

MUSIC:
(Contd.)

Some of the nuisances mentioned were: The problem of noise disturbance by aircraft in South Africa and abroad; noisy vehicles; percussion instruments; loud radios; the unnecessary noises in hospitals caused by lifts, banging doors, rattling windows.

Public Meetings have been called and representations made to the Minister of Labour, Mrs Trollip.

However, due to the therapeutic value of Music, this meeting decided to send the following recommendation to Conference:

"In view of the fact that excessive noise has been proved to have a detrimental effect on audio-sensitivity, physical and mental health, the Sectional Committee for Music recommends that the National Council of Women of South organise a national anti-noise campaign, making it a major project."

Mrs Lupton-Smith thanked the members for their excellent team work and the meeting closed after more than two hour's serious deliberations.

PRESS AND
PUBLIC
RELATIONS:

Mrs G. Rice, the International Standing Committee Member/National Adviser for Press and Public Relations presided and 17 representatives from Branch Councils attended.

Welcome: Mrs Rice expressed her satisfaction at the number of delegates present and extended a warm welcome to them. She regretted, however, the absence of Dr H. Rosenthal.

Report of Sectional Committee Meeting at Triennial meeting in Tehran:

The main discussions of the two meetings were centred around the suggestion made by Dr L. Marx, retiring Convener for Press and Public Relations. She thought that in view of modern tendencies, a different policy might be followed in formulating the working programme and methods for Press and Publicity.

Press members should be as near as possible of a professional standard and the Committee should be reconstituted to include Radio and Television and Films with Press and Public Relations under one heading and one Convener.

The solution to this question of Mass Media was left to the I.C.W. Conveners.

Questionnaire No 1. The Questionnaire received from I.C.W. had been circularised and Mrs Rice read the replies which had been sent by her to I.C.W., Paris.

Reports from Corresponding Members: 18 reports were received from the 32 Branch Councils. A great improvement.

Circular No 7/1966: Programme of Work: It was regretted that only 9 Corresponding Members had replied to the questions set out in this circular. It would be a helpful guide for the future Publicity Officer.

Mrs Rice again stressed the importance of obtaining the co-operation of the Afrikaans press, and a better look-out for any SAPA releases; work that could only be done on the spot.

Details of press publicity during the year were submitted and proved most satisfactory.

Newsletter: These were only issued by five Branch Councils. An improvement in that direction would be welcome.

N.C.W. News: Mrs M.L. Lindsay took over the chair for discussions on this matter.

PRESS AND
PUBLIC
RELATIONS:
(Contd.)

Mrs J.M. Grieve, Cape Town, said members should write to the press on important items of news - this with the approval of their Branch Presidents.

Mrs Bolton, (Johannesburg Branch Council) requested that an official translation be issued for official terms of reference. This would help the work for releases to the Afrikaans press.

Mrs Hayward (Johannesburg Branch Council) thought that if press releases were sent to each Branch Council for release, there would be better dissemination than through SAPA alone.

Mrs J.M. Grieve (Cape Town Branch Council) questioned the policy of N.C.W.S.A. Branch Councils when members visiting other countries without status, made unwise statements to the press. Members should have official letters of introduction and should be briefed as to statements they could make.

Before closing the meeting, Mrs Rice stated that she had greatly enjoyed her work and was deeply grateful for the co-operation and sympathy received from everyone. She said it had lightened her task considerably. She had appreciated in particular, the contacts established at conferences and the visits to Branch Councils.

She wished Dr Rosenthal a happy and rewarding term of Office. She assured members present that they would find her enthusiastic and that she would keep them on their toes. She knew however, that Dr Rosenthal would find in the Corresponding Members all the support she would need.

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RADIO AND
TELEVISION:

Mrs M. Bakker, the International Standing Committee Member/National Adviser for Radio and Television presided and 16 representatives from Branch Councils attended.

Apology: Mrs Lupton-Smith (Durban Branch Council).

1. Replies to the Circular from the International Council of Women Convener, Dr G Strecher, were read.
2. The Resolution asking for Television to be introduced in South Africa was read and discussed. Points for and against were put forward by members - a comprehensive list received from Mrs Bayliss, the Corresponding Member for Johannesburg Branch Council. Points discussed were: More and wider world news available; Government stimulus to performing artists; public figures and functions, and members of parliament would be brought close to viewers; high educational value; excellent for keeping children off the streets, etc.

