Moratorium Act, 1940 (Act No. 29 of 1940) was the main regulation with regard to pensions. It provided that soldiers and dependants should receive a flat rate of pensions and allowances. But the Act also reserved power for the Government to exclude military units from the benefits of the Act by declaring them outside the definition of "defence forces". In the case of blacks, this power was exercised thus excluding the NMC from the pensions and benefits payable under this Act. The authorities' reasons for this move was that the pensions and benefits for blacks under Act 29 of 1940 were too large. (145) In 1941 this position was entrenched by statute: The War Pensions Act, 1941 (Act No. 45 of 1941) specifically made sections 29, 30 and 37 of the Government Service Pension Act, 1936 (Act No. 32 of 1936) applicable to black soldiers and their dependants. Thereby they were not regarded as part of the Defence Force but as Government employees. (146) In practical terms this meant that in case of death from injury or from illness resulting from the discharge of the soldier's duty an annuity would be granted to the soldier's dependants. The Treasury determined the amount of the annuity but it was not to exceed one half of the emolument drawn by the deceased. The dependants also had the option of choosing between an annuity or a gratuity. The annuity amounted to a maximum of 25 pounds per year for the widow of a soldier and 8 pounds per year for each child under fourteen. If the dependants should choose a gratuity, the widow received a maximum of 100 pounds together with a gratuity not exceeding 10 pounds for each child of the volunteer under the age of fourteen years in the case of a boy and sixteen years in the case of a girl. Where the claimants were the parents or other dependants, a gratuity not exceeding 50 pounds was provided for. (147)

In the case of injury or disablement attributable to or aggravated by military service the following annuity or gratuity was payable on scales varying according to the percentage loss of earning capacity:
- 80% or more: not less than 25 pounds per year or more than 33 pounds per annum;
- more than 40% and less than 80%: not less than 16 pounds 10 shillings per year or more than 25 pounds per year or a gratuity of not more than 100 pounds;
- less than 40%: not more than 16 pounds 10 shillings annually or one year's pay up to 50 pounds. (148) In other words, a soldier suffering a loss of earning capacity of 80% or more was entitled to a pension of from 9/8 per week to 12/8 per week, no allowance for his family or other dependants provided for. Of course, these amounts were scaled down where the percentage of disability was lower. If the blacks had not been excluded from the Defence Special Pensions and Moratorium Act of 1940, they would have received 24/- per week for 100% disability. (149)

Although the general rule governing the granting of pensions was that black pension scales should be two-fifths of the rate applicable to whites, it did not, however operate in regard to disablement pensions, widows' pensions and children's allowances as the following table shows:
100 PERCENT DISABLEMENT PENSIONS (per annum in pounds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>Wife</th>
<th>Child</th>
<th>Total for family of 3</th>
<th>% of white rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount (In pounds)</th>
<th>% of European rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White 132</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black 25</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount (In pounds)</th>
<th>% of European rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White 30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black 6</td>
<td>20 (150)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The War Pensions Act no. 44 of 1942 and its amendments made provision for additional pensions for the first time. But the anomaly that black scales fell far below the two-fifths of white rates was still evident: parents' and separated wives' pensions were 18 pounds per year for blacks as compared with 100 pounds for whites; a reputed wife's pension was 15 pounds per year for blacks and 60 pounds for whites; the maximum gratuity payable to soldiers who had no dependants and who had been disabled to a degree less than 20% was 55 pounds for blacks and almost ten times more for whites - 500 pounds. (151)

Criticism of the new Act came from various quarters. The main objections were levelled at the following provisions which were deemed to be unfair and placed the soldiers and their dependants in an unnecessarily precarious position. In considering the maximum gratuity of 55 pounds available in respect of less than 20% disability it had to be borne in mind that the blacks were mostly drawn from the unskilled classes performing hard labour. Any physical disadvantage would therefore not only seriously impair their earning capacity but might well also prevent employers from taking them into their service. The gratuity of 55 pounds was too meagre a compensation in these circumstances. The award of pensions for widows and allowances for children of black soldiers who had died performing their military duty was not guaranteed but was at the discretion of the Pensions Board whilst the pensions for whites were guaranteed. Furthermore, there were additional pensions for whites such as pensions for decorations, for education of children and for attendants for bed-ridden soldiers; these were not available to blacks. (152) These figures and facts again prove that the then current practice of determining wages and pensions on a colour bar basis and on the whites' perceptions of the different standards of living between
the various groups was generally without any reservations accepted by the authorities. But in doing so it seriously militated against the black soldiers and their dependants.

After investigating the pension scheme for black soldiers, H.S. Cooke of the GGNWF found that the gratuities did not offer a permanent compensation to the dependants for the losses they had sustained. This was particularly striking when he compared the benefits to dependants of black soldiers to the compensation black labourers' dependants receive under similar circumstances under the Workmen's Compensation Acts No. 59 of 1934 and No. 30 of 1941 and the Miners' Phthisis Act No. 35 of 1925. In the majority of cases the compensation of labourers under the latter Acts were so generous that the awards of the Treasury looked trivial. (153) Various other persons and bodies also deemed the compensation to be insufficient. (154)

In an important memorandum submitted by the Parliamentary Representatives of the blacks to the Minister of Finance, it was pointed out that

"The object of War Pensions should be to provide a minimum standard for the maintenance of health and decency as the very least that the disabled soldier or his dependants are entitled to expect from the community in whose interests their sacrifice was made. The present earning capacity of the mass of the African population does not provide such a standard." (155)

Furthermore, the representatives requested that the black soldiers should at least be placed on a par with the coloureds and Indians. For instance, to maintain the wife and 3 children of a disabled soldier an absolute minimum of 2 pounds 5 shillings and 6 pence per week would have been sufficient to cover basic requirements. Together with the South African Legion of the British Empire Service League and the Cape Peninsula Joint Council of Europeans and Bantu, the memorandum also pressed that due consideration should be given to the different standards of living between urban and rural blacks when the scales of compensation were determined. (156)

In January 1942 the Parliamentary Representatives also met the Prime Minister to discuss the service conditions of blacks. With regard to pensions, Smuts' response was rather vague:

"Let us go into this and see that the position is treated fairly and decently. I am not prepared to say on an equality with Europeans because that is impossible in this country, but the natives are to be treated fairly and decently." (157)

Apart from the complaints that the pension scales were insufficient there were also other major problems. Perhaps the most important of these was that many pension applications from all racial groups were rejected on the grounds that the disability was neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service. But in many of these cases the applicant who was declared medically fit on enlistment, was no longer in a
condition to resume the occupation which he had followed prior to enlistment. (159) A further cause for widespread grievance was the great delays experienced, not only in obtaining decisions regarding applications for pensions and appeals against pension decisions, but also in obtaining payment of pensions once they had been awarded. (159)

In September 1942 some of the complaints and requests were met in a general circular issued by the Secretary for Native Affairs. He recognised that no adequate provision had been made for disabled soldiers and their dependants who were in needy circumstances and whose applications for assistance had been rejected by the Military Pensions Board or the Special Grants Board. The main provisions of this circular were that black soldiers whose income did not exceed 39 pounds per year would receive an additional allowance per month, namely, one pound in rural areas and one pound and ten shillings in urban areas. (160) The absolute necessity and urgency that something of this kind should be done, is clear when the statements of soldiers who were discharged as medically unfit are read. There was something pathetic in their plight as most of them were unable to earn a living due to their poor health.

Another source of assistance to needy soldiers and their dependants was the Governor-General's National War Fund. In contrast to the pension scheme this Fund did not differentiate on the grounds of colour. NMC members therefore fell within the definition of "soldier" for the purposes of the Fund. It did, however, establish a separate "Bantu Soldiers' Sub-Committee" because it was of the opinion that blacks, especially those living in the rural areas, were generally unaware of the existence of the Fund as a possible source of assistance. It was further thought that the dependants of black soldiers would be less prone to voice claims for assistance than other sections of the community and that they were usually unaware of the means that existed to tide them over in difficult times. Special measures for their protection were therefore necessary. In order to implement this policy the Sub-Committee took the initiative and scrutinised the records of those soldiers who had already enlisted and needed assistance. In May 1941, an officer representing the Fund was appointed to attend daily at the Central Reception Depot at Driefontein to enquire into the domestic position of all recruits as they arrived. He made out application forms for all those who appeared to have a claim to assistance. Almost 95 per cent of the applications for grants were made through this officer as against 5 per cent in personal representations. (162) It seems therefore that the Fund was fully conversant with the welfare needs of these soldiers and their dependants.

The object of the Fund was to assist dependants of volunteers to maintain their pre-enlistment standard of living as far as practicable. This meant that it tried to compensate in instances where there was a shortfall between pre-enlistment and military pay. But the Fund also declared unequivocally that it could not
accept responsibility for remedying pre-war poverty. (163)

The following were the categories into which the services of the Fund fell: continuing grants up to 2 pounds 5 shillings per month to supplement military pay to the level of pre-enlistment earnings; emergency grants up to 4 pounds 10 shillings per month to tide the dependants over the period between enlistment and receipt of military pay or to meet costly abnormal expenses such as illness; benefits up to 4 pounds per month were also awarded to soldiers discharged on the grounds of physical disability if this could be attributed to military service; assistance was also rendered in deserving cases to the dependants of soldiers who had died while in service. (164)

As was the case with regard to pension awards, the difference in earning capacities of soldiers from rural and urban areas was taken into account. The Fund considered that the allotments of soldiers to their families in rural areas were more than adequate. Only in extremely exceptional cases would assistance therefore be necessary. The position of the urbanised blacks was, however, vastly different. Not only were their pre-war earnings usually higher than those of the rural blacks but the rise in the cost of living also affected them to a greater degree. The wives were quite unable to maintain themselves and their children on the military allotment. Some of these women were consequently compelled to augment their income by resorting to various more or less lucrative activities, which in some instances were reputable but in most, disreputable. To the administrators of the Fund this was a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs. As the main individual item of expenditure for these women was rent, the Fund decided to grant a rent subsidy of 1 pound per month, known as an "urban grant" to all dependants of black soldiers living in the main urban centres with effect from June 1943. This grant was eventually by far the largest single item of the Fund’s total expenditure on assistance to black soldiers and their dependants. (165)

It seems that most of the personal requests for assistance emanated from the educated urban soldier who generally earned more in civilian life than as a soldier. After inquiring into the circumstances of these soldiers' dependants, many of the requests were turned down. Some of the soldiers requested that the Fund should make provision for additional needs such as the education of their children. This was regarded as "extravagant" and, as it did not fall within the scope of the Fund, not considered. (166)

However, bearing in mind the difficulty of assessing and confirming pre-enlistment income, evidence seems to indicate that the Fund was at least fairly successful in meeting discrepancies on pre-enlistment earnings.

In informing the soldiers and their dependants of the available facilities the Fund was less successful. This is clear when the following figures are analysed: from July 1941 to June 1942 emergency assistance to whites and coloureds totalled 118 001 pounds and continuing grants 205 845 pounds; emergency grants to
blacks totalled 508 pounds up to September 1942 while continuing grants were at the rate of some 14 6000 per year. Due to their ignorance of possible assistance, black soldiers and their dependants did not benefit to the same extent as the other racial groups. (167)

As the GGNWF could not meet all the demands made on it, the NEAS created a Central NEAS Fund which tried to alleviate conditions of hardship amongst soldiers. Small donations were for instance granted to a soldier who wished to visit an ill member of the family but was unable to afford a rail ticket for the visit. (168)

Furthermore, various organisations such as the YMCA War Work Committee, the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Red Cross became involved with the welfare of the soldiers, the latter in particular concentrating on the black Prisoners of War. (169) The South African Gifts and Comforts Committee cared for all South African soldiers, irrespective of creed, race or colour. Troops in North Africa were given priority from the Committee's stocks of personal comforts whilst troops who served in the Union received sporting and recreational equipment. Apparently the gifts were most welcome amongst the soldiers and highly appreciated. Besides contributions from various sectors to the Gifts and Comforts Committee, specifically earmarked for the black soldiers, substantial purchases were also made. (170)

Although it was the policy of the Gifts and Comforts Committee not to differentiate between races, this was not always the case with regard to those who contributed to the Committee. Some of the women who had made socks for white soldiers were thoroughly annoyed when they received letters of thanks from coloured or black soldiers. (171)

In addition the African Women War Workers (AWWW) was established as a branch of the South African Women's Auxiliary Services (SAWAS) to make comforts for the black soldiers. This organisation was completely voluntary. About 150 white demonstrators trained approximately 2 000 black women in the townships to sew and knit. Not only did the AWWW use 350 pounds of wool and produce 44 219 articles during the four and a half years of its existence, but it also seems that an excellent spirit of good-will and mutual respect developed between the black and the white women involved in this enterprise. (172)

Moreover, it was also expected that white Officers and NCO's attached to NMC units should attend to the welfare of the black soldiers during the day and also after hours. In addition specially selected welfare personnel were attached to the main NMC units. Their responsibility was, inter alia, "to produce N/E troops at their points of employment smartly as soldiers, on time, and in a contented spirit... and devising means to keep the N/E troops interested in their leisure hours and in recreational training periods." (173)
Over and above these arrangements, the duties of the chaplains who were assigned to NMC units, were not only limited to the spiritual welfare of the soldiers but also included their general welfare. This comprised running education and information classes as well as unit libraries, acting as guides to places of historical and biblical interest and discussing personal and domestic problems with the soldiers. (174)

Despite these arrangements, it appears that there was gross neglect of NMC members in certain formations, detachments and units. In some cases there were no officers or NCO's specifically attending to their needs; in other cases the whites assigned to this job were either totally incompetent or too old. The position was aggravated by the fact that many of these whites were unable to speak a black language thus creating a sometimes unbridgeable communication gap with negative affects. (175)

The army also provided free medical services and it seems that the general health situation of the soldiers was fairly satisfactory. Venereal diseases contracted during their service period and feet that were in a poor physical condition were the main problem areas.

It was not easy to control VD but by 1942 the authorities tackled it seriously. Brothels in Cairo were placed out of bounds. Special early preventative treatment centres were set up in all NMC camps and a special VD hospital operated in West Spaarwater. Although soldiers returning from leave were very reluctant to do so, they were compelled to undergo a medical examination. Special pamphlets on VD, its causes and preventative measures were translated into Zulu, Xhosa and Sesuto and issued throughout the NMC while lectures on the subject were regularly held. The result was that the fairly high VD rate in the NMC of 170.2 per thousand in 1941/42 dropped to 116 in 1943/44. (176)

Bad feet was a common feature of the NMC sick reports and this seriously affected the morale of these soldiers. Their long hours of standing guard was one reason for this. Another contributory factor was that the boots designed for the whites were quite unsuitable to the blacks as their feet were generally flat and very broad. Many were, of course, also unaccustomed to wearing boots. There was never really a permanent solution to this problem - early discharge as medically unfit very frequently became the only one. (177)

RATIONS, ACCOMMODATION AND CLOTHING

The standard daily ration scale for members of the NMC was 16 oz. mealie meal, 11 oz. meat, 12 oz. bread, 7 oz. vegetables and smaller amounts of "kaffir" beans, samp mealies, sugar, tea, coffee, salt and pepper. In addition they received 2 oz. rice once a week, 2 oz peanuts twice a week and although they did not like it very much, 2 oz. vitaminised peanut butter was issued five times a week. (178)
As was the case in so many other instances, the army authorities saw it fit to differentiate between the ration scales of whites, coloureds and blacks. Again they justified this step by pointing out the difference between the standard of living of the different population groups. Furthermore, whilst it was emphasised that members of the NMC should receive every advantage that Defence is prepared to give them, or which may add to their contentment and efficiency, there is the fact to be borne in mind that it is inadvisable to inculcate, more than is necessary, habits which the individual may be unable to satisfy on his return to civil life.” (179)

However, this differentiation was still regarded as unwarranted discrimination in the eyes of the black soldiers and caused dissatisfaction amongst them. In some cases where they were accomodated together with coloureds, it led to friction between them as the difference in meals was much more obvious. (180)

Members of the NMC manning the anti-aircraft guns in Cape Town were also unhappy because they were excluded from the much needed warm drinks their white counterparts received at night. (181) Furthermore, the fact that other members of the UDF were supplied with alcoholic liquor but blacks were refused this privilege, also lead to discontent amongst the latter. Officers in command of these soldiers strongly opposed the issuing of "kaffir" beer to the troops, claiming that it would undermine their discipline and lead to faction fights. Despite this opposition, the DNEAS later agreed that "kaffir" beer be issued regularly issue under strict control. The fact that civilian blacks brewed illicit liquor on a large scale which they sold to the soldiers may have prompted the authorities to revise their policy. (182) In order to enforce "strict control" and satisfy the commanding officers who had grave misgivings, the idea of making beer drinking a parade, was accepted. (183)

As is the case in many similar institutions where food is prepared on such a large scale, the perception of the suppliers and the receivers on the quality and quantity of the food quite often differs markedly. The NMC was no exception. The general impression from the various official inspectorate reports and other sources, is that the food was well cooked, of a good quality and ample. As proof of this it was pointed out that the health and weight of recruits improved markedly after enlistment. (184) In contrast to this, however, there were numerous complaints from black soldiers that the food was not only poor but also inadequate. One soldier described it thus:

"We are given very bad food, not even fit for pigs. We always see that we take laxatives or else we would be ruined by the food we eat.” (185)

Although there may have been an element of fastidiousness in these complaints, it seems that some of them were well founded. In some instances the situation was aggravated by the lack of proper cooking facilities and messes, forcing the soldiers to cook and eat in the open. (186) Two cases were found where the complaints about food were so serious that the black soldiers
boycotted their meals and organised a hunger strike. (187)

The quality of accommodation provided for the black soldiers varied from excellent to very bad. It has to be borne in mind that it was a very daunting task to find proper accommodation within a very short time for the recruits. Most of the training areas were situated in vacated or not yet occupied mining compounds which had been placed at the disposal of the Government at a nominal charge. Otherwise the soldiers were housed in bungalows or in tents.

Reports reveal that accommodation for black soldiers attached to units such as the 48 Bitumen Company SAEC in Port Elizabeth, 25 Air School in Standerton, 48 Air School in East London, 42 Air School in Port Elizabeth, the 7th Battalion in Kroonstad, Vereeniging, Lenz and Potchefstroom, the 3rd Battalion in Wingsfield, Youngsfield and George and the 2nd Battalion in Clarewood as well as accommodation in the Welgedacht area was satisfactory. (188)

On the other hand, in some places the conditions were, to say the least, appalling. Camps were overcrowded, men had to sleep on concrete floors, roofs leaked, there were inadequate ablution and sanitary facilities and sometimes no running water. Open timber sheds were often simply closed in with corrugated iron without doors, windows or floors. The following comments of the visiting NEAS officer to the Congella camp give some idea of the conditions in that camp which could easily also apply to some other camps:

"I have never seen any soldiers permanently encamped in such dreadful circumstances not even at the operations round Ypres, 1917 and I was there from 1 Aug 17 to Christmas when we gave it up as a bad job. If Ypres had been like Congella we might have given it up in August 1917." (189)

Conditions were frequently worse for those soldiers accommodated in tents. In some places the tent sites were so poorly situated that they were continually flooded during the rainy season; in dry periods dust was a perpetual annoyance. Whereas the tents supplied to the whites were weatherproof, those unfit for issue to whites were supplied to the black soldiers. They were generally old, dilapidated and not weatherproof. (190) It is therefore no surprise that hygiene under these conditions was often extremely hazardous. Soldiers were not only ill more frequently, but they were also unable to carry out their duties properly. (191)

The authorities prided themselves on the generous range of clothing issued to the NMC members; this was valued at approximately 6.5 pennies a day. (192) Whilst some of them indeed appeared smart and well dressed, there were also reports of soldiers whose clothes were untidy and dirty. There are several reasons for this state of affairs. Because they usually performed manual labour, the clothing did not last long. Serious shortages frequently made it impossible to issue them with the whole
to streamline payment could be established; the first payments at
the rate of 3 d. per day for privates and Lance Corporals
and 7 d. per day for Corporals and Sergeants were only made in
September 1942 after which the arrears were systematically paid
retrospectively in certain cases. The two main obstacles in
implementing payment was the problem of establishing dependancy
and the difficulty in identifying female dependants, as in a
large number of cases the name known by was no indication of sex.
It is apparent that it was impossible for Native Commissioners to
investigate each case thoroughly. At long last, as pointed out
above, the authorities realised that the sex of the dependant did
not necessarily have any bearing on the needs at home.
Consequently a cost of living allowance could be made to any
allottee. (73)

The question of the need to establish dependency was also closely
related to the payment of allotments and a tougher nut to crack.
Lack of clarity on the procedures in establishing the bona fides
of allottees, confused matters further. Initially allotments were
paid provided that Native Commissioners could confirm that
dependency actually existed. The Native Commissioners had
tremendous difficulties in the practical application of this
qualification. In some districts more than 2,000 soldiers had
been recruited which made the task of the Commissioner to
investigate each case to obtain confirmation of dependancy, an
impossible one. Moreover, great dissatisfaction was caused in
cases where payments of allotments and allowances were withheld
because confirmation of dependency had not yet been established.
(74) Matters were simplified and many difficulties ironed out
when the Defence Authorities Committee approved the proposal on
13 November 1941 that, provided a soldier was willing to make an
allotment of one-half of his pay, it would be accepted as prima
facie proof of the dependency of those nominated by him. (75)
However, when the new rates of pay were introduced in June 1943,
the Defence Authorities Committee again required that proof of
dependency be furnished. (76)

Various aspects of allotments and allowances created dissatistaction amongst the black soldiers and amongst their
allottees. A major grievance was that the allotment of 2 pounds 5
shillings plus 7/6 cost of living allowance was inadequate.
According to Senator J.D. Rheinallt Jones, Director of the SAIRR,
there were not complaints in the rural areas that the allowances
were too low; but he made an important distinction between rural
and urban dependants. (77) It was particularly amongst the latter
that the pinch was most acutely felt. Official estimates put the
minimum living expenses of an urban black family of five at 7
pounds 14 shillings and 6 pence per month. The soldiers'
allotment plus a rent-grant from the Governor-General's National
War Fund (henceforth GGNWF) of 1 pound amounted to only 3 pounds
5 shillings per month. (78) This made it almost impossible for
them to make ends meet. Moreover, they could not sustain
themselves from the land as rural blacks' dependants could. Even
in the latter case, Z.K. Matthews pointed out, a large number of
black soldiers had no land to supplement their income. They had
been drawn largely from the class that depended entirely upon their cash wage for a living. Those who did own land did not get enough leave to cultivate it properly while on active service. (79) This situation was confirmed by the Transkeian members of "C" Company of the 3rd Battalion NMC Wynberg in a letter to the Secretary for Native Affairs:

"We have been out of our homes for... two years... During that time our lands have not been ploughed or those that have been ploughed have not received the proper care necessary for normal crop production... the prices of everything have risen considerably making the earnings we get in the army fall considerably short in meeting the needs of our families. We request that during the ploughing season we should be given a chance to go and till our lands... as our families are in a state of destitution through inadequacy of crops." (80)

Thus, it was no surprise that requests from various sectors were lodged to increase dependant's allowances. (81) These were chiefly based on the appeal that the dependants of black soldiers be paid on a basis commensurate with the number of children in the family as was the case with other members of the UDF. A memorandum from Durban delegates to J.C. Smuts stated as follows:

"Since children, irrespective of race or colour, all need the same amount of nutritive food for healthy development, we would urge on you, Sir, the provision of a similar allowance of 1/- per child per day over and above the amount of the present wife's allowance." (82)

It was indeed this discrepancy between the allowances paid to black soldiers' dependants on the one hand and coloured and white soldiers' dependants on the other hand, which led to concern and discontent. (83) Several black soldiers could not understand why the already privileged European soldier received further generous dependants' allowances. They also wanted to be placed on the same footing with at least the coloured soldiers' allowances.

