

ABX-420922 d

THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(Founded in 1912)

Motto: RIGHT NOT MIGHT. FREEDOM NOT SERFDOM.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

Treasurer-General:
R. G. BALOYI, M.R.C.,
P.O. Box 30, Bergvlei,
Johannesburg.

Secretary-General:
Rev. JAS. A. CALATA,
P.O. Cradock, C.P.
Assistant Secretary-General:
W. B. NGAKANA,
"Lungalegwaba" Hostel,
Orlando, Johannesburg.
"Ntsoethemba"
P.O. Cradock

President-General:
Dr. A. B. XUMA, M.D., D.P.H.,
104, End Street,
Johannesburg.

Honorary Officers:
HOUSE OF CHIEFS.
GOVERNORS:

22/9/42

ANC/42/I2

194

Speaker:

R. V. SELOPE-THEMA, M.R.C.,
14, Perth Road, Westdene,
Johannesburg.

Deputy Speaker:

Mr. S. MAC. LEPOLESA,
637, Batho Location,
Bloemfontein.

Senior Chaplain:

Rev. Z. R. MAHABANE,
Kroonstad, O.F.S.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

PROVINCIAL PRESIDENTS:

Cape African Congress:

Mr. A. FRANK PENDLA,
New Brighton,
Port Elizabeth.

Natal Native Congress:

Dr. J. 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 Avenue,
Bloemfontein.

Transvaal African Congress:

Mr. S. P. MATSEKE (Deceased).

ADVISORS:

Chiefs:

Dr. P. ka I. SEME, B.A., LL.D.,
Komkulu Pte. Bag,
Mbabane, Swaziland.

Education:

Mr. Z. K. MATTHEWS, M.A., LL.B.,
Fort Hare College,
Alice, C.P.

Locations:

Mr. R. H. GODLO, M.R.C.,
68, St. Paul's Road,
East London.

Lands:

Mr. A. W. G. CHAMPION,
19, Old Dutch Road,
Durban.

Labour:

Mr. E. T. MOFUTSANYANA,
74, Progress Buildings,
Commissioner Street,
Johannesburg.

Social Welfare:

Mr. A. J. SILILO, M.R.C.,
P.O. Box 154, Durban.

Advisor:

Mr. LEO. MTIMKULU,
Baunaville Location,
Somtseu Road,
Durban.

Organisational Propagandists:

Mr. J. NHLAPO, B.A.,
P.O. Wilberforce,
Evaton, Transvaal.

Mr. SAM SESEDI,
716, Makenna Street,
Off Barkley Road,
Kimberley.

The President General
104 End St.
Johannesburg

Dear Doctor,

Thanks for your letter of the 17th inst and for Copies of Resolutions returned.

I had personal interviews with Dr. Bokwe and Mr. Matthews at St. Matthews College on Sunday 20th inst and they both promised me to attend a Conference of the Cape African Congress which will be called if it is held at a central place, easily accessible to men who are as busy as themselves and on Saturday or Sunday.

As I shall be away from the beginning of November until the Middle of November I suggest November 21st and 22nd at Cradock or Queenstown. Queenstown has no live branch but is central.

I send a list of Names of Branches and names of those I think should be written to. In some areas as you will notice I have given more than one name. This is what I always do when I desire to emphasise the importance of the Conference. I hope you will do the same. At Port Elizabeth for instance there is room for more names say Tshiwula and revd G. B. Molefe could be added on.

The branches whose names appear on the page I. of my list are those branches which were recognised as having 25 paid members last year, and those on page 2 still require some organisation.

On Saturday Oct 31st and Sunday November 1st I shall be at home but that will not give the branches much time to organise. However you may try to hold the conference then if it suits you best. The 8th and the 15th are not suitable for me.

I have received letters from Mr. Moltano and Mr. Malangabi Cape Town drawing my attention to the harm already done to Congress by these mischievous fellows. I think your action will meet with general approval at the Cape.

Yours for Africa,

James A. B. Alata
Secretary General.

A.N.C.
Cape

25th September, 1942.

Rev. S.J.N. Tladi,
A.M.E. Parsonage,
Langa,
CAPE TOWN.