The need for sensible control of viewing was made.

Medical reports from Dr Gallois, Holland, were discussed.

Branch Council Reports: Members thanked. Pointstaken from reports and conveyed to members. Suggestions and criticisms were made.

- i. Repeat programmes were deplored - if necessary, should be relayed with a longer interval between them.
- ii. More regional broadcasts requested (e.g. gardening in all provinces)
- iii. More international news and overseas programmes.
- iv. More Classical music (a reduction in both classical and light music was reported.)

Legislation:

- i. Performers' Protection Bill appeared to be reasonable and adequate.
- ii. Radio Amendment Bill: Mrs Bakker described the Bill, its failings, and action taken in conjunction with the Board of Officers in presenting memorandum to the Select Committee at the House of Assembly in September 1966.

Radio Overseas: The service has developed and is now a twenty-four

RADIO AND
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hour service, mainly in English, with French, Portuguese, Spanish, German. (Zulu, Swahili and Afrikaans to nearby stations such as Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia). It was agreed that the enormous cost of such a service might be justified if a better image of South Africa was being presented and resulting in a modification of attacks from other countries.

New Stations - Bantu Radio: A greater development in Radio Bantu was reported. Mrs Jerome from Rustenburg had visited the Johannesburg studio and had been much impressed by the standard of the progress, the chief announcer and the singing.

Analysis of Programmes: Members were interested in the new Programme "Listeners' Post, asking for candid questions. Agreed that this was a definite improvement in policy, even if not extensive or objective enough yet. Mrs Bakker requested members to send in as many questions as possible. The anonymity of readers of such programmes was deplored by Mrs Wroughton.

Current Affairs: Was discussed and the attitude of the S.A.B.C. reported as implacable. Suggested that the I.S.C. Member/National Adviser: Radio and Television protests again at unfavourable reactions.

Objections were raised by the Corresponding Member for East London at the bad taste and shocking accent used in the morning programme from 7 - 8 a.m. - a stupid serial and poor dialogue, given in vulgar South Africanese. Disapproval also expressed at 11 a.m. programme on Saturdays.

Resolution requesting wider range of discussion, political broadcasts, free presentation of views of all political parties previous to elections, etc. Discussed fully by members and confirmed as suitable for presentation to plenary assembly. (Text as on agenda).

N.C.W.S.A. Requirements: Suggested that work done by N.C.W.S.A. should play a greater part in S.A.B.C. programmes. Mrs Bakker agreed to interview Pamela Deal and request a monthly chance to report events. Would also try and have Goodwill Day (May 18th) the subject of a programme.

The need for a Listeners' Panel on the lines of the V.A.L.A., Great Britain, was stressed. Agreed that an attempt be made to form one.

SOCIAL
WELFARE:

Dr D.M. Brodie, the International Standing Committee Member/National Adviser for Social Welfare presided and 29 representatives from Branch Councils attended.

1. Implementation of Tehran resolution on aid for prisoners' Families:

Recommendation that the Board of Officers be empowered to approach the Social Services Association of South Africa, the S.A. National Council for Child Welfare and other relevant societies to survey the position in regard to dependents of waiting trial prisoners, detained persons and short term prisoners and to offer help in such a survey. (see record of meeting at Kroonstad).

2. Abolition of capital punishment:

From the discussion it was clear that delegates were bound by Branch decisions which had been formed with no clear idea of what was at stake.

Recommendation: That motions for resolution be accompanied by brief memoranda to the Branch Councils.

With regard to this particular resolution it was felt that time was needed to get the opinion of law societies in various parts

SOCIAL
WELFARE:
(Contd.)

of the country and also to weigh the experience of Eastern and developing countries as well as that of the Western powers.

3. Revision of the Means Test:

It became clear from the discussion that two problems could be distinguished in the Middelburg Branch Council's (Cape) motion. It was agreed:

- (a) that Mrs Davie, Convener of the Parliamentary Committee, should seek clarification of the medical benefits affected;
- (b) that the Board of Officers be empowered to re-iterate the view of the N.C.W.S.A. that only by introducing a contributory pension scheme without a means test could the problem of maintaining the aged be satisfactorily solved.

