705a

A. N. C.  
(Tol.)

5th July, 1941.

Gaur Radebe Esq.,  
Secretary for Mines,  
African National Congress (Tvl.),  
5, Exploration Buildings,  
72, Commissioner Street,  
JOHANNESBURG.

Dear Sir,

I regret that I find it impossible to convince myself about the advisability of presiding at the suggested Conference as President-General of the African National Congress.

If I had been approached, in time, about the advisability of holding such a conference, I might have had suggestions to make about the type of approach in tackling this question. I, however, fear that it is too late now.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL  
AFRICAN NATIONAL  
CONGRESS.

ABX/pd.



ABX. 4107056

A. N. C.  
Tel

5th July, 1941.

Mr. Ramohance,  
Provincial Secretary,  
African National Congress (Tvl.),  
P.O.Box 2,  
BERGVLEI.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter I wrote Mr. Gaur Radebe, Secretary of Mines - Transvaal African National Congress. The letter explains itself.

I would, however, suggest that it may be more useful and more constructive if we ~~did~~ something and accomplished it before we tell the world instead of telling the world of what we plan to do, seeing that they know what to do with us before we are ready.

I believe that matters published in the name of the Congress should be with the full approval and full knowledge of the Provincial Secretary in even ~~the~~ the final details of the publication itself.

I shall be glad to cooperate with you or with any member of your Cabinet in moulding a sound policy for Congress.

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL  
AFRICAN NATIONAL  
CONGRESS.

ABX/pd.



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Ulundi Kaya, 1437, Community Ave.,  
Bloemfontein.

### SENIOR CHAPLAIN:

Rev. J. A. CALATA,  
P.O. Cradock, C.P.

ABX. 410705c

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The Methodist Parsonage,  
Winburg, O.F.S.

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Box 30, Bergville, Tvl.

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Dr. A.B. Xuma *MD*  
President A.N.C.

### CAPE WESTERN AFRICAN CONGRESS:

CHIEF A. V. COTO,  
51, Wale Street, Cape Town.

104 2nd St.  
Johannesburg

### NATAL NATIVE CONGRESS:

Dear Sir,

Rev. Dr JOHN L. DUBE, Ph.D., M.R.C.  
Ohlange Institute,  
Phoenix, Natal.

Mr. A.F. Penda won the Cape Presidency  
by 2 votes against me.

### O.F.S. AFRICAN CONGRESS:

Mr. T. M. MAPIKELA, M.R.C.,  
1437, Community Ave.,  
Bloemfontein.

Whilst I welcome the relief I regret the  
choice made by the Cape African Congress.

### TRANSVAAL AFRICAN CONGRESS:

Mr. S. P. MATSEKE,  
33a, Third Avenue,  
Marabastad, Pretoria.

Dr. Molema failed to attend and his name was  
not put forward.

## Additional Members of the Cabinet:

I shall explain the circumstances connected  
with this election when we meet.

### SECRETARY FOR CHIEFS and

#### LAW ADVISER:

Dr. P. ka I. SEME, B.A., LL.D.,  
P.O. Box 89, Volksrust, Tvl.

Cradock has just had the strain of a Confer-  
ence and financially will not be able to make  
a successful welcome for you but the Committee  
desire me to inform you that the public meeting  
which you will address will be in the form of  
a small concert. A small admission fee (6d.) will  
be charged in order to assist the local branch.

### SECRETARY FOR LABOUR and SOCIAL WELFARE:

Mr. E. T. MOFUTSANYANA,  
37a, Commissioner Street,  
Johannesburg.

### SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION:

Mr. S. P. AKENA,  
P.O. Cradock, C.P.

The change of Presidency somehow upsets my  
programme, especially in Port Elizabeth, where I  
was hoping to exploit the situation for Congress.  
Please let me know what time you are likely to  
arrive. I hope it will be before 5 p.m.