There were diverse views on the effect of these allowances on soldiers' dependants. When the regulations were laid down, the opinion was held in certain quarters that a sum of 2 pounds 5 shillings per month for the maintenance of dependants was in excess of their requirements. Some soldiers indeed disliked the large sums which accrued to their wives. Because the dependants were regarded as careless and incompetent to handle their money wisely, the money would be dissipated so that the soldier would have nothing on his return. (85) Later events bore this out. In some areas dependants had never been so well off in their lives. They indulged in drink and luxuries which were otherwise beyond their reach. E.F. Hillary, Social Welfare Officer in Cape Town, reported that a serious degradation had set in amongst soldiers' dependants. She found mothers with two or three small children completely drunk a day or two after pay day without any money left for food for the rest of the month. Otherwise the money was spent on expensive coats, dresses and furniture. (86) In the Northern Transvaal the money was almost invariably used to purchase cattle which the contributing soldier intended for a
wife or more wives. Thus, despite the influx of thousands of pounds per month, it did not raise the standard of living of this rural population. (87) In the light of the above, it is somewhat hard to believe the other view expressed by Native Commissioners who were requested to report on the way the soldiers’ dependants spent their allowances. They replied
"that in very few cases has there been careless squandering...generally speaking the money is being carefully expended and in some cases the dependants are actually saving a portion of their monthly allotments." (88)

Problems with the method of payment to allottees lead to widespread complaints and dissatisfaction amongst the soldiers and their dependents. Because allotments and allowances were paid through the Magistrates in the various districts, dependants often had to walk long distances, some as far as 100 miles, to receive payment. In one instance an allottee had to incur 5/- expense every month in taxi fares and because she was old and inepid, requiring an escort to accompany her, a further cost of 5/- was involved. Not infrequently allottees, having taken all this trouble, were told to return and come back at another time because money for payment had not yet arrived. (89) Some allottees, furthermore, had to wait a considerable time— in some instances more than a day— in long queues to draw their allowances. (90) In the Johannesburg area where the Native Commissioner had an acute shortage of staff, approximately 3 000 pounds were paid out to 1 500 dependants each month. To eliminate congestion payments were spread over three days of the second week of the month only, each allottee being allocated a certain day to receive payment. Should an allottee be validly prevented from attending on that specific day, pay was deferred to the following month leaving the allottee without money for the month. (91) Frequent delays in payments were another cause of resentment as rents, inter alia, had to be paid in advance; this naturally gave rise to hardships. (92) It also happened that payments were made only once every two months, thus aggravating the situation. (93) Another cause for ill-feeling amongst the allottees occurred when a soldier for some reason or other (such as absence without leave) had some pay forfeiture which meant that the allottee also lost money. As the reason for this was not recorded, allottees could only be informed that there was no money for them or paid a reduced amount without any adequate explanation being given. (94) As one may expect, these problems sometimes led to friction between the soldiers and their dependants. (95) The soldiers and allottees themselves were sometimes also responsible for this friction. Some of them changed allottees at will with the result that the former allottee was left in dire straits. Others fathered children with women who were not their wives. These women then claimed compulsory allotments from such a soldier. In another instance a soldier nominated his aunt as his allottee, although she was not dependent on him. It was a connivance to receive allotments illegally. This soldier was hoist by his own petard: on his discharge he asked his aunt for the accumulated allotments but she repudiated any obligation. Needless to say, he
was extremely furious. (96)

The authorities denied allegations that it was their method of payment that was at fault. It was emphasised that the NMC Paymaster was helpful in clearing up complaints. One way of doing this was to allocate a white NCO at the main Native Commissioners' offices to see that dependants received their allotments timeously. (97) But at the same time they admitted shortages in staff and the fact that they were overburdened with work. (98) They therefore had to carry some responsibility for this state of affairs.

Finally, the remuneration package also consisted of an Extra Duty Allowance which came into effect from 1st November 1941 and could be awarded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bandmen</th>
<th>3 d. per day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motor Transport Instructors</td>
<td>6 d. per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks: Sergeants</td>
<td>12 d. per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporals</td>
<td>9 d. per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lance Corporals and Privates</td>
<td>6 d. per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanics</td>
<td>12 d. per day (99)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Various requests were made to extend this allowance to other specialised mustering such as cooks, South African Air Force (henceforth SAAF) refuellers, motor transport drivers and hygiene personnel. As blacks were not entitled to proficiency pay, further appeals were made to grant extra duty allowances to all posts held by qualified black soldiers; normally such posts would have been filled by whites and would have entitled them to proficiency pay. (100) Sergeant L. Ncwana was particularly upset that educational qualifications and the ability to do more responsible work were not taken into account. He compared the pay of black chaplains (17 pounds 10 shillings per month) with that of other educated black soldiers such as teachers and felt it was most unfair that the latter "should be boiled down to 3 pounds per month in order to keep level with the masses." (101)

Apart from the grievances blacks lodged about specific aspects of the remuneration package, there were also other aspects which caused dissatisfaction. Throughout the war, there was widespread resentment about the discrimination made between blacks and other members of the UDF, especially the coloureds. A coloured private without dependants was paid 2/6 per day while his black counterpart received 1/6 per day. This disparity was worse with regard to dependants' allowances. Whilst the total allotment of the black soldier to his family was 1/6 per day the coloured soldier allotted 1/6 per day of his pay to which the state added a marriage allowance of 3/6 making a total of 5/- per day. (102)

Thus the family of the coloured soldier received more than three times the amount paid to the black soldier's family. Evidence reveals that resentment was indeed extensive about this discriminatory practice where the value of the labour had no relation to the wages paid, but that it was the race of the labourer that was decisive in fixing remuneration. From grass roots level where Sgt. Solomon Madiga could not understand "why is the Government so repressive on us Africans
and yet we perform heavy and important duties than [sic!] all the other sections of the Union" (103)
right through to black organisations and councils like the ANC and the Native Representative Council where there was grave suspicion that it was the intention of the Government to keep the blacks down and allow the coloureds and Indians to go ahead of them, the feeling was unanimous: they fiercely objected to their being treated differently. While others could accept no differentiation in the pay of soldiers, (104) Councillor Moroka of the Native Representative Council could still accept the difference in pay between black and white soldiers but emphasised that "the coloured people and the Indians are no better than we are." (105)

The authorities offered various explanations how the rates of pay of blacks and coloureds were determined and why the discrepancy was unavoidable. They claimed that, after careful consideration and examination, they reached the conclusion that the living standards of each group had to be taken into consideration. As the living standard of coloureds was generally higher than that of blacks, and the intention in determining the rates of pay was that the income of all soldiers and their dependants should be on a level not lower than that to which they were normally accustomed, the coloureds necessarily had to receive more. (106) While agreeing that in practice the pay of black soldiers was not always commensurate with their previous living standards, the DNEAB presumed that the GGNWF would make up the shortfall. (107) Smuts was of the opinion that the Fund indeed existed to meet special conditions which could not be met by the army - in this case the discrepancy between remuneration of coloureds and blacks. (108) This was totally unacceptable to E.H. Brookes who maintained that the Fund "should be used to meet individual cases of hardship, and not to remedy the neglect of the Defence Department to provide adequately..." (109)

One of the most important considerations in determining the military wages of black soldiers was that it had to be fixed at levels which would not disrupt the industry and labour market of the country. The surmised potential danger that higher military wages would drain labour from the mines, for instance, had to be avoided at all costs. The opinion that the urban dependants of the soldiers might receive higher allowances due to a higher cost of living in the cities, was therefore summarily dismissed. The fear was expressed that it would only foster migration to the cities, thereby disturbing the labour position there and in the rural areas. (110)

Further justifications for the rates of pay were that there was no labour shortage - sufficient blacks to meet the Union's military requirements could be obtained even at 1/- per day. The Southern Rhodesian Government already paid their black soldiers 1/- per day. The authorities anticipated "serious repercussions" with other African forces if their pay of 1/- per day for their privates were directly compared to the South African blacks' flat
rate of 2/3 per day. This potential bone of contention was, of course, obviated by the fact that the South African black soldier effectively received only 9 d. per day - the rest was regarded as either deferred pay or an allotment to dependants. (111)

The authorities were therefore generally satisfied that the remuneration package was adequate. More than eighty per cent of the black soldiers came from rural areas where their families enjoyed larger incomes than before the soldiers' enlistment. Of the twenty per cent urban recruits, only a minority received higher wages before enlistment; obviously, it would have been difficult to remunerate them with their pre-enlistment pay and so create further discrepancies. (112)

Another area where racial discrimination in the Army had its effect on financial matters was the pay stoppages which took effect when the soldiers were punished inter alia by detention or automatic forfeiture of pay due to absence without leave. This militated very strongly against the dependants of these soldiers by virtue of the fact that any pay penalty involved all their earnings, including the portion allotted to dependants. Such a portion in the case of white soldiers was regarded as an allowance and was therefore not involved in any punishment.

Futhermore, in some instances the punishments entailed amounts which were out of all proportion to the soldiers' rate of pay - in a way a comment on the low rates of pay blacks received. The absurdity of the situation is illustrated by the following: P. Kgomo of 20th Field Ambulance, Zonderwater, was placed under stoppage of pay of 77 pounds 18 shillings and 3 pence. If his pay was stopped completely and his allotment left unaffected, it would have taken him almost six years to clear his debt. It would have been no surprise if he deserted, leaving a large unsettled balance to be written off. (113)

The authorities, however, realised the seriousness of the situation, especially with regard to the hardship it would cause the dependants of soldiers affected in this way. The regulations were revised so that the 9 d. of the allotted amount would no longer be deemed as pay but regarded as allowances and be paid out to the allottee regardless of the soldiers' punishment. In effect, such a soldier and his allottee would then each lose 9 d. per day. (114)

More or less the same problem cropped up when drivers were expected to pay the damages to vehicles involved in accidents due to negligence on the part of the driver. Section 138 of the Military Disciplinary Code determined that "penal deductions shall be made from the ordinary pay of a soldier for loss occasioned by the commission of an offence." (115)

This regulation applied to whites and blacks alike but, due to the fact that blacks' remuneration was far lower than that of whites, they were more severely penalised. From a legal point of view there was therefore no alternative. According to the OC
Voortrekkerhoogets and Transvaal Command, this provision had a salutary effect: since the drivers realised that they had to pay for damage brought about by their negligence, the accident rate decreased by 50 per cent. (116) Generally, these amounts for repairs were far beyond the capacity of the soldiers to pay; some running as high as 55 pounds. (117) The result was that the soldiers began to dislike and avoid motor transport work and some who had been involved in accidents even absconded. (118)

The soldiers themselves protested against this provision which seemed to them quite unfair. O.M. Khathali of the 221 Res. MT Coy., Surprise Camp, Pinetown, pointed out that in civilian life, if a driver worked for an employer, the liability for damages incurred by accidents rested solely with the employer. He could therefore not understand why he should pay in case of an accident or with what he should pay seeing that his pay was so low. (119)

The DNEAS appreciated that it was not only impossible for the soldiers to pay these amounts but that the number of cases of wilful damage were almost negligible. Moreover, it was very difficult to determine whether the accidents were due to inexperience, inefficiency or to negligence. (120) Therefore, exceptionally high fines were remitted and provisions were made for the reduction or entire waiving of fines for damage to UDF vehicles. By June 1944 Lt. A.V. Bruton, Welfare Officer of the DNEAS, No. 2 MT Sub Depot, Hector Norris Park, was still of the opinion that it was unfair to expect drivers to pay for damages sustained in accidents. He realised that remissions were granted but suggested that charging DNEAS soldiers for damages should be entirely abolished. (121) This suggestion was not accepted. The regulations thus remained as they had been framed in December 1943:

"The Officer Commanding may impose a stoppage of pay for full amount of the damage, but in cases where it is established that damage was not caused willfully, damages should be limited to an amount not exceeding 14 days pay."

(122)

Another sore point was the payment of taxes. Apart from the general poll tax, blacks were also liable for a Special African Tax under the Native Development and Taxation Act of 1925. Money generated by the latter tax was mostly used for welfare and education amongst black communities. The soldiers' tax (including arrears which might have accumulated) was recovered by instalments from the allotments to their dependants. In some cases this practice caused considerable hardship, the authorities were not prepared to support the request that taxes should not be deducted from allotments. (123) Although D.L. Smit was of the opinion in September 1942 that the hardship was not extensive, as "the Native women are drawing dependant's allowances have never been so well off in their lives", (124) he was apparently forced to change his view drastically because his assumption proved fallacious by November 1942. It had come to his notice that a number of women from whose allotments tax deductions were made, were in such dire circumstances, that they found it necessary to
apply to the GGNWF for assistance. He deemed it totally unacceptable that the Fund should be called upon to make good deficiencies in income caused by deductions made for the purpose of payment of taxes. The previous regulation in this regard made provision that a month's notice be given of the intention to deduct, allowing a month or two to elapse between each deduction of 1 pound or 10 shillings and that deductions only be effected in the season of the year when dependants were least likely to suffer want. As these provisions were clearly inadequate, he issued the following new instructions:

"Where it is clear that a woman, whose husband or other supporter has signed a stop order on her allotment, will suffer want by reason of the high cost of living in the area where she resides, of the size of her family, or other reason, no deductions at all should be made on that stop order. In such a case it should be left to the man to settle the amount of taxes outstanding, on his return from active service, unless the Native Commissioner should find at a later stage that further deductions can be made from the woman's allotment without causing hardship to her. Notwithstanding the fact that stop orders may be for amounts of 1 pound or 10 shillings, the deduction made in future from any one month's allotment should in no circumstances exceed 5 shillings..."

He further strongly urged his officers to treat allottees sympathetically so that hardship could be avoided. (125)

On the issue of total exemption from tax the authorities refused point-blank to budge. The various requests and representations in this regard were therefore fruitless. (126) The authorities were extremely reluctant because they argued that it would have a detrimental effect on the services to blacks which the taxes financed and that the soldiers should generally find little difficulty in paying these taxes as they were well paid. D.L. Smit felt so strongly about this that he instructed special parades be held to explain this to the black soldiers. (127)

Amongst some black soldiers there was considerable dissatisfaction about the refusal to exempt them from taxes. They claimed that certain recruiting officials promised them that they would not have to pay taxes while they were doing military service. D.L. Smit admitted that this took place in certain instances but immediately added that these promises were totally false. (128) Of course, this acknowledgement was no comfort to the soldiers.

What incensed other soldiers even more was the fact that on discharge some had to pay taxes in arrears, in certain cases taxes which were allowed to be four years in arrears. Although it was explained to recruits that they would continue to be liable for taxes while on military service and if they wished they could sign stop orders for deductions from their monthly pay, this arrangement was not too widely publicised. The option was open to postpone tax payment until the day of their discharge. In consequence, because of this low-keyed approach, the majority of
the NMC volunteers were totally ignorant of the fact that they were even liable for taxes while on service. One can imagine the surprise and utter disillusionment when they had to pay arrear taxes on discharge. (129)

There were also a few general queries from the soldiers that they did not receive all the payments they assumed were due to them. Although there were, in most cases, perfectly valid explanations why the money had not been paid out, the soldiers frequently did not understand these explanations which were based on complicated army regulations. (130) In effect, therefore, they naturally remained dissatisfied.

Contradictory pronouncements with regard to the adequacy or inadequacy of the soldiers' pay were made. On the one hand, the cash wage and the other benefits were considered so good that it could challenge any remuneration package private employment could offer. (131) On the other hand, statements were made that civilians received more than the soldiers and that pay of the latter had been fixed to correspond with the lowest rate of daily cash wages received by black workers in civil life, namely black mine workers. (132) In order to clarify the issue and also to determine whether dissatisfaction with the inadequacy of the remuneration was realistic, a norm had to be set. Therefore the average pay in South Africa during the war needs investigation. It is extremely difficult to lay down an exact norm as the circumstances were sometimes vastly different and there were many variables. For instance, the following differences have to be borne in mind: the kind of employment, whether the employment is in a rural or urban area, increases granted during the war and other benefits over and above the cash remuneration such as cost of living allowances, rations, accommodation and free medical services. The following table attempts to determine an approximate average norm of the cash wages in the most important vocations in order to compare it with the soldiers' pay. As the majority of soldiers performed unskilled work in the army, only the pay of unskilled labourers is reflected in the table. Furthermore, because of the difference between urban and rural remuneration, separate tables for each were compiled:

**Daily wage rates for unskilled labour in urban areas:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sphere of employment</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td>3/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines (underground)</td>
<td>2/3 (increased to 2/5 in 1944)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(surface)</td>
<td>2/1 (increased to 2/2 in 1944)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways and Harbours</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Justice</td>
<td>3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal workers</td>
<td>4/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transvaal Steel Pressing Syndicate</td>
<td>5/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unattested labourers in army camps</td>
<td>4/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Daily wage rates for unskilled labour in rural areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sphere of employment</th>
<th>Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm labour</td>
<td>1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways and Harbours</td>
<td>2/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat Trade</td>
<td>3/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels</td>
<td>3/- (133)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From these figures it is indeed clear that, in the urban areas at least, the 2/3 per day (or 4 pounds 5 shillings per month, including cost of living allowance) black soldiers received was, together with the mine wages, the lowest of all the wages. Even if the 1 pound monthly contribution from the GGNWF is added, it is still 1 pound 5 shillings short of the 6 pounds 10 shillings regarded as the absolute minimum needed not to live below the breadline in the urban areas. (134) Compared with the wages in the rural areas, the soldiers were better paid than farm labourers but less than in the other avenues of employment. It seems also that the statement that the soldiers' pay was commensurate with that paid in the private sector was somewhat unwarranted and that the dissatisfaction lodged by the soldiers was therefore justified.

Comparing the pay of members of the NMC to that of black soldiers in the rest of Africa, the former was considerably higher. The low rates paid to these soldiers were determined by the rates paid for labour in those territories. Thus in East Africa the KAR and the BAMLs as well as the black Rhodesian soldiers received 1/- per day. The West African soldiers also received 1/- per day and those serving in the Middle East 1/6 per day. The daily pay for the Bechuanaland troops without dependants was 1/6 and those with dependants 2/3. The High Commission Territories thus adopted the same rates paid to the NMC. (135) As 1/6 of the 2/3 paid to the NMC was either deferred or paid to dependants, the soldier actually received only 9d. - 36. less than his African counterpart. But, of course, the latter did not have the benefit of deferred pay or family allowances on the same scale as the NMC.

WELFARE OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS

Closely linked to the remuneration soldiers received, is the issue of the anxiety of the soldiers for their own needs and the welfare their dependants. Attention will therefore firstly focus on these anxieties and then on the assistance rendered by Government and other bodies.

A major concern for many soldiers was the welfare of their families while they were on military service. Some of the soldiers lost their wives during their absence leaving the children destitute or others received word of illness in their families; the houses of others desperately needed repair; and there was also, in certain instances, no one to plough or look after the cattle - sometimes the cattle were even sold without the consent of the soldier. Most of the soldiers were illiterate
and therefore found it very difficult to maintain satisfactory domestic correspondence. This meant that domestic problems were invariably magnified in the eyes of the illiterates, mainly because they could not obtain clear information or give personal advice in respect of their domestic problems. This was particularly true in the case of soldiers who served in North Africa. It prompted some soldiers to apply for discharge from the army in order to attend to their personal interests. In most cases the application for discharge was not granted but the soldier was allowed leave without pay to return home. (136) Other soldiers applied for a transfer to be nearer to their homes but as there were not always NMC units nearby, this could not be effected. (137)

A matter which was particularly upsetting to the soldiers was the eviction of their families from their homes in certain townships or from farms. This was done because township regulations stipulated that husbands had to reside with their wives before they could occupy a house. In the case of wives being evicted from farms, farmers did not see their way clear to accommodate families of menfolk who had previously worked for them but were now rendering military service. One farmer in the Witbank area, P.J. Steenkamp, even threatened to institute legal proceedings against a soldier's wife and throw her in jail if she did not leave his farm. In some cases the authorities could find alternative accommodation but in other cases nothing could be done to alleviate their predicament. (138)

Some of the soldiers also sought advice on personal matters: it varied from C. Mancotywa who requested that land should be obtained for him (139) to Cpl. S. Sofika who wanted to know how he could stop his wife from wasting the monthly allowance (140) and M.C. Mohlopi who needed advice on his wife who was "too loose in her behaviour." (141) There were indeed cases where the soldiers' wives were unfaithful to them, expecting children from other men or absconding with new lovers as well as the soldiers' belongings. In pursuit of their new romances some of the women abandoned their children. As can well be imagined, this state of affairs caused great anxiety to the soldiers involved. (142)

Then there were also the ever present requests for financial assistance. Various applications were, inter alia, made to pay for repair of damaged houses, to purchase stands, to use as dowry or to pay for the children's education. (143)

The Army authorities had indeed become more conscious of their welfare role and thoroughly realised the importance of the prompt investigation and possible redressing of the soldiers' domestic complaints in order to maintain morale. (144) Subsequently, a fairly elaborate welfare organisation attending to the needs of the soldiers and their families developed.

