

a scheme of allowances reduces the problem of occupied children to those not mentioned by the statistician - the total of urban coloured children from 10 to 14 being 48,868 (in 1936) and of Asiatics 18,804, or about 30% of the children in these categories.

XI. PERCENTAGE SYSTEM APPLIED

The figures given in the previous paragraphs can now be used to calculate the cost of an allowance system on a percentage basis. In discussing the French system it was stated that an allowance of 20% of the customary wage for each participating child would be appropriate. The question naturally arises what can be regarded as such a wage in South African towns. Take, for instance, the difference between the 45/- weekly paid by the Cape Town City Council and the 17/6 paid by the South African Railways & Harbours Administration to its non-European employees. There is no common basis. If, on the other hand, the income of each individual householder is to be taken as a basis, one may ask whether his wife's income should not be included. The standard of living is determined by the income of both, and if either had a satisfactory income, the other would not be compelled to work. If this view is taken, mothers with many children and compelled to stay at home will be placed at a disadvantage. The French system provides for an extra 10% to such mothers, and a similar payment to households with, say more than two children might be recommended for South Africa. Leaving these refinements of an allowance system aside, a crude calculation of its cost is as follows:

Europeans are likely to earn more than is sufficient to bring the allowance for each child to the Beveridge average, which amounts to 8/- per week or roughly £20 per annum and may be regarded as a maximum for the system.

The average wage for urban Coloured and Asiatic workers can be arbitrarily taken at 30/- weekly, which gives 6/- average allowance for each child.

The remuneration of natives in cash and kind can be roughly taken at £1 weekly, making an allowance of 4/- for each participating child.

All these rates are not to constitute a racial distinction, but the racial division has been made merely for calculation purposes, and a Coloured may be in the highest category just as well as a European in the second.

The following result is obtained:

£ millions	Urban children only (under 15)	
	all	second and subsequent
Europeans	7.7	2.9
Coloured	2.5	1.5
Asiatic	1.0	0.6
Native	<u>2.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	<u>13.5</u>	<u>6.0</u>

The /

The foregoing figures should be increased by approximately 12½% to account for the population increase from 1936 to 1943.

A scheme of this nature would be unsatisfactory for the following reasons:

(1) It includes, without means test, Europeans who do not require it. Proportionately the largest share goes to Europeans. This disadvantage might be balanced to some extent by the inclusion of incomes under £300 in the assessments for income-tax.

(2) Unless all children are included, the aid given to non-Europeans is likely to prove insufficient, while it encourages, at the same time, increases in the numbers of children. If a policy of birth control is desired, it might be suggested to make assistance to a total of five children the maximum that can be granted under the scheme.

(3) The rural population is left out of the scheme.

Sir William Beveridge simplifies the granting of children's allowances by the introduction of flat rates, independent of individual means tests or percentage calculations. On the other hand, the allowances are to vary with the age of a child, the average being 9/- weekly, less 1/- for school milk.

The use of a percentage system introduces certain administrative complications which, it may be suggested, should not be increased by fixing different rates for the various age groups of children. In France, this has not been done, and it is argued that in a family with several children the aggregate payments for younger and older children would, in any case approximate payments at equal average rates. In view of certain advantages granted to school children (free milk and free meals) a differentiation of younger and older children will, however, become inevitable, and a system of at least two different rates - for pre-school age and for school children - result as a natural consequence.

XII. HOUSING AND POVERTY.

Hitherto the aid contemplated for urban children has been discussed only in regard to allowances which accounting for part of a family's expenditure on clothing, as proposed in the Beveridge Plan. In the writer's opinion, something should, however, be done to improve housing conditions by special consideration of big families. The cost of rent, it is stated in most surveys, is so different and irregular that it can scarcely be used to calculate the bare needs of subsistence. But overcrowding cannot be abolished by evading the issue. In the Union, at any rate, the development of housing schemes lags far behind other countries. One of the objections to housing schemes is their operation on a "subeconomic" basis. It has occurred to the writer that a different treatment of this problem might be helpful. Instead of giving interest subsidies, the authorities might in future aid individual families to rent suitable and approved dwellings by the grant of special housing coupons, in lieu of cash allowances, which could be redeemed by the landlords. The issue of such dwelling coupons (at the

equivalent/

equivalent, say, of one room for every two children) would, naturally, have to be limited to the amount of dwellings on offer to avoid overcrowding at a higher level of rentals. (In 1936 the rentals per room for Europeans fluctuated around £1.10.0 and for Coloureds around £1.7.6 per month).

