

metown. Durban now has the distinction of being the only town in the Union which can boast of having three joint Councils — Bantu-European, Indo-European and Coloured-European.

Indo-European Councils

There are two Indo-European Councils in Durban, another in Johannesburg and one in Pietermaritzburg. The Durban Council has been very instrumental in organising much needed Indian Welfare work in touch with the problem of unemployment and poverty amongst Indians. The new Association is signs becoming a real boon to the poor Indians. Successful effort, have been made to co-operate with existing charitable organisations.

Bantu-European Councils

Councillor W. R. Caley of Fort Beaufort has been appointed to the Consultative Committee as representing the Eastern Province. Mr. Caley has done a great deal of useful work, visiting Joint Councils and he is prepared to give every assistance he can to those Councils wishing to make use of him.

Joint Councils are corresponding more regularly with the Central office but there are still ten or fifteen from whom no news ever comes.

Bloemfontein Joint Council has been investigating the possibility of providing a hostel for Native women servants. The Council too, has been trying to initiate new work among women and girls in the light of the findings of the Bantu-European Conference, held last year. Dr. Brookes held a successful meeting and is now touring the Free State with the Chairman of the Council.

In Cradock it is probable that a round table Conference between the Joint Council, the Divisional Council, the Town Council and the Farmers' Executive will be held to discuss medical relief for the country districts.

East London Joint Council has had three consecutive meetings without any member missing. Three consecutive meetings without leave of absence must forfeit his seat. Dr. Edgar Brookes of the South African Institute of Race Relations has been conducting financial and membership campaign in East London and delivered several addresses.

Heilbron Council, making determined effort to increase its European membership which has been outgrown by the Native section. The Council has decided to press for a reduction in the Poll Tax.

Johannesburg Joint Council gave extensive evidence before the Municipal Transportation Commission recently. The report of the Commission has just been published and most of the recommendations of the Joint Council re Non-European transport have been accepted. The Council has been working on a varied number of subjects including the Government's "Civilised Labour" policy, the administration of justice, marriage laws and Non-European Nursing training.

Kroonstad Joint Council has been able to supplement its funds to the extent of £7. 19. 0 through a concert which it organised recently.

Krugersdorp Joint Council has been auditing the Native Revenue Account of the Municipality with a view to seeing whether certain charges made in it are fair or not.

Pietermaritzburg Joint Council has been active in looking after the interests of the tenants of Maryvale Location who were to be evicted. It has been able to co-operate successfully with both the Native Commissioner and Chief Native Commissioner and a scheme is being worked out for the Natives to establish their own township on approved lines.

Pretoria Joint Council feels that there is real need for a Non-European Prisoners' Aid Association and it is anxious that Joint Councils should co-operate and press for such an association. The Council has already approached the authorities.

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FREE TO MEMBERS

CONTENTS — INHOUD

| | |
|--|-----|
| Social and Economic Facts revealed in Native Family Budgets. By Mrs. E. J. Krige | 94 |
| Carnegie Visitor's Report... | 108 |
| Summary of the Work of the Indian Agency in South Africa | 109 |
| Non-European Nursing Services. By Mrs. Rheinallt Jones | no |
| Kroonstad Konferensie Verslag | 115 |

RASSEVERHOUDINGS

Offisiele Joernaal van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasseverhoudings

Deel i. No. 6.

Uitgegee tweemaandeliks

Oktober—November 1934

GRATIS AAN LEDER

BUDGET No. 0.

Occupation of **Breadwinner** — Minister in Secessionist Church. 3 Adults, 7 Children. Many **Visitors**.
Two Relatives spent part of the month with them.

| Food- | EXPENDITURE | March 1934. | INCOME |
|--|------------------|-------------|---|
| Meat | £ 7-3 | 3 | No salary received, but Minister subsists on certain contributions made to the Church. |
| Bread | 1. 1. 9 | | Private finances of the Minister so inextricably muddled with Church finances that in the absence of any properly kept books it was impossible to discover what was received by the Minister. |
| Fruit and Vegetables | 9-4 | | Gifts in kind consisting of fruit and vegetables were constantly brought by members of the Church living out of town. |
| Tea | 6. 8 | | |
| Fuel | 11. 2 | | |
| Mealie-meal | 3-3 | | |
| Sugar | 11. 6 | | |
| Other Groceries | 2. 6 | | |
| Fresh Milk and Butter | 11. 3 | | |
| Rent. | | | |
| Rent paid by Church | | | |
| Other Items. | | | |
| Soap | 2. 5 | | |
| Insurance | 6. 0 | | |
| School Fees, Stamps etc., Writing M^{ts} | 6. a | | |
| Doctors Fees and Medicine | 1. 4. i | | |
| Clothes | 3-5 | | |
| Extras (Tobacco, Taxi etc.) | 11. 6 | | |
| | <u>1 8.17. 3</u> | | |

CARNEGIE VISITOR'S REPORT

The report of the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Carnegie Visitor for 1933, on Education, Native Welfare, and Race Relations in East and South Africa, dealing with agencies of public opinion, concludes with the observation: "I know of no single factor of more importance than the South African Institute of Race Relations, with headquarters in Johannesburg, and its many Joint Councils, on which Europeans and Natives are equally represented".