4. Bill to Amend the Liquor Acts:

Approval was given of the action of the Board of Officers in sending to the Minister of Justice two observations on the Gazetted Bill, viz a protest on the employment of barmaids of 18 in hotels, coupled with approval of the prohibition of the use of other female staff. The Board of Officers had also re-iterated the Council's objection to the clause in the 1965 Act which opened the door to the spread of the Tot System.

5. The Aged Person's Protection Bill:

The letter approved the Board of Officers' action in expressing the Council's thanks for the registration of old age homes. Agreed that many in private homes were left without much protection and members urged to watch out for difficulties.

6. Women Police in African Townships:

The Chairman expressed her great regret to Mrs Searle, one of her predecessors in office that the file on Women Police had been lost. The cutting received from Mrs Wroughton, I.S.C.Member/National Adviser: Films, on this development in Rhodesia was received with interest. Agreed that there were too few women of the right calibre who would accept police rates of pay to make the proposal at the present time.

7. General:

A brief discussion on the difficulty of obtaining African social workers ended the meeting. It was agreed that the Social Workers' Association should be approached to see if they considered that the practical training period was under adequate supervision as Miss Mackenzie, I.S.C.Member/National Adviser for Child and Family, felt this was not always the case.

TRADES AND
PROFESSIONS:

Mrs E. Cochrane, the International Standing Committee Member/National Adviser for Trades and Professions presided. 18 members from Branch Councils and 3 representatives of national organisations were present.

1. Mrs Yvonne Searle the incoming I.S.C.Member/National Adviser for Trades and Professions was welcomed. Her address is:

"Riverside",
Great Brak River. C.P.

2. Matters Arising from Circular No.2/1966:

- (a) The Chairman referred to this three page comprehensive circular and suggested that her successor might prefer to send two shorter circulars during the year. The expense of postage must of course be considered.

- (b) Liaison with Chambers of Commerce and/or Sakekamers:

This was stressed and all Branch Councils again asked to request that the Honorary Secretary's address be placed on the mailing list of these bodies.

TRADES AND
PROFESSIONS:
(Contd.)

(c) Part-time work for women: Benoni Branch Council reported that part-time jobs were not advertised, but were available. Branches were urged to write to local Labour Departments to request them to register part-time work, pointing out that there are over 1,000 part-time employees in the Public Service. Honorary Secretaries and Corresponding Members should make enquiries regarding salaries paid to married women workers who are employed on a part-time basis. If not paid sufficient, ask the local Press to publicise. Branches were also requested to make enquiries regarding opportunities for both part-time and full-time work and training facilities available.

i. Banks and Financial Institutions:

Separate facilities for non-White customers appear to be increasing. The personnel employed to serve them are also non-White. Branch Councils should ask Bank Managers whether such personnel are being trained as clerks and tellers and particularly if non-White female staff are able to apply for such employment (girls with Matriculation qualification).

(d) Income Tax:

i. The questionnaires from the Federation of Business and Professional Women had been sent to all Branches, who were urged to retrieve the completed forms and, after stamping them or otherwise indicating which Branch had obtained this information, post them direct to Mrs E. Davidson, P.O. Box 9530, Johannesburg.

Germiston, Benoni and Middelburg Branch Councils were commended for obtaining press publicity for the matter of tax anomalies.

The Chairman pointed out that it was not only the N.C.W.S.A. who were collaborating with the Federation, but also several other National Women's organisations.

ii. The I.S.C. Member/National Adviser for Laws and Suffrage had suggested an approach to the Minister to widen the scope of the concession on Joint Incomes which was initiated in 1965.

After discussion, a formal recommendation was unanimously passed that a letter be sent to the Minister of Finance requesting an increase from R8,000 to R12,000 as a ceiling for Joint Income, whereby the lower income was halved to tax assessment purposes.

iii. Company Tax: Johannesburg asked that Branch Councils endeavour to assemble a consensus of opinion from business leaders regarding the possibility of decreased dividends due to the new Tax. This would affect the income of widows and pensioners.

Agreed that if sufficient statistics are received, this matter could later be referred to the Association of Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) and the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI).

iv. Loan Levy: The incoming I.S.C. Member/National Adviser was requested to find out whether certificates or receipts would be issued for the 1966 and 1967, to facilitate re-payment.