### SECRETARY FOR LANDS and LOCATIONS:

Mr. A. W. G. CHAMPION,  
60, Cross Street, Durban.

### Asst. SECRETARY-GENERAL:

Mr. S. OLIPHANT,  
51, Wale Street,  
Cape Town.

A certain Dutchman (Farmer) by the name  
P.S. Van Heerden has been to see me and asks you to  
kindly spare him a few minutes and examine his sick  
child. He will bring the child to your room at Crad-  
ock on Wednesday 16th November. Please let me know  
if you can do this.

### DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Mr. T. D. MWELI SKOTA,  
P.O. Pimville,  
Johannesburg.

I am trying to arrange a stop at Grahamstown  
on Tuesday 22nd July at Midday.

### CHIEF ORGANISER for

#### WOMEN'S SECTION:

Mrs MAHABANE,  
P.O. Winburg, O.F.S.

I hope your car will not suffer from our  
roads which are not too good, more especially between  
Cradock and Bedford.

Looking forward to meeting you

Yours very sincerely for Africa,

*James A. Calata*

CRADOCK.

5th July 1941

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## HERE AND THERE

We regret to record the death after a long illness, which occurred at Indwe last night, of Mrs M. J. Hattingh senior. Mr and Mrs M. J. Hattingh left by car this morning to attend the funeral which will take place at Queenstown at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. We extend our sympathy to Mr and Mrs Hattingh and their family in their sad loss.

*Dunedin Lodge*

The Dunedin Lodge property advertised for sale by the Cradock Board of Executors has been sold by them provisionally to Mr W. J. Michau (Pauletta) for £770.

*Stock Prices*

At Mr M. W. Pretorius's Stock Fair held on Tuesday last approximately 4,000 stock were sold at very high prices. Persians fetched up to 20/-; Persian rams fetched from £1 1/2/9 to £1 7/6; shorn Merino hamels fetched £1 2/9; boer-goat kapaters fetched from £1 4/0 to £1 15/6; crossbred lambs were 18/10; crossbred rams realized £3 10/0 each and slaughter cattle were also sold at very satisfactory prices.

*"The Old Mutual"*

The South African Mutual Life Assurance Society ("The Old Mutual") announces that new business for the year ended June 30, 1941, amounted to over £960,000.

375.

*Dance at Dagbreek*

A dance for students and young people was kindly given by Mrs G. C. Moolman at Dagbreek last evening and was much enjoyed by all present.

*Help Our Hospital*

We draw our readers' attention to the advertisement in this issue appealing for support for the Produce Sale in aid of the Hospital which is to take place next Saturday.

*Messrs Schooling & Co.'s Premises*

The late Mr J. T. Schooling's business premises in Victoria Street were sold provisionally by Mr M. W. Pretorius to Mr P. W. Pretorius at the price of £610.

*A Correction*

We regret that through an inadvertence the Baptist Church notice which appeared in Thursday's issue contained details of last Sunday's services as well as tomorrow's. The advertisement appears in this issue in its correct form.

*To Join the Coastal Guard Artillery*

Mr Russell Jones left by last night's train for Port Elizabeth to join the Coastal Guard Artillery as a gunner.

*Fire Watching in Cambridge*

"It is 2 a.m. I am fire watching. The alert went about 11:30 p.m. so I came downstairs and hung out our white disc which shows we are on duty. Women fire-watchers do not have to patrol, they have to look out back and front of the houses at short intervals when raiders are about. Since cock-crow the sky has been full of a droning and humming, sinister and ominous sound, the accompaniment now of night life here. This fire watching goes on all over Britain, it is neighbourly protection and it is such a comfort for the nights you are not on duty, you know someone nearby is watching out for you, Cambridge lies in the line of route

(Continued Foot Previous Column)

## CAPE AFRICAN CONGRESS

## Resolutions Passed

At the sitting in Cradock of a conference of the Cape African Congress, the following resolutions were passed:

"That owing to the rapid rise in the cost of living in the Union, due largely to the present world crisis, this Conference humbly appeals to the Honourable the Prime Minister to consider the possibility of approaching public bodies, viz, Chambers of Commerce and Industries as well as the Mining Authorities of the country with a view to improve the wage rates of African workers in proportion to the existing standard of living."