Dear Sir,

On the 16th September, 1942, I addressed to you the following communication:-

"16th September, 1942

"The Rev. S.J.N. Tladi,
A.M.E. Parsonage,
Langa,
Cape Town.

"Dear Sir,

"Acting in terms of clause 113 of the Constitution of the African National Congress and under the authority of a resolution passed by the Executive of the African National Congress at a meeting held at Bloemfontein on the 30th August, 1942, I hereby suspend you until further notice from your office as Secretary of the Cape African Congress. A copy of the resolution is enclosed herewith.

"Kindly take notice therefore that as from to-day all your powers as an officer in the Cape African Congress cease and that all books and documents in your possession must immediately be sent to me."

"Yours faithfully,
(sgd.) A.B. Xuma,
PRESIDENT-GENERAL."

"ABX/pd."

which makes clear your position.

As for the alleged letter to Mr. Thabata, I shall be glad if you send me a full copy of the letter by return post or else you must expect action, as I never wrote Mr. Thabata anything about your dismissal, in fact, I have never had any correspondence with Mr. Thabata in my life.

Mr. Tladi, I am sick and tired of your impudence and personal attacks on me. This is the second time you have done this and but for Congress there would have been nothing in common between us to give you the privilege of writing me as you do.

You can rest assured that you have done it for the

(Please turn over)

2. last/...

last time and you are going to answer for it.

Yours faithfully,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

Enclosed: Copy of Resolution.

A.N.C.
(Cape.)

30/8/42.

Dear Sir,

Acting in terms of clause 113 of the constitution
of the A.N.C. and ~~by virtue~~ under the authority
of a resolution ^{passed by} of the Executive of the A.N.C. at
a meeting held at Bfili on the 30th Aug. 1942, I
hereby suspend you until further notice from
your office as _____ of the Cape
African Congress. A copy of the resolution is
enclosed herewith.


Kindly take notice therefore that as from today
all your papers as an Officer in the C.A.C.
cease & that all books & documents in
your possession ~~should~~ ^{must} immediately be
sent to me.

ABX-420926 a

673

T. 27. POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.—POSKANTOORTELEGRAAFDIENS.

§ G.P.-S.14222—1940—160,000—200. S.

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A.H.C.
Cape

Kimberley 25

14/35

Dr. Luma
Toby st.

South Africa

Kimberley branch congratulate
 you for disciplinary action
 against Cape Congress officials
 Africans deeply indebted to
 you for fine leadership
 Malunga

COPY OF LETTER ADDRESSED TO PROVINCIAL SECRETARIES.

A. H. C. Cape

26th September, 1942.

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that Messrs. A. Frank Pendla, S. M. Bennett Ncwana, Stephen Oliphant and S. J. N. Tladi were suspended as officials of the Cape African Congress in connection with the decision of the African National Congress annual Conference held at Bloemfontein on December 14th - 16th., 1941, in connection with this year's elections under the Representation of Natives Act.

The terms of the suspension you have, no doubt, seen in the press.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) A. B. Xuma.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

A copy of the Resolution of the Executive in this connection is enclosed herewith.

/pd.

ABX-420926 c

A.N.C.

National

26th September, 1942.

Mr. C.S. Ramohane,
General Secretary,
Transvaal African Congress,
140, 6th Avenue,
Alexandra Township,
near Johannesburg.

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that Messrs. A. Frank Pendla, S.M. Bennett Newana, Stephen Oliphant and S.J.N. Tladi were suspended as officials of the Cape African Congress in connection with the decision of the African National Congress Annual Conference held at Bloemfontein on December 14th-16th, 1941 in connection with this year's elections under the Representation of Natives Act.

The terms of the suspension you have, no doubt, seen in the press.

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

A copy of the Resolution of the Executive in this connection is enclosed herewith.

At an Executive Committee meeting of the African National Congress held at Bloemfontein on Sunday, 30th August, 1942, the following resolution was passed:-

A.N.C.

"That this Executive Committee feels that the accusation against the President-General of alleged interference with the domestic affairs of the Cape Province is unjustified, that the action of the Cape African Congress and the Western Province African National Congress in taking part in the elections is a deliberate violation of the National Conference decision; therefore, this Executive Committee instructs the President-General to deal with this matter and to take whatever steps and disciplinary measures which he may deem fit."