Samples of overcrowding can be gathered from the 1936 Census, which are shown in the following table:

<u>Inhabitants residing in dwelling</u>				
	<u>Over two</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>Three & more</u>	<u>% of</u>
	<u>to the room</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>to the room</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Europeans</u>				
Cape Town	22,069	15	8,156	5½
Port Elizabeth	9,870	21	3,562	7½
Durban	6,468	8	2,423	3
Johannesburg	41,102	17½	15,284	6½

<u>Asiatics</u>				
Cape Town	1,522	50	871	28
Durban	53,338	71	36,801	48

<u>Coloured</u>				
Cape Town	93,663	70	65,760	49
Johannesburg	13,439	74	10,900	60

If occupation by more than two persons to every room of a dwelling is taken as an indication of poverty and need, a close correlation of the foregoing figures with those of the Cape Town Social Survey will be found.

The following figures are taken from Miss Parlo's thesis:

	<u>Per cent below Poverty</u>	<u>Datum Line</u>
	<u>Households</u>	<u>Inhabitants</u>
European	14	16
(for comparison, Bristol, England)	10.7	11.8)
Coloured	52	58

which, applied to the whole population of Cape Town, gives the following totals -

	<u>Number below Poverty</u>	<u>Datum Line</u>
	<u>Households</u>	<u>Inhabitants</u>
European	1,600	8,300
Coloured	13,200	73,500
	14,800	81,800

Number below Poverty Datum Line with children under 15 years

	<u>Households</u>	<u>Children</u>
European	1,300	4,400
Coloured	11,300	38,900
	12,600	43,300

In the quoted work it is further calculated that 65 to 69% of all Coloured children (according to age) must live in poverty, a statement borne out by the Census figures regarding the occupation of dwellings. It is further stated that 7% of the investigated households of childless European manual workers and 29.1% of childless Coloured households were below the poverty line. In the case of households with one child, the incidence of poverty was 9.1% and 43.2% respectively. In Bristol, on the other hand, 80% of all poverty was in households with more than three children. While England can thus afford to exclude first children, these figures form a strong case in favour of children's allowances beginning with the first child in the Union, although the allowances cannot, of course, abolish the enormous incidence of poverty among adults. If the allowances suggested by the Social Survey were to be paid, there would still remain the following incidence of poverty:

	Per cent of all	
	<u>Households</u>	<u>Persons</u>
European	7	6
Coloured	<u>29</u>	<u>28</u>
	22	21

The effect of existing conditions on children is illustrated by their mortality, which is reflected in the following figures:

Age	<u>Expectation of Life in Years</u>	
	Males	
	European	Coloured
0	58.95	40.13
5	59.86	50.27
10	55.43	46.53
15	50.84	42.44

Probability to survive 10 years, per cent

Age	Males	
	European	Coloured
	0	89.88
10	98.03	94.78
and so forth.		

Under conditions as these the payment of cash benefits may largely fail to meet its ends. Starving adults would often be induced to consume the money destined for children, not to speak of drinking and other vices.

Unlike England, South Africa should, therefore, consider giving as much as possible of the allowances in kind, for which a coupon system might be used. Communal kitchens should be included in the programme, as this would not only reduce the actual expenditure, but facilitate supervision. School meals, as will be remembered, do not include all children.

XIII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS.

Sir William Beveridge has suggested that children's allowances should be financed from general taxation as has been done in other countries. It should be noted in this connection that the bulk of Britain's population can share in the burden of such an expenditure, simply by effecting a minor adjustment

of the incomes which are earned by the whole population. However, the productive power of the bulk of South Africa's population is, under present conditions, very small, and the burden of allowances will not be shared by all inhabitants. This fact is one of the principal reasons for the omission of the rural population from the suggested scheme, without regard to the question whether it would not be possible to find other methods of making the rural population self-sufficient in food and shelter.