"That, whilst this conference appreciates the steps undertaken by the Government in preventing the spread of tuberculosis among Africans in rural areas, it nevertheless feels that in view of the light of scientific evidence the Government should re-double its efforts to meet the alarming situation."

"This Conference associates itself with the resolution passed by the Cape Provincial Council last year in regard to the hospitalisation of Africans in the Native Reserves and requests the mining authorities to consider the desirability of co-operation with the Government in making it possible for the suggested levy of £1 for every African labourer recruited in the Cape to be utilised for such medical service."

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT  
ASKED FOR

"That the Cape African Congress respectfully requests the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister to approach the Department of Native Affairs and the local authorities of Cape Town and other centres to consider the immediate necessity of the withdrawal or suspension of regulations framed under the provisions of the Native Laws Amendment Act restricting free movement of the African within the urban area of Cape Town and other centres. In the opinion of this conference these regulations have outlived their usefulness in that unemployment in Cape Town has ceased as the result of the war". "This Conference strongly feels that the time has come for reversing the present policy of the local authorities of restricting the purchasing of free landed property in urban areas of the Union, and solemnly requests the Prime Minister to use his influence and to intervene with the object of bringing about an amelioration of the present condition."

## RETURNED SOLDIERS

"The Conference welcomes the steps taken by the Government in creating a permanent body to look after the welfare of European, Coloured and Indian volunteers on active service after the war, and requests an open declaration of the Government's policy with regard to African returned soldiers in this connection."

"This Conference recommends that the National Executive of the African National Congress should consider the urgent necessity of providing adequate machinery for the organisation of our youth in all scopes of social activities in the best interests of the African nation."

"This Conference places on record its sincere appreciation to the Cape Provincial Council for the keen and generous manner in which

## PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

## Read At Cape African Congress Conference

At the sitting of the Conference of the Cape African Congress in Cradock during the week, the President, Rev. J. A. Calata, delivered a comprehensive report of which we publish extracts below. He said:

"We are living in very dark days, but I think, in one way we are lucky to be among those upon whom falls the tremendous duty of shaping the destiny of their people at this time; for we, as leaders, cannot help feeling some grave responsibility when such vast change are so quickly taking place among the peoples of the world."

I should like to be permitted to say that we must consider ourselves very fortunate indeed to belong to an Empire which, by virtue of being democratic, recognises the freedom of its nations and peoples and allows them to meet in conferences to discuss ways and means by which they could improve their lot in this world. There are many who envy even this little freedom we have to-day.

## ORGANISATION

I am sure I am not wasting your time if I devote a few minutes of this address in calling upon you all to seriously apply yourselves to thinking how you can organise your Congress into what it was meant to be by those who established it. To do this is by making full use of your opportunities of serving your people in whatever sphere you may find yourselves. You must begin at your homes and in your districts. Our fault lies in having too many leaders, and too few followers. Why should there be so many constituted branches in the Province, many of them in the

African Congress is unable to raise funds? Is it right for us to ask for donations from other people even though they be our friends? If we fail to pay our dues to the body to which we look for so much?

I also desire to acquaint you with another scheme which ought to make Congress more useful and attractive. This scheme has already been tried somewhere in one district of this Province. It is the formation of Social Study Groups in order to educate our young men and women in the social questions

(Continued on Page Six)

it has dealt with questions affecting the welfare of the African people of the Cape socially and educationally and further learns with deep regret of the illness of His Honour the Administrator, Captain F. A. Joubert and prays for his speedy recovery."