(Signed) James A. Calata,
SECRETARY-GENERAL,
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A. B. Xuma,
PRESIDENT-GENERAL,
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

COPY:

7/31.

National

26th September, 2.

Mr. Jemeriah S.Nkoane,
Provincial Secretary,
O.F.S.African Congress,
1211, Batho Location,
BLOEMFONTEIN.

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that Messrs. A.Frank Pendla, S.M.Bennett Newana, Stephen Oliphant and S.J.N.Tladi were suspended as officials of the Cape African Congress in connection with the decision of the African National Congress Annual Conference held at Bloemfontein on December 14th-16th, 1941, in connection with this year's elections under the Representation of Natives Act.

The terms of the suspension you have, no doubt, seen in the press.

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

A copy of the Resolution of the Executive in this connection is enclosed herewith.

National

26th September, 2.

Mr. A.J.Sillilo M.R.C.,
Secretary,
Natal African Congress,
P.O.Box 154,
DURBAN.

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that Messrs. A. Frank Pendla, S.M. Bennett Ncwana, Stephen Oliphant and S.J.N. Tladi were suspended as officials of the Cape African Congress in connection with the decision of the African National Congress Annual Conference held at Bloemfontein on December 14th - 16th., 1941, in connection with this year's elections under the Representation of Natives Act.

The terms of the suspension you have, no doubt, seen in the press.

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

A copy of the Resolution of the Executive in this connection is enclosed herewith.

ABX - 420928 a

A.M.C.

CAPE AFRICAN CONGRESS,
613, Harlem Avenue,
LANGA.
28th; Sept. 1942

In the letter I sent to you I should have enclosed this letter
from HopeTown.

J. Malanjalé

28th September, 1942.

Colonel the Honourable Deneys Reitz,
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Native Affairs,
Union Buildings,
PRETORIA.

Honourable Sir,

re: AFRICAN SOLDIERS AND NATIVE TAXATION.

At a meeting of my Executive held at Bloemfontein on August 29th, 1942, it was resolved to request the Government most respectfully

(1) to exempt immediately all African soldiers from the payment of the tax under the Natives Taxation and Development Act No 41 of 1925 during the war because

- (a) the low pay of the African soldiers and the small allowance to their dependents are not sufficient for the minimum requirements;
- (b) because the African soldier is risking his all for King and Country with European and other Non-European soldiers from the Union who are not liable for this special tax.

(2) The exemption must apply alike to African soldiers from rural as well as from urban areas because

- (a) the rural soldiers are running the same risk in his service as the urban;
- (b) most rural soldiers particularly young men in peace time were landless and depended on money wages for their subsistence;
- (c) Contrary to common belief of dependence on land, most Africans in rural areas paid their tax either by the young men going off to the mines after ploughing season, taking a loan from a store-keeper who is often a recruiter for the mines, or selling their stock to obtain cash with which to pay the tax.

Thus the incidence of this tax falls equally heavily upon the urban as well as the rural soldier and we seek immediate relief for both.

We would further most respectfully request that

- (3) Youth under the age of twenty-one years of age or apparently below that age and old men above the age of sixty years be exempt from taxation under Act No 41, because,
 - (a) Youth under 21 years of age are minors and the burden of the tax falls in fact upon the father and this drives young boys to run to towns or compels parents to encourage them to go into towns contrary to the intention of the Government Native Policy;
 - (b) Old men over sixty in Government employment are retired on reaching the age limit and yet are still liable for taxation until 65 years of

age, that is, for five years when they are out of employment. This means that the old man must sell what stock he may have or follow the course suggested in (a) immediately above.

- (4) Since the basic principle of taxation is a contribution made by those best able to make such and not a penalty, we most respectfully urge the abolition of the Special Native Taxation on the grounds that Africans are least able to pay such tax and because of its special nature it is inequitable.

We do not lose sight of the fact that it may be said that we are short-sighted in our request by "Killing the goose that lays the golden egg" in that this special taxation is earmarked for Native Education and Social Welfare.

This we admit sounds plausible. It must, however, be remembered that South Africa has poor whites, poor Coloureds and poor Indians for whom she is spending large sums for free elementary school education, well paid teachers, beautiful buildings, funds for feeding school children and so on. We congratulate the Government for this. This is as it should be. We, therefore, most humbly and respectfully request that the Government render a similar service for the African, the poorest of the poor with a special tax imposed upon him or expecting him to receive only services that he is able to pay for from his poverty.