It will, under such conditions, not be possible to expect too much from increases in the direct taxation of individuals (only 76,245 persons, of whom 64,202 were married were liable for income tax in 1941) or companies, the taxation of which represents an income-tax raised at the source. Needless to say, the number of taxpayers will have to be increased. This probably will be a result of Government policy in any case, and the establishment of social insurance institutions on a contributory basis may operate in the same direction. But in order to finance social projects increases of indirect taxation may become inevitable, and here lies a great danger. Unless indirect taxation is carefully arranged so as to exclude essentials, it is liable to hit the beneficiaries under social welfare schemes and thus create a vicious circle.

The exclusion of the rural population might also lead to objections from taxpayers in rural districts, claiming universal application of the scheme. If the suggested extension of social services should not be accepted as a quid pro quo by these taxpayers, the writer thinks that it would be preferable to raise certain levies on a regional basis, that is to say, in the urban areas to which the scheme is to apply. Similar questions are likely to arise in connection with other schemes under discussion by the Social Security Action Committees. It would naturally be desirable to arrive at a uniform solution.

E. LANDSBERG.

CAPE TOWN.
30th March, 1943.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

Generally.

In formulating a scheme for family allowances, certain fundamental principles must be borne in mind and the merits of any scheme should be tested by the extent to which it adheres to these principles. They are as follows:-

Object of Family Allowances.

To give assistance in respect of children of parents whose income is insufficient to maintain them for any of the following reasons:-

- (a) Unemployment
- (b) Inability to work
- (c) Large number of children
- (d) Low wages

In respect of (d) it is the first aim of the Cape Town Social Security Committee to make recommendations for dealing with the problem of low wages. Nevertheless the problem must be faced that this will not be remedied immediately and may continue to present a serious problem for some years to come.

Principles:

1. Relief must be rendered in such a manner as to preclude any suspicion of pauperisation. The principle suggested in the Beveridge Report that there shall be no means test for family allowances is extremely sound. Any form of means test immediately introduces a feeling of pauperisation. Ideally family allowances should apply to all families irrespective of colour, race or income.
2. It must not be of such a nature that the receipt of the allowance might encourage parents not to work.
3. It must be of such a nature that all children may derive sufficient food, clothing, etc., at all times. An interruption in earnings should not be permitted to affect the children. Periods between cessation of earnings and beginning of relief may be vital to the children and cause hardship.
4. Relief must be of such a nature that the whole benefit accrues to the children, and that the parents cannot rob them, however great their own need. Therefore it is necessary that family allowances be regarded as separate and supplementary to any other form of relief.
5. Relief must be administered on the simplest lines and with the minimum of expenditure on administration.

In South Africa.

In this country we are faced with a situation in which only a small portion of the community is in receipt of sufficient income to make a substantial contribution to direct taxation, and a large portion of the community is living in poverty. It follows that the main financial burden of any scheme for family allowances would have to be borne by the Government out of funds other than receipts from direct taxation. This being so, it is particularly important that the maximum benefit be derived from each £ of expenditure. So it would seem advisable to avoid, as

far/.....

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far as possible the loss entailed in purchasing by numbers of individual families in their local retail shops. In addition, some of the difficulties of the poorer classes arise from uneven distribution of foodstuffs, and this could be assisted by the establishment of some central purchasing authority.

Generally the social standard is low, and there can be no assurance amongst the less conscientious and the more ignorant sections of the community that cash allowances would in fact provide direct benefit to the children.

Whilst any scheme to provide equal cash allowances in respect of all children is bound to meet with opposition from some sections of the community, and opens the way to possible forms of differentiation, it must be generally admitted that the basic amount of nourishment and clothing required varies very little between children from different social grades and races. I feel, therefore, that taking into account the peculiar difficulties in question, allowances for children in this country should be rendered in kind. This can be carried out through existing organisations with the minimum of extra cost and would be available to all parents with dependant children.

I have set out below a suggested form of distribution. In practice it will probably be found that full use is made of the services by the poorer families, whilst the richer ones prefer to cater for the children in their homes. This is not necessarily a disadvantage.

Suggested Scheme.