After discussion, it was also agreed that any of the abovementioned enquiries and relevant information obtained should be channelled to other national organisations working along the same lines, for their information.

It was pointed out that many services inaugurated by the N.C.W.S.A. and its Branch Councils and subsequently administered by specific and appropriate bodies specialising in such work, very often omitted to acknowledge the original participation of the N.C.W. It was suggested that a special record be kept, in Diary Form and published every year with Branch Annual Reports. The incoming Board of Officers might make this suggestion in a circular to Branch Councils.

TRADES AND
PROFESSIONS:
(Contd.)

3. Liaison with other organisations and bodies:

The Chairman stressed that she had found it of inestimable value to liaise with several national bodies and urged that Corresponding Members similarly made contact with the local Branches or Departments concerned.

Arising from this point, Workmen's Compensation matters discussed included:

(a) The fact that Claim Forms for Bantu workmen now include details of Identity number and home address, as requested by N.C.W.S.A. in 1964.

(b) The Trades Union Council of South Africa have recently recommended that a duplicate of the form be given to the injured employee and that doctors ensure that relevant details are completed on the forms they sign.

It was suggested that Mrs Searle write to Mrs Altman, Corresponding Member for Trades and Professions, Cape Town, to find out how N.C.W.S.A. can lend support to the TUCSA recommendations.

The Workmen's Compensation Amendment Bill would be included in Mrs Davie's report.

4. Hotel Advisory Board:

Despite reiterated offers to suggest women on the committees attached to the Board, no invitation had been made.

Suggested we approach Federated Hotel Association of South Africa and S.A. Licensed Victuallers Association to ask for their support.

5. National Development - Management Foundation:

Courses for Working Women. This appeared to be an innovation (East Rand Region). Mrs Searle to write and ask for more suitable lectures in future courses.

6. General:

Mrs Cochrane thanked Branch Councils for their interest and willing co-operation. She had found her two years in office rewarding and wished her successor, Mrs Searle, the same measure of stimulation and interest that she had enjoyed.

Mrs Hayward of Johannesburg was thanked for taking the minutes.

AFRICAN
AFFAIRS:

Mrs R.B. Kingwill, the National Adviser for African Affairs presided and 30 representatives from Branch Council attended.

Keen interest was displayed at the well-attended meeting.

In discussion on the resolutions to be brought before the Conference it was pointed out that it was Government policy to separate first-offenders from hardened criminals. Local conditions made this not always possible. Decided to amend the resolution as was later accepted by Conference.

There arose certain discussion regarding Reformatories as offenders were often kept in cells for long periods before being sentenced. It was decided to study the question with the view of possibly bringing forward such a resolution to the new Conference.

Regarding Bantu Pensions it was felt that the resolution of 1961 had not been acted upon and the matter should be pursued. The rise in the cost of living had cancelled out the small increase which had been granted.

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Discussion on Liquor sales etc: It was made clear that in the case of the sale of liquor 80% of the profits goes to the Homelands and 20% to the Townships. In the case of Bantu Beer all profits go to the Townships and 66²/₃% to housing 33¹/₃% to amenities. But new Beerhalls must have canteen attached. No bottle stores should be allowed within a mile of location boundary - but in fact much liquor goes into Townships delivered direct, and much to the Shebeens. Children are being acquainted with alcohol while many teachers have become alcoholics.

Decided National Council for Alcoholism be approached for help so that the changes in drinking habits should somehow be brought to the notice of the people. The question is how the money sent to the Homelands is used.

Homes for Aged and Cripples are to be built in Homelands, but where? Agreed to ask the Department of Bantu Administration what the plans are. Should local profits not also be used for these facilities locally? Agreed to submit the question to the Conference of Municipal Executives.

Condition of Locations West of the Eiselen line received considerable discussion. In smaller centres nothing has been done, in one place no new house since 1938. It was realised that because of the situation as it is at present, the best means of action for relief might be either to interest Members of Parliament and possibly also to raise the matter from a health point of view -- as some of the locations are a hazard to health as they now are.

Liaison with the National Council of Women was considered to be very helpful as information then comes from the people themselves. African women could express themselves and even stand for Advisory Boards.

Deterioration in the standard of "The World" newspaper was mentioned by many. Decided if subscriptions are cancelled, reasons should be given.