We request for a service not according to the means but according to the needs of the African people.

We hope our representation will receive your favourable consideration to bring about relief to a depressed section of our community.

I am,

Yours most respectfully,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

We would further most respectfully request that

(3) Youth under the age of twenty-one years of age or apparently below that age and old men above the age of sixty years be exempt from taxation under Act No 41, because,

(a) Youth under 21 years of age are minors and the burden of the tax falls in fact upon the father and this drives young boys to run to towns or compel parents to encourage them to go into towns contrary to the intention of the Government Native Policy;

(b) Old men over sixty in Government employment are retired on reaching the age limit and yet are still liable for taxation until 65 years of age.

Undated (A.N.C.?) (Sept. 1942)

Colonel The Honourable Sonzo Rety
Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Native Affairs

Honourable Sir African Soldiers and Native Taxation

At a meeting of my Executive held at Bloemfontein on August 29th 1942, it was resolved to request the Government most respectfully

fully
(1) To exempt immediately all African soldiers from the payment of the special native tax under the Native Taxation and Development Act of 1925 during the war for the following reasons:

(a) the low pay of the African soldiers and the small allowance to their dependents ^{are just sufficient for the minimum requirements.}
(b) ~~because~~ ^{because} the African soldier is risking his all for King and Country with European and other non-European soldiers from the Union who are not liable for this special tax.

(2) The exemption must apply alike to ^{African} rural soldiers from rural as well as from urban areas because

(a) the rural soldier is running the same risk in his service as the urban

(b) most rural soldiers particularly young men in peace time were landless and depended on money wages for their subsistence

(c) Contrary to common belief ~~at independence~~

on land most Africans in rural areas paid their tax either by the young men going off to the mines after ploughing season, taking a loan from a store keeper who is often a recruiter for the mines or selling their stock to obtain cash with which to pay the tax.

Thus the incidence of this tax falls equally heavily upon the urban as well as the rural soldier and we seek immediate relief for both.

We would further most respectfully request that

③ Youth under the age of twenty-one years of age or apparently below that age and old men above the age of sixty years be exempt from taxation under act no 41 because

(a) Youth under 21 years of age are minors and ^{the} burden of the tax falls in fact upon the father and this drives young boys to run to towns or compels parents to encourage them to go into towns contrary to the intentions of Government Native Policy

(b) Old men over sixty in government employment are retired on reaching the age limit and yet are still liable for taxation until 65 years of age, that is, for five years when they are out of employment.

This means that the old man must sell what stock he may have or follow the course

suggested in (a) immediately above, ^{the basic principle of} Since taxation is a contribution ^{made by those best able} and not a penalty, we most respectfully urge the abolition of the special Native

because "Congress had taken up the native policy as a whole ~~and~~ could not agree to any alteration in the present procedure". We were definitely opposed to the discriminations under the Urban Areas Act and other laws and regulations.

You are correct in saying "You will remember that as you were hesitant on these points you asked me to file a draft and file a minority". You will also remember that we were hesitant in signing the sheet of paper which was passed around and we only signed as members and not agreeing to any report as there was no final complete report but a draft of 69 pages which we saw for the first time that afternoon and we were expected there and then to accept or reject it - a difficult task for any ordinary human being.

~~We do not forget to say that~~
We could not have met on the Wednesday because (a) as you will remember I could not take part in the sittings of the Committee on either Wednesdays and Fridays ^{as I am conducting a public clinic on those days at Swaton.}

(b) Mr Thema had to leave immediately to conduct his campaign under the Representation of Natives Act until after the election was finished over.

(c) Upon his return it took us some time, as we are employed people, to get our statement in shape.

