

Demobilization Organization

The main African Desposal Depot is at Toodler Bee. sub-desposal depots have been set up at Holfordham, Sparrowden, Pakenet Hill North & Holfordham. Final desposal work is also now being undertaken by Demobilization Teams of officers & men supplied by the new European Army Service & Transport Co. A certain amount of Demobilization - ^{effecting} ~~Reconciliation~~ has taken place by ^{effecting} discharges at unit centres at Tootlethorpe, Pinner, & Cape Town, where Demobilization Teams are now in operation. The whole process is being decentralized so that the men will, ^{as far as possible} be discharged & sent on their way home from their various units. Those who require immediate employment or immediate benefits instead of being "demobbed" from their units, will proceed to Toodler B or Holfordham ~~where~~ ^{where} ~~that~~ cases of in respect of employment & special benefits are handled, P.T.O. & ^{the European Colonial} ~~ment~~ while Desposal Depot Committee, under which all desposal depots operate, are chiefly composed of ex-volunteers & discharged

All African pension applicants are sent to Holfordini. Applicants with over 40% disablement are required to remain at the depot or strength pending pension decision. Those whose disability does not exceed 40% may, if they so elect, obtain their discharge before receiving their pension decision regarding their pension. This means, of course, that they ~~no longer~~ ^{no longer} ~~do not~~ receive pay & allowances.

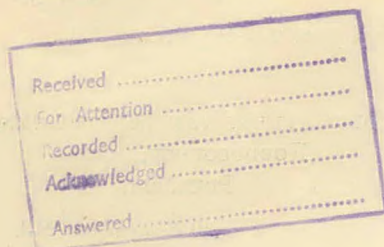
The Despersal Dept operates a number of departments. The volunteer is re-kitted at the ^{his pre-despersal station}. On arrival at the dispersal depot, the information officer explains the benefits which are available. Thereafter, the volunteers are divided into their ^{different} respective categories, in accordance with the choice they make regarding their future plans. The overwhelming majority — apparently despite all previous information & an additional lecture by the officer in charge of the section dealing with the men who 'Desire employment after a rest' — elect to go home for a rest & then look for work. This category is then discharged after various forms giving pre-dispersal occupation, details of dependants, record of service, etc. are completed. A form giving salient facts appertaining to the ex-volunteer is forwarded to his local D.S.D.C., & the ex-volunteer is given a docket containing the name & address of his local D.S.D.C. or Claret Commission, as may be appropriate, & instructed that he should apply for employment or any financial assistance required within 6 months after discharge.

Those requiring immediate employment are dealt with in a different section & retained on strength until employment is found. The same provisions apply to Africans as to Europeans: if a "suitable offer" of employment is refused, the volunteer is placed on reduced rate of pay for 4 months or until a second offer of employment is made & refused, whichever is the sooner. (See Handbook for Native Volunteers to be discharged). If the first or second employment is lost within 6 months through no fault of the volunteer, he is entitled to be assisted to find other employment or rendered allowance on a reduced scale of pay up to a maximum period of four months. (Europeans under similar circumstances "may be taken back on military strength on full pay & allowances")

If the ex-volunteer requires financial assistance, the Despatch Depot Committee has authority to grant up to £20 in the form of actual equipment or tools required. Until recently this procedure applied to applicants for agricultural equipment. Recently, however, it was laid down that ~~any such applications must be forwarded~~ authorities to deal with such applications was withdrawn from the D.D.C. which now has to forward them to the local D.S.D.C. The new procedure is not satisfactory. It always involves considerable delays; in some cases, beyond the planting season. It may, in some cases, also involve unsympathetic treatment. The D.S.D.C.s are made up of civilians & particularly

in ordinary rural districts from which the bulk of Native recruits are drawn, there is no guarantee that ^{the claims of} Statute 4. volunteers will be sympathetically considered. This may also be the case in the case of Native Commissioners who, where there is no D.S.D.C., are expected to undertake its functions. Furthermore, even where the N.C. is sympathetic, not infrequently the volume of the work added to his already numerous tasks is so great that, without additional assistance, he cannot undertake it. Such additional assistance has not been provided. The fact that the D.D.C. can no longer deal with applications in respect of agricultural particular ~~only~~ affected disabled ex-volunteers who, cannot, in case of delays or other hindrance, leave the country & compete in the open labour market.

Any applications in excess of £200 p.a. up to the way ~~income~~ ^{of} 100 grant + £500 loan) or for retaining or educational grants, must be referred to the local D.S.D.C. for investigation & decision. In all cases the volunteer has the right to remain in the D.D. as strength until a decision has been made. But - soldier being ^{now} very undesirable above all anxious to terminate military life - it appears that the course is not followed -



UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE,
KOEDOE BUILDINGS
PRETORIA.

20th September, 1943.

CIRCULAR No. 27 OF 1943.

TO ALL SENIOR SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS;
SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICERS;
REGIONAL OFFICERS;
MAGISTRATES AND NATIVE COMMISSIONERS.

**TEMPORARY SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES FOR UNEMPLOYABLE MEMBERS OF THE S.A. MILITARY FORCES
AWAITING DISCHARGE OR ALREADY DISCHARGED WHO ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A MILITARY PENSION.**

1. Payment of these allowances will be made by the Department through Magistrates except in Pretoria, Witwatersrand (including Vereeniging), Cape Town and Durban where payment will be made through the Social Welfare Officers. Allowances must not be paid unless authorized by this Department by means of a letter of authority [Wel. 228 (a)] which will be issued in each case. Magistrates are requested to debit payments to the Department of Social Welfare.

2. A cost of living will be paid on these allowances irrespective of the amount thereof, at the rate of 18s. per month on the allowance for Europeans and 9s. per month on that for Coloureds. Paragraph 16 of the memorandum mentioned in paragraph 19 of Circular 15 of 1943 is hereby cancelled.