In regard to agencies for interracial co-operation the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes says that the agency which has injected itself with the most effect into trying to improve Native conditions is the South African Institute of Race Relations, with headquarters at Johannesburg, and strong affiliated Joint Councils in Capetown, Durban, and other centres.

"It was built up on the basis of various Native welfare societies and other societies and councils which had previously existed, and received a great stimulus as a result of a movement for co-operation between whites and blacks, from the visit of Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Mr. Aggrey, and their associates, in 1921.

"This movement is based on the same general principles as the Interracial Committees in the United States. Its major objective is the bringing together of

representative Europeans and representative Native* for the friendly discussion of projects for the advancement of the Native people and for the prevention of interracial friction. It is doing all in its power to bring liberally minded representatives of the Afrikaans element into the European groups on the various committees.... Its lectures and publicity are increasingly reaching the Afrikaans student centres and groups and little by little it is bearing fruit in improving inter-European and European-Asiatic, as well as European-Native relations, but the last-named is its major sphere.

"The strengthening of this movement seems to me to be a matter of the greatest importance — indeed, I consider it a vital necessity, if better race relations, from which, in the long run, both white and black will profit, are to be brought about.

"It gives the educated native one of the few opportunities for effective self-expression and leadership, and does more than anything else to prevent him from becoming despondent or bitter, or both".

The report is a most valuable one, dealing with numerous aspects of the national life of both Europeans and Natives in South Africa. The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes deals **searchingly** and frankly with the mental potentiality of the Natives, with their honesty and dean-

liness, their closeness to nature, religious, musical and artistic instincts, with the importance of Christian missions and their educational, medical, and social work, and points to many opportunities for American philanthropy in this country.

• Hopeful Signs

The writer rightly sees many hopeful signs in the present situation in the Union. "In spite of discouraging factors", he says, "the position is not without elements of hope. The evident willingness of the Government to extend the experiment of limited self-government in the Transkei territory; the development of special native courts, with the increased use of native law; the almost uniformly fair attitude of the higher courts when Native rights are under consideration; the increasing study of Bantu law, custom, and characteristics; the fine reputation made by most of the gradu-

ates of Fort Hare and its financial support by the Government; the effective activities of the Institute of Race Relations; the growing interest of the powerful Dutch Reformed Church in Native welfare; the liberal attitude of most Anglican Bishops and representative British clergymen on Native matters; the fine stand taken by some of the younger students, both Afrikaans and English, who are determined that the Native shall be given justice; the increasingly large number of South Africans who have visited the United States and have seen the good effects of Negro education in many ways, but especially from the point of view of general economic welfare; and the increasing number of young men and women of European stock who are receiving a higher education, including competent courses in history and sociology — these are elements in the situation which should bring about improved conditions in the course of time."

Summary of the work of the Indian Agency in South Africa

The *Institute* has received a copy of a Report on the work done by the Indian Agency in South Africa from October 1, 1932, and the content* art summarised below.

NATAL:

- (1) In response to the Agent's appeals, employment has been obtained for Indians in the service of both the Durban and the Maritzburg Municipalities.
- (2) The annual Government grant for Indian Technical Education classes in Durban was increased from £250 to £350 in 1933 and by & further £50 this year.
- (3) Obsolete marriage laws relating to Indians in Natal have been repealed.
- (4) Funds have been provided for the building of an Indian Government School in **Estcourt**.
- (5) The Provincial Administration is contemplating an increase by from £5,000 to £10,000 in the provision in its estimates for Indian education. This is an important forward step as this will be the first occasion on which funds will have been allotted by the Provincial Administration apart from the subsidy of the Union Government.

TRANSVAAL:

- (1) A better scale of pay was obtained for Indian teachers who had passed the **T2** certificate.
- (2) A grant of £500 was made for the improvement of the **Springs** location.
- (3) A site has been approved in the Asiatic Dazaar, Pretoria, for a much-needed Indian School, which, it is understood, will be built this year.
- (4) A sum of £1,250 was given by the Union Government for an Indian ward in the **Pretoria** (General) Hospital. The foundation stone was laid by the

- Agent in December, 1933, and the ward was opened by the Minister of the Interior (Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr) in July this year.
- (5) Permission was obtained from the Johannesburg Municipality last year to build a Hindoo temple, school, and hall in the city.
- (6) A maternity and child welfare clinic was opened with private help in the Pretoria Asiatic Bazaar.
- (7) The Director of Education promised the Agent in December last year to make provision in Johannesburg for secondary education for Indians.
- (8) Provision has been made in the Johannesburg City Council's estimates for 1934/35 for the establishment of an Asiatic Infant Welfare Centre and the employment of a health visitor.

GENERAL:

- (1) Numerous Indian Women's **Associations** have been started in different centres in the Union (with the object of promoting the social welfare of Indian women and children.
- (2) Many Europeans have been brought into contact with South African Indians at the 40 "at homes" given by the Agent and the Kumvarani in Durban, **Johannesburg**, and **Capetown**.
- (3) An ante-natal clinic has been established at East London, first-aid and **English classes** have been started at Port Elizabeth, sewing and first-aid classes at Uitenhage, a soup kitchen in Pretoria, and an Indian Child **Welfare** Centre in Maritzburg.