## APPRECIATION

"This Conference desires to place on record its deep appreciation of the services rendered by the Parliamentary representatives with particular reference to Senator C. H. Malcomess for his indefatigable efforts in the service of the African people in the Cape, particularly in the erection of secondary schools in the various centres of the urban areas."

"That Congress requests the Government to recognise existing social organisations among the Africans with the object of extending such service throughout the country."



## TO LET

Two offices in Church Street, Cra-  
dock. Apply THIS OFFICE.

## Shop To Let

Modern Shop, at present occupied  
by Die Afrikaanse Boekhandel, at  
corner of Adderley and Victoria  
Streets, as from 1st August.  
Apply: N. J. GROBBELAAR,  
Milner Street.

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## NOTICE

the Estate of the late JOHN HEN-  
RY ELLIOTT a Farmer of Steyns-  
burg, who died on 10 March 1941.  
No 73009.

Notice is hereby given that the First  
and Final Liquidation and Distribu-  
tion Account in the above Estate will  
be for inspection at the Office of the  
Master of the Supreme Court, Cape  
Town, and a duplicate thereof at the  
Office of the Magistrate at Steyns-  
burg for a period of twenty-one days  
reckoned from the date of publication  
hereof.

Dated at Steynsburg this 28th day  
of June, 1941.

FRANK ROUSSEAU & CO.  
Attorneys for Executor Testamentary  
P.O. Box 7, STEYNSBURG.

OUTSTANDING VALUES  
DRESS FABRICS  
NEWEST DESIGNS  
Moderately Priced

BADGER &amp; CO.

CO'S SALES.

FARM  
SALE

C. NORVAL we shall offer for  
C.P. on

h JULY 1941  
m.

NTEIN

Division of Maraisburg, and 18

vided into 6 camps, with a good  
o a floodwater dam, 3 windmills  
of seed.

ling house, in excellent condition,  
age and the usual outbuildings.  
ss and is excellent for both  
rying capacity.

se thereof will be submitted to  
Es reckoned from 1st October,

ill be submitted for sale in 2 por-

of Messrs E. W. Searle, Harold

Y TO:—

DU TOIT & CO.  
Auctioneers.

374.

WIRE  
ORM  
MEDY  
IN ALL ANIMALS  
Geilziekte, etc.

mist or Storekeeper  
BOX 66, KINGWILLIAMSTOWN.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS  
(Continued)

of their districts.

Another very important way in  
which we could serve is by estab-  
lishing African Workers' Associa-  
tions or Trade Unions.

Let it be clear to everybody, that  
in spite of our appreciation of what  
has been and is being done for us,  
that it is of no use to spend money  
on clinics, hospitalisation, soup kit-  
chens and other charitable institu-  
tions if the wages of the majority  
of African workers are allowed to  
remain below the bread level. This  
is just like breaking an aching  
tooth and leaving the stump with  
the germ in the gums.

Now that our Prime Minister has  
spoken so clearly in our favour on  
this question we should back him  
up by agitating for the raising of  
wages not only in large towns  
but also in small towns.

Let the teachers form strong as-  
sociations, and so also the railway  
labourers, farm labourers, mine  
workers, domestic servants, and let  
Congress back them up and be its  
political mouthpiece.

Unless we interest ourselves in the  
local difficulties of our people and  
fight for their legitimate rights, we  
cannot make Congress attractive to  
them."

NATIVE PARLIAMENTARY  
REPRESENTATIVES

One of the most important tasks  
of this conference is the nomination  
of the Cape Native senator, parlia-  
mentary representatives, and mem-  
bers of the Representative Council  
in preparation for the elections  
which are due next year.

I should like to be allowed to say  
a few words on the European Re-  
presentatives including those in the  
Provincial Council. I think that it  
is the opinion of all our people,  
even those who are not connected  
with the Congress that these mem-  
bers should be returned unopposed.

I am proud to say the majority  
of these representatives were ours  
and I know that all those who suc-  
ceeded at the last elections had our  
support.