3. Paragraph 3 of Circular No. 15 of 1943 is cancelled and the subjoined new paragraph (3) substituted therefor:

"3. (a) The monthly scale of allowances is as follows:—

	Large Towns.	Other Urban Areas.	Rural Areas.
<i>Europeans—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Man.....	4 10 0	4 0 0	3 5 0
Wife.....	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0
Each child.....	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 15 0
<i>Coloureds—</i>			
Man.....	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 10 0
Wife.....	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 0 0
Each child.....	0 12 6	0 10 0	0 5 0
<i>Natives—</i>			
Man.....	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 0 0
Wife.....	1 0 0	0 15 0	—
Each child.....	0 10 0	0 7 6	—

provided that the total monthly grant payable to any ex-member of the S.A. Military Forces resident in a "large town", "other urban area" and "rural area" shall not exceed £9. 0s. 0d., £8. 0s. 0d. and £6. 0s. 0d. in the case of a European, £4. 10s. 0d., £4. 0s. 0d. and £3. 0s. 0d. in the case of a Coloured and £3. 0s. 0d. £2. 10s. 0d. and £1. 0s. 0d. in the case of a Native respectively.

(b) Large towns comprise the following:—

Witwatersrand (including Vereeniging and Nigel).
Pretoria.
Bloemfontein.
Durban.
Pietermaritzburg.
Cape Town (i.e. the Cape Peninsula, as far as Simonstown).
East London.
Port Elizabeth.
Kimberley.

(c) Temporary subsistence allowances in terms of the above rates may be awarded subject to a *means test* as follows:—

In determining the means of an applicant (including the joint means of spouses if married) there shall be taken into account:—

- (i) Cash earnings.
- (ii) Actual income from fixed property less instalments of capital or interest payable on any balance of purchase price or bond and rates and taxes.
- (iii) Any contributions in cash from children or parents provided that where a child or parent is residing with an applicant contributions in excess of the requirements of the War Veterans' Pensions contribution scales, shall be disregarded.
- (iv) All other cash income not derived from charitable sources.
- (v) Uninvested cash shall be assessed at 3 per cent. per annum; amounts of £50 or less to be disregarded.

(d) When an applicant and spouse do not live together the income of the spouse shall be disregarded and only actual contributions under a judicial order or notarial deed, payable by the spouse to the applicant, shall be taken as means of the applicant and no subsistence allowance will be payable to the spouse.

(e) The subsistence allowance shall be reduced by any means in excess of £2. 10s. 0d. per month in case of Europeans and £1. 10s. 0d. per month in case of non-Europeans.

(f) Cost of living allowances will be paid at the same rates as in the case of War Veterans' Pensions."

4. This Circular is issued with the concurrence of the Department of Justice.

G. A. C. KUSCHKE,
Secretary for Social Welfare.



UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VOLKSWELSYN,
KOEDOEGEBOU,
PRETORIA.

OMSENBRIEF No. 27 VAN 1943.

20 September 1943.

AAN ALLE SENIOR VOLKSWELSYNBEAMPTES;
VOLKSWELSYNBEAMPTES
STREEKBEAMPTES;
MAGISTRATE EN NATURELLEKOMMISSARISSE.

**TYDELIKE ONDERHOUDSTOELAES AAN LEDE VAN DIE S.A. STRYDMAGTE WAT OP ONTSLAG WAG OF
WAT ALREEDS ONTSLAAN IS, EN WAT NIE IN WERK GEPLAAS KAN WORD EN NIE OP 'N MILITERE
PENSIOEN GERECHTIG IS NIE.**

1. Betaling van hierdie toelaes sal deur die Departement met behulp van magistrats gedoen word, buiten in Pretoria, Witwatersrand (insluitende Vereeniging), Kaapstad en Durban waar betaling deur die Volkswelsynbeamptes gedoen sal word. Toelaes moet nie betaal word nie tensy dit deur die Departement gemagtig is by 'n magtigingsbrief [Wel. 228 (a)], wat on elke geval uitgereik sal word.

Magistrate word versoek om die Departement van Volkswelsyn met die betalings te debiteer.

2. Lewenskoste sal op die toelaes betaal word afgesien van die bedrag van die toelaes, teen 'n skaal van 18s. per maand op die toelaes vir 'n blanke en 9s. per maand op dié van 'n kleurling. Paragraaf 16 van die memorandum gemeld in paragraaf 19 van Omsendbrief No. 15 van 1943, word hierby gekrap.

3. Paragraaf 3 van Omsendbrief No. 15 van 1943 word ingetrek en vervang deur die volgende nuwe paragraaf (3) hieronder:—

„3. (a) Die maandelikse skaal van toelaes is as volg:—

	Groot dorpe.	Ander stedelike gebiede.	Platte- landse gebiede.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Blankes—</i>			
Man	4 10 0	4 0 0	3 5 0
Vrou.....	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 10 0
Elke kind.....	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 15 0
<i>Kleurlinge—</i>			
Man.....	2 5 0	2 0 0	1 10 0
Vrou.....	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 0 0
Elke kind.....	0 12 6	0 10 0	0 5 0
<i>Naturelle—</i>			
Man.....	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 0 0
Vrou.....	1 0 0	0 15 0	..
Elke kind.....	0 10 0	0 7 6	—

mits die totale maandelikse toelaes betaalbaar aan enige gewese lid van die S.A. Strydmagte wat in 'n „groot dorp“, „ander stedelike gebied“ en „plattelandse gebied“ woonagtig is nie £9.0s. Od., £8. 0s. Od. en £6. 0s. Od. in die geval van 'n blanke; £4. 10s. Od., £4. 0s. Od. en £3. 0s. Od. in die geval van 'n kleurling en £3. 0s. Od., £2. 10s. Od. en £1. 0s. Od. in die geval van 'n naturel, onderskeidelik oorskry nie.

(b) Groot dorpe sluit die volgende in:—

Witwatersrand (met inbegrip van Vereeniging en Nigel).
Pretoria.
Bloemfontein.
Durban.
Pietermaritzburg.
Kaapstad (d.w.s. die Kaapse Skiereiland sover as Simonstad).
Oos-Londen.
Port Elizabeth.
Kimberley.

(c) Tydelike onderhoudstoelaes volgens bogemelde skale mag toegeken word onderworpe aan 'n middele-toets soos volg:—

By die bepaling van die middele van 'n applikant (insluitende die gesamentlike middele van die egpaar, indien getroud) moet in aanmerking geneem word:—

(i) Kontant verdienste.