Provision of military pensions for the soldiers and their families was a major aspect of the Army's involvement in the welfare of the soldiers. The Defence Special Pensions and
Moratorium Act, 1940 (Act No. 29 of 1940) was the main regulation with regard to pensions. It provided that soldiers and dependants should receive a flat rate of pensions and allowances. But the Act also reserved power for the Government to exclude military units from the benefits of the Act by declaring them outside the definition of "defence forces". In the case of blacks, this power was exercised thus excluding the NMC from the pensions and benefits payable under this Act. The authorities' reasons for this move was that the pensions and benefits for blacks under Act 29 of 1940 were too large. (145) In 1941 this position was entrenched by statute: The War Pensions Act, 1941 (Act No. 45 of 1941) specifically made sections 29, 30 and 37 of the Government Service Pension Act, 1936 (Act No. 32 of 1936) applicable to black soldiers and their dependants. Thereby they were not regarded as part of the Defence Force but as Government employees. (146) In practical terms this meant that in case of death from injury or from illness resulting from the discharge of the soldier's duty an annuity would be granted to the soldier's dependants. The Treasury determined the amount of the annuity but it was not to exceed one half of the emolument drawn by the deceased. The dependants also had the option of choosing between an annuity or a gratuity. The annuity amounted to a maximum of 25 pounds per year for the widow of a soldier and 8 pounds per year for each child under fourteen. If the dependants should choose a gratuity, the widow received a maximum of 100 pounds together with a gratuity not exceeding 10 pounds for each child of the volunteer under the age of fourteen years in the case of a boy and sixteen years in the case of a girl. Where the claimants were the parents or other dependants, a gratuity not exceeding 50 pounds was provided for. (147)

In the case of injury or disablement attributable to or aggravated by military service the following annuity or gratuity was payable on scales varying according to the percentage loss of earning capacity:

* 80% or more; not less than 25 pounds per year or more than 33 pounds per annum;
* more than 40% and less than 80%; not less than 16 pounds 10 shillings per year or more than 25 pounds per year or a gratuity of not more than 100 pounds;
* less than 40%; not more than 16 pounds 10 shillings annually or one year's pay up to 50 pounds. (148) In other words, a soldier suffering a loss of earning capacity of 80% or more was entitled to a pension of from 9/8 per week to 12/8 per week, no allowance for his family or other dependants provided for. Of course, these amounts were scaled down where the percentage of disability was lower. If the blacks had not been excluded from the Defence Special Pensions and Moratorium Act of 1940, they would have received 24/- per week for 100% disability. (149)

Although the general rule governing the granting of pensions was that black pension scales should be two-fifths of the rate applicable to whites, it did not, however, operate in regard to disablement pensions, widows' pensions and children's allowances as the following table shows:
100 PERCENT DISABLEMENT PENSIONS (per annum in pounds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>Wife</th>
<th>Child</th>
<th>Total for family</th>
<th>3% of white rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WIDOWS' PENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount (In pounds)</th>
<th>% of European rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Amount (In pounds)</th>
<th>% of European rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20 (150)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The War Pensions Act no. 44 of 1942 and its amendments made provision for additional pensions for the first time. But the anomaly that black scales fell far below the two-fifths of white rates was still evident: parents' and separated wives' pensions were 18 pounds per year for blacks as compared with 100 pounds for whites; a reputed wife's pension was 15 pounds per year for blacks and 60 pounds for whites; the maximum gratuity payable to soldiers who had no dependants and who had been disabled to a degree less than 20% was 55 pounds for blacks and almost ten times more for whites - 500 pounds. (151)

Criticism of the new Act came from various quarters. The main objections were levelled at the following provisions which were deemed to be unfair and placed the soldiers and their dependants in an unnecessarily precarious position. In considering the maximum gratuity of 55 pounds available in respect of less than 20% disability it had to be borne in mind that the blacks were mostly drawn from the unskilled classes performing hard labour. Any physical disadvantage would therefore not only seriously impair their earning capacity but might well also prevent employers from taking them into their service. The gratuity of 55 pounds was too meagre a compensation in these circumstances. The award of pensions for widows and allowances for children of black soldiers who had died performing their military duty was not guaranteed but was at the discretion of the Pensions Board whilst the pensions for whites were guaranteed. Furthermore, there were additional pensions for whites such as pensions for decorations, for education of children and for attendants for bed-ridden soldiers; these were not available to blacks. (152) These figures and facts again prove that the then current practice of determining wages and pensions on a colour bar basis and on the whites' perceptions of the different standards of living between
the various groups was generally without any reservations accepted by the authorities. But in doing so it seriously militated against the black soldiers and their dependants.

After investigating the pension scheme for black soldiers, H.S. Cooke of the GGNNWF found that the gratuities did not offer a permanent compensation to the dependents for the losses they had sustained. This was particularly striking when he compared the benefits to dependents of black soldiers to the compensation black labourers' dependants receive under similar circumstances under the Workmen's Compensation Acts No. 59 of 1934 and No. 30 of 1941 and the Miners' Phthisis Act No. 35 of 1925. In the majority of cases the compensation of labourers under the latter Acts were so generous that the awards of the Treasury looked trivial. (153) Various other persons and bodies also deemed the compensation to be insufficient. (154)

In an important memorandum submitted by the Parliamentary Representatives of the blacks to the Minister of Finance, it was pointed out that

"The object of War Pensions should be to provide a minimum standard for the maintenance of health and decency as the very least that the disabled soldier or his dependants are entitled to expect from the community in whose interests their sacrifice was made. The present earning capacity of the mass of the African population does not provide such a standard." (155)

Furthermore, the representatives requested that the black soldiers should at least be placed on a par with the coloureds and Indians. For instance, to maintain the wife and 3 children of a disabled soldier an absolute minimum of 2 pounds 5 shillings and 6 pence per week would have been sufficient to cover basic requirements. Together with the South African Legion of the British Empire Service League and the Cape Peninsula Joint Council of Europeans and Bantu, the memorandum also pressed that due consideration should be given to the different standards of living between urban and rural blacks when the scales of compensation were determined. (156)

In January 1942 the Parliamentary Representatives also met the Prime Minister to discuss the service conditions of blacks. With regard to pensions, Smuts' response was rather vague:

"Let us go into this and see that the position is treated fairly and decently. I am not prepared to say on an equality with Europeans because that is impossible in this country, but the natives are to be treated fairly and decently." (157)

Apart from the complaints that the pension scales were insufficient there were also other major problems. Perhaps the most important of these was that many pension applications from all racial groups were rejected on the grounds that the disability was neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service. But in many of these cases the applicant who was declared medically fit on enlistment, was no longer in a
condition to resume the occupation which he had followed prior to enlistment. (159) A further cause for widespread grievance was the great delays experienced, not only in obtaining decisions regarding applications for pensions and appeals against pension decisions, but also in obtaining payment of pensions once they had been awarded. (159)

In September 1942 some of the complaints and requests were met in a general circular issued by the Secretary for Native Affairs. He recognised that no adequate provision had been made for disabled soldiers and their dependants who were in needy circumstances and whose applications for assistance had been rejected by the Military Pensions Board or the Special Grants Board. The main provisions of this circular were that black soldiers whose income did not exceed 39 pounds per year would receive an additional allowance per month, namely, one pound in rural areas and one pound and ten shillings in urban areas. (160) The absolute necessity and urgency that something of this kind should be done, is clear when the statements of soldiers who were discharged as medically unfit are read. There was something pathetic in their plight as most of them were unable to earn a living due to their poor health.

Another source of assistance to needy soldiers and their dependants was the Governor-General’s National War Fund. In contrast to the pension scheme this Fund did not differentiate on the grounds of colour. NMC members therefore fell within the definition of “soldier” for the purposes of the Fund. It did, however, establish a separate “Bantu Soldiers’ Sub-Committee” because it was of the opinion that blacks, especially those living in the rural areas, were generally unaware of the existence of the Fund as a possible source of assistance. It was further thought that the dependants of black soldiers would be less prone to voice claims for assistance than other sections of the community and that they were usually unaware of the means that existed to tide them over in difficult times. Special measures for their protection were therefore necessary. In order to implement this policy the Sub-Committee took the initiative and scrutinised the records of those soldiers who had already enlisted and needed assistance. In May 1941, an officer representing the Fund was appointed to attend daily at the Central Reception Depot at Driefontein to enquire into the domestic position of all recruits as they arrived. He made out application forms for all those who appeared to have a claim to assistance. Almost 95 per cent of the applications for grants were made through this officer as against 5 per cent in personal representations. (162) It seems therefore that the Fund was fully conversant with the welfare needs of these soldiers and their dependants.

The object of the Fund was to assist dependants of volunteers to maintain their pre-enlistment standard of living as far as practicable. This meant that it tried to compensate in instances where there was a shortfall between pre-enlistment and military pay. But the Fund also declared unequivocally that it could not
accept responsibility for remedying pre-war poverty. (163)

The following were the categories into which the services of the Fund fell: continuing grants up to 2 pounds 5 shillings per month to supplement military pay to the level of pre-enlistment earnings; emergency grants up to 4 pounds 10 shillings per month to tide the dependants over the period between enlistment and receipt of military pay or to meet costly abnormal expenses such as illness; benefits up to 4 pounds per month were also awarded to soldiers discharged on the grounds of physical disability if this could be attributed to military service; assistance was also rendered in deserving cases to the dependants of soldiers who had died while in service. (164)

As was the case with regard to pension awards, the difference in earning capacities of soldiers from rural and urban areas was taken into account. The Fund considered that the allotments of soldiers to their families in rural areas were more than adequate. Only in extremely exceptional cases would assistance therefore be necessary. The position of the urbanised blacks was, however, vastly different. Not only were their pre-war earnings usually higher than those of the rural blacks but the rise in the cost of living also affected them to a greater degree. The wives were quite unable to maintain themselves and their children on the military allotment. Some of these women were consequently compelled to augment their income by resorting to various more or less lucrative activities, which in some instances were reputable but in most, disreputable. To the administrators of the Fund this was a highly unsatisfactory state of affairs. As the main individual item of expenditure for these women was rent, the Fund decided to grant a rent subsidy of 1 pound per month, known as an "urban grant" to all dependants of black soldiers living in the main urban centres with effect from June 1943. This grant was eventually by far the largest single item of the Fund's total expenditure on assistance to black soldiers and their dependants. (165)

It seems that most of the personal requests for assistance emanated from the educated urban soldier who generally earned more in civilian life than as a soldier. After inquiring into the circumstances of these soldiers' dependants, many of the requests were turned down. Some of the soldiers requested that the Fund should make provision for additional needs such as the education of their children. This was regarded as "extravagant" and, as it did not fall within the scope of the Fund, not considered. (166)

However, bearing in mind the difficulty of assessing and confirming pre-enlistment income, evidence seems to indicate that the Fund was at least fairly successful in meeting discrepancies on pre-enlistment earnings.

In informing the soldiers and their dependants of the available facilities the Fund was less successful. This is clear when the following figures are analysed: from July 1941 to June 1942 emergency assistance to whites and coloureds totalled 118 001 pounds and continuing grants 205 845 pounds; emergency grants to
blacks totalled 508 pounds up to September 1942 while continuing
grants were at the rate of some 14 6000 per year. Due to their
ignorance of possible assistance, black soldiers and their
dependants did not benefit to the same extent as the other racial
groups. (167)

As the GGNWF could not meet all the demands made on it, the NEAS
created a Central NEAS Fund which tried to alleviate conditions
of hardship amongst soldiers. Small donations were for instance
granted to a soldier who wished to visit an ill member of the
family but was unable to afford a rail ticket for the visit.
(168)

Furthermore, various organisations such as the YMCA War Work
Committee, the South African Institute of Race Relations and the
Red Cross became involved with the welfare of the soldiers, the
latter in particular concentrating on the black Prisoners of War.
(169) The South African Gifts and Comforts Committee cared for
all South African soldiers, irrespective of creed, race or
colour. Troops in North Africa were given priority from the
Committee’s stocks of personal comforts whilst troops who served
in the Union received sporting and recreational equipment.
Apparently the gifts were most welcome amongst the soldiers and
highly appreciated. Besides contributions from various sectors to
the Gifts and Comforts Committee, specifically earmarked for the
black soldiers, substantial purchases were also made. (170)

Although it was the policy of the Gifts and Comforts Committee
not to differentiate between races, this was not always the case
with regard to those who contributed to the Committee. Some of
the women who had made socks for white soldiers were thoroughly
annoyed when they received letters of thanks from coloured or
black soldiers. (171)

In addition the African Women War Workers (AWWW) was established
as a branch of the South African Women’s Auxiliary Services
(SAWAS) to make comforts for the black soldiers. This
organisation was completely voluntary. About 150 white
demonstrators trained approximately 2 000 black women in the
townships to sew and knit. Not only did the AWWW use 350 pounds
of wool and produce 44 219 articles during the four and a half
years of its existence, but it also seems that an excellent
spirit of good-will and mutual respect developed between the
black and the white women involved in this enterprise. (172)

Moreover, it was also expected that white Officers and NCO’s
attached to NMC units should attend to the welfare of the black
soldiers during the day and also after hours. In addition
specially selected welfare personnel were attached to the main
NMC units. Their responsibility was, inter alia,
"to produce N/E troops at their points of employment
smartly as soldiers, on time, and in a contented spirit...
and devising means to keep the N/E troops interested in
their leisure hours and in recreational training
periods." (173)
Over and above these arrangements, the duties of the chaplains who were assigned to NMC units, were not only limited to the spiritual welfare of the soldiers but also included their general welfare. This comprised running education and information classes as well as unit libraries, acting as guides to places of historical and biblical interest and discussing personal and domestic problems with the soldiers. (174)

Despite these arrangements, it appears that there was gross neglect of NMC members in certain formations, detachments and units. In some cases there were no officers or NCO's specifically attending to their needs; in other cases the whites assigned to this job were either totally incompetent or too old. The position was aggravated by the fact that many of these whites were unable to speak a black language thus creating a sometimes unbridgeable communication gap with negative affects. (175)

The army also provided free medical services and it seems that the general health situation of the soldiers was fairly satisfactory. Venereal diseases contracted during their service period and feet that were in a poor physical condition were the main problem areas.

It was not easy to control VD but by 1942 the authorities tackled it seriously. Brothels in Cairo were placed out of bounds. Special early preventative treatment centres were set up in all NMC camps and a special VD hospital operated in West Spaarwater. Although soldiers returning from leave were very reluctant to do so, they were compelled to undergo a medical examination. Special pamphlets on VD, its causes and preventative measures were translated into Zulu, Xhosa and Sesuto and issued throughout the NMC while lectures on the subject were regularly held. The result was that the fairly high VD rate in the NMC of 170.2 per thousand in 1941/42 dropped to 116 in 1943/44. (176)

Bad feet was a common feature of the NMC sick reports and this seriously affected the morale of these soldiers. Their long hours of standing guard was one reason for this. Another contributory factor was that the boots designed for the whites were quite unsuitable to the blacks as their feet were generally flat and very broad. Many were, of course, also unaccustomed to wearing boots. There was never really a permanent solution to this problem - early discharge as medically unfit very frequently became the only one. (177)

RATIONS, ACCOMMODATION AND CLOTHING

The standard daily ration scale for members of the NMC was 16 oz. mealie meal, 11 oz. meat, 12 oz. bread, 7 oz. vegetables and smaller amounts of "kaffir" beans, samp mealies, sugar, tea, coffee, salt and pepper. In addition they received 2 oz. rice once a week, 2 oz peanuts twice a week and although they did not like it very much, 2 oz. vitaminised peanut butter was issued five times a week. (178)
As was the case in so many other instances, the army authorities saw it fit to differentiate between the ration scales of whites, coloureds and blacks. Again they justified this step by pointing out the difference between the standard of living of the different population groups. Furthermore, whilst it was emphasised that "members of the NMC should receive every advantage that Defence is prepared to give them, or which may add to their contentment and efficiency, there is the fact to be borne in mind that it is inadvisable to inculcate more than is necessary, habits which the individual may be unable to satisfy on his return to civil life." (179)

However, this differentiation was still regarded as unwarranted discrimination in the eyes of the black soldiers and caused dissatisfaction amongst them. In some cases where they were accommodated together with coloureds, it led to friction between them as the difference in meals was much more obvious. (180)

Members of the NMC manning the anti-aircraft guns in Cape Town were also unhappy because they were excluded from the much needed warm drinks their white counterparts received at night. (181) Furthermore, the fact that other members of the UDF were supplied with alcoholic liquor but blacks were refused this privilege, also lead to discontent amongst the latter. Officers in command of these soldiers strongly opposed the issuing of "kaffir" beer to the troops, claiming that it would undermine their discipline and lead to faction fights. Despite this opposition, the DNEAS later agreed that "kaffir" beer be issued regularly under strict control. The fact that civilian blacks brewed illicit liquor on a large scale which they sold to the soldiers may have prompted the authorities to revise their policy. (182) In order to enforce "strict control" and satisfy the commanding officers who had grave misgivings, the idea of making beer drinking a parade, was accepted. (183)

As is the case in many similar institutions where food is prepared on such a large scale, the perception of the suppliers and the receivers on the quality and quantity of the food quite often differs markedly. The NMC was no exception. The general impression from the various official inspectorate reports and other sources, is that the food was well cooked, of a good quality and ample. As proof of this it was pointed out that the health and weight of recruits improved markedly after enlistment. (184) In contrast to this, however, there were numerous complaints from black soldiers that the food was not only poor but also inadequate. One soldier described it thus:

"We are given very bad food, not even fit for pigs. We always see that we take laxatives or else we would be ruined by the food we eat." (185)

Although there may have been an element of fastidiousness in these complaints, it seems that some of them were well founded. In some instances the situation was aggravated by the lack of proper cooking facilities and messes, forcing the soldiers to cook and eat in the open. (186) Two cases were found where the complaints about food were so serious that the black soldiers
boycotted their meals and organised a hunger strike. (187)

The quality of accommodation provided for the black soldiers varied from excellent to very bad. It has to be borne in mind that it was a very daunting task to find proper accommodation within a very short time for the recruits. Most of the training areas were situated in vacated or not yet occupied mining compounds which had been placed at the disposal of the Government at a nominal charge. Otherwise the soldiers were housed in bungalows or in tents.

Reports reveal that accommodation for black soldiers attached to units such as the 48 Bitumen Company SAEC in Port Elizabeth, 25 Air School in Standerton, 48 Air School in East London, 42 Air School in Port Elizabeth, the 7th Battalion in Kroonstad, Vereeniging, Lenz and Potchefstroom, the 3rd Battalion in Wingsfield, Youngsfield and George and the 2nd Battalion in Clarewood as well as accommodation in the Welgedacht area was satisfactory. (188)

On the other hand, in some places the conditions were, to say the least, appalling. Camps were overcrowded, men had to sleep on concrete floors, roofs leaked, there were inadequate ablution and sanitary facilities and sometimes no running water. Open timber sheds were often simply closed in with corrugated iron without doors, windows or floors. The following comments of the visiting NEAS officer to the Congella camp give some idea of the conditions in that camp which could easily also apply to some other camps:

"I have never seen any soldiers permanently encamped in such dreadful circumstances not even at the operations round Ypres, 1917 and I was there from 1 Aug 17 to Christmas when we gave it up as a bad job. If Ypres had been like Congella we might have given it up in August 1917." (189)

Conditions were frequently worse for those soldiers accommodated in tents. In some places the tent sites were so poorly situated that they were continually flooded during the rainy season; in dry periods dust was a perpetual annoyance. Whereas the tents supplied to the whites were weatherproof, those unfit for issue to whites were supplied to the black soldiers. They were generally old, dilapidated and not weatherproof. (190) It is therefore no surprise that hygiene under these conditions was often extremely hazardous. Soldiers were not only ill more frequently, but they were also unable to carry out their duties properly. (191)

The authorities prided themselves on the generous range of clothing issued to the NMC members; this was valued at approximately 6.5 pennies a day. (192) Whilst some of them indeed appeared smart and well dressed, there were also reports of soldiers whose clothes were untidy and dirty. There are several reasons for this state of affairs. Because they usually performed manual labour, the clothing did not last long. Serious shortages frequently made it impossible to issue them with the whole
outfit - this was particularly true of certain units in North Africa where the situation had become untenable. Moreover, there was also a shortage of material to repair worn clothes which led to enormous waste. For instance, as they had only one pair of boots, it was very difficult for the soldiers to have them repaired. They therefore had no alternative but to wear them until they became irreparable. Furthermore, whilst some soldiers stole clothing and equipment making it impossible for the victims to be properly dressed, others traded their military clothes with women in the shebeens with, of course, the same effect. The practice of colour discrimination in the army again features here as one reason for the untidy appearance of black soldiers. Right from the start, it was impossible for blacks to appear well-dressed, simply because the Quartermaster-General, ostensibly in the interest of economy, frequently issued partially worn clothes to them whilst white soldiers received new clothes only. The DNEAS was highly upset by this practice:

"I have been forced to the conclusion... by the entirely unserviceable clothing issued, that certain departments adopted the attitude that anything was good enough for 'niggers' and 'Hotnods'... I think... that it is hardly to be expected that I should not have a feeling of resentment when it is reported to me that my men must go without hats because P.O.W. have first priority." (193)

This was not the only discriminatory practice with regard to clothing. Whereas all white UDF members were issued with a warm winter Battle Dress, coloureds and blacks were excluded. The official explanation was that this decision was taken due to a lack of material and that coloured and black troops were compensated by the issue of warm underclothes. (194) But, of course, this does not explain why the reverse could not have been done, giving the blacks the better quality Battle Dress. The soldiers were bitterly offended by this decision. P. Matsheemo of the NMC Dispersal Depot expressed his indignation thus:

"It should be clearly understood that cold winters know no colour; therefore the Government's attitude in this connection discourages the NE soldiers and it is really an action that makes them downhearted and have more complaints. I feel that as sons of the Union Government under King George VI, we should also be protected from terrible winters..." (195)

Likewise, in May 1941, black NCO's of the NMC were ordered to wear their badges of rank inverted because, as they were required to serve with white units, it was officially thought that there might occur some friction and misunderstanding if whites and blacks wear the same badges of rank. Furthermore, in order to establish a separate identity for the NMC, irrespective of where or in what capacities they served, the authorities felt that an individual type of chevron would contribute to that aim. (196) This order backfired completely. So great was the resentment, discontent and agitation amongst the members of the NMC who regarded it as totally unnecessary, invidious and yet another humiliation, that it was quickly withdrawn. (197)
As part of the endeavour to create an own identity and to boost morale, a special NEAS badge was issued. It represented an elephant encircled by a wreath at the summit of which was a shield bearing the Union Coat-of-Arms. Beneath the elephant was a scroll inscribed N.E.A.S. The elephant signified strength, steadfastness and devotion to duty. It was considered important that members of the NMC attached to other units should wear this distinctive badge so that they could feel there was a parent organisation looking after their needs, despite the fact that they were spread over a wide area in small detachments. (198) Many whites who did not attest originally with the NEAS but joined subsequently, refused to oblige with this order on the grounds that they were not prepared to wear badges specifically made for blacks. (199)

LEAVE, RECREATION AND EDUCATION

An important concern of the military authorities was to sustain the morale of the black soldiers and break the monotony of their sometimes tedious duties; this was done by granting leave and providing recreation and educational facilities.