Their deeds in and out of Parlia-  
ment speak for themselves. They  
have proved that it is quite pos-  
sible for White and Black to live  
and work together for the good of  
this country. They have educated  
White public opinion and I think the  
next five years will see its conver-  
sion. Now, I think we can sit and  
plan with them how we must fight  
for higher wages, how we must get  
rid of beer halls, the Lodgers' Tax,  
the Poll Tax, the Mealie Tax, the  
Factories Act, and other colour-bar  
and segregation laws. Yet on the  
other hand we and they cannot  
carry out any plans, however good  
they may be, without organisation;  
they must help us to organise Con-  
gress, the oldest political movement  
of our people.

We as a Congress have support-  
ed them in their war policy. We  
stated that their action on Septem-  
ber 4, 1939 was correct. We be-  
lieve that the cause for which  
South Africa is fighting is a worthy  
cause and we are prepared to help  
the prosecution of the war to a  
victorious end.

## SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA

A great deal has been made and  
said about the Native and Nazi pro-  
paganda. One hears loose talk  
from irresponsible people, such as:  
"German treatment of Africans  
will be better, and their wages will  
be higher and the comparison of  
the South African Government  
with that of Germany as to the  
frying pan and the stove. This in

my opinion is not due to any desire  
in general to be under the German  
rule; but is caused by the policy of  
the Government.

It is a puzzle to many of us that  
as late as last year some munici-  
palities sought powers from the  
Government to promulgate certain  
local regulations, in the teeth of  
unanimous opposition from the  
African residents of locations. Take  
for instance the beer halls. All  
African opinion is against them.  
Take the Lodgers' Tax. Some of  
the members of the advisory  
boards were told that it was a tax  
only for those people who were  
living with rent-payers in their  
yard or back rooms so that they  
could also share in the payment for  
lights, streets, and sanitary ser-  
vices for the locations, only to find  
that families were raided and sons  
and daughters over the age of  
eighteen still living with their  
parents were taken before the Ma-  
gistrates and there sentenced to  
gaol for failing to pay this tax.

Now that war has brought about  
higher food prices, the Government  
has put a tax on mealies, the only  
staple food of the African; munici-  
palities take more money by addi-  
tional taxes, law courts take more  
money in beer fines and our people  
find themselves under the most  
pressing conditions and being ill-  
treated at a time when they are re-  
quired to give their life blood for  
the country. Who would not justify  
such loose expressions of complaint  
as I have stated above? Yet it is  
true to say that our people realise  
that this is not the time for making  
trouble and they are truly peaceful  
and loyal to their authority.

If we had a true Native Affairs  
Department these things would  
not be.

NATIVES ON ACTIVE  
SERVICE

At some of my meetings in the  
country I have been asked why the  
Government did not amend the  
Defence Act so as to permit our  
people to join up as full soldiers on  
the same footing and with the  
same privileges and rights as other  
South African nationals. I have  
stated in reply that owing to the  
presence of a section of Europeans  
in South Africa, who might make  
political capital out of such a step,  
the Government would not do it,  
although it might feel the necessity,  
until it was compelled by circum-  
stances.

I have also been asked about the  
activities and statements of the  
Ossewabrandwag. I have replied  
that it is the business of the Go-  
vernment. If it trusts them more  
than it trusts us it is its own look  
out. We must be loyal and not  
look at other people, nor be led  
astray by them. This is exactly  
where I do not agree with the  
Communists. They want to copy  
methods of other people, some of  
whom belong to a more privileged  
class than ours, instead of joining  
us and letting us fight our own  
battles in the way best suited to  
South African conditions. The  
same I say about the Ossewabrand-  
wag. Their ways of doing things  
cannot suit us. We cannot succeed  
if we tried to imitate them; nor  
must we grudge them the privilege  
they enjoy under the Government  
in these abnormal times.

Let us continue to be loyal and  
leave the rest to Providence.