(ii) Werklike inkomste van vaste eiendom min paaieimente van kapitaal of rente betaalbaar op enige balans van die koopprys of verband, en belastings en heffings.

(iii) Enige bydrae in kontant van kinders of ouers mits dat waar 'n kind of ouer by die applikant inwoon, bydraes meer as vereis word kragtens die Oudstryderspensioen-bydraeskaal, nie in aanmerking geneem moet word nie.

(iv) Alle ander kontant inkomste nie afkomstig van liefdadigheidsbronne nie.

(v) Inkomste van onbelegde kontant moet bereken word teen 3 persent per jaar; bedrae van £50 of minder moet nie in aanmerking geneem word nie.

(d) As 'n applikant en eggenote of eggenoot nie saam leef nie, moet die inkomste van die eggenote of eggenoot nie in aanmerking geneem word nie en alleen werklike bydraes kragtens 'n regterlike bevel of notariële akte betaalbaar deur die eggenote of eggenoot aan die applikant as inkomste van die applikant in aanmerking geneem word en geen tydelike onderhoudstoelaag sal aan die eggenote of eggenoot betaalbaar wees nie.

(e) Die tydelike onderhoudstoelaag moet verminder word met enige inkomste meer as £2. 10s. Od. per maand in die geval van blankes en £1. 10s. Od. in die geval van nie-blankes.

(f) Lewenskostetoelaes sal betaal word teen dieselfde skaal as in die geval van Oudstryderspensioene.”

4. Hierdie omsendbrief word met die instemming van die Departement van Justisie uitgereik.

G. A. C. KUSCHKE,
Sekretaris van Volkswelsyn.

Mr Rhemaet Jones

Please note

him

DISCHARGE INFORMATION OFFICER.

(1) Volunteer entitled to be completely re-kitted when coming into the Pre-dispersal Depot, with exception of returnable items other than two blankets in winter only. Exchanges also to be effected and then the time to ask for service Chevrons and Medal Ribbons.

2. Pay queries, Allotment etc., to be finalised.

3. Although A.E. has authorised discharge with benefits, D.D. can only discharge under the following headings:-

(a) Has ~~only~~ verified pre-enlistment employment or occupation to which he is returning.

(b) Requires employment and is placed.

(c) Desires employment after a period of rest. It is imperative that he understands he must approach his local L.S.D.C. within 6 months from the date of discharge.

(d) Has own resources and does not require immediate assistance. He should understand that should he require employment or assistance afterwards he should approach his local D.S.L.C. within 6 months from the date of discharge.

(e) Has applied for financial assistance. The grant up ~~to~~ to £20 in kind is either made and he is assisted to purchase same or the application is referred to D.S.D.C. for investigation and disposal.

4. Volunteer should be definite and know the names of the Railway Station and/or R.M.S. Halt to which he desires to go. He can only be discharged to:-

(a) Place of attestation.

(b) Place where present Allottee draws allotment (Dependents)

(c) Place where employment is offered by D.D.

(d) Place of pre-enlistment occupation or employment to which he is returning.

(e) Extra Union Natives repatriation to their homes.

NB.

Ensure that volunteer/going to Typhus Area have been inoculated - otherwise delay in D.D.

1. Benefits.

Volunteers for discharge - 2 classes.

(a) Those discharged without benefits receive only £4 in cash, retain Kit, 2 Blankets, rations and free Rail Warrant home, and is discharged by Depot, excepting Pension Claimants, who are routed to Dispersal Depot for discharge.

(b) Those discharged with benefits will be routed to D.D. for discharge and are entitled to (i) £6 in cash, (ii) Khaki Civilian Suit, Hat and Tie, (iii) pay in lieu of leave due, in present cycle. (iv) Gratuity of 5/- per mensem for every completed month of Military Service (Periods of D.B., A.W.O.L, L.W.O.P., R.S.P. etc. deducted). (v) Rations and Rail Warrants home, as detailed in para (4) above. He will receive (i) & (ii) in the Depot whereas The Pay Voucher for the remainder e.g. Pay in lieu of leave, Grat. ties, deferred pay, balance of allotment to date of discharge etc. etc., is forwarded to Native Commissioner or Magistrate to whom allotments had been sent in the past, or to place of employment.

11. Financial assistance: The one thing to avoid is to mislead volunteers into thinking that they are entitled to apply for Grants and Loans almost for any purpose - the object of the Financial Scheme is to place the volunteer in as favourable a position as he would have enjoyed had it not been for his Military Service or to compensate him for any loss directly attributable to his war service. No general policy can be laid down in these cases and each application must be treated on its own merits. It must be clearly understood that a grant or loan does not represent a gift by the Government for services rendered as so many volunteers think.

Grants generally are intended to re-instate bona fide Applicants. The Grants awarded by D.D.C. should only be those which are essential to the Volunteer's immediate requirements on discharge to enable him to commence work without delay whether it be for an employer or his own employment.

Where the D.D.C. is satisfied that assistance is required, be it under or over £20 but it is not an immediate necessity, such case will be referred to D.S.D.C. nearest the ex-volunteer's home or place to which he is returning. The D.S.D.C. will then deal with the application when the volunteer presents himself there.

(a) Preliminary immediate grants up to £20 in kind as set out in para 14(a)(i) of T.A.C. Circular X/12/1/1 dated 7 May '45.

Relative to applications for farming implements D.D.C. can not make a grant unless verified that applicant is bona fide peasant or squatter and requires same urgently for his re-instatement. The applicant need not, if he so desires, remain in the Depot until verification has been made. With his concurrence he may be discharged forthwith and his application referred to his local D.S.D.C. for verification and disposal. D.S.D.C.'s cannot make any immediate grant. They merely recommend to D.G.F. and if granted, they assist volunteer to procure items applied for in kind.

(b) Grants up to £100 and loans up to £500

Grant and loan not to exceed £500.

(Loan free of interest for 5 years.)

Grants and loans subject to recommendation by D.S.D.C. to DGD

Applications for Grant or Loan and Grant to be made within six months of date of discharge by ex-volunteer.