The authorities emphasised that vacation leave was a privilege and not a right in the army and that it could only be authorised when circumstances permitted. Many soldiers, however, did not view it in this light; they regarded it as part of their contract with the army and a binding promise made to them when they had been recruited. Bearing this ambiguity with regard to the interpretation of granting leave in mind, it was only natural that this issue sometimes lead to discontent amongst the soldiers. (200)

Initially, black soldiers were entitled to only 12 days annual leave with full pay, whereas whites were allowed 30 days leave. On 29 January 1942 a meeting between the Parliamentary Representatives of the blacks and General Smuts took place where this discrimination was pointed out to him. He replied that "12 days is just nothing at all. The native is to be given his 30 days leave" (201) Smuts' instruction was, however, not carried out completely. While acknowledging that the 12 days leave a year was totally inadequate, the Public Service Commission noted that the principle of differentiation between white and black was established in all the other service conditions; it should therefore also be reflected with regard to leave privileges "if serious repercussions are to be avoided." (202) The upshot was that in the new leave regulations which were issued in June 1942, members of the NMC were allowed only 18 days leave a year after 4 months service. (203) Needless to say, this was again seen as yet another discriminatory practice as Lance Corporal K. Sebothoma indeed noted:

"This gives us the impression that soldiers are only those with white skin. Although in many respects we differ from them yet we are the sons of one man. We say we are fighting for our fatherland and we die the same death under the same danger also." (204)
Although it was officially denied, the discriminatory element was also applied to the three months without pay, agricultural leave. The authorities were very lenient in granting it to white farmers but it was almost invariably refused to black farmers, ostensibly because of a lack of replacements. (205) However, it appears that leave without pay on compassionate grounds up to 30 days was far more sympathetically dealt with. (206)

On the other hand, the granting of leave on compassionate grounds to the black soldiers serving in North Africa was far more difficult particularly as shipping facilities were extremely limited; this in turn made it almost impossible to grant leave as replacements could not be effected. The soldiers were not impressed with these explanations. They complained bitterly that although many of them had suffered family bereavement since they had left the Union, all applications for leave to the Union had been ignored or refused. These complaints were generally voiced by soldiers who had been away from the Union for more than two years with a resultant drop in morale. Furthermore, it did not escape the notice of the black soldiers that their white counterparts had been granted Union leave more readily, despite the policy that they should be treated on similar lines to whites with regard to Union leave. (207)

Initially, black soldiers returning from North Africa were allowed only 12 days non-recordable service leave on their return to the Union. Subsequently the DNBAS pointed out that in many cases these soldiers lived in remote parts of the country and that the 12 days were barely sufficient travelling time for them to reach their destinations and complete their return journey. They were very disappointed with the little time left which they could spend with their families. (208) The new leave regulations promulgated on 3 June 1942, however, placed these returning black soldiers on a par with whites, both being allowed 30 days non-recordable service leave. (209)

It seems as if the Public Service Commission, when they decided to withdraw the privilege of adding travelling time to the soldiers' leave, did not appreciate the very fact that most of the black soldiers on leave spent much of their time travelling. Some of these soldiers not only lived very far from their base camps, but also far from railheads; this, in most cases compelled them to travel long distances, very often on foot. Despite representations by the DNBAS and the Secretary of Native Affairs, emphasising that this regulation would lead to Absence Without Leave, that it would create a sense of injustice and that, in a majority of cases the soldiers would suffer hardship, the only concession made was that leave of all members of the NMC would be increased from 18 to 21 days a year. (210)

Until August 1941 the privilege of free rail warrants for vocational leave enjoyed by whites was withheld from members of the NMC and inevitably caused dissatisfaction amongst them. After representations to the authorities by the DNBAS and the Secretary for Native Affairs to review this "unfair discrimination", free
rail warrants were issued after 12 months service. (211) Even this regulation was unsatisfactory because it created an untenable anomalous situation: as free rail warrants were only granted after 12 months, it meant that in many cases the black soldiers had to forgo their first year's leave because they could not afford the travelling expenses to their homes. Only in July 1943 was authority granted for the issue of free rail warrants after 4 months service. (212) Another complaint was that when soldiers were given recuperative leave but had already used their free rail warrant on vocational leave, they were not entitled to another rail warrant; if they wanted to go home for instance, they then had to pay their own train fare. (213) Another grievance was again the distinction made between members of the UDF on the grounds of race and colour. Members of the Cape Corps from ranks of Sergeants upwards travelled second class but all black soldiers, irrespective of rank, had to travel third class. A sergeant in the NMC, calling himself "Africa", must have been very indignant about this regulation. In a letter to M. Bellinger he asked,

"Why must I travel 3rd class as an African Sergeant and a dagga-smoking coloured ... enjoys the privilege of travelling 2nd class?" (214)

Nothing was, however, done about the latter two complaints.

Providing recreational facilities to the black soldiers was not only a welfare service but also a measure to exercise control, maintaining health and morale, keeping them contented, preventing drunkenness and improving discipline. This was openly acknowledged,

"as organised sport, indoor and outdoor recreation and an attractive canteen... keep men in their Camps and away from loose women and bad liquor. It keeps busy many of those who otherwise would be idle, both mentally and physically, during leisure hours or long periods in transit... It has invariably been found that when sport, recreation and entertainment are properly organised, VD figures decline, drunkenness decreases, discipline improves and morale shows an upward trend." (215)

Therefore, in order to prevent black soldiers on day or weekend leave from loitering aimlessly in the streets, visiting shebeens "where they are robbed, filled with syphilis, and return sadder and wiser", (216) accommodation and recreation centres were provided in Pretoria, Johannesburg and Cape Town. The authorities regarded the establishment of similar leave and transit camps as well as clubs in North Africa, Palestine and Italy even more important because there the soldiers were in addition subjected to "insistent temptations by an impetuous people to whom the presence of our simple-minded and well-meaning Natives are a God-send" (217). Most of these camps and clubs were well patronised but others such as the Amiriya leave and transit camp was totally inadequate and unsuitable for its purpose. Owing to the fact that the camp was situated in a desert at considerable distance from either a town or beach, the prospect of spending their leave there was decidedly unattractive to the soldiers. It
was therefore no surprise that they expressed the desire to spend
their leave rather in or near to Cairo or Alexandria and asked
that facilities to enable them to do so be provided. (218)

These centres in the Union as well as those in North Africa were
equipped with indoor games such as draughts, darts, billiards,
morabaraba and table tennis. Dry canteens were operated in these
centres where the troops could purchase cigarettes, sweets, soft
drinks, etc. Film shows (of which the contents was mostly of a
propagandistic nature) were a very popular form of entertainment
and took place regularly. A special mobile film unit with five
vans each equipped with its own generator plant, sound projector
and public address system, was established to service remote and
isolated centres. Each van also carried separate sets of films
for the Cape Corps and NMC respectively as some films, in the
view of the authorities, might have been suitable for the NMC and
not for the Cape Corps and vice versa. (219)

In addition, sightseeing tours, under the supervision of white
officers, were organised for soldiers on leave to places of
interest in Egypt, Palestine and Italy. Although it was obviously
done to keep them away from places of disrepute, it appears that
they found them educative and interesting. With the same
intention similar compulsory trips such as an excursion up Table
Mountain, were also conducted in the Union. (220)

Furthermore, at the instigation and under the supervision of the
DNEAS, members of the NMC formed the NMC Brass Band and Concert
Party to entertain black troops in all the camps inside and
outside the Union. Later, groups such as the "Africa Stars",
"South Easter" and "Jabulani" developed from this organisation.
They reached a high level of efficiency and received widespread
acclaim from all who attended their concerts:

"This party is purely for the benefit of the
Non-Europeans, but the European staff of different camps
are allowed to attend and it has been a real eye opener as
to what the capabilities of the N.E.'s really are." (221)

Sport was another important way of recreation and simultaneously
a method to maintain morale and exercise control. Realising this,
the authorities regarded it as one of their main priorities.
Wednesday afternoons were specially set aside for organised
coaching and training in sports such as boxing, rugby, soccer and
other ball games while league matches usually took place on
Saturday afternoons. The black soldiers did not readily take to
sports which had a particular appeal to whites like rugby and
 cricket. Soccer proved to be the most favourite sport and matches
with other units were organised as often as possible. Football
leagues were established throughout all Commands and, to
encourage competition, the DNEAS presented a floating trophy,
known as the "Director's Trophy". (222) Partly as an exercise in
image building for the NEAS and partly as an opportunity for
competition, the DNEAS also organised a few large-scale NMC
Athletic Championships and tournaments during the war
period. (223)
In certain units, especially those in North Africa, there was a dire shortage of sporting gear for the black soldiers. Donations from the Gifts and Comforts Committee, the Department of Native Affairs and the YMCA South African War Work Council, to some extend alleviated this shortage. The latter organisation especially, under the able and enthusiastic leadership of its Director, YMCA services in non-European military camps, R.E. Phillips, not only provided in the above-mentioned facilities but also, amongst other things, arranged film shows, ran refreshment canteens and supplied free stationery and reading matter to the soldiers.

In some camps and units there was neither organised sport nor even sporting facilities. Of course, many soldiers were not in the least interested in sport and would have been more contented if allowed out of camp during a weekend. Instead, they were usually forced to go on route marches whilst the others practiced sport. Soldiers in other units were so busy with military activities from before dawn to dusk that they had neither the inclination nor the enthusiasm to devote any time to sport at all.

The provision of reading matter to the black soldiers had to fulfil various aims. It was regarded as a method to augment the recreational and educational amenities available to the troops; it was very closely associated with concern for the welfare and morale of the soldiers and was designed to counteract possible unrest. Another vaguely formulated aim was to "give a conservative lead to N.E. problems." 

To realize these aims, the authorities established a weekly NMC newspaper, Indhlovu Tlou on 2 November 1942. It was distributed to the NMC in the Union but also in the Middle East and Central Mediterranean area. In addition, the Native Affairs Department issued a weekly news bulletin, News of the War in the vernacular of the black soldiers.

The crucial issue to examine is how well these publications were received and accepted. On the one hand, Commanding Officers of units where black soldiers were based and R.N. Lindsay, the Chief Press Officer, filed favourable reports; on the other hand, severe criticism was lodged; the DNEAS himself being one of the fiercest critics, describing the publications as unimaginative and uninteresting. The overlapping of news items (in particular war news) between the two publications as well as other black newspapers was an important point of criticism. Not only was at least 50% of the contents of News of the War reprinted in the Indhlovu Tlou, but the whole bulletin also appeared in other black newspapers. By the time the Indhlovu Tlou reached them, the news was absolutely stale as they had already read its contents in these various other papers or learned about it through other means such as the radio. Moreover, the official Government stamp of the Native Affairs Department appeared on the front page of the Indhlovu Tlou, giving it the appearance of a
Government Gazette with the result that the black soldiers looked upon the paper as emanating from the Native Affairs Department and did not read it. Typographically, the paper was not attractive at all with only a few cross-heads and lacking main heads, thus giving it the appearance of a blank wall. Although the soldiers were pleased to see their pictures in print, they did not care to be shown merely holding assegais. (230) Likewise, G. Mhlauli of the Non-European Base Depot in the Middle East did not spare his criticism:

"Most Africans are not more worrying themselves to read or take this paper...as it means nothing to them. This paper appears to be the dullest paper that ever appeared in the press... In it appeared the other day the name of a certain African Chief who has many cattle and sheep and, producing a lot of milk, such things are not news but nuisance." (231)

It therefore seems as if some of the authorities were totally out of touch with the needs of the black soldiers. This idea is corroborated when these needs are examined. They did not want a repetition of war news which they had already read but preferred political news such as representations by the Native Representative Council, A.B. Xuma's speeches and Government decisions regarding removal of restrictions, provisions for post-war employment and education. Moreover, news of particular events and circumstances like riots, the food position in the Union, locust plagues and prices of cattle was of far greater interest to them. The news had to be divulged in a frank and unbiased way and attempts should not be made to withhold anything from them as was the case with regard to the Pretoria riots and shooting of 1942. (232) Consequently, the authorities complied with some of these requests. A year after Indhlovu Tlou had been launched, a meeting between representatives of the Native Affairs Department, the Bantu Press and the NEAS was held where it was decided that NMC news items would substitute the extracts from News of the War bulletins hitherto published in the Indhlovu Tlou. (233)

Furthermore, provision was also made for further education during evening classes. There were cogent reasons why the Army decided to initiate and encourage members of the NMC to attend these classes. The requests from the soldiers themselves for an improvement of their standard of education was one consideration. But the Army also had its own self-interest in mind: the need for efficiency and the technical demands of the war necessitated at least an elementary form of literacy so that the soldiers could understand words of command and basic terms which would enable them to be quickly and effectively trained; it was hoped that educational facilities would be a stimulus to recruiting, providing an attractive bait; it was also important for the authorities that the soldiers should understand the war situation and why they were fighting on the Allies' side so that they would be immune to so-called "subversive propaganda"; it would maintain morale by making the soldiers feel they were giving something in return from the army and by promoting contact with their homes through letters; and, last but not least, it again fulfilled a
controlling function - the authorities hoped that educational classes would have "the effect of keeping them from seeking diversion in shebeens and places of that nature." (234)

The education was functional and limited. The soldiers were taught the rudiments of reading, writing, arithmetic and geography as well as aspects of the war, First Aid, hygiene, dangers of VD and the effects of excessive alcohol consumption. The DNEAS provided a basic infrastructure in the form of slates, exercise and text books, blackboards, etc. In addition, members of the NMC who had been teachers in civilian life and were willing to conduct evening classes, were sent to attend special teachers' instruction and propaganda courses at the NMC School Rietfontein XI. These courses contained a fair deal of propaganda and it was expected of them on their return to the camps to disseminate the "right propaganda talk...in a manner not to arouse any suspicion." (235) To this end special propaganda material, mainly on the war and post-war conditions, was supplied by the DNEAS during these courses.

This enterprise presented some problems. Some of the Commanding Officers were not only unenthusiastic about the scheme but also actually prohibited the trained teachers from conducting classes or give talks. The inability of the Army Education Services and the NEAS to co-operate, the scarcity of good and enthusiastic teachers as well as the frequent compulsory movement of soldiers due to the exigencies of the war, further militated against the effective running of the educational classes. (236)

Consequently, the results were only reasonably satisfactory. Nevertheless, a considerable number of men were taught to read and write - an opportunity they would not normally have received, as D.A. Thandabantu could testify:

"I am very thankful to the Lord Jehovah that I am now able to write Sesotho language which I could not do the time I left my Shangaan place." (237)

Finally, some of the black soldiers, especially those coming from the rural areas, still honoured their traditional customs. Although they found themselves in a totally different and westernised environment they expected leniency on the part of the authorities which would allow them to observe these traditions.

Applications were frequently made for leave without pay to return home so that their traditional circumcision ceremony could be performed. This ceremony was very important to the soldiers as failure to be circumcised precluded them from entering into many of the tribal privileges and in particular excluded them from marrying. It seems that the DNEAS almost in all instances refused to grant leave for this purpose. He was of the opinion that it would interfere with the military work and experience proved that
the NMC members who had undergone the ceremony during their
normal 18 days vacation leave exceeded their leave period in
order to convalesce due to the sometimes crude manner in which
the ceremony was carried out. Such a soldier was then regarded as
being absent without leave with consequent inconvenience to the
unit he was attached to and punishment to the soldier. Moreover,
it was frequently found that upon return to the unit, the soldier
was in need of medical attention. The DNEAS therefore ruled that,
if the soldier so desired, the operation be performed in a
military hospital and that he could then submit an application
for leave without pay in order that he might attend the religious
portion of the ceremony at a later date. (238)

On the other hand, it seems as if the DNEAS was quite willing to
grant leave without pay to soldiers who had to return home in
order to pay lobola or arrange for or attend a marriage. (239)

In certain instances, however, traditional customs were not taken
into consideration and the soldiers simply had to conform to army
practices. For example, young chiefs and headmen who were in
command of their men in the tribal context, now often had to
contend with the fact that they had no power over their men while
the men who had no power in the tribe became NCO's over their
chiefs. It was also found that the Military Disciplinary Code
which did not recognise tribal customs and law, was not always
suitable to be applied to the members of the NMC; but apparently
nothing was done to revise it accordingly. (240)

This chapter exposes the marked difference of service conditions
between whites and blacks. There was discrimination in every
sphere. This was one of the greatest causes of dissatisfaction
amongst the black soldiers and was eventually a major
contributory factor to defiant behavior. (241) This problem was
exacerbated by the fact that all the black soldiers were not
fully acquainted with military life, customs and traditions. In
the end, though, taking the full package of conditions of service
into account, it seems that some soldiers were better off and
some worse off, depending on their pre-enlistment situation.
FOOTNOTES

1. DC 1887 Box 3250, Secretary for Defence to H.E. Priestman, 2/5/1941 and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, J.D.R. Jones to Sgt L. Bam, 26/2/1942.

2. The highest rank in the Cape Corps was Warrant Officer I (S. Horwitz, "The Non-European War Record", p. 546.

3. NMC NAS 3/1/1 A 11 Box 37, Department of Native Affairs, Johannesburg to Col. J. Mitchell-Baker, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, 4/10/1939 and DC 1473/32 Chapter I Box 3090, B.W. Martin to all attesting officers, 9/7/1940.

4. DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7 and AG (9) 312/T/4 Box 20, DAG (O) to DAG (P), 23/2/1942.

5. DC 1689/1 Box 3174, DCS to AG, 30/1/1942 and DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7, AG to DAG (P), 31/1/1942.

6. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, J.D.R. Jones to Sgt L. Bam, 26/2/1942.

7. CGS Gp 2 G 1019/79A B 645, Area Commandant NMC Training Areas Welgedacht to DNEAS, 17/7/1941.

8. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, R. Hayman, Legal Aid Bureau SAIRR to J.D.R. Jones, 8/1/1942.


10. NMC NAS 3/1/14 A 2 Box 37, OC 3rd Bn. NMC Woltemade to DNEAS, 23/7/1941; NMC NAS 3/1/14 A 2 Box 37, DNEAS to DAG (P), 29/9/1941 and NMC NAS 3/40 A 1 Box 45 OC Holfontein MTDD to Area Commandant NMC Training Areas, Welgedacht, 21/11/1941.

11. CGS Gp 2 990/19/4, Box 568 DNEAS to Director General of Training and Organisation, 28/1/1941.

12. DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7, AG to DAG (P) and DNEAS, 31/1/1942.

13. SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for Non-European Army Services, 1943, pp. 19-20; AG (3)154/617 Box 502, R.D. Pilkington Jordan to GOC 3 Divisional Group, 14/2/1942 and DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7, DNEAS to various sections.


15. NMC NAS 3/21D A 2 Box 16, Questions to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column Indhlouvu Tlou, letter from A.H. Majele, 22/12/1943. See also A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 420304a, Report by A.B. Xuma on the ANC deputation negotiating with the Government,


17. AG (3)154/617 Box 502, S.W. Lavis (Chairman Cape Central Committee on Race Relations) to J.C. Smuts, 6/2/1942.

18. AG (3)154/617, AG to Secretary for Defence, 12/3/1942.

19. NMC NAS 3/36/1 A 4 Box 25, Area Commandant NMC Training Areas Welgedacht to DNEAS, 5/8/1942.

20. NTS Box 9115 File 68/363, DNEAS to SNA, 13/10/1943. See also NTS Box 2397 File 3/287, Summary of replies made or action taken on resolutions of the 1943 session of the UTTGC.


23. CO 968/84/5 File 14709, P. Swinton, Resident Minister, Achimota, Gold Coast to Viscount Cranborne, 17/7/1942.

24. WO 32/14692, Extract from minutes of the 64th meeting of the Army Council held on 12/4/1946.

25. CO 820/48 File 34485, Extract from notes for the Secretary of State in his talk with General Giffard, 6/1/1943.


30. NMC NAS 3/27 A 2 Box 55, DNEAS to AG, 28/4/1941; NMC NAS 3/27 A 2 Box 55, DNEAS to AG, 8/5/1941; AG (1) 128/35/1/73 Vol. II Box 481, A.G. Coertze, Principal Chaplain, to AG, 12/1/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/27 Box 17, Minutes of 17th meeting of Principal Chaplains, 21/1/1943; M. Ballinger Papers A 410 B 2.14.14 (File 3), J.D. Same to M. Ballinger, 23/2/1944 and M. Ballinger Papers

32. DNEAS NAS 3/27 Box 17 and AG (1) 128/35/1/73 Vol. II Box 481, E.B. Mahabane, General Secretary of TIAMA to AG, 23/12/1942.