You say I held the report over for three weeks or more and not having received a report from you I concluded that you had agreed to the report as submitted. In fact the original draft report was adopted without amendment and you have a copy of it. "Surely you could have reminded us if you thought we were being too long. There had been an agreement about next week. Actually, it was the following week that

I asked you for your ^{amended} copy of the report in order
to work on our minority report. You said nothing
about the time have expired you sent me the
copy as requested

We have amended the draft report and the
corrected copy was our minority report as it was
impossible to make any intelligent ^{suggestions} ~~corrections~~ on
so long and so important a document in a two
hour sitting seeing the document for the first time

We regret to state that ~~as~~ it seems to us that
our minority report was suppressed as our
memorandum of Aug. 25 1942 was kept
from the public

Under the circumstances, we have no option
but to dissociate ourselves, and repudiate
identification with, the majority report. We
shall therefore, use all means at our disposal
to bring the minority report to the attention
of all concerned and the public in general.

Yours faithfully

ABX. 420928c

J.D. Rheinallt Jones. Election propaganda.

J. D. RHEINALLT JONES,
Senator for the African People
of the Transvaal and Orange
Free State, 1937-1941.

= **A Charter** =
of **AFRICAN RIGHTS**
AND
PROGRAMME of ACTION

P.O. Box 97,
JOHANNESBURG,
28th SEPTEMBER, 1942.

*I have always worked and will always
work to secure for the African People
A FULL and FREE INDIVIDUAL
FAMILY, and COMMUNITY LIFE
along the following lines:—*

1. Life in Native Areas.

A FULL AND FREE LIFE through—

- (a) Extension of the areas for re-settlement of the tribal communities, with allotments large enough to enable those who wish to remain there to be whole-time stock and produce farmers.
- (b) Establishment of purchase areas where Africans are helped to become independent farmers.
- (c) Conversion of the S.A. Native Trust into a co-operative organisation for agricultural development (ploughing, reaping, marketing, etc.) with Africans sharing in the management.
- (d) Development of mines and industries in these areas—without colour bar.
- Self-government through chiefs, tribal councils and local councils.
- Training and use (with adequate incomes) of chiefs and other Africans for greater judicial and administrative duties in Native areas.
- (g) Development of agriculture, education, public health, and other forms of social welfare under Local Councils.
- (h) Free allotments or other help for the aged, widows with children and the physically unfit.
- (i) Full trading rights.

2. Life on European Farms.

A FULL AND FREE LIFE through—

- (a) Repeal of existing masters' and servants' laws.
- (b) Introduction of a Farm Workers' Charter providing for minimum wages, hours, housing, food and medical treatment, and the prohibition of child labour during school time.
- (c) Provision of schools on Government-owned ground.
- (d) Inclusion of African people on farms in medical and other social services.
- (e) Training and employment of Africans as skilled farm workers, farm mechanics, foremen, etc.
- (f) Amendment of Natives' Land Act of 1913 to permit of leasing of land by Africans in European areas.

3. Life in Towns.

A FULL AND FREE LIFE through—

- (a) Right of Free Entry to live and work in towns.
- (b) Right of Permanent Residence in towns for Africans and their families.
- (c) Minimum wages and family allowances for maintenance of family life in urban areas.
- (d) Freedom to enter skilled occupations—no colour bar.
- (e) Right to own land on freehold tenure.
- (f) Full trading rights.
- (g) Development of Advisory Boards into self-government authorities, and representation on municipal councils.
- (h) Provision of schools and other social agencies.

4. Education.

Free Education for all everywhere. A Ten Year Plan, financed by the State, to bring about compulsory Education for all children everywhere, with adequate salary scales and pensions for teachers. Development of secondary, vocational and university education.

5. Health and Social Welfare.

Full share of State expenditure for cheap houses, cheap food, cheap or free medical services, pensions for the aged, blind, crippled and otherwise unfit, pensions for injured or diseased workers.

6. Employment.

Training and employment of Africans in all forms of technical and professional work for public service, such as the Post Office, Railways, Native Affairs Department, Municipalities.

7. Industrial Organisation.

Full Legal Recognition of African Trade Unions and representation on Industrial Councils. Inclusion of farm workers in industrial conciliation and wage regulation laws. Abolition of criminal sanctions in masters and servants and similar laws.

8. War Service.

Protection of African soldiers and their families during and after war service. Increased pay and allowances. Land Settlement and employment schemes for soldiers. Improvements in war pensions.

9. Justice in the Courts.

Free Legal Aid for the Poor. Interpretation of Africans by trained Africans. Prohibition of disproportionate sentences.