A. In Towns.

1. To infants through local infant welfare centres, regular issue of milk, patent foods, vegetables and fruit, including special food for nursing mothers. Regular issue of wool or other material for clothing.
2. To pre-school children, either through infant welfare centres or nursery schools. Regular issue of milk, fruit and vegetables, or cooked meals. Issue of material for clothing.
3. School Children, through the school. Regular issue of milk and cooked meals. Issue of material for school uniforms.
4. Older children undergoing training, serving apprenticeship, etc., through the organisation, college or technical school responsible for their education. Regular cooked meals, and state subsidisation for purchase of clothing through certain wholesale firms.

To all children, free medical advice and free or subsidised treatment.

This scheme is dependent upon the introduction of compulsory education for all races so that every child of school age will automatically be brought under the scheme unless for some reason it is unable to attend school, in which case it will fall under some scheme for disability assistance.

Attendance at infant welfare centres is most desirable for all classes of the community, and if it is possible to

introduce/....

introduce a system of at least one compulsory inspection of each baby born within their area, by the local Health Visitors, and legislation providing for heavy penalties for neglect of children, the attendance at clinics should become almost universal amongst the poor.

There remains the problem of the pre-school child when attendance at the welfare centre has ceased. The children in this group have proved a problem in many countries, and it is a fact that many of them suffer in health through lack of supervision during these years. Ideally the gap should be covered by nursery schools, and it may be that these schools should form an extension of the infant welfare centre so that contact is maintained from the time of birth up to school age.

B. In Rural Areas.

In rural areas it should be possible to work out a similar scheme. It is obviously highly desirable that compulsory education should be extended to children in these areas. At the present time the custom is that where there are ten European children of school age within a radius of say four miles, the education authority will provide a teacher.

An extension of this scheme to cover children of all races should provide the necessary centre for distribution of family assistance. In areas where there are European and Coloured children, the same teacher could manage taking classes at separate times, or an additional Coloured teacher could be provided.

A scheme of this nature is based on the extension of health and educational services throughout the country. It strikes at the root of much of the distress now existing through ignorance, and disease springing from that ignorance. It is a development of the existing trend of policy, and in my opinion could be put into practice and would prove less expensive to the community generally than a scheme for cash payments.

14th May, 1943.

20/5/43

unsorted

ABX-430514c

381, 3rd Street,
Payneville Township,
P.O. PAYNEVILLE,
SPRINGS.

14th May, 1943

D. A. B. Kuma
Jhamesburg

Sir/Madam,

I have been directed by the meeting of the Reef Advisory Boards' Assn. at the B.M.C.S. on the 2nd instant to request you to attend a Three-day-Conference to be held at the ORLANDOTOWNSHIP on the following days 22nd, 23rd & 24th May, respectively.

You are requested to address the Conference on the following
Subject: *Crime Wave Report & Conditions of Service of N.M.C*
.....

Thanking you in anticipation for your kind co-operation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir/Madam,
Your obedient servant,

A. R. J. Lerutle

A. R. J. LERUTLE,
ACT. SECRETARY: A/BOARDS' ASSN.

Adams College,
Adams M. S.,
17 May, 1943

Dr. A. B. Xuma,
The President,
African National Congress.
Johannesburg.

Dear Dr. Xuma,

As I promised I am sending you my ideas and suggestions regarding these economic affairs. I thought it better to set out the facts in this way rather than through a verbose memorandum. I am acutely aware of the vastness of the field, my limited experience and the inadequacy of my suggestions. I am very much hoping that other members of the committees to which I belong shall be able to add to what I have omitted and correct what I have included.

I wish you as President and Chief Executive Officer all success in your efforts to put African needs on the political map.

Yours in service to Africa,
Selby B. Ngoboo.

My dear Doctor,
Greetings.

I am still expecting a copy of the documents I asked from you last month and I think as Vice-President of the A.N. Congress, C.F.S. I ought to have a copy of such documents.

The ex. Provincial President and his Executive Committee, (Mr J.M. Mapikele) make it difficult for the new Executive to start work by not handing to us all the necessary Congress documents in their possession. I as Vice-President wrote to Mr Mapikele asking him that his old Executive and the new one should meet in order that they may hand over the work to us but have received no official reply. I anticipate some trouble in the future more especially in connection with financial matters. We as a new Executive must know where we begin and would like to begin with a clean slate.

Dear Doctor please supply me with a copy of the A.N. Congress Constitution at your earliest convenience; please send it at once and let me ^{know} the price.

Your advice as our Paramount Chief will always be much appreciated.