III. Employment.

The basic factor of re-instatement is employment. Any financial assistance which is granted must be regarded as an accessory factor without which the satisfactory re-instatement of an ex-volunteer cannot be completed. Financial assistance granted to ex-volunteer without employment can only be regarded as a temporary palliative and CERTAINLY NOT AS RE-INSTATEMENT.

(a) No volunteer discharged until placed in reasonable and suitable employment, if desired.

(b) Should dischargee refuse 1st offer of reasonable employment he will find himself either (i) retained in Depot on reduced rates of pay or (ii) discharged forthwith, if he so desires - War Measure 28/45

(c) If not placed at expiration of 120 days on reduced rates of pay then discharged without benefits of employment.

(d) Where possible ex-volunteers are returned to, and recommended to return to their pre-enlistment employment.

(e) Volunteer Boarded "E" and unfit to compete in the open labour market becomes the charge of the D.R.O. in the Dispersal Depot and kept on strength until placed in employment (Sheltered)

(f) Every endeavour will be made to place an ex-volunteer in employment in their home districts. If D.S.D.C. is unsuccessful to place, the volunteer does not wish to accept available employment in an industrial area, then he may take his discharge and seek his own employment.

IV GENERAL: (a) Service for purposes of War Gratuity ceases when volunteer is taken on strength of D.D. Leave accrual also expires on this date.

(b) Volunteer should be fully acquainted with the Kit position as no exchanges will be made at the D.D. in respect of fit details. Disabled volunteers will be allowed to exchange items becoming unserviceable through fair wear and tear whilst awaiting decision of Pensions. Every volunteer absenting himself from D.D. should bring in his Kit for safekeeping to Security Store.

(c) No volunteer is surcharged for Kit lost at the D.D. nor can lost Kit be replaced by the D.D. On discharge only two blankets on loan in winter must be returned to D.D. before departure.

(d) Should an ex-volunteer not be placed in employment by his D.S.D.C. application can be made by his DSDC to have the ex-volunteer taken back on the strength of D.D. as a soldier and when taken back on strength of D.D. the ex-volunteer receives rates of pay as at date of discharge, rations and quarters, no leave no kit nor any equipment, nor does he qualify for any further War gratuity. This will apply only in very exceptional circumstances.

99 W.F. blanket

~~letters to troops -~~

~~want driver jobs - not many jobs~~
~~vacancies for police)~~

get buses for them - only for
buses -

work - go back to be entertained
for work -

diff. about getting job back -
jammed without permission or
went home for a holiday

Most applications for unmed. help
for men joining to work

work clothes -

knives -

driver licenses -

(tools refer to refer to DSDC
for investigation).

Appl. tools - referred to DSDC

fitting and to be disposal
dept

Could remain in strength until
application dealt with by DSDC

Person applicants sent to
Hafontem - up to 40% disability
can go home - over 40% must stay in camp

Pension application
then Pension Appeal.
then BSL.

Are eligible for War Veterans pension
£12 p.a. — means test.

Sheltered employment must be
over 60%.

Q. Q. N. W. F.

N.C's - lack of staff.

the Pension

- ① Younger DDC had power
to make unmed. grants up
to £20

3 dangers / delay
2) lack of sympathy
by D.S. D.C. or N.C.

- ② affect part disabled men who
can't compete in open labour
market.

employment, know to discharge -
want to rest.

Recommended that those
wanting job shd. be sent
back to depot -
throughout country -
by D.S.D.C.

those who go home for rest
back within a short time

average within 20 days.

Anxiety about treatment of
D.S.D.C's - anti-foul - anti-Union -

Pensions are bad.

More than 50% of appeal
against pension decisions are
successful - delay -

[Lieut. Bellman - Lieut. Black]
(probably spurious)

all physically disabled
can go to hulkdown
Local authorities to employ
unfit -

The dispersal depot. ~~There is a plan procedure~~
~~strength available.~~

Same at dispersal depot -

Jobs - immediate financial aid -
can come back as strength of
unemployment in DSC area -

Get 1/26 here -
st. sent on.

Am

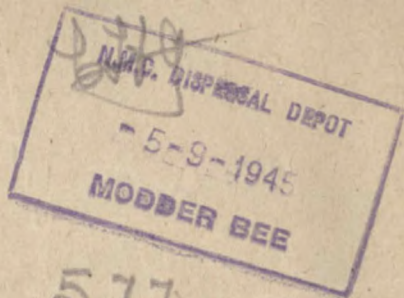
Mr. Miller.
Am

To Date Modder Bee
Figures

Volunteers Discharged
without benefits

With benefits

Total



577

15264

15841

Building Industry.	Commerce,	Engineering Services.	Gold Mines	Diamond Mines.	Molot Industry.	Hospitals.	Domestic.	Municipalities.
1	25	29	3	5	3	1	4	3
12	6	4	2		1	1	12	
4	5	4	1		1	3	1	6
3	4	4	2		3	2	7	12
1	9	4	1		9	3	6	4
1	34	6	2		4	4	9	17
	38	2	2			1	6	13
22.	121	53	13	5	21	15	45	66

Book Service.	Factories	Gardens	Hunting	Lanes	Agriculture
87.	6	1	1	1	3
62	4				1
55	4				
16.	5				
33	10				
36					
45					
334	29	1	1	1	4

- Chamberburg Employment Bureau.
 Ex Volunteer Placers from Jan / Aug 45.

Total no. registered as at 25.8.45 2487
 Total " eval. for, & home employment 2468
 Total no. unemployed at hand 19

1271
 25
 341
 041
 364
 179
 272
 191
 501
 197
 201

2438
 32
 48
 177
 191
 869
 44
 411
 662
 542
 148
 318
 424

Conference & Campaign & Rights of Justice
on Gen. & African Soldiers



Major McFarlane
~~as a~~ South
Magnum

Both stressed national aspect

See McFarlane also
Major McFarlane. Disavowal
On point of involvement w/ report IV. re not simpler than E

→ Common principle for all - pre-entire, + it employ
+ it possible related to ~~work~~ skill acquired in army.
Discharges - ^{and} on behalf of "to review" in the interest
of the service. Small % without benefit eventually

→ Employer seeks at modern times 8%
Appeal to Employer London Bureau

Notes & pay posted

Loans & grants

~~The Pension Scheme~~

Shelton's Employer

Epiphany - Standalone

Land Settlement. had done nothing for settlement

had - ? public works in Native areas

loc. training. Small other

→ Within is the employer

Cooke

: Open a room of 8 ft x 10 ft

Principles: ① Maintenance of standard of life as pre war

as to
other
races

②

~~family~~ do
defendants

③ Temporary arrangements for adjust

(2) Help given where poor that soldier had unlucky before

^{more} ~~than~~ £2-500 p.m. to keep his family

~~that~~ where death - enquiries made

lands where pensions required.

