

Mr. Rayburn

22.2.7

B/1/3

8th March, 1961.

Mr. J.P. Cope, M.P.,  
House of Assembly,  
CAPE TOWN.

Dear Mr. Cope,

On Miss Horrell's behalf I should like to thank you for your letter of 6 March replying to points which she had raised about the banning of the A.N.C. and the P.A.C., Bantu Education, etc.

Miss Horrell is in Cape Town for a short time and you may therefore hear from her personally during the next few days.

I have been working on our material on banishments and, as I explained when I met you up here on the 1st, I shall send down the suggestions for further questions which the G.P.C. hoped you would be kind enough to ask in the House.

Yours sincerely,

Lawrence Reyburn.  
Research Assistant.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
CAPE TOWN.  
March 6/61.

8 MAR 1961

Dear Miss Horrell,

In reply to your two letters of February 24:

Banning of A.N.C. and P.A.C.: Dr Steytler has a question on the Order Paper which should be answered shortly.

Port Elizabeth. Thank you for your telegram, upon which I immediately acted. I have explained what I did to Mr Quinton Whyte, who saw me here. I am hoping that something may come of the representations I made.

Bantu Education. I'm arranging for the further questions you suggest to be put and will send you the replies.

Industrial Tribunal. I've obtained the report from the Department of Labour and am mailing it to you today.

Do not hesitate to send me further suggestions for questions and further information that can be used in the House.

Kindest regards,

John Gope

Q.W.

L.R. asks if you want to reply to this letter.

m

17/4-2  
-1 MAY 1961

4 Turvey Street,  
PORT ELIZABETH.

25th April, 1961.

The Director,  
S.A. Institute of Race Relations,  
P.O. Box 97,  
JOHANNESBURG.

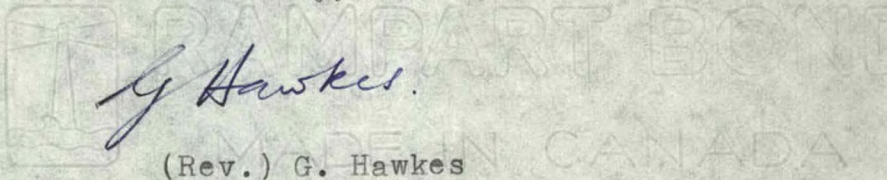
Dear Sir,

The approach of May 31st is, I think, encouraging many people to try to take stock of the situation in our country. We hear of this unjust law and that, of this discriminatory application and that one, but it is difficult to keep in mind the overall picture. It is important that we enter into the Republican Era with eyes as wide open as possible to the total situation, and I have been wondering whether there exists in any form a summary of the discriminatory and unjust legislation which at present stands in our statute books. The Institute could do us a great service by giving us a bird's eye view of all the evil effects of the Apartheid policy - and an even greater service by also setting against this the good accomplished - and let us take stock as truthfully and comprehensively as possible.

I realise it is very late to begin making a suggestion like this if anything new has to be prepared and if it is still to be ready in time for R-day - but the thought

has only just come to mind! If we are to pray and work realistically for a 'righteous republic', some such summary could be of great help.

Yours sincerely,



*G. Hawkes.*

(Rev.) G. Hawkes

*file*  
B/1/3

3rd May 1961.

The Rev. G. Hawkes,  
4 Turvey Street,  
PORT ELIZABETH.

Dear Mr. Hawkes,

Thank you for your letter of the 25th April. I am afraid that we do not have any one publication that summarizes all the discriminatory laws. The ones existing up to 1950 were described in our "Handbook on Race Relations", and since then we have published annual summaries of them in our "Survey of Race Relations".

I agree that it would be useful to have such a publication - though it would, of course, very soon be out of date as ten or more discriminatory Acts have been passed each year. We will bear the suggestion in mind; but it would be quite impossible to produce anything before 31st May. The field is a vast one. Our Research Officer is at present working on discriminatory legislation that affects non-White Trade Unions, and that in itself is an extremely large task.