Yours obediently,

G.R. Mokoena

Vice-President
A.N. Congress, C.F.S.

ABX.430518a

Mark

University
Box 594, C.T.

May 18th 1963

Dear Dr. Xuma

My apologies! I did not acknowledge your letter, and a copy of the draft "Charter" received, because I intended to send you my comments at once. But — well, there you have it again — the gap between intention & execution.

One thing that did hold me up was an attempt to get a copy of a similar "Charter" drawn up by West African organisations, for purposes of comparison. I have not succeeded in getting the complete text, but did find a summary of principles, which I shall refer to in my comments.

I'll try to get down to this over the weekend and post it next week.

WDX 120218

Please overlook the quite unjustified
delay.

Regards to yourself and Mrs Xuma.

Sincerely yours

H J Simons

All success for your anti-pass campaign!

A.N.C. 43

TD ABX. 4305186

102

P.O. Box 49
Standerfont

18/5/43

The president

Dear A.B. Scumars

Sir

hereby would like you
to visit us and hold
a meeting of the Congress
on 6/6/43 as I have
already 16 men who have
enlisted themselves in case
you are willing I shall
be glad to inform ~~you~~ about
the date of the occasion ^{you}

Hoping that my plea
will meet your favourable
consideration and
respond. I am yours Sir
obediently

M.B. Mole and others

ABX. 430 518c

SARR SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS

(INCORPORATED)

University of the Witwatersrand,
Milner Park.

Telephone: 44-3781.

Telegrams: *Ubuntu*.

P.O. Box 97,
JOHANNESBURG.

18th May, 1943.

Dr. A. B. Xuma,
104, End Street,
Doornfontein,
Johannesburg.

A. H. C.

Dear Dr. Xuma,

Mr. Julius Lewin has asked me to return to you
the enclosed copy of the Minority Report, with very many thanks
for your kindness in lending it to him.

Yours truly,

M. Carson

NMC

Politics - General

ABX. 430518d

BAKWENA-BA-MOGOPA COMMITTEE.

P.O.Box 5933,
JOHANNESBURG.
18 May 1943.

Dr. A.B. Xuma
President African National Congress
104 End Street,
JOHANNESBURG!

re Philip Machele and Moses Kau.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by my Committee to write and kindly request you in your capacity as the leader of the delegation that interviewed the Minister of Native Affairs in Cape Town, last year, in the above matter to make a written statement substantiating the fact that the Honourable Minister gave a solemn promise that in the event of Philip Machele and Moses Kau winning their case in court, no fresh orders will be issued against ~~them~~ them.

I shall be much pleased to receive same by the return of post.

I am,
Sir,
Yours Fraternally.

D. F. M. M. M.

SECRETARY: BAKWENA -BA-MOGOPA COMMITTEE

ABX. 430518e

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CHILD WELFARE.
SUID-AFRIKAANSE NASIONALE RAAD VIR KINDERSORG.

PRESIDENT: HER EXCELLENCY LADY DUNCAN.
PRESIDENTE: HAAR EKSELLENSIE LADY DUNCAN.

P.O. Box } 8539
POSBUS }

TELEPHONE } 33-6737
TELEFOON }

TELEGRAMS - TELEGRAMME
~~"CHILDHOOD"~~ JOHANNESBURG.
"CHILDHOOD,"

NO. 15-7-5(c)-2

501-508 TRANSVAAL HOUSE - TRANSVAAL HUIS 501-508,
80, COMMISSIONER STREET - COMMISSIONERSTRAAT 80,
JOHANNESBURG.

18th May, 1943.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED TO THE
ORGANISING SECRETARY.
ALLE BRIEWE MOET AAN DIE
ORGANISERENDE SEKRETARESSE
GERIG WORD.

Mrs. C.B. Mkwanzazi,
Honorary Secretary,
National Council of African Women,
P.O. Wilberforce Institute,
EVATON. Tvl.

Health - Croghan Com.
Clinic

Dear Madam,

I have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of May 7th which unfortunately, owing to the address, did not reach us until May 13th.