? (promised ask EH)

Edwin Hillman
as Dist. repres.

Cooke (links)

Large no. of lifting claims for pension, but all claims examined.

every case of appreciable diminution of working ability - full enquiries.

As to emergency claims - also enquired into.

Market. because of inadequate benefit as compared with ~~benefits~~ plans.

Urban Rent Grants! + 80 p. 7 adth to 60

Continuing grants £75 400

Spel. Urban 200 000

Small Emergency grants 5 200

Grant to Urban 100 000

Market 30,000

Total exp. 320,000

Work & central ady. committee

Sayer.

Employment of ex. volunteers.

apathy & sympathy towards African volunteers

Wishes that propaganda should be made claiming

that the soldier is a ~~trained~~ better man.

Wish that Africans be included in progressive measures

→ Home should be continued a part of WDF permanent recruited ~~from~~ in same way as S.S.D.

→ Office Battalion - feared delay.

Time in army counts as service in police & A.S. recruits from army put up is pay.

Rathbone

New long hours - request for military authority 3 meals a day

Skills

Frustration in pre-enlistment employment

Complaints of poverty

Working hours

Delays in emergency grants

→ African not taken into confidence.

Absence from Committees.

Strongly objected to copies 3 Divisions - Castle, Livers, Market

do do

Period of test - not lapses but family obligations

Objected to absence of Africans from working

Complaints of suppression of African share in loan

Say, opposed thought of many divisions because of the

colour bar

Re. training for employment.

→ Land Settlement schemes necessary, & training for them

Tech. Exp. for S.R.V.S (read & mark on)

Adaptation

Luma.

15
SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (INCORP.)
SUID-AFRIKAANSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSEVERHOUDINGS (INGELYF).

WELFARE OF NON-EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Cape Corps.

Although neither the Coloured community nor those Europeans who have concerned themselves with the position of Coloured soldiers and their dependants have reconciled themselves to the flat-rate children's allowance of 1/- per day, irrespective of the actual number of children, the main interest is now undoubtedly - and rightly - focussed on the problems involved in re-integrating Coloured soldiers into civilian life.

In passing, it should be noted that a considerable number of wives of serving Coloured soldiers have recently been subjected to severe distress by unexpected and drastic pay deductions, the majority of which appear to be unjustified and due to maladministration in the Pay Department. The reason for these deductions is that payment of children's allowances had been made from June, 1943, (the date from which the new pay rates took effect), whereas there were no children in the family. In fact, in a large number of these cases, there were children in the family, and birth certificates or affidavits to this effect had been forwarded.

The peculiar discrimination against the Coloured soldier (noted in R.R. 78/43) whereby the Coloured soldier pending discharge is not supplied with spectacles unless he can pay for them himself, even though the Medical Officer prescribes spectacles as a measure of urgency, still prevails. The G.G.N.W.F. is largely taking over this responsibility of the Department of Defence, which fulfils it in the case of Europeans.

An example of the discriminatory attitude which seems to colour all measures applicable to Coloureds, even those designed to promote their welfare, is that the dependants of members of the recently established Junior Cape Corps are not eligible for dependants' allowances, although such provision is made for dependants of members of the Youth Training Brigade (its European counterpart). Furthermore, in the Junior Cape Corps, provision is made for only one annual pay increment and for promotion to the rank of corporal, whereas in the Youth Training Brigade provision is made for two annual pay increments and for promotion to the rank of staff-sergeant.

Honourably Discharged Soldiers.

1. Although since the establishment of the Main Dispersal Depot in February, 1943, at Crown Mines (Johannesburg) and of sub-dispersal depots in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Graaff Reinet and Kimberley (about to be opened), the position has greatly improved, there are still a number of problems which require urgent attention and much that is highly unsatisfactory in the technique of effecting discharges.

In the dispersal depots, where many men are stationed for periods up to six months or even longer pending their placement in employment, the men become extremely dissatisfied, bored by the inactivity and irked by the military discipline to which they are necessarily subject. All authorities are agreed that the introduction of vocational training courses in the dispersal depots would not only give the men a purposeful activity in their protracted retention in the depots, but would assist in fitting them for a place in civilian life. At the Crown Mines D.D., some training in leatherwork and carpentry is given. This venture is financed out of regimental funds and is, therefore, despite the enthusiasm and far-sightedness of its initiators, a necessarily limited experiment.

The lack, or inadequacy, of recreational facilities in the depots and of social institutions outside have a deleterious effect on the men.

2. The Department of Labour is responsible for placing the soldiers pending discharge in employment, and no soldier can obtain his discharge until he has satisfied the employment officer that he has employment. In theory, then, the position seems to be well in hand. In practice, however, the results are far from satisfactory. The Department seems to be experiencing increasing difficulty in placing men who have no pre-enlistment employment to which to return. In passing, it must be noted that the Department does not advertise in an attempt to enlist the support of employers in a task, the complexity of which weighs very heavily on the Department. This omission seems most extraordinary. Neither is there any evidence, as far as Coloureds are concerned, of intensive efforts to find out what work is available, by sending officials around to contact employers. Those who have had experience of placing persons in employment are all agreed that this is an essential measure.

Owing to the difficulty of finding employment, a large number of men are leaving the depot to work "on their own" - as painters, shoemakers, building contractors, carpenters and hawkers of various kinds. Under the Occupational Equipment Scheme they can receive up to £30 from the Department of Social Welfare to buy the necessary tools or equipment so as to establish themselves. In certain situations, particularly in the case of hawkers who wish to purchase a horse and cart, the G.G.N.W.F. supplements this amount. Many of the men who elect to set up on their own are insufficiently trained for their occupation and soon reach a stage of destitution; others find that their health has deteriorated to an extent which makes it impossible for them regularly to conduct their trade; others find themselves held up by shortages of material, such as paints and timber, and by the necessity of applying for permits, the technicalities of obtaining which they are ill-equipped to surmount.