35. A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 420316c, H.S. Nkabeni to Mr Mphahlele, 16/3/1942.


39. NTS Box 9115 File 68/363, DNEAS to SNA, 13/10/1943 and NTS Box 2397 File 3/287, Summary of replies made or action taken on resolutions of the 1943 session of the UTTGC.

40. NMC NAS 3/4/1 B 5 Box 1, DNEAS to SNA, 1/4/1941; DNEASNAS 3/21/K Box 14, Questions asked during recruiting campaign,
undated; AG (3) 154/X/1014/2 Box 104, Dechief to AG, 25/1/1944
and Hallack, "Record of the NEAS", p. 149.

41. NMC NAS 3/26/14/2 B 8 Box 23, OC 2nd Bn. NMC to DNEAS,
11/1/1943; DNEAS NAS 450/P Box 46, OC Details Camp (VO NMC
Quaggaport to DNEAS, 12/2/1945; DNEAS NAS 3/21/D Box 14,
Questions to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column, March 1944 and NTS
Box 9115 File 68/363, Draft on Non-European members of the Active
Citizen Force employed on whole time service, 16/9/1948,
Regulations, p. 8.

42. DNEAS NAS 395/P OC GHQ Ciber Ops to OC Details Camp NMC
Quaggaport, 24/7/1945; DNEAS NAS 762/P Box 52, Statement by Pte
L. Letube, 16/1/1945; NMC NAS 3/21/K A 5 Box 19, News from 8th
Bn. NMC Sydenham Camp by L/Cpl A. Mdledle, undated; AG (1) E
128/35/1/73 Vol. I Box 481, statement by M. Knight, 1/6/1941; NMC
NAS 3/21/D A 2 Box 16, Questions to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend"
column Indhlovu Tlou from Pte W. Mehalal, 28/10/1943, Pte D. Tau,
18/11/1943, Sgt D. Pinda, 3/11/1943 and NMC NAS 3/21/P/1 B 6 Box
17, Recruiting report by S/Sgt D. Madiakgotedla, 31/1/1944.

43. DNEAS NAS 3/21/D Box 14, Questions to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend"
column, Indhlovu Tlou from H. Mtumkulu, Sgt P.M.
Kekana and L/Cpl M. Xala, 16/2/1944.

44. NMC NAS 3/1/1 A 4 Box 39 and M. Ballinger Papers A 410 B

45. AG (3) 2055/5 Box 49, OC 35 City of Durban Squadron SAAP to
DGAF, May 1948 and DGAF to AG (3), 15/7/1948. See further chapter
9.

46. NMC NAS 3/26/13/9 A 2 Box 41, OC East London Fortress to
General Officer Commanding Coastal Area, 1/12/1942.

47. DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7, Resolution decided upon at YMCA General
Conference of Native Hut Workers, 21/2/1943 and NMC NAS 3/4/1 B 5
Box 2, OC 4th Bn. NMC North Rand to DNEAS, 20/4/1942.

48. NTS Box 9115 File 68/363, Minute No. 97 of the UTTCG
Session, 1943, accompanying letter, SNA to DNEAS, 25/9/1943 and
M. Ballinger Papers A 410 B 2.14.14 (File 2), Sgt S.C. Mxakato to
M. Ballinger, 19/11/1942.

49. M. Ballinger Papers A 410 B 2.14.14 (File 2), G.W. Xala to
M. Ballinger, 2/2/1942 and NMC NAS 3/4/1 B 5 Box 2, OC 4th Bn.
NMC to DNEAS, 20/4/1942.

50. UWH Box 300 B I : 45, Paper Clipping, The Cape Argus,
19/3/1942 and CGS 32/14, Memorandum of a meeting held in the

51. NMC NAS 3/4/1 B 2 Box 2, General Circular No. 19 of 1942 of
the DNA, 8/6/1942.
52. DNEAS NAS 395/P OC GHQ Cipher Ops to OC Details Camp NMC Quaggapoori, 24/7/1945; DNEAS NAS 762/P Box 52, Statement by Pte. L. Letube, 16/1/1945 and DNEAS NAS 1083/G box 56, OC 17 Line of Communication Provost Company MPC to DNEAS, 5/6/1946.

53. See discussion on allowances, allotments and deferred pay infra, pp. 118-122.

54. See comparative scale of pay of members of the UDF, Annexure F.


57. A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 430226d, A plea for adequate pay for African and other Non-European soldiers and reasonable allotments to their dependants, 26/2/1943. See also NMC NAS 3/16/4 A 11 Box 40, Proceedings of a meeting of "40B Company 4th Bn. NMC North Rand, 29/10/1942; SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.2, Memorandum of evidence presented to the Parliamentary Select Committee on soldiers' pay and allowances by the Home Front League of the Springbok Legion, undated; M. Ballinger Papers A 410 B 2.14.14 (File 1), Memorandum on rates of pay to Native Service Men by C.H. Malcomb, M. Ballinger, G.K. Hemming and D.B. Molteno endorsed by J.D.R. Jones, E. Brookes and W. Welsh, 23/9/1940; NTS Box 9120 File 68/363/5, Minute No. 61 of the UTTGC Session 1942, accompanying letter Chief Magistrate of the Transkeian Territories to SNA, 14/8/1942; Friedlander Papers BC 58D H 1.1, Meeting of the Cape Town Council of Europeans and Africans, 4/8/1942; NEAS Paper Clippings, The Sun, 9/10/1942 and The Garment Workers Union Papers AH 1092 Dba 50.8.3 (File 1), G. Makabeni, Secretary African Sweet Workers Union to Prime Minister, 16/3/1948.

58. A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 430226d, A plea for adequate pay for African and other Non-European soldiers and reasonable allotments to their dependants.

59. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection A. SAIRR 1943, Note on the pay of African soldiers, undated and SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 34.8, Correspondence between Q. Whyte and D.S. Arden, 8/11/1945.
This means that after 18 months' satisfactory service whites would receive 23 pounds 5 shillings, coloureds 11 pounds and blacks 2 pounds 17 shillings and 6 pence (allowing the extra 3 pence to accrue to the volunteer) per month.

60. A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 431215a, Presidential address delivered before ANC, 15/12/1943.


62. DNEAS NAS 8/7/11 Box 30 and DNEAS NAS 3/7/9/11 Box 16, DNEAS to DCS, 19/9/1944.


65. DNEAS NAS 3/7/6 Box 8, J. Ndhlovu to DNEAS, undated; NMC NAS 3/21/F/1 A 4 Box 17, Report on reception of lectures at various NMC camps in the TAC, 6/10/1943 and SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 51.5, M. Jantjes to Secretary SAIRR, 4/8/1947.

66. See, for example, the following cases where applications for advances on deferred pay were turned down, despite the fact that their Commanding Officers regarded them as deserving cases: Pte M. Rubeen (DNEAS NAS 3/7/9/11 Box 9, OC 4th Bn. NMC to DNEAS, 13/3/1945); Pte M. Butemenene and Cpl M. August (DNEAS NAS 3/7/9/11 Box 9, Chief Paymaster to AG, 27/3/1945) and I. Mothiba (DNEAS NAS 3/7/9/11 Box 9, NC Pietersburg to Branch Paymaster NMC, Springs, 4/4/1945).

67. NTS Box 10025 File 514/408 H, Director of Native Labour to Assistant NC, Mafeking, 9/12/1941.

68. DC 1689/1 Box 3174, Secretary for Defence to Secretary Public Service Commission, 19/10/1942 and AG (3)154/331/15 Box 431, AG to Secretary for Defence, 18/2/1943.

69. NMC NAS 3/41/13 A 2 Box 45, Capt A.S. Mehan, visiting NEAS officer to DNEAS, 10/5/1943 and DC 1689/1 Box 3174, Chief Paymaster to Secretary for Defence, 16/4/1943.

70. Again the blacks were at a disadvantaged position vis-a-vis the coloureds and Indians. After making an allotment of 1/6 per day these privates were entitled to an additional lodging allowance of 1/6 per day and family allowance of 2 shillings per day regardless of rank and number of children if any. (SADF Archives, Pamphlets, Box 14, Regulations for the NEAS, p. 4).

71. DC 1516/1 Box 3115, Secretary for Defence to H. Olmesdahl, 21/10/1942.
72. The following is an example of how the scale of allowances paid per day varied from 1 January 1941 to 1 October 1942:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>4%</th>
<th>6%</th>
<th>8%</th>
<th>12%</th>
<th>14%</th>
<th>16%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pte</td>
<td>1d.</td>
<td>1d.</td>
<td>1d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L/Cpl</td>
<td>1d.</td>
<td>1d.</td>
<td>1d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cpl</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.*</td>
<td>4d.</td>
<td>6d.</td>
<td>7d.</td>
<td>8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sgt</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.*</td>
<td>4d.</td>
<td>6d.</td>
<td>7d.</td>
<td>8d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/Sgt</td>
<td>2d.</td>
<td>2d.*</td>
<td>4d.</td>
<td>6d.</td>
<td>7d.</td>
<td>8d.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The rate was increased to 3d. for September 1941.*

(NTS Box 9120 File 68/363/5, Extract from correspondence lent to SNA by DNEAS, undated). See also DC 1516/1 Box 3629, Memorandum on NMC allotments, undated; DC 1516/1 Box 3115, Treasury Circular No. 13 of 1941, 9/9/1941; SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 108, Note on soldiers' pay and dependents' allowances, 16/2/1943 and SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.1, Minutes of Bantu Soldiers' Sub-Committee of GGNWF, 2/10/1942.

73. DC 1516/1 Box 3629, Secretary Public Service Commission to Secretary for Defence, 7/6/1943.

74. DC 1516/1 Chapter I Box 3115, H. Rogers, Acting SNA to Secretary for Defence, 23/8/1941.

75. DC 1516/1 Box 3115, Secretary for Defence to Defence Authorities Committee, 8/11/1941 and AG (3)154/331/15/1 Box 432, C.H. Blaine to Chairman, Defence Authorities Committee, 1/6/1943.

76. AG (3)154/331/15/1 Box 432, Secretary for Defence to AG, 18/6/1943.

77. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, J.D.R. Jones to E.H. Brookes, 25/7/1942. This distinction was not made by various Chief Native Commissioners and H.S. Cooke of the Bantu Soldiers Sub-Committee of the GGNWF who believed the contrary was true for both urban and rural dependants. See also M. Ballinger Papers A 410 B 2.14.14 (File 1), Statement by SNA, 10/10/1940 and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, H.S. Cooke to J.D.R. Jones, 16/7/1941.

78. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 108, J.D.R. Jones to C.J. uys, 8/6/1943 and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection A. SAIRR, 1943, Note on pay of African soldiers by J.D.R. Jones, undated. GG Box 1458 File 50/1698, Report of the Inter-departmental Committee on the Social, Health and Economic Conditions of Urban Natives, 8/7/1942; A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 430226d, A plea for adequate pay for African and other Non-European soldiers and reasonable allotments to their dependants, 26/2/1943. The DNEAS also admitted that allowances were inadequate for detribalised and educated volunteers in the towns, whilst sufficient for rural blacks. (DC 1516/1 Box 3115,
Memorandum on rates of pay and allowances, 28/7/1942). See also the following letters where soldiers and their dependants complained about the inadequacy of allotments: NMC NAS 3/21/D A 3 Box 16, D. Ngcobo to Indhlovu Tlou, 20/7/1942; DNEAS NAS 1063/D Box 56, J. Majoba to DNEAS, 5/6/1945; DNEAS NAS 3/30/1, Letter from K. Malatati, 24/7/1946; SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 107, R. Makoena to Director SAIRR, undated; SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 51.5, Letter from S. Zantsi, 22/6/1945 and NTS Box 9127, File 68/363/18, Report on contents of letters dealing with Non-Europeans by the Secretary, Sub-Committee, Non-European propaganda, 5/9/1942.


80. NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, Transkeian members of C. Company 3rd Bn. NMC Wynberg to SNA, 24/7/1942.


82. DC 1593/4 Chapter I Box 3132, Memorandum of Durban deputation to J.C. Smuts, undated. See also DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7, Resolution decided upon at YMCA General Conference of Native Hut Workers, 21/2/1943 and DC 1450/2 Box 3053, Secretary Diocese of Johannesburg to F.C. Sturrock, 24/10/1942.

83. By May 1945 the pay and allowances paid out to the members of the UDF was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Non-Europeans&quot;</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacks</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(White 181, 14, 10, Non-European 648, 824, 726)

(DC 2010 Box 3271, Assistant Secretary Finance to Secretary for Defence, 17/5/1945). The fact that the white soldiers were approximately 45,000 more in number than the blacks, does not compensate for the vast difference in benefits.


85. NTS Box 6813 File 28/318, Minutes of quarterly meeting held at Gopanestad, 12/12/1940; NTS Box 9114 File 68/363, Additional NC Sibasa to SNA, 10/12/1940 and NC Pietermaritzburg to CNC Natal, 2/12/1940 and AG (3)154/331/15 Box 431, Honorary Defence Liaison Officer to Director of Recruiting, 4/11/1942.

86. DC 2179 Box 3294, Report by E.F. Hillary for October to January 1943, 8/2/1943. See similar comments M. Ballinger Papers A 410 B 2.14.14 (File 2), E.H. Brookes to V.M.L. Ballinger,
25/5/1943; DC 1516/1 Box 3115, Chief Paymaster to Secretary for Defence, 11/9/1942 and DC 1593/4 Box 3134, Honorary Secretary Defence Force Liaison Committee to Regional Officer, 8/8/1942.


88. NTS Box 9117 File 68/363/3, SNA to DNEAS, 8/5/1942 and DNEAS to AG, 15/7/1942.

89. DNEAS NAS 3/7/6 Box 8, Letter from J. Ndlovu, undated; AG (3)154/X/430 Box 45, GOC Administrative Post 1 SA Division to UDF Administrative Headquarters, 3/10/1942; CGS Group 2 C 1019/71A Box 644, Inspection report of 3rd Bn. NMC by Lt.-Col. Freeth, 3/5/1941; NTS Box 9124 File 68/363/12 J. Pakkies and S. Pehlohu to CNC Pretoria, 17/12/1944 and JUS Box 1515 File 1/87/39/2, Magistrate Hopetown to Secretary, Department of Justice, 7/1/1943.

90. AG (3)154/X/430 Box 45, Pamphlet by Non-European Soldiers' Dependants League, undated; NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, Acting SNA to Additional NC Bushbuckridge, 29/7/1942 and NTS Box 9124 File 68/363/12, P. Carneson, Non-European Organiser, Springbok Legion to SNA, 8/11/1945.

91. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, Memorandum for J.D.R. Jones by E. Hellmann, 16/2/1942.

92. NMC NAS 8/41/1 A 10 Box 41, Matters for attention arising out of a visit by Col. Stubbs to Kimberley, 14-15 September 1943; SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, C. Mahaluya to J.D.R. Jones, undated; NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, E.S. Qengwa to NC Keiskammahoek, 15/7/1942; NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, P. Mtloko and 7 others to OC NMC War Records, undated; NTS Box 9124 File 68/363/12, P. Carneson, Non-European Organiser, Springbok Legion to SNA, 8/11/1945; NTS Box 9124 File 68/363/12, N.J. Mogo to CNC, Pietermaritzburg, 7/10/1941; JUS Box 1515 File 1/87/39/2, J.W. Orr Chief Liaison Officer, Kimberley Defence Force Liaison Committee to Chief Paymaster, 6/8/1943.

93. DC 1516/1 Box 3629, Secretary for Defence to SNA, 1/9/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/21/D Box 14, J. Luthuli to Indhlovu Tlou, undated and DC 1516/1 Box 3629, Assistant NC Nebo to Paymaster NEAS, 10/5/1943.

94. AG (3)154/331/15/3 Vol. I Box 433, DNEAS to AG (3), 16/7/1943; AG (3)154/331/15/3 Vol. I Box 433, Chief Paymaster to AG (3), 6/8/1942 and NTS Box 9124 File 68/363/12, SNA to Secretary for Defence, 17/4/1942.

95. NTS Box 9124 File 68/363/12, J. Pakkies and S. Pehlohu to CNC, Pretoria, 17/12/1944.
96. DNEAS NAS 3/7/10 Box 9, Statement by R. Mattross, 26/2/1946 and DNEAS to OC 6 Provost Company Military Police Corps, Pietermaritzburg, 5/3/1946; DNEAS NAS 3/7/5 Box 8, Branch Paymaster NMC to Chief Paymaster, 16/3/1945 and AG (3)154/331/15/1 Box 432, Statement by W. Moletswana, 22/5/1943.

97. DNEAS NAS 3/27 Box 17, DNEAS to R.I. Thompson, Chaplain to the Forces, 26/5/1944 and NMC NAS 3/42 B 6 Box 52, NMC Welfare officer to OC 51 SAAF Regiment, Cape Town, 8/4/1943.

98. AG (3)154/X/430 Box 45, Secretary for Defence to Commissioner of South African Police, 26/12/1942; NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, Additional NC Bushbuckridge to SNA, 11/9/1942; NTS Box 9124 File 68/363/12, NC Mount Fletcher to SNA, 10/4/1945 and JUS Box 1514 File 1/87/39/2, Chief Paymaster to Secretary for Defence, 16/2/1942.

99. SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for Non-European Army Services, p. 31.

100. Hallack, "Record of the NEAS", p. 114; Knoetze, "Historical Survey", p. 34; AG (3)154/331/15/3 Vol. 1 Box 433, C. Elston to DDNEAS, 7/1/1942 and R. van Rooyen GCC 3rd Divisional Group to AG, 25/2/1942 and DNEAS NAS 3/7/9/9 Box 8, OC School of Cookery, Milner Park to DNEAS, 18/12/1944.


102. DC 1593/4 Box 3132, Secretary for Defence to Secretary Cape Corps Recruiting and Welfare Liaison Committee, 15/11/1941 and A.B. Xuma Papers, ABX 430223c, Z.K. Matthews to A.B. Xuma, 23/2/1943.

103. DNEAS NAS 3/21/D Box 14, S. Modiga to Indhlovu Tlou, undated.


105. UWH Newspaper Clippings, War Scrap Book No. 14 Box 384, The Star, 15/5/1943. See also A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 411124a, Agenda for Fifth Session of Native Representative Council, 24/11/1941; NTS Box 9120 File 68/363/5, Minutes of Ciskeian General Council Session, 1941, accompanying letter CNC, Kingwilliamstown to SNA, 13/12/1941; A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 401217b, Minutes of the Annual Conference of the ANC, 15-17 December 1940 and NTS Box 2396 File 3/287, Matters tabled for discussion at meeting of UTTGC Session, 16/4/1941.

106. DC 1593/4 Box 3132, C.H. Blaine to Secretary Cape Coloured Recruiting and Welfare Liaison Committee, 15/11/1941; DNEAS NAS
3/6 Box 7, DNEAS to SNA, 1/12/1942; DC 1516/1 Box 3115, Memorandum on NEAS rates of pay and allowances, 28/7/1942. The Vigilance Association of Bloemfontein Shareholders and Ratepayers pointed out that this assumption was totally fallacious: "Native labour in this country is always spoken of as 'cheap labour' instead of 'underpaid labour' for labour, skilled and unskilled has never received its just reward where Africans are concerned. It has always been argued and taken for granted that the needs of the natives were simple and his standard of living low..." (SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection 52 Senatorial Correspondence AD 843 Box 3, memorandum submitted to the Committee of enquiry on economic, health and social conditions of Africans in urban areas by The Vigilance Association of Bloemfontein Shareholders and Ratepayers, 5/11/1941.)


109. NTS Box 9123 File 68/363/11, E.H. Brookes to SNA, 15/10/1942.

110. DC 1516/1 Box 3115, C.H. Blaine to G. Dolley, MP Uitenhage, 2/10/1942; DC 1516/1 Box 3115; memorandum on NEAS rates of pay and allowances, 28/7/1942 and SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) 43.7.1, memorandum submitted to GGNWF Bantu Soldiers' Sub-committee during special meeting, 29/4/1943.

111. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, Memorandum on rates of pay of Native Service Men by four Parliamentary Representatives of Natives, undated and CGS 32/23, CGS to Minister of Defence, 3/10/1940. C.J. Uys's contention that the pay for blacks was too high because, inter alia, "the contribution of the Bantu towards the war effort is practically negligible" and "in peace time very few natives earn as much as they are drawing now as military pay, so that they do not feel the effects of the war as Europeans do", must be discounted as utterances from someone not really au fait with circumstances. (SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, C.J. Uys to Secretary for Race Relations, 23/4/1943).


113. DNEAS NAS 3/20/10 Box 13, Paymaster (Native Section) NEAS to DNEAS, 13/11/1941.

114. SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for Non-European Army Services, p. 20; AG (3)154/331/15/1, Box 432, A.E.M. Jansen, Under Secretary for Defence to AG, 10/2/1942; AG 3/154/331/11/4 Box 425, Chief Paymaster to AG, 2/7/1942, A.E.M. Jansen to AG, 16/9/1942 and E.T. Stubbs to DAG (O),
6/1/1943.

115. DNEAS NAS 3/20/10 Box 13, OC Voortrekkerhoogte and Transvaal Command to OC MT Depot Voortrekkerhoogte, 19/5/1942.

116. DNEAS NAS 3/20/10 Box 13, OC Voortrekkerhoogte and Transvaal Command to OC NT Depot Voortrekkerhoogte, 19/5/1942.

117. DNEAS NAS 3/20/10 Box 13, Paymaster (Native Section) NEAS to DNEAS, 13/11/1941; CGS Group 2 G 137/1 Vol. 3 Box 69, DNEAS to Dcs, 8/5/1942 and NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, J.D.R. Jones to SNA, 29/9/1941.

118. NMC NAS 3/20/1 A 1 Box 47, Area Commandant NMC Training Areas Welgedacht to DNEAS, 9/9/1941, DNEAS to DAG (O), 18/9/1941 and NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, J.D.R. Jones to SNA, 29/9/1941.


120. NMC NAS 3/20/1 A 1 Box 47, DNEAS to DAG (O), 18/9/1941 and DNEAS NAS 3/20/10 Box 13, OC Witwatersrand Command to AG, 5/5/1941.