10. Personal Freedom.

Abolition of Pass Laws and of other laws and regulations which interfere with personal freedom and injure the self-respect of Africans. "Freedom from fear" of the Police.

11. Taxation.

Non-racial taxation. No taxes on incomes below £75 per year, except for direct services.

12. Political Representation.

Representation of Africans (by Africans, wherever possible) on public bodies, such as Provincial Councils and Municipal Councils. Representation of Africans of all Provinces in the House of Assembly. Development of the individual vote into a non-racial franchise.

13. Political Organisation.

Recognition of the All African Convention, the African National Congress, and other bodies, to express the needs and aspirations of the African people.

14. Respectful Treatment.

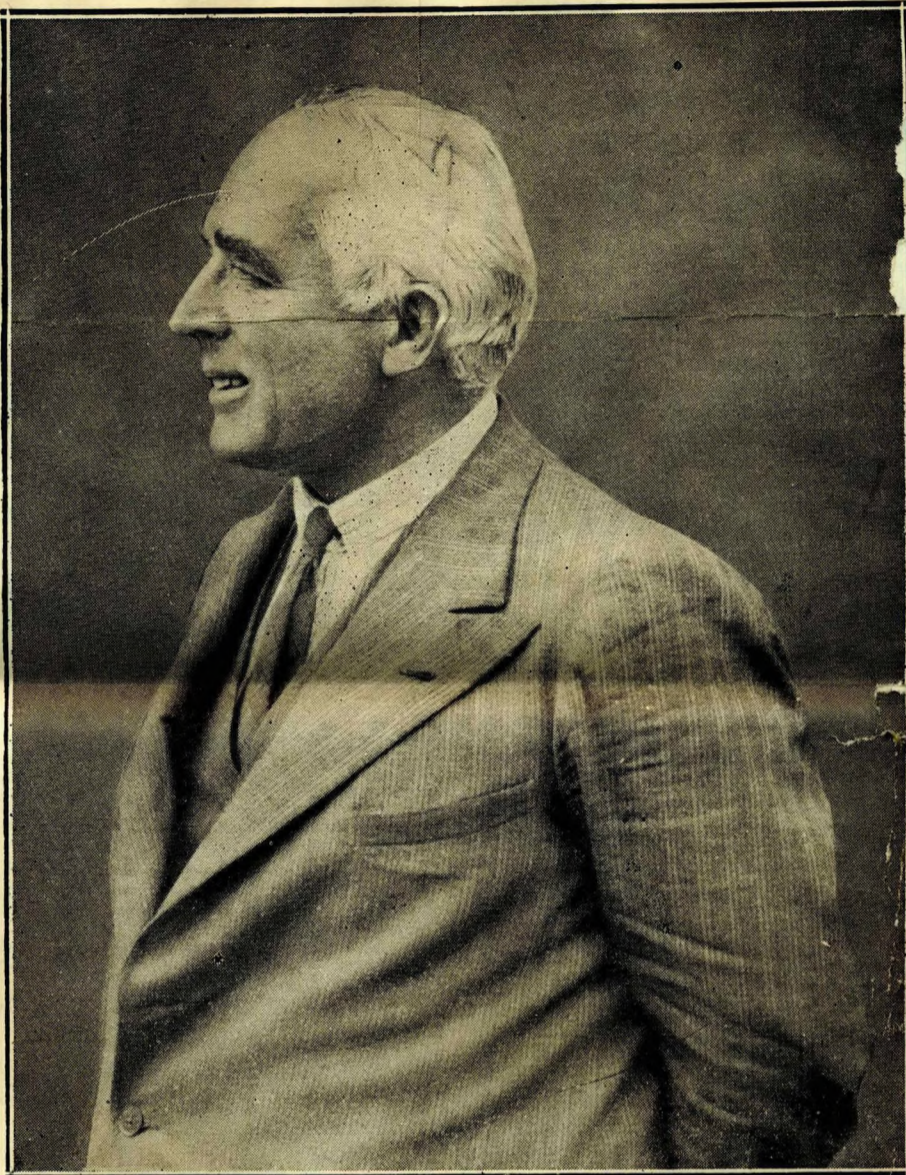
Insistence upon prompt attention to and respectful treatment of Africans in Public Offices, such as Law Courts, Post Offices, Railways, Native Affairs, Municipal and other offices.