The experience of those who are responsible for obtaining work for the men, is that the difficulties are tending to defeat the best efforts. A large proportion of men who get jobs, cannot hold those jobs down, because of physical unfitness, and they come back again to the officials, wanting lighter or more suitable work. Young discharged men, such as those who were taking secondary education or Normal College courses, and who interrupted their courses to enlist, are very difficult to place: more so are the youths who before enlistment had left school at Standard Six, or earlier, and who were unemployed at the time of joining up.

Again the man, whose employer has kept his job open for him while the detail was on active service, goes to his accustomed work, and finds that he is unfit for it, or his employer says that the returned soldier is unfit, and so the detail comes on to the labour exchange again.

Another handicap to the work of the Council for Rehabilitation is that discharged men, who were in skilled trades before the war, are offered badly paid, semi-skilled work, or manual work, and refuse it, or are not physically fitted for it.

There are instances of discharged soldiers who claim to have been greengrocers, or qualified shoemakers. They obtain tools and materials under the Occupational Equipment Scheme. Then there is some hitch in obtaining the requisite licence. The shoemaker sets up his work-room in his own house, and is told that it is illegal. He seeks a business place, often without result, or finds one the rent of which is too high to enable him to make a living, and he goes out of business. Case histories of such instances were supplied by a welfare worker.

The co-operation of the Municipality might be sought to give special consideration to tradesmen who have been provided with tools and material by the Social Welfare Department, and who technically are not qualified to be licensed for the trade they have asked to be allowed to follow.

3. The men who are undoubtedly experiencing severe hardship are those who receive a gratuity in respect of a disability rated at 10

to 15 per cent or a pension assessed at some proportion of the 100 per cent disablement pension. As the total disablement pension works out at £9.15.0. per month for a man, his wife and three children, it is clear that on a 30 or 40 per cent disablement pension a family cannot safeguard itself against the most acute want. In addition, the partially disabled man finds it practically impossible to find work. Obviously, the average employer is not willing to take on physically incapacitated workers, when the labour market offers him a selection of able-bodied men at low rates of pay, (An example of such a case is that of a discharged soldier whose disablement was assessed at 15 per cent. Before enlistment he was a waiter and a painter. He had a fall in an accident while on active service, and now suffers from delayed concussion. He got work as a waiter, but would suddenly get giddy, drop trays, and spill the contents of dishes. He was dismissed. He obtained casual painting jobs after that, but on a roof he got dizzy again, and on his own initiative gave up that work. Now he is again out of work.)

for ecc?
An agricultural settlement for partially, or totally disabled soldiers has been established at Kraaifontein in the Cape. There seems to be great reluctance, certainly on the part of discharged Coloured soldiers in Johannesburg, to avail themselves of the facilities offered under this scheme, no matter how great their destitution. Further investigation will be necessary to ascertain the reason for this avoidance.

The great need, at the moment, is for "sheltered occupations" for partially disabled discharged soldiers, both pensionable and non-pensionable. It seems highly improbable that the normal labour market will be able to absorb such men, nor that private enterprise will sponsor such ventures. It appears that the State is the appropriate body to initiate such enterprises, which are urgently needed, in the interests of both the returned soldier and the community, which will ultimately have to make itself responsible for his maintenance. Failing this, a number of returned soldiers are bound to collapse and the community will somehow have to come to their aid, if we are to be spared the degrading spectacles which were an aftermath of the last war.

4. The most difficult cases of all are those of the men who are unemployable. Many had acquired no particular skill prior to enlistment and had been unskilled labourers, often eking out a precarious livelihood. Others were semi-skilled or even highly trained men. During their period of army service they developed some organic disease which unfits them for employment. A big proportion of these cases are adjudged to have had these diseases latent or present in pre-enlistment times, despite the fact that when they enlisted they were passed as AI, and it is held that their condition has not been aggravated by military service. They are therefore not awarded a pension and are yet unfit for work. They may obtain a War Veteran's Pension, which may be roughly defined as a pension awarded on compassionate grounds. The monthly maximum rates in greater urban areas are £2.5.0. for a man, £1.10.0. for his wife and 12.6. per child, provided no grant to any one family exceeds £4.10.0. (£4 in lesser urban and £3 in rural areas). Obviously, such an income cannot keep a family, which must ultimately fall back on public assistance.

5. The finalisation of a discharged soldier's pay account is considerably delayed - often for a period of months - at great inconvenience to discharged soldiers, particularly those who have deferred pay owing to them and are relying on this money to establish themselves in some occupation. Pension payments now seem to be effected more expeditiously than was formerly the case, although there is still great delay in obtaining decisions regarding applications for pensions or for Pension Appeals.

6. Opinion among Welfare Officers, the Cape Coloured community and interested military officers is unanimous that the £3 gratuity and £4 clothing allowance given to Coloured soldiers on discharge is totally inadequate and that steps should be taken to have these benefits revised retrospectively.

Dishonourably Discharged Soldiers.

As is the case with European soldiers dishonourably discharged, so the dishonourably discharged Coloured soldier forfeits all benefits: he receives no gratuity and is not eligible for any assistance under the Occupational Equipment Scheme. Until two months ago he could receive no clothing allowance, but now he can apply for civilian clothing to the Department of Social Welfare. Although he is entitled to register at the Labour Exchange, it is not the Department of Labour's responsibility to ensure that he finds employment. In fact, it appears that when employment vacancies are notified, honourably discharged soldiers are - very understandably - given first option.