121. DNEAS NAS 3/7/7 Box 8, A.V. Burton to OC No. 2 MT Sub Depot, Hector Norris Park, 8/6/1944.

122. DNEAS NAS 3/7/7 Box 8, DNEAS to QMG, 17/7/1944.

123. NMC NAS P/3 A 10 Box 22, Deputy Liaison Officer, Vryheid to OC Native War Records, 3/1/1944.


126. NMC NAS P/3 A 10 Box 22, Deputy Liaison Officer, Vryheid to OC Native War Records, 3/1/1944; A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 420928b, A.B. Xuma to D. Reitz, 28/9/1942; NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, I. Ndlovana to SNA, 16/10/1944; Ballinger Papers A 410 F 1.1, Annual Report of the Johannesburg Joint Council of Europeans and Africans, April 1942 to March 1943, undated; Papers of the Joint Council for Europeans and Africans AD 1433 C.J. 2.3.4, Minute Book Vol. 4 and NTS Box 9120 File 68/363/5, Resolutions of UTTGC, undated.


128. NTS Box 9115 File 68/363, General Circular No. 30 of 1941,

129. SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 515, J. Tshabalala to Secretary SAIRR, undated and NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, S. Moekoa to The Magistrate, [sic] Native Affairs Department, 31/1/1944.


131. NMC NAS 3/1/1 A 4 Box 39, DNEAS to SNA, 10/2/1943; Ballinger Papers A 410 B 2.14.14 (File 2), M. Ballinger to E. Hellmann, 15/3/1943; NTS Box 9120 File 68/363/5, Note of interview re Native Soldiers' pay by D.L. Smit, 13/4/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7, Memorandum on comparison of civil and military living conditions of natives, undated and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection S. 2 Senatorial Correspondence AD 843 Box 3, Memorandum submitted to the committee of enquiry on economic, health and social conditions of Africans in urban areas by the Vigilance Association of Bloemfontein Standholders and Ratepayers, 5/11/1941.


133. Particulars in the compilation of these tables were taken from the following sources: UWH PS 9029/421 Box 93, Rates of pay, Railways and Harbours, Coloureds, Indians and Native Staff, accompanying letter, Office of the Minister of Railways and Harbours to Prime Minister, 11/4/1942; Ballinger Papers A 410 C 2.3.11 (File 1), Memorandum: representations to be submitted by J.P. Mccamee, superintendent of natives, Port Elizabeth, to the Wage Board on the occasion of its investigations into conditions of unskilled work in trades in the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth, May 1940; J.C. Smuts Papers A 1 Vol. 154 No. 32, Witwatersrand Mine Native Wages Commission. Gold Producers' Committee's case. Summing up and argument, 14/9/1943; SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection J. Labour 4.5 Municipal Workers Wage Rates, 1944; Assistant to the Director SAIRR to A. Schreuder, 16/2/1944; ARB Vol. 795 C 1055 Part 3, Memorandum on wages of natives in urban areas, 18/11/1938; ARB Vol. 795 C 1055 Part 3, Comparative Statement: Weekly minimum wages for unskilled workers under Industrial Council agreements and Wage
Determinations, 9/11/1939; NTS Box 2094 File 222/280, Schedule of wages paid to unskilled natives in the Cape Peninsula, accompanying letter, Acting NC Salt River to CNC Kingwilliamstown, 1/7/1943 and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, Memorandum on rates of pay to Native Service Men, undated.


136. DNEAS NAS 313 Box 45, Assistant NC Bochem to OC 3 MT Sub Depot, 19/10/1944; DNEAS NAS 313 Box 45, M. Rahlloho to OC 3 MT Sub Depot, 1/8/1944; DNEAS NAS 92/D Box 43, P. Ramatiti to OC NMC Squadron, No. 24 Air School Nigel, 28/7/1944; DNEAS NAS 407 L Box 46, Sworn declaration by A Maunalo, 12/10/1945; SAIRR papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 107, NC Duiwelskloof to Assistant Director SAIRR, 15/5/1945; NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, SNA to DNEAS, 31/12/1942; NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, Transkeian members of C Company 3rd Bn. NMC Wynberg to SNA, 24/7/1942; NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, S. Mongaliso to G.K. Hemming, 26/2/1945 and NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, letter from M. Shangase, undated.

137. DNEAS NAS 343/RM Box 46 and DNEAS NAS 464/T Box 47, Various requests to be transferred nearer home; DNEAS NAS 475/T Box 47, B. Sohlezi to OC No. 2 MT Sub Depot Hector Norris Park Johannesburg, undated; DNEAS NAS 3/3/14/1 (1) Box 3 OC 1st Bn. NMC to DNEAS, 19/11/1943 and NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, Pte. Michen to "Native Affairs", 7/10/1943.

138. DNEAS NAS 3/7/13A Box 9, DCS to Director General of Demobilisation, 31/10/1944; DNEAS NAS 3/7/13A Box 9, Statement by J. Ramaru, 10/4/1945; DNEAS 3/4/4/4 Box 5 OC SAVD No 1 Premier Mine to DNEAS, 22/2/1945 and NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, M. Moshidi to Minister of Native Affairs, 26/5/1943.

139. NMC NAS 3/21/D A 1 Box 16, C. Mangcotywa to "Bantu Soldiers"
Friend" column, Indhlovu Tlou, undated.

140. NMC NAS 3/21/D A 1 Box 16, S. Sofika to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column, Indhlovu Tlou, undated.

141. NMC NAS 3/21/D A 1 Box 16, M.C. Mohlopi to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column, Indhlovu Tlou, 12/7/1944.

142. NMC NAS 3/21/D A 1 Box 16, I.E. Zelele to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column, Indhlovu Tlou, undated; NMC NAS 3/21/A A 4 Box 14, News of the War Statement no. 102 for week ending 31/1/1942, letter no. 61 from Ndagabazabantu; NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, Statement from G. Mahasla, 19/10/1943 and NMC NAS 3/21/A A 4 Box 12, M. Ngombane to Resident Magistrate, Tsomo, 24/7/1941.

143. DNEAS NAS 3/34/13 FR Box 23, OC HQ SA Armoured Brigade Group Potchefstroom to DNEAS, 20/7/1944; DNEAS NAS 3/7/13/A Box 9, M. Xingashe to NC Engcobo, 30/1/1945; DNEAS NAS 3/21/D Box 14, R. Tshabalala to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column Indhlovu Tlou, 19/8/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/7/12/A Box 9, letter from E. Lehasa, 20/12/1944; DNEAS NAS 3/21/D Box 14, letter from J. Giki, 14/2/1944 and NMC NAS 3/21/A A 1 Box 15, News of the War Statement no. 130 for week ending 15/8/1942, question of J. Tsefu.

144. NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, OC Native War Records to SNA, 28/9/1944 and NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, OC Native War Records to NC Mount Frere, 14/8/1944.

145. NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Assistant Secretary Admin. to Secretary for Defence, 1/7/1940; NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Secretary for Defence to Secretary for Finance, 4/7/1940 and NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, B.W. Martin to Commissioner of Pensions, 25/6/1940.

146. DC 1516/1 Box 3115, Assistant Secretary Admin. to AG, 2/5/1941; UMH C 36 Box 58, Memorandum on War Pensions Chapter 2, undated; NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54 and NTS Box 9123 File 68/363/11, Note by H.S. Cooke on compensation to dependants in case of death of members of the NMC, 6/4/1942; NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Secretary for Defence to All Sections, 23/9/1940; SAIIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 105 and SAIIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.2, Memorandum by Parliamentary Representatives on pensions for African soldiers and their dependants for presentation to Minister of Finance, undated and SAIIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, DNEAS to Secretary SAIIRR, 28/9/1940, Note by J. Levin SAIIRR on legal rights to pension or other benefits of natives on military service, undated and note by J. Levin, undated.

147. DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7 NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, SAIIRR Papers
J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War IIAD 843 Box 109, Schedule of military pensions, undated; DC 1516/1 Box 3115 and Ballinger Papers A 410 B 2.14.14 (File 1), Acting Commissioner of Pensions to Secretary for Defence, 8/1/1942; NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Note by H.S. Cooke on compensation in case of death of members of the NMC, 6/4/1942; and NTS Box 9123 File 68/363/11, Commissioner of Pensions to SNA, 22/1/1942.

148. DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7, NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, Schedule of military pensions, undated; SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 56.2.1, Race Relations News Vol. III no. 1, January 1941, p. 1. See Annexure "F" for scale of disablement assessments in respect of specific disabilities.

149. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109 and NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21 J.D.R. Jones to E. Harding, 9/9/1940.


152. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 105, J.D.R. Jones to SNA, 2/9/1942.

153. NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Note by H.S. Cooke, accompanying letter, H.S. Cooke to E.T. Stubbs, 14/4/1942. See also NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Note on military pensions, undated.


155. SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.2 and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 105, Memorandum by the Parliamentary Representatives of Africans, undated.

156. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 105, Memorandum by South African Legion of the British
x-Servicemen League, January 1942, p. 12 and NMC NAS 3/12 c 7 ox 54, Draft letter in response to letter from Cape Peninsula Joint Council of Europeans and Bantu, accompanying letter, DNEAS o Secretary for Defence, 21/11/1940.

157. DC 1516/1 Box 3115, Memorandum on meeting with the Prime Minister, 30/1/1942 and NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54 and AG (3)154/331/15 Box 431, DAG (O) to DNEAS ,21/12/1942.


159. SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.1, Minutes of 5th meeting of the GGNWF, Bantu Soldiers' Sub-Committee, 23/9/1941; DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7, Report of the Bantu Soldiers' Sub-Committee of the GGNWF at its annual meeting, 5-6 November 1941; SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 51.9, Honorary Secretary South African League of Women Voters to AG, 11/2/1946.

160. NTS Box 9123 File 68/363/11, General Circular No. 28 of 1942, 14/9/1942.

161. NTS Box 9123 File 71/363/4, Statements by A. Ndaba, I. Masike, T. Maphaisa, W. Paye and A. Mpitsa, 30/9/1942.

162. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 107, GGNWF Circular no. 31 Assistance to Bantu Soldiers and Dependents, 1/1/1941; H.A. Gray Papers A 1338, H.A. Gray, History of the National War Fund, typescript, p. 20; DC 1593/4 Chapter I Box 3132, memorandum from the Non-European Soldiers' Dependents' League to J.C. Smuts, 28/7/1942; NTS Box 9123 File 68/363/11, Report of Bantu Soldiers' Sub-Committee, accompanying letter, H.S. Cooke to H. Rogers, 28/4/1942.


164. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 107, SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.1 and Johannesburg Joint Council of Europeans and Africans AD 1433 C.J. 7 File 17.7.14 Military, GGNWF Circular no. 31, Assistance to Bantu Soldiers and Dependents, 1/1/1941.

165. SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.1, Enclosures for special meeting of GGNWF, 31/3/1941; H.A. Gray Papers A 1338, H.A. Gray, History of the National War Fund, typescript, pp. 21 and 23; DC
1646/1 Box 3153 GGNWF Circular no. 42, 10/6/1943; DC 1516/1 Box 3629, Memorandum on allotments - NMC; undated; SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.1 and NTS Box 9116 File 68/363/1, Memorandum on suggested raising of the economic standard of life of the dependants of Bantu soldiers resident in the larger urban areas, accompanying letter H.S. Cooke to D.L. Smit, 25/5/1943 and Horwitz, "The Non-European War Record in South Africa", p. 549.

166. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 108, J. Lobene to J.D.R. Jones, 1/10/1942, J. Tutu to J.D.R. Jones, 13/2/1943, J.D.R. Jones to Chairman Bantu Soldiers' Sub-Committee of GGNWF, 9/4/1943; NTS Box 9116 File 68/363/1, H.S. Cooke to D.L. Smit, 12/4/1943 and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, H.S. Cooke to J.D.R. Jones, 16/7/1941.


168. DNEAS NAS 3/27 Box 17, DNEAS to R.I. Thompson, Chaplain to the Forces, 26/5/1944 and DNEAS NAS 3/35/1 Box 23, DNEAS to J. du Preez, NC Zoutpansberg, 17/10/1945.

169. SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 56.2.1, Race Relations News Vol. II no. 11 Nov. 1940, p. 3; B 15.7.1, 13th annual report of SAIRR, 30/9/1942. NTS Box 9127 File 68/363/29, Secretary South Africa Red Cross Society to T.F. Roos, Chairman Native Prisoners-of-War Committee, 26/7/1943.


171. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 107, Minutes of a meeting of Non-European Sub-Committee of South African Gifts and Comfort Committee, 12/3/1941 and K.D. Lambert, Honorary Secretary South African Gifts and Comfort Committee Durban Regional Centre to Mrs. J.D.R. Jones, 6/3/1941.

172. NMC NAS 3/21 A 1 Box 14, Article on Gifts and Comforts for NMC soldiers, accompanying letter, DNEAS to editor Bantu Press, undated; SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 107, Notes on the organisation of African Women under

173. NMC NAS 3/41/13 A 2 Box 45, Visiting Officer NEAS to DNEAS, 22/11/1943. Of course these officers were also expected to exercise control and discipline over the black soldiers. This aspect will be discussed at length in Chapter 7.


175. NMC NAS 3/40 A 10 Box 44, Memorandum by Lt. Col. E.B. Foxon and Maj. D.G. Hartman of inspection of all NEAS formations, units and detachments in the coastal area, 28/12/1942.

176. Hallack, "Record of the NEAS", pp. 167-198; DC 1689/3 Box 3174, AG to All Sections, 13/7/1942; DNEAS NAS 8/5/3 Box 29, A note to Regimental Medical Officers called upon to lecture on the prevention of VD amongst Troops, 12/5/1942.

177. NMC NAS 3/40 A 1 Box 45, Training Inspectorate Report on NMC Training Area, East Rand, 24-27 November 1941; NMC NAS 3/40 A 1 Box 45, M. Montgomery, Medical Officer, Medical Services, NMC to Area Commandant Welgedacht, 17/11/1941 and NMC NAS 3/4/15 B 4 Box 5, Memorandum on certain disabilities of the feet occurring in recruits for the NMC, 22/12/1941.

178. NMC NAS 3/21 A 4 Box 12 DNEAS to DDMI, 17/12/1941.

179. DNEAS NAS 3/9/2 Box 10, DNEAS to QMG, 27/3/1942. See also NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, DNEAS to SNA, 11/10/1941.

180. NMC NAS 3/40 A 6 Box 44, Inspection report by Capt. R. Hallwell of Crown Mines F and HQ Company, 16-18 December 1942; DNEAS NAS 8/9/1 Box 31, DNEAS to QMG, 10/1/1944 and NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, W. Nyamokazi to Chief Mashiyeni, 30/6/1941. Coloureds also received 9 d. more in ration allowance when rations in kind could not be issued. (J.C. Knoetze, "Historical Survey", p. 30 and NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, J.D.R. Jones to SNA, 29/9/1941).


182. DNEAS NAS 3/9/2 Box 10, DNEAS to GOA UDP Admin. HQ MEP, 19/9/1944; DNEAS NAS 3/1/5 Box 2, DNEAS to QMG, 23/9/1942 and NMC NAS 3/9/3 A 5 Box 27, DNEAS to OC 9th Infantry Brigade Piet Retief, 16/4/1941.

183. NMC NAS 3/16/6 A 12 Box 40, NMC Conferences, notes on third session, 7/6/1941 and NMC NAS 3/16/6 A 12 Box 40, Notes on a
meeting held in Area Commandant's office, 17/5/1941.


186. DNEAS NAS 3/4/3 Box 5, NMC NAS Welfare Officer to OC SAAF Regiment Cape Town, 1/7/1943 and NMC NAS 3/26/13/1 Box 42, Inspectorate Report of 12th Bn. NMC Quaggapoort, 12/8/1943.


188. DNEAS NAS 3/1/1 Box 1, Report by F. Rodseth of 48 Bitumen Company SAEC Port Elizabeth, 7/9/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/28/1 Box 17, Report by Staff Officer NEAS Northern Command of 25 Air School Standerton, undated; DNEAS 3/28/1 Box 17, Report by Staff Officer NEAS of 48 Air School East London; NMC NAS 3/1/2 A 1 Box 31, DNEAS to QMG, 31/12/1941; NMC NAS 3/26/13/8 B 15 Box 41, OC 8th Bn. NMC to DNEAS, 3/9/1942; DNEAS 3/C/1/2 (W) Box 1, Progress Report – Welgedacht, undated; NMC NAS 3/40 A 1 Box 45, Training Inspectorate Report 3rd Bn. NMC Woltemade, 13/10/1941 and NMC NAS 3/41/1/2 A 9 Box 43, Visiting officer NEAS to 2nd Bn. NMC Durban Fortress Command to DNEAS, 19/11/1942.

189. NMC NAS 3/41/1/2 A 9 Box 43, Visiting officer NEAS to DNEAS, 19/11/1942. See also the following for descriptions of bad living conditions: DNEAS NAS 8/1/2 Box 27, Capt. C.C. Jacobs (SAMC) to OC Du Toit’s Pan Barracks, 20/2/1941.
190. NMC NAS 3/1/2 A A 6 Box 35, DNEAS to QMG, 11/3/1942; NMC NAS 3/26/13/9 B 16 Box 42, OC 202 Res. MT Company, Wentworth Camp to OC no. 8 MT Sub-Depot, Durban, 11/3/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/1/1 Box 1, Inspection report by F. Rodseth of Cradock Place Camp, Port Elizabeth, 2/9/1943; Friedlander Papers BC 580 H., Minutes of executive meeting of Cape Peninsula Joint Council of Europeans and Bantu, 28/3/1941.

191. DNEAS NAS 3/43 Box 24, Inspectorate reports from various units, April - November 1943; A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 420316c, H.S. Nkabeni, to Mphalele, 16/3/1942; and NMC NAS 3/41/4 A 3 Box 43, Welfare Officer NMC Personnel attached to MT Pollsmoor Section to D.G. Hartman, 7/1/1943.

192. DNEAS NAS 3/5 Box 7, Notes on civil and military living conditions of natives, undated; NMC NAS 3/21/B Box 15, Notes on the NMC by F. Brownlee, undated. See also appendix "G" for table of the cost per day to maintain a "Non-European" soldier.

193. AG (3)154/538 Box 500, DNEAS to DG (O), 16/12/1941. See also DNEAS NAS 3/8/1 Box 9, DNEAS to OC 3rd Bn. NMC 20/10/1944; NMC NAS 3/40 A 10 Box 44, Memorandum by Lt. Col. E.B. Foxon and Maj. D.G. Hartman of tour of inspection of all NEAS formations, units and detachments in Coastal Area, 28/12/1942; NMC NAS 3/1/14 A 2 Box 37, Statement by OC, E. von Puttkamer, of present position of the Quaggaport Detachment, 4th Bn. NMC, 5/5/1941; Gen. George E. Brink Collection Box 47, Secret memorandum on matters affecting the fighting efficiency of 1 SA Division by Gen. G.E. Brink, 23/1/1941; DNEAS NAS 3/4/3 Box 5, Report by Capt. D. Pautz on the general state of affairs existing at the time of taking over the duties of the welfare officer of the attested labour attached to 41 Air School, East London, 21/6/1943; AG (3)154/K/840 Box 81, OC no. 6 "Q" Store Depot Cape Town to QMG, 13/5/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/4/3 Box 5, NMC Welfare Officer to OC SAAF Regiment, 1/7/1943; SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for NEAS and War Diaries Box 126 no. 120, 25 Squadron SAAF, January 1945.

194. DNEAS NAS 8/8/1 Box 30, DNEAS to QMG, 23/5/1944 and DNEAS NAS 3/8/1 Box 9, QMG to AG, 1/6/1944.

195. NMC NAS 3/21/D A 1 Box 16, P. Matseona to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column "Indhlovu Tlou", undated. See also similar comments, SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 105, Secretary African Soldiers and Ex-Servicemen's League to Race Relations Department, 17/4/1944. The claim made in a broadcast that the black soldiers were issued with "woollen battle-dresses of the identical type worn by all soldiers from senior Generals downwards" is therefore not true. (NMC NAS 3/4/1 A 1 Box 2, Material for broadcast re NMC, undated).

196. AG (3)154/187/3/0 Box 278, DAG (O) to QMG, 23/5/1941 and NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/22, DNEAS to Magistrate Matatiele, 16/7/1941.
197. CGS Group 2 G 2/1/9/1 Vol. II Box 1, Notes on 4th fortnightly meeting held at Welgedacht, 21/6/1941; SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, D.L. Smit to J.D.R. Jones, 30/6/1941 and A.B. Xuma Papers 420304a, Report by A.B. Xuma on the ANC delegation negotiating with the Government, 4/3/1942.

198. AG (3)154/X/442 Box 45, DNEAS to DGMS, 25/7/1942; NMC Mid-East Report A 6 Box 42, H.S. Mockford (ADNEAS) to L. Beyers (AG), 12/1/1945; Narep Unfo 23, Historical Record NMC, p. 14193 and SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for the NEAS, p. 40.

199. DNEAS NAS 3/18/1 Box 12, Maj. W.G. Trollip, ADDNEAS to H.S. Mockford, 8/2/1945 and NMC NAS 3/41/13 A 2 Box 45 Visiting officer NEAS to DNEAS, 22/11/1943.

200. SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for the NEAS, p. 29; DNEAS NAS 3/43 Box 24, Inspectorate Reports from various units, April 1943 to November 1943; and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, letter from A. Ncoang, undated.

201. DC 1516 Box 3115, Memorandum on a meeting with the Prime Minister, 30/1/1942.

202. AG (3)154/X/132 Box 19, Secretary Public Service Commission to Secretary for Defence, 24/3/1942. See also NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, DNEAS to SNA, 11/10/1941.

203. AG (3)154/X/132 Box 19 and CGS 32/5 Vol. II, AG to various Sections, 3/6/1942.

204. DNEAS NAS 3/21/D Box 14, K. Sebothoma to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column Indlolu Tlou, undated. See also A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 420304b, The ANC delegation at Cape Town, 4/3/1942.

205. NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21 and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, J.D.R. Jones to D.L. Smit, 29/9/1941 and NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, DNEAS to SNA, 11/10/1941.