(To be Concluded.)

LEOANS LINIMENT  
VIR TALRYKE GEVALLE



ABX. 410705e

SOUTH AFRICAN CULTURAL CLUB.

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In order to celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of our Club, we have decided to hold

"A GRAND MUSICAL EVENING"

---

OF AMERICAN WORKERS' AND NEGRO  
SONGS, FROM RECORDS JUST ARRIVED  
IN SOUTH AFRICA.

.....

The songs will be followed by a short talk by a lecturer who has recently lived in the United States. The subject of the talk is

"AMERICA TODAY".

The meeting will be held at  
No. 5, Kruis Street, City  
on

SATURDAY, 5th JULY 1941

at 8.15.p.m.

In order to raise funds for the running of the Club and to pay for the expenses of the evening we have decided to charge an entrance fee of

TELL YOUR FRIENDS  
ABOUT THIS GRAND  
ENTERTAINMENT!

1/-

TEA WILL BE INCLUDED.

YOU WILL ALL GET A  
FREE BOOK OF  
SONGS!



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# DRINGENDE TELEGRAMME

GENIET VOORRANG. DUBBEL-  
TARIEWE IS VAN TOEPASSING



REPORT.

7/7/41

In March, 1939, the Association of European and African Women decided to investigate the home conditions of the children of women who were sentenced to a period of imprisonment, chiefly for brewing or possession of Kaffir beer or some similar drink. This investigation was prompted by recurring reports of cases where it was alleged that children were utterly neglected during the mother's imprisonment. This investigation did not bear out these alarming allegations, chiefly because it was found that neighbours and relations, although the claims of friendship or relationship might be of the slenderest, did step in at such times to look after the children and provide them with some sort of care and with food. Such help was often a severe strain on very meagre resources. But the investigation showed that very few cases of complete destitution occurred.

In the course of this investigation, African women informants ( a very large number of whom at one time or another go to gaol) continually referred to prison conditions, and complained bitterly of the diet and certain other aspects of prison life.

The two convenors of the Sub-Committee, Mrs. H. Kuper and Mrs. Glanville, dealing with the question of children of prisoners, were kindly given permission by Mr. Botha, Superintendent of Johannesburg Central Prison, to visit the prison and speak to the women prisoners. There were also shown around the prison, but were not permitted to make any report on their observations there. In order to test the validity of the complaint so frequently heard about prison conditions, the Sub-Committee decided to interview after their release a number of the women who had been interviewed in prison by the two convenors. The accompanying questionnaire was drawn up, and various members of the Sub-Committee, (Mrs. Barnett Potter, Mrs. Hellmann, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Lourie, and Mrs. Schreiner), visited women prisoners whose addresses were given them by Mrs.



Kuper. Many of the women prisoners could not be traced, either because the addresses they had given were deliberately false, or simply inaccurate, or because they had moved. Some of the women, embittered after a spell of prison life, were very suspicious of prying, though allegedly sympathetic, European investigators, and refused to discuss the question. Finally, thirty six questionnaires were answered, and, as in the opinion of the Sub-Committee, the answers indicated a fair unanimity, and it was not believed that further fresh or useful information could be obtained by this method, no further enquiries were undertaken.

The outbreak of war involved the members of the Sub-Committee in new forms of activity, and consequently the material collected was not, because of pressure of other work, analysed at the time. But as investigations of this type have not, to our knowledge, been conducted in South Africa, it has seemed worth while, even after a certain delay, to compile the information obtained. The following notes are an attempt to present the main points which emerged from the thirty six completed enquiries.

Among the thirty six cases under consideration, thirty one women were sentenced for brewing or being in possession of Kaffir beer, two for illegal possession of yeast, and three for other offences (trespass and fighting, selling dagga, theft.) Twenty had been convicted for the first time, five for the second time, eight for the third time, and three on four or more occasions.