It has been impossible to ascertain what are the criteria according to which a dishonourable discharge is given: i.e. how many offences, and of what nature, have to be committed to warrant a dishonourable discharge. It has also not been possible to establish what proportion dishonourable discharges form of all Coloured discharges. At the Main Dispersal Depot at Johannesburg between 13 February, 1943 and 10th December, 1943, there were 1,279 honourable and 31 dishonourable discharges. At the sub-dispersal depots, the proportion of dishonourable discharges was even more negligible. The main bulk, however, of the dishonourable discharges are discharged direct from their unit and do not pass through any dispersal depot. Roughly 400 discharged soldiers have passed through the offices of the G.G.N.W.F. (Johannesburg Branch) and of these approximately 90 were dishonourably discharged. These figures, which do not claim to reflect all Coloured soldiers discharged even in Johannesburg, cannot be taken as representative. They are given chiefly to counteract the erroneous impression that seems to have become widespread to the effect that the majority of Coloured soldiers have been dishonourably discharged.

It is undeniable that those in close touch with Coloured discharged soldiers frequently had serious misgivings, more especially a few months ago, which led them to believe that dishonourable discharges were lightly given and were, in certain cases, not merited. There are cases on record of discharges that have, after representations have been made, been changed from dishonourable to honourable. Few Coloured soldiers would know how to set about obtaining such a revision which is, in any case, a complicated matter and dependent on finding a person sufficiently enthusiastic and well-versed in the formalities to undertake a task of this nature. In the last month or two, the number of dishonourable discharges seems to have decreased. Whether this is entirely fortuitous or whether there is any foundation to the rumour that a more rigorous scrutiny of dishonourable discharges has been instituted, it is not possible to say.

It would be helpful if, possibly by means of a question in Parliament, the number of dishonourably discharged soldiers and its proportion to the total number of discharges could be established, and, also, the criteria according to which a dishonourable discharge is given.

It must not be overlooked that a dishonourable discharge brands a man for life. Very few employers will give such a man work. The best advice that has been proffered to such men is that they lose their discharge certificates expeditiously and forget, as quickly as possible, that they were ever in the army - a difficult proposition for men who have seen three years or longer army service. They are less fortunate than criminals, who can get help from the Prisoner's Aid Society - clothes and a job. For the dishonourably discharged soldier there seems to be no possible form of expiation. All he can hope to do is to obliterate the fact that he was in the army.

With regard to the anti-social discharged Cape Coloured soldier who is a potential danger to the community, something in the nature of work colonies might be explored where such persons could be employed in works of national importance such as combatting soil erosion, construction of national roads and other multifarious tasks that urgently await doing. The work colony would need a permanent Welfare

Officer and it would be highly desirable that the men in the work colony be in direct touch with religious influence to which the Cape Coloured person is usually responsive. Military discipline of a modified sort, and military pay and allowances should be paid. The purpose of the work colony would be to re-orientate the disposition of the men concerned and to prepare them for a return to normal civilian life. The community life in such a work colony would in itself be a strength to such men.

EH/SRS.

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SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (INCORP.)
SUID AFRIKAANSE INSTITUUT VIR RASSEVERHOUDINGS (INGELYS)

WELFARE OF NON-EUROPEAN

SOLDIERS.

DISCHARGED CAPE COLOURED SOLDIERS.

(I) THE DISHONOURABLY DISCHARGED CAPE COLOURED SOLDIER.

1. It is stated on reliable authority that of five Cape Coloured soldiers discharged from the Army, four are discharged dishonourably. The certificates they receive bear against "Conduct" the word "Bad", and the reason for their discharge is that their "services are no longer required." These certificates are spoken of as "bad" discharges.

2. Many of the details so discharged are physically unfit.

3. The crimes for which a "bad" discharge is given include consistent drunkenness, breaches of discipline, refusal to obey orders, desertion, over-staying leave, riotous behaviour, asking unnecessarily for compassionate leave. If the military doctor decides that a detail is malingering, the detail is liable to receive a "bad" certificate.

4. Highly placed Military Officers who were consulted, said that dishonourably discharged soldiers who came from Cape Corps camps would have had their cases carefully considered by the respective Commanding Officers, and would so receive their just deserts. But it might be, that where Cape Corps details were attached to a European unit, lack of understanding of the Coloured soldier might lead to a "bad" certificate on insufficient grounds.

5. Cape Coloured soldiers dishonourably discharged do not go to dispersal camps, but are sent back to the place where they enlisted. They are disallowed all privileges of being provided with employment by the machinery set up for that purpose, organised by the Labour Exchanges and the Defence Department for honourably discharged soldiers. They are debarred from receiving the usual honorarium of £3 given to a discharged Cape Coloured soldier, and from the £4 civilian allowance. Such soldiers are allowed no help from the Governor-General's National Fund, except in very distressed cases, where a few pounds are lent to them. The Coloured section of the Labour Exchange, independently of the arrangements for honourably discharged soldiers, does register the names of dishonourably discharged soldiers as civilians. But an authority on this subject said that all men so registered had been refused by employers, and not a single one had found work. Employers, generally, are reluctant to give such men work. The only organisation from which the man with a "bad" certificate can obtain temporary help is the Municipal Social Welfare Department, and that only until he can get work, of which he has no prospect at all.

6. There is another class of dishonourably discharged Cape Coloured soldier. This man is sent from his unit to a dispersal camp with an honourable discharge. If, when offered work, he refuses it three times, on what seems to him good grounds of refusal, he is "crimed", and receives at once a dishonourable discharge from the camp, and is denied all further considerations. Likewise men, who before enlisting were skilled workers, receiving a good wage, are offered work in their own line, and if they refuse it,

they too are given dishonourable discharges, with all the consequences which follow from that fact.

Thus the dishonourably discharged Cape Coloured soldier has no prospect whatever. If married, his household must suffer. He is thrown upon the community, and his anti-social tendencies are liable to become criminal.

(II) THE HONOURABLY DISCHARGED CAPE COLOURED SOLDIER.

1. The authorities responsible for the working of the Council for the rehabilitation of honourably discharged soldiers, who were interviewed in connection with this memorandum, all agreed that there was friction from start to finish in the arrangements. In the dispersal camps, the soldiers are bored by the inactivity, the long waiting. The unfit feel they would have more hope of restored health if they were allowed to go home, and will assert that they are assured of work, and thus get out of camp, and are generally without employment. In many of the places where these camps are situated, there are either no, or inadequate, facilities provided for the Cape Coloured soldiers in the way of canteens or social institutions. In Johannesburg especially, the temptation to the men, in their time out of camp, is to go to the many shebeens, and so bring disaster upon themselves, or else just to wander about the streets aimlessly.