On receipt of your letter I had a talk with Mrs. Rheinalt Jones and we came to the conclusion that the best thing to do to assist you would be to get into touch with Mrs. Robson, President of the Vereeniging Child Welfare Society, which covers the area including Evaton and to arrange or try to arrange some time early in June for a meeting at Evaton at which Mrs. Rheinalt Jones, Mrs. Robson and myself would be present. If possible we would like to add one of your Doctors or if they are not available, the wife of one of them to discuss with you the local position and the best way of developing Child .../

Welfare work in your area.

If this would suit you I should be grateful if you would tell us whether any particular date in June would be specially suitable or should be avoided as being specially unsuitable for you and I would then communicate again with Mrs. Rheinallt Jones and Mrs. Robson and see what date could be arranged.

We would suggested that the local branch of the National Council for African Women should convene this meeting but that it should by no means be restricted to women but that an effort should be made to see that all organised bodies in the community who might take any sort of interest in social work or welfare and in educational and health matters for Africans, should be represented.

I should be glad to know whether you think you could convene such a representative meeting.

Yours faithfully,

L. M. MacKenzie

ORGANISING SECRETARY.

LMM/MN/D.

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ABX. 930519a

A. H. C.
Tol.

P. O. Box 49
Sandegton
19th 5. 1943.

The President. Dr. B. B. Ruma.

Sophia - town

Dear Sir

I hereby would like you to visit us, and hold a meeting of the Congress on the 30/5/43. please Sir President, as I have already 16 men who have enlisted themselves. In case you are willing, I shall be glad to inform you about the date of the occasion, Hoping that my plea will meet your most favourable consideration and respond please

I am, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

M. B. Molo
and members of the Vigilance
Committee.

ABX-4305196

lope

A.N.C.

19th May,

3.

Mr. Duna,
Korsten,
PORT ELIZABETH/

My dear Mr. Duna,

I received your good letter sometime ago; but because of pressure of many calls on me, I was not able to reply.

I must congratulate you and express my appreciation in the interest you are showing in organisation. We need our people in the National Movement- the leaders and the rank and file alike.

I have sent some tickets to Mr. Akena and told him about your application for tickets. I would, therefore, advise you to make an application direct to him, as I am anxious to centralise the distribution of the tickets.

With best regards,

Your sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

Cape

A.H.C.

ABX.430519c

19th May, 1943.

Rev. J.J.Skomolo,
St. Agnes' Mission,
Naaupoort, C.P.

My dear Rev. Skomolo,

Sometime ago I received your kind letter about your activities which are highly appreciated by me and by all who are interested in our Movement.

I honestly wish you could be free to organise the Cape as you seem to have a knack for that kind of thing.

I had been hoping to get Mosaka's "Church and Society" but all in vain. I am now sending you, under separate cover, ten copies of "Kaffir Beer" as requested by you.

I would like to know by now how you have disposed of the 250 tickets I gave you. Although you are new in the Movement you seem to understand something about organisation.

I shall be glad to hear from you from time to time.

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

ABX-430519d

copy

A H C

19th May,

3.

Mr. P.J.D.Nikiwe,
Dulce Domum,
160-161 New Brighton,
PORT ELIZABETH.

My dear Mr. Nikiwe,

I received your letter about the tickets; but had been anxious to sort of centralise them. I have, therefore, sent 200 tickets to Rev. Galata to give to the Provincial Secretary - Mr. Akena - and advised that you ~~has~~ supplied the tickets you want. Kindly apply for tickets from them immediately.

I am glad to find that you are very active.

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

ABX-430519e

19th May,

PLA³

Mr. Reginald Cingo B.A.,
Bantu High School,
The Location,
BLOEMFONTEIN.

My dear Reggie,

I have hesitated and decided against inviting you onto the Committee on the "ATLANTIC CHARTER" because of the many activities that are engaging your valuable time and also because of your many activities in other Committees but I feel that even in this late hour I must change my mind and ask if you will not be good enough to come onto the Committee and give us your opinion on any or all the subjects for discussion.

Later, I shall have to request you to be a member of a smaller editorial Committee that will have to assemble and unify the ideas suggested in various essays before the Committee as a whole considers them.

Before and after writing any of these documents you would contact any members of your staff and get their ideas and reactions on the questions under consideration

You can submit your memorandum about the 15th of June.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

ABX-430519f

19th May,

3.

Mr. C.R.Moikangoe,
2837, Bochabela,
BLOEMFONTEIN.