Some of these things have been won during the past five years—others are now in sight. All are possible. Loud talk and threats will not win them.

Only hard, steady work in lawful ways will win them.

Africans! I will go on working for all these objects with all my strength.

Will you support me to win them?



**VOTE FOR THE MAN
WHO GETS THINGS
DONE.**

J. D. Rheinallt Jones

KEEP YOUR WORKING SENATOR—RHEINALLT JONES

SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN.(JOHANNESBURG BRANCH)

There will be a Public Meeting on Tuesday 29th September at 8 p.m. in Room 47 Botany Block, University, when representatives of the Medical Aid for Russia Fund, will exhibit films dealing with aspects of Russian Life. A silver collection will be taken in aid of the Fund.

Please note time and place. The Botany Block is the first building on the right inside the University gates. Room 47 is on the first floor.

Branch business will be discussed at the October Meeting, but members are reminded of the following points:-

1. Any Resolutions to be submitted for discussion at the S.A. Annual General Meeting, must be sent in to the Secretary as soon as possible, so that they may be forwarded to Headquarters by Oct. 15th.
2. Our Branch voting strength at that meeting depends on our paid-up membership. Please send subscriptions to the Treasurer, 68 Tenth Avenue, Parktown North.
3. Any contributions to the Refugee Fund will be gladly received by the Treasurer.

MINUTES OF GENERAL MEETING HELD ON TUESDAY AUGUST 25th, 1942 at 7.45 p.m. in the Women's Residence at the University.

Present: Mrs. Jaff (Chair) and about 30 members and visitors.

Apologies: From Mrs Cook, Mrs Johnston, Miss Little, Miss le Maitre, Miss Deutsch, Mrs Spiegel and Mrs Hemp.

Minutes of meeting held on Tuesday June 23rd 1942 were signed.

Business Arising: 1. Mrs. Rh. Jones had written to state that neither at the Witwatersrand nor at Cape Town had an African Woman taken a degree course, and few women take University of S.A. courses by private study. Statistics from Fort Hare showed that there never has been a 95% failure there and the majority of courses taken there are not for a degree in Bantu Social Studies. Mrs. Jaff said a letter had been sent explaining that University of S.A. matriculation had been the examination referred to in general; that it should have been stated that "95% of those who fail, do so because of inadequate tuition;" and that the statement about Bantu Social Studies, referred only to Diploma courses and not to Degrees. Mrs. Jones had replied accepting the explanation.

2. In connection with the proposal to devote the September meeting to the showing of films supplied by the Medical Aid for Russia Fund, Mrs Jaff said that no reply had yet been received from the Registrar about the use of a room at the University, but that it was still hoped to have the meeting there.

3. Mrs Jaff reminded those present that though it was some time since our Branch had presented the Mtutuzele Clinic with a baby-scale, the money advanced to pay for it had not been completely refunded and members could make small donations to the Treasurer for this purpose.

4. In connection with the Non-European Women's Bursary Fund, Mrs Jaff stated that the £40 required for the first year of the four-year course had been guaranteed, but the Branch, having agreed to establish such a Bursary, still had to find £120 for the remaining years. One suggestion, from the Executive, was that members specially interested should guarantee to give a small annual subscription themselves and to collect a similar subscription from three or four other people. If each member could in this way raise, say, £1 per annum, the total required would be forthcoming, without any very great demand being made on anyone's time and money. Miss Hanna thought such a proposal would be most satisfactory. Many members present agreed at once to raise such subscriptions. Mrs Robertson suggested that some form of circular, stating the aims of the Bursary, should be prepared and given to members to use in their efforts to interest people outside the Association. The meeting agreed. A second suggestion from a member, was that we should ask whether part of the proceeds from one of the "Triple Bill" programmes given periodically by the University Musical and Dramatic Society might not be given to our Bursary Fund. It was agreed that the Secretary should make enquiries.

Correspondence: 1. It was stated that pamphlets prepared and supplied by the Democratic League were available and members were asked to take a copy.

2. An appeal for street collectors for the Rand Epileptic Employment Association's collection on September 19th was read and members willing to help were asked to give their names to the Secretary.