206. DNEAS NAS 407/L, Box 46, Sworn Statement by Pte. Maunalo, 2/10/1945; DNEAS NAS 407/L, Box 46, Sworn Statement by D. Ndhlovu, 26/3/1945; NMC NAS 3/21/D A 3 Box 16, Questions of J. Mbangato to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column Indlolu Tlou, 8/10/1942 and SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for the NEAS, p. 44.

207. CGS 32/5 Vol. II B.W. Martin to GOA UDF MEF, 13/2/1942; CGS (War) 32/5, F. van Rynveld to F.H. Theron, 24/2/1942; UDF 805/9 Box 4, UDF Administrative Headquarters Staff Conference, no. 42, 14/8/1942 and J.C. Knoetze, "Historical Survey", pp. 9, 23 and 42.
208. NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/23, DNEAS to DAG (O), 1/7/1941 and AG (3)154/X/132 Box 19, DNEAS to DAG (O), 10/2/1942.

209. AG (3)154/X/132 Box 19, Secretary Public Service Commission to Secretary for Defence, 24/3/1942; AG (3)154/X/132 Box 19 and CGS 32/5 Vol. II, AG to various Sections, 3/6/1942 and SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for the NEAS, p. 29.

210. AG (3)154/X/132 Box 19, SNA to AG, 25/9/1944, Secretary for Defence to AG, 11/10/1944 and DNEAS to DAG (O), 14/9/1944.

211. NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/23, DNEAS to DAG (O), 4/7/1941, SNA to DNEAS, 2/7/1941 and C.H. Blaine to D.L. Smit, 4/9/1941 and AG (3)154/331/15 Box 431, AG to Secretary for Defence, 25/6/1941.

212. NMC NAS 3/41/1/2 A 9 Box 43, Visiting officer NEAS to DNEAS, 9/11/1042; AG (3)154/X/132 Box 19, DNEAS to DAG (O), 19/11/1942 and AG (3)154/189/17 Box 285, AG to GOC : Inland Area, 9/7/1943.


216. NTS Box 9673 File 609/400(1), R. Phillips, Director, YMCA Services in Non-European Camps to D.L. Smit, 11/8/1941.

217. NMC NAS 3/4/1 A 2 Box 2, Material for broadcast re. NMC, undated.


219. DNEAS NAS 3/16/4 Box 11, Report on Activities and returns by welfare officers, propaganda section, undated; UWH Box 158, Memorandum on the UDPI and Non-European Boys Up North, by A.S. Ramailane, 13/10/1942; NMC NAS 3/40 A 2 40, Inland Inspectorate
reports, 1943; NMC NAS 3/21 A 3 Box 14, Typescript memorandum titled "Out in the Blue". Touring far and near places in the Union. Excellent work of the DNEAS film vans". undated; AG (W)168/3/3/3 Box 19, Memorandum for DAG (P) of functions and methods of operation of DNEAS Mobile Units, 2/9/1943 and NTS Box 9673 File 609/400(1), Confidential report on YMCA work in Native Military Camps, 1/1/1941 - 30/6/1941.

220. UWH Box 158, Memorandum on the UDPI and Non-European Boys up North by A.S. Ramailane, 13/10/1942; NMC NAS 3/21/A A 5 Box 14, Letter no. 24 by Ndagazabantu titled "Sight-seeing in the Holy Land", 5/8/1942 and DNEAS NAS 3/4/4 Box 5, Camp Commandant Orange Street HQ Camp Cape Town to DNEAS, 30/6/1945.


222. DNEAS NAS 3/28/1 Box 17, Inspection report of Staff Officer NEAS Northern Command, undated.

223. DNEAS NAS 3/1/10-A Box 2, DNEAS to DAG(O), 5/8/1944; NMC NAS ETS/PER/1 B 10 Box 56, DNEAS to AG, 7/5/1943; Stubbs and Mockford, "A plan for the development of manpower", p. 38 and National Film Archive, African Mirror no. 214.

224. DNEAS NAS 3/8/4 Box 10, OC no. 7 Air School to QMG, 23/2/1944; NMC NAS 3/41/4 A 3 Box 43, Welfare Officer NMC Personnel attached to MT Polermo Section to D.G. Hartman, Cape Fortress, 7/1/1943; NMC NAS 3/41/13 A 2 Box 43, Visiting officer NEAS to DNEAS, 26/4/1943; NMC Mid-East Report A 6 Box 42, DNEAS to AG, 12/1/1945; NTS Box 9673 File 609/400(1), Confidential report on YMCA Work in Native Military Camps, 1/1/1941 to 30/6/1941 and NTS Box 9689 File 585/400, Grants made to units of NMC by Native Affairs Department, 16/9/1942.

225. DC 1516/2 Box 3629, G.E. Phillips to D.L. Sait, 18/8/1941; NMC NAS 3/42 B 6 Box 52, NEAS Administrative and Welfare Officer TSC to DNEAS, 5/1/1944; SAIIR Papers J.R. Jones Collection 9 World War II AD 843 Box 105, National Appeal Organiser YMCA Toc H South African War Work Council to Secretary SAIIR, 1/9/1943; NTS Box 9673 File 609/400(1), Confidential report on YMCA Work in Native Military Camps, 1/1/1941-30/6/1941.

226. DNEAS NAS 3/43 Box 24, Extracts from inspectorate reports, April to November 1943; DNEAS NAS 3/5/2 Box 6, Report on a visit to 41 Air School East London, 2/11/1943 and NMC NAS 3/40 A 10 Box 4, Memorandum by Lt. Col. E.B. Foxon and Maj. D.G. Hartman of tour of inspection of all NEAS formations, units and detachments
in the Coastal Area, 28/12/1942.

227. NMC NAS 3/21/L A 6 Box N 19, DNEAS to Controller of Paper, 16/2/1943.

228. The name of the paper is comprised of the two vernacular words for "elephant" - "Indhlovo" being the Xhosa and "Tlou" the Sesuto. (NMC NAS 3/21/K A 4 Box 19, Memorandum in Indhlovo Tlou, undated).

229. For example NMC NAS 3/21/KB 6 Box 18, OC 4th Battery 8th AAS/C Pinelands to DNEAS, 14/5/1943 and NMC NAS 3/21/KB 6 Box 18, R.N. Lindsay to DCS, 27/2/1943.

230. NMC NAS 3/21/L A 6 Box 19, DNEAS to SNA, 23/3/1943; NMC NAS 3/21/KB 6 Box 18, S. Horwitz to Staff Captain, 13/2/1943; DC 2025 Box 3273 and NMC NAS 3/21/KB 6 Box 18, DNEAS to DDNEAS UDF Administrative HQ MEF, 13/2/1943; NMC NAS 3/21/KB 6 Box 18, DNEAS to DCS (DMI), undated.

231. NMC NAS 3/21/KB 6 Box 18, G. Mhlali to Editor Indhlovo Tlou, 6/12/1942.

232. NMC NAS 3/21/K A 2 Box 19, J.R. Mohlamme to Editor Indhlovo Tlou, August 1943; NMC NAS 3/21/KB 6 Box 18, NMC NAS 3/21/K A 1 Box 19 and DC 2025 Box 3273, Notes by F. Rodseth and B. Olivier on discussion re ndhlovo Tlou held at Garawi, 23/1/1943.

233. NMC NAS 3/21/K A 4 Box 19, Note on Indhlovo Tlou, undated and NTS Box 9669 File 585/400/1, DNEAS to SNA, 29/11/1943.

234. NMC NAS 3/42/1 B 14 Box 9, DNEAS to DGAF, 7/12/1943. See also NMC NAS 3/42/1 B 14 Box 9, Extract from Indhlovo Tlou, "An opportunity for all NMC soldiers", undated; NMC NAS 3/42/1 B 13 Box 9, Memorandum on Education Scheme by S. Horwitz, 11/5/1943; NMC NAS 3/42/1 B 13 Box 9, Memorandum on Non-European Army Education, undated; NMC NAS 3/42/1 B 14 Box 9, DNEAS to Secretary, "Books for Troops" Committee, 2/3/1944; Hallack, "Record of the NEAS", pp. 51 and 190 and Rodseth, Ndbazabantu, p. 92.

235. NMC NAS 3/42/1 B 13 Box 9, DNEAS to DCS, 2/11/1942; NMC NAS 3/42/1 B 14 Box 9, Note on Educational Propaganda Courses for qualified teachers to be held at Rietfontein XI, undated; NMC NAS 3/42/1 A 4 Box 10, DNEAS to DCS, 16/6/1945 and NMC NAS 3/42/1 A 3 Box 10, DNEAS to ADMS Northern Command, 25/1/1945.


239. DNEAS NAS 683/L Box 52, I. Moletse to OC Prinshof Camp, 16/4/1945; DNEAS NAS 343/L Box 46, Statement by D. Ndhllovu, 26/3/1945; DNEAS NAS 683/L Box 5, Statements by S. Matalane, 7/6/1945 and M. Kumalo, 25/5/1945.


241. See further Chapter 7.
CHAPTER 5

TRAINING AND MANPOWER UTILIZATION

TRAINING

The authorities were faced with the daunting task of training the black recruits both militarily and for specialised services. Considering that they had to deal mostly with recruits totally unfamiliar with westernised, let alone military, ways and with sometimes extreme prejudice on the part of the whites, this task was indeed challenging.

In some white circles there was open scepticism about the ability of the black recruits to learn new skills. (1) This notion that blacks were generally inferior to whites in learning skills was in vogue shortly before and during the war. In 1938, this false idea was even academically proved by a certain J.A. Jansen van Rensburg of the University of Stellenbosch who had been asked by the South African Council for Education and Social Research to do a study on occupational aptitude. His conclusion was that the South African black

"has not the learning ability to be able to compete with the average European in tasks of an extremely simple nature... and that the difference is partly innate." (2)

This finding not only justified the colour bar but also relegated blacks to menial, dull and repetitive jobs. Military exigencies as well as the dire need for manpower, however, forced the authorities to waive these prejudices, give the black recruits skilled and semi-skilled training and, albeit more by default than by design, prove that the opposite of these suppositions was also true.

TRAINING ORGANIZATION

Through the good offices of the Chamber of Mines, a large number of mine compounds and barracks on the East Rand were placed at the disposal of the NMC and a Training Area Command was formed. The Training Area was divided into various depots, each one responsible for a certain section of the training programme. At the Driefontein Reception Depot the recruits were finally examined medically, attested and clothed. From there they proceeded either to the Welgedacht or the Palmietkuil North Recruits Training Depots where they underwent a six weeks' basic training course for infantry recruits. After completion of the six weeks, some were posted to various units; others who were drafted for specialised training were sent to Palmietkuil South to be trained as hygiene and stretcher-bearer personnel and medical orderlies and to Holfontein, Spearwater and West Vlakfontein for motor transport training. At Rietfontein XI a Native Military Corps School was established for the training of white and of black instructors. (3)
TRAINING SUBJECTS

The subjects in which the recruits were trained can broadly be divided into two categories: some subjects aimed at moulding them militarily and others were geared to teach them specialised tasks.

The OC of the Non-European Wing, at Lenz, thus spelled out the army's objective about the first category:

"Every step should be taken to disconnect his mind from thinking himself as a civilian and taught that the uniform he wears indicates an assumption of responsibility far in excess of his former civilian responsibility." (4)

To this end they had to undergo various aspects of military training of which the following were the most important: squad drill instruction, rifle and musketry training, vocational training and motor transport training.

Some soldiers apparently excelled in squad drill. Major Frank Brownlee graphically described the soldiers' first experience in parade work thus:

"The Native soldier...with some timidity lines up on parade, striving to obey orders he does not, as yet, understand, and above all trying to avoid that ridicule which is gall to any self-respecting person. There is no ridicule. If a mistake is made, it is pointed out... So the recruit gains confidence and in the course of a few weeks he becomes as efficient at drill as the old soldier." (5)

The recruits also received rifle and musketry training but progress, in certain instances, was seriously handicapped by the defective Italian rifles with which they had been issued. Fairly strict requirements were laid down for both recruits and instructors who had been drafted to be trained in artillery. The former should have had some schooling while the latter had to be free from any bias against the blacks, be able to speak an African language and handle them sympathetically. Again the authorities assumed that the Zulus would be the most suitable ethnic group to receive artillery training but again they proved to be wrong. Others were simply not selected carefully enough for artillery work and therefore showed little interest; they were subsequently transferred to other units. (6) In addition, they went on night compass marches, learned map reading and were instructed in physical training and field work training, a euphemism for digging trenches.

Furthermore, special propaganda courses lasting three weeks were run to counter subversive activities in the camps and to prepare the soldiers going on leave to be in a position to counter subversive talk within the townships and reserves. It was considered that blacks would be able to make a far better appeal to their own people than whites. It was also thought that if the recruit were provided with knowledge of the war he would take more interest in his training and at least be not more afraid of the orderly officer than of the enemy as was the case of many in
battalions on security guard! On completion of the course, the
entrants who had been mainly teachers in civilian life, were then
returned to their camps where they held small discussion groups
during the evenings. The themes for these discussions included,
inter alia, the reasons for the war, the importance of the army
and military training as well as the treatment of the conquered
by the Axis powers. A definite attempt was made to steer clear of
political discussions, especially those relating to the political
status of the blacks in South Africa. The instructors quite
frequently complained that the commanding officers did not send
the right type of recruit on these courses. Some of them were
unable to read and attended the course against their will.
Consequently, they could neither appreciate nor understand the
subjects of study and reaped little benefit. One reason why the
commanding officers did this, was that the more educated recruits
usually became the orderly room clerks or parade ground
instructors. As these men were so valuable in these positions the
commanding officers often held them back. (7)

Side by side with the militarisation of the recruits, at least
70% of them were also given specialised vocational training. This
included typing and clerical work, carpentry, tailoring,
bootmaking, horse training and even snake-catching to provide
serum. It seems that the training of cooks, stretcher-bearers,
medical aids and orderlies as well as motor transport drivers was
strongly emphasised.

In January 1941 a Non-European School of Cookery was established
at Milner Park, Johannesburg, to train cooks for unit and field
cookery. Not only were they taught how to cook but also how to
improvise simple stoves and ovens from old tins and iron barrels
and how to make the best use of available food in emergency
situations far away from towns and stores. As was the case in
other courses, the recruits selected to attend the cookery
courses were sometimes of a good quality whilst a weaker class
also enrolled for these courses at other times. (8) Often the
instruction left much to be desired as the following statements
by two brothers, Thabe and Sekate Nkadiment, who attended a
cookery course, vouched: Thabe Nkadiment pointed out that
"There were many people at Milner Park and I stood and
watched the cooking a lot. I did not do much work as they
pushed me around a lot. Now and then somebody pointed
something out to me but most times I did not understand
and let things just drift along. I know no more than before
I went there as I could not learn anything with so many
people about."

Sekate Nkadiment stated that
"I spent most of my time scrubbing floors and
peeling vegetables. I only worked for about a week at the
stove all the time. I think I can make three stews. I cant
make puddings. I dont call myself a cook as nobody taught
me... Two days ago I was told I was going to Kimberley as a
cook." (9)

Training of medical personnel took place at the 131 NMC Military
Hospital Palmietkuil South. The prospective nursing orderlies followed a simple preliminary course in anatomy, physiology and first aid lasting three weeks. Those trainees that showed promise at the end of this period were then allowed to follow a more advanced preliminary course for another three weeks. The course was wrapped up by an advanced nursing course for another six weeks and an examination, after which, if passed successfully, the trainees received certificates. (10) While most of the trainees served in hospitals, some were posted to units and detachments and some were also sent to North Africa where they performed duty as stretcher-bearers. However, apparently most of the training for stretcher-bearers was in service training in the different battalions and in the field. There they learned how to lift, handle and evacuate of casualties, carry patients over various distances and obstacles, simple first aid particularly the control of haemorrhage and the treatment of fractures as well as the improvisation of available materials for use in an emergency and the essentials of protection against gas. (11) It seems that the training of so-called hygiene personnel who were responsible for the maintenance of hygienic conditions in camp areas was neglected; no training facilities were provided and the educational standard of those who enrolled for the courses was exceptionally low. (12) As a consequence, most of them had no thorough knowledge of hygiene but ended up cleaning toilets.

MOTOR TRANSPORT TRAINING

The training of motor transport drivers was probably one of the most comprehensive enterprises the NEAS undertook. Therefore, orders were given that great care should be exercised in the selection of the trainees. They had to be physically fit with good eyesight, a minimum height of five feet two inches and a fair degree of intelligence and road sense, even if it had been acquired on a bicycle or a cart. (13)

The training course included motor transport signals, driving lessons, convoy discipline, town driving and maintenance of vehicles. If a trainee showed no signs of becoming a good driver after three days at a training school, he was rejected and drafted back to an Infantry Depot. Those who showed promise were posted for advanced training to the Advanced Training Depot at West Vlakfontein.

The instructors used hand signals and illustrations to convey their instructions but sometimes also resorted to quite ingenious methods. They drew a plan on the ground, representing a truck and planted a driving seat, made of box wood, gears, clutches, brakes and a driving wheel in the ground. On this improvised simulator the trainee learned driving movements. The instructors used simple language to which they thought the trainees could relate. In order that they might grasp the idea of speed, they were taught that

"The elephant is first gear and then comes the ox and then the donkey, and the top gear is the racehorse."

The operation of a motor engine was compared to a man's body:
"The switch is the heart. Petrol for the engine is like bread for man. A loaf of bread and a tin of petrol are illustrated...the gas in the cylinder gives energy like the food in the stomach. The selfstarter turns the engine which then breathes like a man's lungs...and the wheels are shown as the 'legs' of the truck."(14)

After the trainee had completed this part of the course, he was taught how to drive a real truck, sometimes in hazardous conditions. Those who had been drafted to serve in North Africa had to undergo a further course in training there as the conditions were vastly different from those in the Union. For instance, they had to learn to drive on the right hand side of the road and across the hot loose sands of the desert.(15) However, everything was not always plain sailing. Sometimes the instructors became impatient and shouted at the trainees, making them extremely nervous. The order to inspect the vehicle before driving frequently amounted to nothing more than simply wandering aimlessly around the vehicle. (16)

Nevertheless, various favourable reports on the efficient and capable way the black drivers acquitted themselves were submitted. The opinion was expressed that these drivers could, with the necessary instruction, easily replace the white drivers. (17) Some of the drivers were extremely pleased with the training course and conveyed their gratitude to their instructors. (18)

On the other hand, there were also instances where the drivers were far from properly trained. For instance, after several weeks of bitter experience, it was found that the black drivers attached to 20 Field Ambulance SAMC on arrival from the training depot, were totally unfit to drive a vehicle. They had to be withdrawn and given intensive training from scratch. (19)

A similar situation cropped up in North Africa. In September 1941 General G.E. Brink, OC of 1 SA Division, complained bitterly that he was saddled with a draft of drivers sent to North Africa who were utterly inefficient. Only 83 of the 551 blacks in the draft could drive at all. They were unable to explain their poor state of training or even why they had been sent up North. The officer accompanying them could only say that

"as far as I am able to judge they have had very little training indeed and are just a lot of mamparas." (20)

In January he had to report that the blacks were useless, at least until they had received a much sounder basic training. He continued that the black drivers

"panicked easily under air or armoured attack; there were numerous incidents witnessed personally and by other officers of Bantu drivers driving off in their trucks in a panic and leaving their officer-passenger or companions stranded." (21)

Likewise Brigadier D.H. Pienaar, OC of 1 SA Infantry Brigade, reported that only 405 of the 615 black drivers allotted to his brigade could drive and then only in convoy under very strict white control. He ascribed this unsatisfactory state of affairs to a lack of appreciation of the requirements in North Africa on
6/1/1943.

115. DNEAS NAS 3/20/10 Box 13, OC Voortrekkerhoogte and Transvaal Command to OC MT Depot Voortrekkerhoogte, 19/5/1942.

116. DNEAS NAS 3/20/10 Box 13, OC Voortrekkerhoogte and Transvaal Command to OC NT Depot Voortrekkerhoogte, 19/5/1942.

117. DNEAS NAS 3/20/10 Box 13, Paymaster (Native Section) NEAS to DNEAS, 13/11/1941; CGS Group 2 G 137/1 Vol. 3 Box 69, DNEAS to Dcs, 8/5/1942 and NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, J.D.R. Jones to SNA, 29/9/1941.

118. NMC NAS 3/20/1 A 1 Box 47, Area Commandant NMC Training Areas Welgedacht to DNEAS, 9/9/1941, DNEAS to DAG (O), 18/9/1941 and NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, J.D.R. Jones to SNA, 29/9/1941.


120. NMC NAS 3/20/1 A 1 Box 47, DNEAS to DAG (O), 18/9/1941 and DNEAS NAS 3/20/10 Box 13, OC Witwatersrand Command to AG, 5/5/1941.

121. DNEAS NAS 3/7/7 Box 8, A.V. Burton to OC No. 2 MT Sub Depot, Hector Norris Park, 8/6/1944.

122. DNEAS NAS 3/7/7 Box 8, DNEAS to QMG, 17/7/1944.

123. NMC NAS P/3 A 10 Box 22, Deputy Liaison Officer, Vryheid to OC Native War Records, 3/1/1944.


126. NMC NAS P/3 A 10 Box 22, Deputy Liaison Officer, Vryheid to OC Native War Records, 3/1/1944; A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 420928b, A.B. Xuma to D. Reitz, 28/9/1942; NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, I. Ndwanu to SNA, 16/10/1944; Ballinger Papers A 410 F 1.1, Annual Report of the Johannesburg Joint Council of Europeans and Africans, April 1942 to March 1943, undated; Papers of the Joint Council for Europeans and Africans AD 1433 C.J. 2.3.4, Minute Book Vol. 4 and NTS Box 9120 File 68/363/5, Resolutions of UTTGC, undated.


128. NTS Box 9115 File 68/363, General Circular No. 30 of 1941,

129. SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 515, J. Tshabalala to Secretary SAIRR, undated and NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, S. Moeoka to The Magistrate, [sic] Native Affairs Department, 31/1/1944.