As regards the actual trial, very few of the women had much to say - twenty nine said that they had been guilty of the offence, and so they supposed they had to be sentenced, but in any case, what else could they do but brew in an effort to keep the family going? One woman thought the sentence had been unduly severe - six considered that they had been unjustly sentenced (e.g. one woman maintained she had only used hops and no intoxicant), and that the trial had been unfair. Many stated that, whatever the circumstances, they would be too frightened to speak out in court, and it would in any case be useless to do so.



The periods the women actually spent in gaol were as follows :-

1 week or less .....	9
1 - 2 weeks .....	4
2 - 3 weeks .....	5
3 - 4 weeks .....	3
4 - 5 weeks .....	3
5 - 6 weeks .....	5
2 months .....	4
3 months + .....	3

One of the first facts to emerge was that when a woman is arrested, she is seldom given any time whatever to make any arrangements for the care of the children during her absence. In five of the cases here under review, it was not necessary, as some relation was present at the time of arrest. In six other cases the woman had time to give the necessary instructions to a relative or friend near at hand. One woman was childless, and from one woman information relative to this question was not obtained. But twenty three women out of the total thirty six complained bitterly that they had been rushed away from home without being given any time to arrange for the care of their children.

Typical of complaints on this score are the following comments made by informants :-

"They would not allow me to make any arrangement for the children, and they did not even give me time to lock the house. The house, at the time, was full of men drinking, and as my husband was out at work and my daughter had gone to town, there was no one I could leave in charge, with the result that that same day most of my crockery and spoons etc. were stolen (2)"

"They did not give me any time to send a message to my husband. They did not even allow me to get back into my house to take my blanket ; a neighbour lent me hers" (13)"

"I had no chance to say goodbye to the children, as the policeman was in a hurry to take us away. I went with my small baby, but was not even given time to collect its napkins. (27)"

With the exception of five women, who said that the food was "quite decent", and two who made no comments, the other women complained most bitterly of the food. The complaints concerned not the actual kind of food provided, but the method of its preparation.



The meals are as follows :-

Breakfast : Mealie meal with a little salt.  
Dinner : Mealie meal, potatoes and vegetables in season.  
Supper : Crushed, stamped or boiled whole mealies with a little fat.

According to the almost unanimous evidence of the women, the food is extremely badly cooked. Breakfast appears to be eatable, supper so to a lesser degree, but the dinner appears frequently to be uneatable, and the ingredients completely spoilt in the course of preparation. A number of the women complained about the very smell of the food. The attitude towards prison food appears most clearly if the women are allowed to speak for themselves. The following are some extracts from the statements made by them :-

"I have often been to gaol, and always had three months at a stretch, but I must say the food is not what it used to be. Once upon a time it was eatable, but this last time it was not fit for pigs to eat. I refused to eat it unless I was very hungry. I have become very thin while in gaol. " (2)

Some of the women complained that they were barely given time to eat. One woman complained bitterly that she was not given time to feed her baby. Altogether, out of the total thirty six women, four had suckling babies in gaol - a fact which seemed greatly to complicate prison existence for them. It also appeared that they had great difficulty in giving the babies the care they needed.

"Porridge in the morning. It was not always well-cooked, but I ate it because I was hungry. For dinner we had a horrible mixture of mealie meal with potato peels, beetroots and carrots - this was just like pig food, and smelt very badly. I could not eat it. All the time I was in gaol I never ate my dinner. For supper we had "likholu". This was mixed with very stale fat, but was eatable." (4)

Mrs. Henderson, the Local Welfare Officer to the Non-European and Native Affairs Department of the Johannesburg Municipality, reports on this woman, " I have known Josephine for several years, and she looks so terribly thin since she came out of gaol that I asked the doctor to give her a tonic."