My dear Mr. R.,

I am sending you herewith the outline on the "Atlantic Charter" and requesting you to submit your statement on any subject you feel like not later than the 15th June.

I left out your name from the first list not because I doubted your ability; but because I recognised what I considered to be a physical handicap. However, since you feel that you are able, it is a pleasure for me to include you in the Committee.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

PRESIDENT-GENERAL.

ABX/pd.

Copy Abx 930521

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,

P. O. Box 386,

PRETORIA.

21st. May, 1943.

Health

Health -

Crogman Comm Clinic

The Chairman,
Board of Management,
Crogman Community Clinic,
P. O. WILBERFORCE INSTITUTE, Tvl.

Sir,

REFUND ON SALARIES OF NURSES: CROGMAN COMMUNITY CLINIC.

With reference to your letter dated the 12th. March, 1943, and subsequent representations to the additional Native Commissioner, Vereeniging, I have to state that the Department is prepared to accept the inclusive salaries of £144 and £78 per Annum paid to nurses Grace Elizabeth Wares (General nurse) and Ethel Edith Nkomo (Midwife), respectively, with retrospective effect from the 1st January, 1942, for payment of partrefund under section 15 (a) of Act No. 57 of 1935.

Payment of the part-refund due is made quarterly in arrear upon submission of the necessary claim form direct to this office immediately after the end of each quarter i.e. 31st. March, 30th. June, 30th. September and 31st. December, but the claims for the past five quarters should be submitted in one batch. A supply of forms is enclosed.

No change in personnel or emoluments should be made, neither should leave be granted to the nurse without the prior approval of this Department. A copy of the conditions of leave applicable to nurses subsidised under section 15 (a) of the Act, is enclosed for your information.

Drugs for treatment of venereal diseases are not issued to clinics. If the district Surgeon visits the clinic he should use the drugs supplied to him by this Department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC HEALTH.

DISTRICT NURSES APPOINTED UNDER SECTIONS 14(a) AND 15(a)
OF ACT NO. 57 OF 1935.

LEAVE CONDITIONS.

The following conditions have been laid down by the Department for the payment of part-refunds under sections 14(a) and 15(a) of Act No. 57 of 1935 on the salaries of district nurses who are absent from their duties on leave:-

- (1) After an initial period of service on one year, a district nurse may be allowed leave of absence either on account of sickness or for holiday purposes for a period of one month. Thereafter she may be allowed leave not exceeding in the aggregate a period of one month in respect of each year's service.
 - (b) The usual part-refund will be paid in respect of her full salary and allowances for this period.
- (2) There is no obligation on an employing body to employ a substitute for the nurse during a period of leave of one month, but if one is employed in a full-time capacity for such period, her salary will also be accepted for part-refund purposes, provided that she is a nurse or midwife registered by the South African Medical Council as such, or, in the case of a Native nursing assistant, that she has had the training required by the Department, and provided also that her salary and allowances do not exceed those paid to the permanent incumbent.
- (3) In addition to the leave prescribed in paragraph (1) a district nurse may be allowed periods of "off-duty" in the discretion of the employing body. Any period of "off-duty" which exceeds forty-eight hours must be deducted from the annual leave prescribed in paragraph (1).
- (4) Where, in exceptional circumstances, an employing body finds it necessary and expedient for leave in excess of one month to be granted to a district nurse, or for leave to be granted prior to the completion of the first year's service, the full facts of the matter should be represented to the Department before leave is granted. If this is not practicable, the facts should be reported as soon as possible.
- (5) The Department is not prepared to accept for part-refund purposes any period of leave granted to a nurse after the date on which she has resigned her post. If there are special circumstances, the matter may be represented.
- (6) No leave should be granted to a nurse without the prior approval of this Department.

Dr. A. B. Yuna.
Cognium Clinic

ABX-430523
Politics -



General

28-5-45.

if you
hear
of you
can
send
me
a
copy
of
the
report
of
the
meeting
of
the
29th
inst.

My dear Mrs Duma,
The Daughters' will
make their Financial
Report for the two last
quarters including the
Returns to the last
Function held in Jo'burg
this month. I sent you
five tickets to sell
for the Association
and may I hear from
you as to results.
We meet this coming Sat-
urday the 29th inst. Let
me hear from you please.
and come to the meeting

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