Much of the information about discriminatory laws passed in recent years is contained in "Civil Liberty in South Africa", by E.H. Brookes and J.B. Macaulay (O.U.P.) 1958. This was written on the initiative of our Institute. It costs 21/-. You might find it helpful to buy a copy or borrow one from a library.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

QUINTIN WHYTE,  
DIRECTOR.

28 AUG 1961

70 Salisbury House,  
Smith Street,  
Durban.

August 24th, 1961.

Dear Mr Whyte,

It has been drawn to my attention only recently that the Institute, as part of its official policy, espouses qualified franchise.

I am writing to you to ask if this particular piece of policy cannot perhaps be scrapped, ~~silently and without too much fuss, if possible.~~

It is I feel unnecessary for the Institute to say whether it favours a loaded or an unqualified franchise system. To advocate say a qualified franchise is surely a value judgment and not in keeping with the essence of the Institute which is to seek facts on race relations. It may be that the qualified franchise is the better type of franchise, although I for one would hotly dispute such a contention, but it is not the Institute's function to say so ( in my opinion , that is). Surely it is enough for the Institute to favour common roll representation without getting itself implicated in a dispute over details. The Institute might have a case for embracing the loaded vote system if it could be scientifically proved that it ensures racial harmony, But it cannot be scientifically proved and in fact many experts argue that nothing short of universal franchise ( plus economic reform etc) will do.

It is unfortunate that the Institutes beliefs on this matter coincide with those of the Progressive Party and the impression is given that the Institute is a "front" organisation for that Party. As a result many worthy people shy clear of it, which is a pity.

The correct stand for a body such as the Institute would appear to be: "Some of our members favour the loaded franchise, others don't." It is not as though the Institute is a political party trying to sell a certain type of Government.

The odd situation arose at the Natal Convention where most members of the Durban delegation believed in unqualified franchise. They said so in the debate on the franchise and presented what they considered to be cogent reasons for their belief. Should they have been subsequently suspended or expelled for this.

Would it not be better to leave the vexed argument of qualifications to the political parties, particularly now that the Progressive Party is so ably presenting the case for the loaded vote ? Please forgive me for taking the liberty of writing to you direct. But the point does worry me.

Yours sincerely,

David Evans.

OWS

QUALIFIED

~~B/13~~

FRANCHISE

Has there been any reply?

No. - so

Leave  
M.S.  
10/1/1967

Exec

30th August, 1961.

David Evans, Esq.,  
70 Salisbury House,  
Smith Street,  
DURBAN.

Dear Mr. Evans,

I am very grateful for your letter of 24th August, 1961, in which you raise the matter of the Institute's espousal of the qualified franchise. I myself have felt a little unhappy about this.

The Institute's fundamental policy was laid down in "Go Forward in Faith" a copy of which I am sending you. Two years ago, at our Council Meeting in Durban, a findings committee brought forward the idea of a qualified franchise for adoption by Council. I then suggested to Council that this was a major decision for it to take and that the Institute's position, as set forth in "Go Forward in Faith", did not justify it. I received no support, however, neither from the then President nor from at least three former presidents who were present.

Increasingly, I have felt over the past two years that this decision was unfortunate and has tended to identify Institute policy with the Progressive Party programme. It would be unfortunate for the Institute if the latter were quoted as supporting the Progressive Party in its franchise proposals.

I do not know how the Institute's Council would re-act to a proposal rescinding its finding of two years ago. If you should wish, I shall be very glad to raise this matter at our Executive Committee meeting in January 1962 leaving it to that Executive to decide whether anything should come before our subsequent (January) Council.

page 2. /.....



David Evans, Esq.

30th August, 1961.

As you are aware, the Institute is a variously composed body, and members have merely been asked to subscribe to general propositions in which the Institute believes. This has allowed for a wide diversity of views amongst Institute members none of which are really in conflict with the Institute's general purpose. Also, members of the Institute's Executive and Council, when they act in these capacities, think of what line the Institute as Institute should take. This permits persons who believe in a universal franchise to concede that the Institute cannot, in view of its function, come out on the side of the universal franchise. At the same time those more conservatively placed can concede a much more liberal point of view in the Institute than they themselves could personally or in other capacities adopt.