"Breakfast, very nice porridge. Lunch, a horrible mixture of mealie pap and the peels of vegetables such as carrots and beetroots etc. This is not nice at all. If they cooked the vegetables in one pot and the mealie pap in another, the food

- would -



would be more palatable. Supper, whole mealies boiled in fat. I could not eat this too well, as I have not got many teeth. We were never given sufficient food, as there was not enough to go round all the prisoners." (17).

"Soft porridge for breakfast and supper. At lunch time we had carrots and cabbage leaves cooked in mealie meal. This food smells very badly and we eat in old rusty mugs, which are not always clean. At first the food disgusted me and I brought it up. The food is insufficient. We are only given about two tablespoons of it. Long sentence prisoners serve our food, and they are told not to give us too much. I was hungry all the time I was in gaol, and when I came home, it took me some time to get used to eating properly again." (16)

These four statements are only illustrative of the general comments, and could be multiplied manifold.

Eighteen of the women stated that the actual quantity of the food was insufficient. According to the quantities laid down in the prison regulations, this should not be so, but as the complaints were made by such a large proportion of the women, it would appear as though enquiries as to whether the amounts laid down in the regulation are strictly adhered to might profitably be instituted.

As regards clothing, it must be borne in mind that many of the prisoners in Johannesburg Central prison have lived for long in an urban area, and have adopted standards of clothing prevalent there. The regulations make provision for the issue, on special order only, of veldschoens, stockings and garters to Non-European females. It appears that rare, if any, use is made of this provision. Nineteen of the women stated that they were accustomed to wearing shoes and stockings, and that they suffered through lack of them, especially when walking on the gravel in the yard. "My feet were not happy" (19), was the general burden of the comments. "The gravel in the yard hurt my feet, and it was cold standing on the stone floors in winter." (8). "My feet were sore for three weeks after leaving prison." (15). Six women specifically mentioned the lack of bloomers, but many more stated that they suffered from the cold, and were insufficiently clad. The regulations make provision for the supply of sanitary towels to female prisoners, but despite this, nine women stated that



they could not obtain sanitary towels, and five stated that they had only been provided with one. Whether this is due to the fact that the women were frightened to make their requests to the wardresses, or that these articles really were not available, the women were put to great inconvenience, and adjustment of the situation appears to be necessary.

In regard to ablutionary facilities, the women express much dissatisfaction. Apparently Thursday is "bath day", but with two exceptions, the women complained most bitterly about the way in which they had to bath. No towels are provided, the women drying themselves with their doekies. Very seldom do they have soap - some who work in the laundry "steal" soap and keep it for their baths. But, according to the women, these are insignificant deprivations compared to the fact that a number of women all have to bath in the same bath water. Here again, to illustrate the position, some of the women will be allowed to speak for themselves :-

"Again I think that the conditions of gaol are deteriorating. When I first started my usual three months session of gaol, we were each given a basin to wash in, and the water was changed for each prisoner. Today we all have to jump into the same bath and the same water, and the wardresses seem to delight in making the menstruating and sick women bath before the others, so that we all have to wash in very dirty water." (2)

"We all wash in the large tubs in which the town laundry is done. We are given no soap and no towel. We must all jump into the same water, and have to wash our faces and bodies in it. Some women who had jumped into the tub before I did were unwell, and so I tried to change the water, as I refused to wash myself in all that dirt, but I was beaten, and after that had to submit to it." (4).

"About fifteen of us had to bath in the same bath, and in the same water. There are showers and baths, but no-one is allowed to use them." (5).

"A lot of us had to wash in the same water, and this water was very dirty. We had to stand naked, old women mixed up with young girls." (12).

"Every Thursday after lunch we are made to jump into a bath like sheep put into a dipping pen. I was beaten because I found the water so dirty that I tried to change it." (7)

"We had to jump in the high tubs in which the laundry is done ---, and were packed very close together. I had to wash the back of the women in front of me, and the one behind me had to wash my back. I was a bit slow, so was slapped. Young girls and old women have to undress together and bath together. This is where young girls learn to swear at old women, and, having seen them naked,



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