3. Mrs Jaff said that she had received a request from Mrs Dorothy Spring that our Association should be represented on the Board of the "Gospel Mission Hospital" for Non-European Women and Children. This had been in existence for some time, but as it was privately owned by an individual it did not receive any Municipal or Provincial grants, and had been on the verge of closing down because of financial difficulties. Interested people, under the Chairmanship of the Rev. J.B. Webb, had felt that if a properly Constituted Board could be brought into being, a valuable contribution to Social Welfare work would be made. At present there was difficulty in arranging for the satisfactory transfer of the ownership of the building, furnishings etc., from the original owner who ran the Home, to the proposed Board, but it was hoped that this would soon be overcome. Mrs Robertson said that the scheme was well worth supporting as the Controllers of the Bridgman Hospital had decided definitely not to expand its work further and this other Home catered for Indian, Chinese and Coloured women as well as for Africans and therefore, filled a definite want in the City. On the proposal of Mrs Robertson, seconded by Mrs. Kirkwood, the meeting agreed that there should be a representative of the Branch on the Board, and that Dr. Altschul be asked to act.

Financial Statement: The Treasurer stated that there was £3.6.9d. in hand, of which £1 belonged to the Refugee Fund. She made a further appeal for subscriptions to be paid up to date. In view of the appeal to be made for support for the Non-European Women's Bursary Fund, Mrs Halliday felt that members would have to decide for themselves whether the Refugee or the Bursary fund was the more deserving of their support. Mrs Sowden thought that there should be no conflict between the two. It was decided that on notices of meeting, members should be reminded of the needs of the Refugee Fund.

General: 1. A Report was sent in by the Sub-Committee for the Drive for Membership. They asked that it be considered and put on the Agenda for the next meeting. A summary of the recommendations submitted is:-

- (a) The Association's "Careers Guide" be brought up to date.
- (b) The Branch should take a more active part in giving vocational guidance to Matriculation students.
- (c) Members should take an interest in the question of dual medium schools e.g. by serving on School Boards and Committees.
- (d) There should be more continuity in meetings which should be held from January instead of March, with breaks in July and December.

In connection with (c) Miss Hawarden agreed to prepare a short memorandum for the October Meeting when the report would be fully discussed.

2. Miss Hawarden asked to be allowed to submit a resolution regarding the representation of Africans on Municipalities, to be sent forward from the Branch to the National Council of Women. She pointed out that it followed directly on Dr. E. Hellmann's address to this Branch on the position of Africans in urban areas and reminded us that we were represented on the African Townships Committee. The Government is sympathetic to the principle of Africans having representation similar to that which obtains in the House of Assembly. Some municipal Councils are also definitely in favour of the principle; others are as definitely opposed to it. The Johannesburg City Council has not made any move towards coming to a decision and its action would naturally influence many other similar bodies. The introduction of some form of representation would have a beneficial effect on the African contribution to the war effort. She therefore moved:- "That this Branch of the S.A.A.U.W. warmly welcomes the proposal that town-dwelling African's should elect Europeans to represent them on town Councils, or similar local authorities. We ask the Government to introduce without delay, a system of local option whereby those town councils which desire it, can have such representatives."

This was unanimously passed, after discussion, by the meeting and it was decided that the resolution be sent first to our own S.A. Headquarters with the request that they send it to the proper quarters and also to the Johannesburg National Council of Women to which our Branch is affiliated.

Address: Members of the English Association and of the Maria v. Riebeek Klub had been invited by the Executive and in introducing Miss Sumner, Mrs. Jaff welcomed those visitors who were present. She spoke of the interest Miss Sumner's work created and of the pleasure it had given her personally.

Miss Sumner discussed an artist's "matiere" for which there is no one English equivalent. She submitted her opinion on what the attitude of mind should be of those who look at an artist's finished work. To illustrate her statements, Miss Sumner passed round a number of reproductions of the work of different artists of widely separated periods, calling attention to the chief features of each. After several questions had been answered, Mrs. Jaff thanked Miss Sumner for a delightful and instructive talk.

The meeting then adjourned for tea.

(Sgd) C.G. GIBSON.

Hon. Secretary.

26 Protea Street,

Kensington,

25-4085.

JOHANNESBURG.

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