2. The experience of those who are responsible for arranging the getting of jobs for the men, is that the difficulties are tending to defeat the best efforts. A large proportion of men who get jobs, cannot hold those jobs down, because of physical unfitness, and they come back again to the officials, wanting lighter or more suitable work. Young discharged men, such as those who were taking secondary education or Normal College courses, and who interrupted their courses to enlist, are very difficult to place: more so are the youths who before enlistment had left school at Standard Six, or earlier, and who were unemployed at the time of joining up.

Again the man, whose employer has kept his job open for him while the detail was on active service, goes to his accustomed work and finds that he is unfit for it, or his employer says that the returned soldier is unfit, and so the detail comes on to the labour exchange again.

Another handicap to the work of the Council for Rehabilitation is that discharged men, who were in skilled trades before the war, are offered badly paid, semi-skilled work, or manual work, and refuse it, or are not physically fitted for it.

Gratuity?
The Defence Department classes a man as fit for civilian work if his physical unfitness is estimated at 15%. In that case the discharged detail receives no military pension, and when put into employment, is found unfit for his work. An instance of this is a detail who was at different times before enlistment a waiter and a painter. He had a fall in an accident while on active service, and now suffers from delayed concussion. He got work as a waiter, but would suddenly get giddy, and drop trays, and spill the contents of dishes. He was sacked. He obtained casual painting jobs after that, but on a roof he got dizzy again, and on his own initiative gave up that work, and is now again out of work and he gets no pension.

Other difficult cases are of men, really disabled, who have developed organic diseases on active service. A big proportion of these cases are adjudged to have had these diseases latent or present in pre-enlistment times, and that their condition has not

been aggravated by military service. They are therefore discharged without a pension, and have to seek work, which they are not fit to do, and are soon discharged by their employers and again get no pension.

There are instances of discharged soldiers who claim to have been greengrocers, or qualified shoemakers. The Social Welfare gives the requisite money for stock-in-trade to such. Then the Municipality finds that the greengrocer was a hawker, and not a greengrocer, and refuses the Ex-Serviceman a licence. The shoemaker sets up his work-room in his own house, and is told that it is illegal. He seeks a business place, often without result, or the rent is too high to allow him to make a living, and he goes out of business. Case histories were supplied by a Welfare Worker of such instances.

Pensions are awarded to totally disabled soldiers which are far too low for them to live on. This applies to single and married men, and brings great hardships to them and their dependants. In these cases application to the Legion of Honour, and the B.E.S.L. can be made, and these organisations are always willing to take the case up with the Defence Department.

It is thus evident that the Rehabilitation Council is working under the most difficult conditions, and, with the best will in the world, its work is being handicapped by friction and lack of co-operation on the part of the Municipalities, and employers, and the conditions relating to discharged soldiers.

This Memorandum, based in every case on well authenticated facts, ascertained from authoritative people, constitutes a plea for investigation into both the case of the Cape Coloured soldier dishonourably discharged, and the case of the honourably discharged Cape Coloured soldier, so that revision and improvements may be devised for ameliorating the lot of both classes. We note that a Cape Coloured soldier who has been dishonourably discharged is less fortunate than a criminal discharged from prison, who can get help from a Prisoners' Aid Society - clothes and a job.

(III) REMEDIAL MEASURES, THE POSSIBILITIES OF WHICH IT IS DESIRABLE TO EXPLORE.

1. The proportion of Cape Coloured dishonourably discharged calls for independent and impartial investigation. Testimony can be given by those who have been in intimate touch with Cape Coloured homes for years, that many of these dishonourably discharged men lived decent lives before they enlisted and now they have returned to their homes disgraced in the eyes of their compatriots and with no future and that they are not anti-social, but are resuming civilian life as far as possible in the way they lived before they enlisted. In no single case investigated was a Court Martial held, where these men might have had the benefit of legal advice and proper defence. Military officers of high rank admitted, when interviewed on the subject, they would much have preferred Court Martials, as then a fairer hearing and a more thorough sifting of evidence would have been accorded. The sort of investigation contemplated might consist of such men as Colonels Hoy and Morris (retired) who have both been officers commanding Cape Coloured camps, a member of Race Relations executive, and two Ministers of Religion who know personally and at first hand the life of the Cape Coloured people in the Transvaal.

2. With regard to the anti-social discharged Cape Coloured soldier who is a potential danger to the community, something in the nature of work colonies might be explored where such persons

could be employed in works of national importance such as combatting soil erosion, construction of national roads and other multifarious tasks that urgently await doing. The work colony would need a permanent Welfare Officer and it would be highly desirable that the men in the work colony be in direct touch with religious influence to which the Cape Coloured person is usually responsive. Military discipline of a modified sort, and military pay and allowances should be paid, the purpose of the work colony would be to re-orientate the disposition of the men concerned and to prepare them for a return to normal civilian life. The community life in such a work colony would in itself be a strength to such men.

3. With regard to honourably discharged soldiers whose cases are instanced in Section II, Para. 2, who are unfit for work and have been awarded no pension, or a totally inadequate pension, the idea recently announced by the Minister of Social Welfare that such men (Mr. Lawrence had in mind Europeans only) might be given subsistence rations until such time as they can be provided with suitable work.

4. In reference to the £3 gratuity and the £4 clothing allowance, opinion among Welfare Officers, the Cape Coloured Community, and interested Military Officers is unanimous that this gratuity and clothing allowance is totally inadequate, and steps should be taken to have these benefits revised retrospectively.

5. With regard to the 15% unfit discharged soldier who has not been awarded a pension, and has subsequently broken down in health, and the other pensions awarded for various degrees of disability and unfitness, the B.E.S.L. might be approached to investigate these cases, and to present a memorandum by a petition to the Minister of Defence, to get all unjust decisions reviewed retrospectively.

6. The co-operation of the Municipality might be sought to give special consideration to tradesmen who have been provided with tools and material by the Social Welfare Department, and who technically are not qualified to be licensed for the trade they have asked to be allowed to do.

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