In these rather strenuous and emotional times the Institute has to be reminded that it must base its policies on objectively ascertained facts - as far as that is possible. It cannot base its approach merely on opinion or on emotion arising at a particular time or period. If it departs from its traditional rôle it will lose its value in South Africa. I do not know if this is helpful and I shall be very glad to put your letter to our Executive Committee.

Yours sincerely,

Quintin Whyte,  
Director.

B/1/3

28th November, 1961.

Lady Schonland,  
Denchworth House,  
Near Wartage,  
BERKS,  
E N G L A N D.

Dear Lady Schonland,

I have been asked to reply to your letter about the election. There were only 86 contested seats: 50 Nationalists and 20 United Party members were returned unopposed. It is well-nigh impossible to estimate what the voting would have been in these constituencies.

In 1958 the Nationalists put up no candidates in 31 constituencies. In the republican referendum in 1960 the pro-republican vote in these constituencies was 17 per cent of the total. This may give some indication of the Nationalist strength in U.P. strongholds. In her book "The Politics of Inequality" Prof. Gwandolen Carter assigned to unopposed candidates 85 per cent of the votes, assuming an 85 per cent poll.

In the 86 contested seats in 1961 the voting was:

	<u>Number of votes</u>	<u>Percentage of total</u>	<u>Number of candidates</u>
Nationalist	370,431	46.26	60
United Party	302,875	37.54)	80
National Union	35,903	4.48)	
Progressive Party	69,042	8.62	23
Conservative Workers' Party	6,229	1.07	4
Liberal Party	2,461	0.31	2
Independents	10,704	1.34	9
Spoiled papers	<u>2,945</u>	<u>0.37</u>	-
	<u>800,590</u>	<u>99.99</u>	

These are the results as given by the S.A. Press Association. According to my calculations, however, they have credited to the United Party 11,317 votes cast for the National Union and 2,325 for the Conservative Workers' Party.

The total percentage poll was 77.75.

The strength of the parties in Parliament is now:


Nationalists	105	(three seats gained from the U.P./N.U.)
United Party	49	(ten seats gained from the Progressives)
Progressive Party	1	
National Union	1	

Just before the general election the Cape Coloured elections were held. The electorate showed little interest. Two White representatives were returned unopposed (United Party and Independent). In the other two constituencies, where the average percentage poll was only about 40 per cent, two Independents were elected.

If there is further information you would care to have, please let us know. I should perhaps have mentioned that the Progressives came very close to victory in several constituencies: there were six in which the U.P. majority was less than 900, and in Parktown Mr. Cope lost by only 85 votes. The United Party shed support to both the Nationalists and the Progressives. The Progressives, of course, had not previously contested a general election.

Our membership section tells me that as from January 1962 your subscription of £2.2.0. is due for the year 1962.

Yours sincerely,

  
MURIEL HORRELL (MISS).  
RESEARCH OFFICER.

Lady B

4. 20 Jan 62 - 20 '62

Denchworth House  
near Wantage  
Berks.

The Secretary  
Inst. of Race Relations  
P.O. Box 97

Tottenham

Dear Sir, Thank you for the  
election results sent at the  
request of Mr. Whyte. The  
list however was not a full  
one having only 11 national &  
38 Transvaal results. Could  
I have the following information  
please.

(a) Total votes cast for Nationalist Party  
Total votes cast for United Party  
Total votes cast for Progressive Party

20 NOV 1961

(b) Total votes allowed of each  
party in the uncontested  
seats.

(c) Allocation of seats in the House

Could you also tell me  
what annual subscriptions  
I owe at the moment.

Yours sincerely  
Ernest Schonland



The Secretary  
S.A. Institute of Race Relations  
P.O. Box 97  
Tobacco Building  
South Africa.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address:

Mr. Schorland  
Derby Court House  
Newmarket  
Berks.

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