131. NMC NAS 3/1/1 A 4 Box 39, DNEAS to SNA, 10/2/1943; Ballinger Papers A 410 B 2.14.14 (File 2), M. Ballinger to E. Hellmann, 15/3/1943; NTS Box 9120 File 68/363/5, Note of interview re Native Soldiers' pay by D.L. Smit, 13/4/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7, Memorandum on comparison of civil and military living conditions of natives, undated and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection S. 2 Senatorial Correspondence AD 643 Box 3, Memorandum submitted to the committee of enquiry on economic, health and social conditions of Africans in urban areas by the Vigilance Association of Bloemfontein Standholders and Ratepayers, 5/11/1941.


133. Particulars in the compilation of these tables were taken from the following sources : UWH PS 9029/421 Box 93, Rates of pay, Railways and Harbours, Coloureds, Indians and Native Staff, accompanying letter, Office of the Minister of Railways and Harbours to Prime Minister, 11/4/1942; Ballinger Papers A 410 C 2.3.11 (File 1), Memorandum : representations to be submitted by J.P. Mcnamee, superintendent of natives, Port Elizabeth, to the Wage Board on the occasion of its investigations into conditions of unskilled work in trades in the magisterial district of Port Elizabeth, May 1940; J.C. Smuts Papers A 1 Vol. 154 No. 32, Witwatersrand Mine Native Wages Commission. Gold Producers' Committee's case. Summing up and argument, 14/9/1943; SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection J. Labour 4.5 Municipal Workers Wage Rates, 1944; Assistant to the Director SAIRR to A. Schreuder, 16/2/1944; ARB Vol. 795 C 1055 Part 3, Memorandum on wages of natives in urban areas, 18/11/1938; ARB Vol. 795 C 1055 Part 3, Comparative Statement : Weekly minimum wages for unskilled workers under Industrial Council agreements and Wage
Determinations, 9/11/1939; NTS Box 2094 File 222/280, Schedule of wages paid to unskilled natives in the Cape Peninsula, accompanying letter, Acting NC Salt River to CNC Kingwilliamstown, 1/7/1943 and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, Memorandum on rates of pay to Native Service Men, undated.

134. Ballinger Papers A 410 C 2.3.6 Labour (General) (File 1), W.A.R. Mokoena, Secretary Witwatersrand Tea and Coffee Industrial Union to Employers Tea, Coffee and Chichory Trade, 10/11/1941 and Memorandum submitted by the African Commercial and Distributive Workers Union, undated; W.C. Ballinger Papers BC 347 A 1 Vol. 1, Statement submitted by the African Iron and Steel Workers' Union to the members of the Industrial Council for the Iron and Steel manufacturing and Engineering Industry, September 1940 and Johannesburg Joint Council of Europeans and Africans AD 1433 C.J. 2.3.4, Minutes of monthly meeting, 9/6/1941.


136. DNEAS NAS 313 Box 45, Assistant NC Bochem to OC 3 MT Sub Depot, 19/10/1944; DNEAS NAS 313 Box 45, M. Rahloho to OC 3 MT Sub Depot, 1/8/1944; DNEAS NAS 92/D Box 43, P. Ramatiti to OC NMC Squadron, No. 24 Air School Nigel, 28/7/1944; DNEAS NAS 407 L Box 46, Sworn declaration by A Maunalo, 12/10/1945; SAIRR papers J.D.R. Jones Collection G. World War II AD 843 Box 107, NC Duiwelskloof to Assistant Director SAIRR, 15/8/1945; NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, SNA to DNEAS, 31/12/1942; NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, Transkeian members of C Company 3rd Bn. NMC Wynberg to SNA, 24/7/1942; NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, S. Mongalo to G.K. Hemming, 28/2/1945 and NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, letter from M. Shangase, undated.

137. DNEAS NAS 343/RM Box 46 and DNEAS NAS 464/T Box 47, Various requests to be transferred nearer home; DNEAS NAS 475/T Box 47, B. Schlezi to OC No. 2 MT Sub Depot Hector Norris Park Johannesburg, undated; DNEAS NAS 3/1/14/1 (1) Box 3 OC 1st Bn. NMC to DNEAS, 19/11/1943 and NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, Pte. Michen to "Native Affairs", 7/10/1943.

138. DNEAS NAS 3/7/13A Box 9, DCS to Director General of Demobilisation, 31/10/1944; DNEAS NAS 3/7/13A Box 9, Statement by J. Ramanu, 10/4/1945; DNEAS 3/4/4 Box 5 OC SAVD No 1 Premier Mine to DNEAS, 22/2/1945 and NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, M. Moshidi to Minister of Native Affairs, 26/5/1943.

139. NMC NAS 3/21/D A 1 Box 16, C. Mangcocywa to "Bantu Soldiers"
"Friend" column, Indhlovu Tlou, undated.

140. NMC NAS 3/21/D A 1 Box 16, S. Sofika to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column, Indhlovu Tlou, undated.

141. NMC NAS 3/21/D A 1 Box 16, M.C. Mohlopi to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column, Indhlovu Tlou, 12/7/1944.

142. NMC NAS 3/21/D A 1 Box 16, I.E. Zelele to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column, Indhlovu Tlou, undated; NMC NAS 3/21/A A 4 Box 14, News of the War: Statement no. 102 for week ending 31/1/1942, letter no. 11 from Njabazabantu; NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, Statement from G. Mahasla, 19/10/1943 and NMC NAS 3/21/A A 4 Box 12, M. Ngombane to Resident Magistrate, Tsomo, 24/7/1941.

143. DNEAS NAS 3/34/13 FR Box 23, OC HQ SA Armoured Brigade Group Potchefstroom to DNEAS, 20/7/1944; DNEAS NAS 3/7/13/A Box 9, M. Kingsashe to NC Engcobo, 30/1/1945; DNEAS NAS 3/21/D Box 14, R. Tshabalala to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column Indhlovu Tlou, 19/8/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/7/12/A Box 9, letter from E. Lehasa, 20/12/1944; DNEAS NAS 3/21/D Box 14, letter from J. Giki, 14/2/1944 and NMC NAS 3/21/A A 1 Box 15, News of the War: Statement no. 130 for week ending 15/8/1942, question of J. Tsefu.

144. NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, OC Native War Records to SNA, 28/9/1944 and NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/16, OC Native War Records to NC Mount Frere, 14/8/1944.

145. NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Assistant Secretary Admin. to Secretary for Defence, 1/7/1940; NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Secretary for Defence to Secretary for Finance, 4/7/1940 and NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, B.W. Martin to Commissioner of Pensions, 25/6/1940.

146. DC 1516/1 Box 3115, Assistant Secretary Admin. to AG, 2/5/1941; UMW C 36 Box 58, Memorandum on War Pensions Chapter 2, undated; NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54 and NTS Box 9123 File 68/363/11, Note by H.S. Cooke on compensation to dependants in case of death of members of the NMC, 6/4/1942; NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Secretary for Defence to All Sections, 23/9/1940; SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 105 and SAIRR Papers ("B") Box 43.7.2, Memorandum by Parliamentary Representatives on pensions for African soldiers and their dependants for presentation to Minister of Finance, undated and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, DNEAS to Secretary SAIRR, 28/9/1940, Note by J. Lewin SAIRR on legal rights to pension or other benefits of natives on military service, undated and note by J. Lewin, undated.

147. DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7 NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, SAIRR Papers
J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, Schedule of military pensions, undated; DC 1516/1 Box 3115 and Ballinger Papers A 410 B 2.14.14 (File 1), Acting Commissioner of Pensions to Secretary for Defence, 8/1/1942; NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Note by H.S. Cooke on compensation in case of death of members of the NMC, 6/4/1942; and NTS Box 9123 File 68/363/11, Commissioner of Pensions to SNA, 22/1/1942.

148. DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7, NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, Schedule of military pensions, undated; SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 56.2.1, Race Relations News Vol. III no. 1, January 1941, p. 1. See Annexure "F" for scales of disablement assessments in respect of specific disabilities.

149. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109 and NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21 J.D.R. Jones to E. Harding, 9/9/1940.


152. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 105, J.D.R. Jones to SNA, 2/9/1942.

153. NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Note by H.S. Cooke, accompanying letter, H.S. Cooke to E.T. Stubbs, 14/4/1942. See also NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54, Note on military pensions, undated.


155. SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.2 and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 105, Memorandum by the Parliamentary Representatives of Africans, undated.

156. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 105, Memorandum by South African Legion of the British
x-Servicemen League, January 1942, p. 12 and NMC NAS 3/12 c 7 ox 54, Draft letter in response to letter from Cape Peninsula Joint Council of Europeans and Bantu, accompanying letter, DNEAS o Secretary for Defence, 21/11/1940.

157. DC 1516/1 Box 3115, Memorandum on meeting with the Prime Minister, 30/1/1942 and NMC NAS 3/12 C 7 Box 54 and AG (3)154/331/15 Box 431, DAG (O) to DNEAS, 21/12/1942.


159. SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.1, Minutes of 5th meeting of the GGNWF, Bantu Soldiers' Sub-Committee, 23/9/1941; DNEAS NAS 3/6 Box 7, Report of the Bantu Soldiers' Sub-Committee of the GGNWF at its annual meeting, 5-6 November 1941; SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 51.9, Honorary Secretary South African League of Women Voters to AG, 11/2/1946.

160. NTS Box 9123 File 68/363/11, General Circular No. 28 of 1942, 14/9/1942.

161. NTS Box 9123 File 71/363/4, Statements by A. Ndaba, I. Masike, T. Mapahisa, W. Paye and A. Mpitso, 30/9/1942.

162. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 107, GGNWF Circular no. 31 Assistance to Bantu Soldiers and Dependants, 1/1/1941; H.A. Gray Papers A 1338, H.A. Gray, History of the National War Fund, typescript, p. 20; DC 1593/4 Chapter I Box 3132, memorandum from the Non-European Soldiers' Dependents' League to J.C. Smuts, 28/7/1942; NTS Box 9123 File 68/363/11, Report of Bantu Soldiers' Sub-Committee, accompanying letter, H.S. Cooke to H. Rogers, 28/4/1942.


164. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 107, SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.1 and Johannesburg Joint Council of Europeans and Africans AD 1433 C.J. 7 File 17.7.14 Military, GGNWF Circular no. 31, Assistance to Bantu Soldiers and Dependants, 1/1/1941.

165. SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 43.7.1, Enclosures for special meeting of GGNWF, 31/3/1941; H.A. Gray Papers A 1338, H.A. Gray, History of the National War Fund, typescript, pp. 21 and 23; DC
166. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 108, J. Lobene to J.D.R. Jones, 1/10/1942, J. Tutu to J.D.R. Jones, 13/2/1943, J.D.R. Jones to Chairman Bantu Soldiers' Sub-Committee of GGNWF, 9/4/1943; NTS Box 9116 File 68/363/1, H.S. Cooke to D.L. Smit, 12/4/1943 and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, H.S. Cooke to J.D.R. Jones, 16/7/1941.


168. DNEAS NAS 3/27 Box 17, DNEAS to R.I. Thompson, Chaplain to the Forces, 26/5/1944 and DNEAS NAS 3/35/1 Box 23, DNEAS to J. du Preez, NC Zoutpansberg, 17/10/1945.

169. SAIRR Papers ("B" Box) B 56.2.1, Race Relations News Vol. II no. 11 Nov. 1940, p. 3; B 15.7.1, 15th annual report of SAIRR, 30/9/1942. NTS Box 9127 File 68/363/29, Secretary South Africa Red Cross Society to T.F. Roos, Chairman Native Prisoners-of-War Committee, 26/7/1943.


171. SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 107, Minutes of a meeting of Non-European Sub-Committee of South African Gifts and Comfort Committee, 12/3/1941 and K.D. Lambert, Honorary Secretary South African Gifts and Comfort Committee Durban Regional Centre to Mrs. J.D.R. Jones, 6/3/1941.

172. NMC NAS 3/21 A 1 Box 14, Article on Gifts and Comforts for NMC soldiers, accompanying letter; DNEAS to editor Bantu Press, undated; SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 107, Notes on the organisation of African Women under

173. NMC NAS 3/41/13 A 2 Box 45, Visiting Officer NEAS to DNEAS, 22/11/1943. Of course these officers were also expected to exercise control and discipline over the black soldiers. This aspect will be discussed at length in Chapter 7.


175. NMC NAS 3/40 A 10 Box 44, Memorandum by Lt. Col. E.B. Foxon and Maj. D.G. Hartman of inspection of all NEAS formations, units and detachments in the coastal area, 28/12/1942.

176. Hallack, "Record of the NEAS", pp. 167-168; DC 1689/3 Box 3174, AG to All Sections, 13/7/1942; DNEAS NAS 8/5/3 Box 29, A note to Regimental Medical Officers called upon to lecture on the prevention of VD amongst Troops, 12/5/1942.

177. NMC NAS 3/40 A 1 Box 45, Training Inspectorate Report on NMC Training Area, East Rand, 24-27 November 1941; NMC NAS 3/40 A 1 Box 45, M. Montgomery, Medical Officer, Medical Services, NMC to Area Commandant Welgedacht, 17/11/1941 and NMC NAS 3/4/15 B 4 Box 5, Memorandum on certain disabilities of the feet occurring in recruits for the NMC, 22/12/1941.

178. NMC NAS 3/21 A 4 Box 12 DNEAS to DDMI, 17/12/1941.

179. DNEAS NAS 3/9/2 Box 10, DNEAS to QMG, 27/3/1942. See also NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, DNEAS to SNA, 11/10/1941.

180. NMC NAS 3/40 A 6 Box 44, Inspection report by Capt. R. Hallwell of Crown Mines F and HQ Company, 16-18 December 1942; DNEAS NAS 8/9/1 Box 31, DNEAS to QMG, 10/1/1944 and NTS Box 9125 File 68/363/16, W. Nyamokazi to Chief Mashiyeni, 30/6/1941. Coloureds also received 9 d. more in ration allowance when rations in kind could not be issued. (J.C. Knoetze, "Historical Survey", p. 30 and NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, J.D.R. Jones to SNA, 29/9/1941).


182. DNEAS NAS 3/9/2 Box 10, DNEAS to GOA UDP Admin. HQ MEP, 19/9/1944; DNEAS NAS 3/1/5 Box 2, DNEAS to QMG, 23/9/1942 and NMC NAS 3/9/3 A 5 Box 27, DNEAS to OC 9th Infantry Brigade Piet Retief, 16/4/1941.

183. NMC NAS 3/16/6 A 12 Box 40, NMC Conferences, notes on third session, 7/6/1941 and NMC NAS 3/16/6 A 12 Box 40, Notes on a
meeting held in Area Commandant’s office, 17/5/1941.


186. DNEAS NAS 3/4/3 Box 5, NMC NAS Welfare Officer to OC SAAF Regiment Cape Town, 1/7/1943 and NMC NAS 3/26/13/1 Box 42, Inspectorate Report of 12th Bn. NMC Quaggaport, 12/8/1943.


188. DNEAS NAS 3/1/1 Box 1, Report by F. Rodseth of 48 Bitumen Company SAEC Port Elizabeth, 7/9/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/28/1 Box 17, Report by Staff Officer NEAS Northern Command of 25 Air School Standerton, undated; DNEAS 3/28/1 Box 17, Report by Staff Officer NEAS of 48 Air School East London; NMC NAS 3/1/2 A 1 Box 31, DNEAS to QMG, 31/12/1941; NMC NAS 3/26/13/8 B 15 Box 41, OC 8th Bn. NMC to DNEAS, 3/9/1942; DNEAS 3/C/1/2 (W) Box 1, Progress Report – Welgedacht, undated; NMC NAS 3/40 A 1 Box 45, Training Inspectorate Report 3rd Bn. NMC Woltemade, 13/10/1941 and NMC NAS 3/41/1/2 A 9 Box 43, Visiting officer NEAS to 2nd Bn. NMC Durban Fortress Command to DNEAS, 19/11/1942.

189. NMC NAS 3/41/1/2 A 9 Box 43, Visiting officer NEAS to DNEAS, 19/11/1942. See also the following for descriptions of bad living conditions: DNEAS NAS 8/1/2 Box 27, Capt. C.C. Jacobs (SAMC) to OC Du Toit’s Pan Barracks, 20/2/1941.
190. NMC NAS 3/1/2 A A 6 Box 35, DNEAS to QMG, 11/3/1942; NMC NAS 3/26/13/9 B 16 Box 41, OC 202 Res. MT Company, Wentworth Camp to OC no. 8 MT Sub-Depot, Durban, 11/3/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/1/1 Box 1, Inspection report by F. Rodseth of Gradock Place Camp, Port Elizabeth, 2/9/1943; Friedlander Papers BC 580 H., Minutes of executive meeting of Cape Peninsula Joint Council of Europeans and Bantu, 28/3/1941.

191. DNEAS NAS 3/43 Box 24, Inspectorate reports from various units, April - November 1943; A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 420316c, H.S. Nkabeni, to Mphalele, 16/3/1942; and NMC NAS 3/41/4 A 3 Box 42, Welfare Officer NMC Personnel attached to MT Poulsmoor Section to D.G. Hartman, 7/1/1943.

192. DNEAS NAS 3/5 Box 7, Notes on civil and military living conditions of natives, undated; NMC NAS 3/21/B Box 15, Notes on the NMC by F. Brownlee, undated. See also appendix "G" for table of the cost per day to maintain a "Non-European" soldier.

193. AG (3)154/538 Box 500, DNEAS to DG (O), 16/12/1941. See also DNEAS NAS 3/8/1 Box 9, DNEAS to OC 3rd Bn. NMC 20/10/1944; NMC NAS 3/40 A 10 Box 44, Memorandum by Lt. Col. E.B. Foxon and Maj. D.G. Hartman of tour of inspection of all NEAS formations, units and detachments in Coastal Area, 28/12/1942; NMC NAS 3/1/14 A 2 Box 37, Statement by OC, E. von Puttkamer, of present position of the Quaggaipoort Detachment, 4th Bn. NMC, 5/5/1941; Gen. George E. Brink Collection Box 47, Secret memorandum on matters affecting the fighting efficiency of 1 SA Division by Gen. G.E. Brink, 23/1/1941; DNEAS NAS 3/4/3 Box 5, Report by Capt. D. Pautz on the general state of affairs existing at the time of taking over the duties of the welfare officer of the attested labour attached to 41 Air School, East London, 21/6/1943; AG (3)154/K/840 Box 81, OC no. 6 "O" Store Depot Cape Town to QMG, 15/5/1943; DNEAS NAS 3/4/3 Box 5, NMC Welfare Officer to OC SAAF Regiment, 1/7/1943; SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for NEAS and War Diaries Box 126 no. 120, 25 Squadron SAAF, January 1945.

194. DNEAS NAS 8/8/1 Box 30, DNEAS to QMG, 23/5/1944 and DNEAS NAS 3/8/1 Box 9, QMG to AG, 1/5/1944.

195. NMC NAS 3/21/D A 1 Box 16, P. Matseona to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column "Indhlovu Tlou", undated. See also similar comments, SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 105, Secretary African Soldiers and Ex-Servicemen's League to Race Relations Department, 17/4/1944. The claim made in a broadcast that the black soldiers were issued with "woollen battle-dresses of the identical type worn by all soldiers from senior Generals downwards" is therefore not true. (NMC NAS 3/4/1 A 1 Box 2, Material for broadcast re NMC, undated).

196. AG (3)154/1/87/3/0 Box 278, DAG (O) to QMG, 23/5/1941 and NTS Box 9126 File 68/363/22, DNEAS to Magistrate Matatiele, 16/7/1941.
197. CGS Group 2 G 2/1/9/1 Vol. II Box 1, Notes on 4th fortnightly meeting held at Welgedacht, 21/6/1941; SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, D.L. Smit to J.D.R. Jones, 30/6/1941 and A.B. Xuma Papers 420304a, Report by A.B. Xuma on the ANC delegation negotiating with the Government, 4/3/1942.

198. AG (3)154/X/442 Box 45, DNEAS to DGMS, 25/7/1942; NMC Mid-East Report A 6 Box 42, H.S. Mockford (ADNEAS) to L. Beyers (AG), 12/1/1945; Narep Unfo 23, Historical Record NMC, p. 14193 and SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for the NEAS, p. 40.

199. DNEAS NAS 3/18/1 Box 12, Maj. W.G. Trollip, ADDNEAS to H.S. Mockford, 8/2/1945 and NMC NAS 3/41/13 A 2 Box 45 Visiting officer NEAS to DNEAS, 22/11/1943.

200. SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for the NEAS, p. 29; DNEAS NAS 3/43 Box 24, Inspectorate Reports from various units, April 1943 to November 1943, and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, letter from A. Ncoang, undated.

201. DC 1516 Box 3115, Memorandum on a meeting with the Prime Minister, 30/1/1942.

202. AG (3)154/X/132 Box 19, Secretary Public Service Commission to Secretary for Defence, 24/3/1942. See also NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, DNEAS to SNA, 11/10/1941.

203. AG (3)154/X/132 Box 19 and CGS 32/5 Vol. II, AG to various Sections, 3/6/1942.

204. DNEAS NAS 3/21/D Box 14, K. Sebothoma to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column Indhlovu Tlou, undated. See also A.B. Xuma Papers ABX 420304b, The ANC delegation at Cape Town, 4/3/1942.

205. NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21 and SAIRR Papers J.D.R. Jones Collection O. World War II AD 843 Box 109, J.D.R. Jones to DL Smit, 29/9/1941 and NMC NAS 3/1/8 A 4 Box 21, DNEAS to SNA, 11/10/1941.

206. DNEAS NAS 407/L, Box 46, Sworn Statement by Pte. Maunalo, 2/10/1945; DNEAS NAS 407/L, Box 46, Sworn Statement by D. Nhlobo, 26/3/1945; NMC NAS 3/21/D A 3 Box 16, Questions of J. Mbangato to "Bantu Soldiers' Friend" column Indhlovu Tlou, 8/10/1942 and SADF Archives Box 14 Pamphlet 265, Handbook and Regulations for the NEAS, p. 44.

207. CGS 32/5 Vol. II B.W. Martin to GOA UDF MEF, 13/2/1942; CGS (War) 32/5, P. van Rynseveld to P.H. Theron, 24/2/1942; UDF 805/9 Box 4, UDF Administrative Headquarters Staff Conference, no. 42, 14/8/1942 and J.C. Knoetze, "Historical Survey", pp. 9, 23 and 42.