Attention drawn to pamphlet "Domestic Servants in Urban areas" issued by Information service. Suggested that the National Adviser write and protest at distortion. "Your Bantu Servant and You" issued by Johannesburg Municipality regarded as excellent, and is obtainable from them.

Earlier, Resolution No 2 had come up for discussion. There was strong feeling that free books should be available for all children. But after discussion and advice from Miss L.M. Mackenzie and Mrs P. Murray it was decided to ask only for books, as in the resolution, for all mothers receiving maintenance. The urgent need for this had been pointed out by several speakers as no child could be admitted to school without the necessary books -- and books could not be bought by the mother receiving maintenance because there is often delay in payments etc.

ASIAN
AFFAIRS:

Mrs L. Lupton Smith, in the absence of Dr K.N. Ginwala, presided and 7 representatives from Branch Councils attended.

Mrs Stewart, Pietermaritzburg Branch Council, expressed regret that Dr Ginwala was unable to conduct the meeting.

The anxiety caused by the Group Areas Act and the controversial basic valuations of properties, was noted.

Although two-and-three quarter hours was devoted to the Asian portfolio, those present found it difficult to solve matters. The School-feeding abolition touched the hearts of the members, but no recommendation could go forward from this meeting as the matter is provincial and must go forward to the Natal Provincial Council.

COLOURED
AFFAIRS:

Mrs J.M. Grieve, Acting as Proxy for Mrs W.F. Grant, presided and 27 representatives from Branch Councils attended.

Apologies: Apologies for absence were noted from Mrs W.F. Grant and the reason given for her resignation as National Adviser for Coloured Affairs. The Chairman stated that Mrs Grant was unable to attend Conferences and had tendered her resignation to Council. This had been accepted with regret by the pre-conference Executive Committee. It was agreed that an expression of appreciation for her long services in this and other spheres be prepared for motion to Conference. It was noted that Mrs Grant was willing to carry on until a suitable successor had been elected and that as a Life Vice-President her services and advice would still be available to the Council. Apologies for absence were noted from several Corresponding Members and others.

Conference Resolution: re subsidy to Coloured Nursery Schools in the Cape was fully discussed: this would be submitted to Conference by the East London Branch Council and would be supported by the Sectional Committee. Miss L.M. Mackenzie gave valuable information and stated that it might be better in the long run to apply for a crèche subsidy: the East London Branch Council might do well to investigate the situation.

Crèches: Several of those present who had experience of the organisation of crèches spoke (Mrs Searle, Mrs McIntock, Mrs Wildeman, Mrs Philip). Miss Mackenzie gave the following chief differences between a crèche and a nursery school:

Crèche: took children from 1 month to 6 years old;
Subsidy was payable until the child entered school,
must provide three meals a day, buildings, ground
etc. must be approved by the authorities.

Nursery School: children taken from 2½ to 3 years old up to
school going age,
must provide a meal and rest.
mornings only.

Annual Reports: The Chairman stated that Mrs Grant wished her thanks to be conveyed to all Corresponding Members who had sent in reports: She regretted she could not do justice to them in the space allowed to her. Johannesburg Branch Council was congratulated on having two newly affiliated societies composed of, and represented by Coloured women.

Non-White Members: Several of those present stated that Coloured women were slowly "coming round" and were joining Councils. There had been a certain fear of joining. Several Branch Councils had a growing number of non-white members and affiliated societies. Mrs Bolton of Johannesburg stated that she felt that addresses on N.C.W.S.A. given by members to non-White groups helped to foster understanding.

Current Legislation: Information was given by the Chairman on the "Improper Interference Bill", the "Cadets Bill" and the Population Registration Bill (official representations are listed elsewhere).

Amenities for Coloured People: It was generally agreed that amenities for Coloured people were being tackled vigorously but that whereas new housing schemes were being undertaken these were often very badly situated as far as proximity to places of employment were concerned. For instance all the East Rand Coloured community will be eventually settled in Boksburg. Rents in the new townships were very high. There were still various pockets of very bad slum conditions which would eventually be evacuated: the Group Areas Act created much hardship and uncertainty.

Organised Groups of Coloured Women: Several groups were mentioned in various areas and it was considered that they could do much good: Miss L.M. Mackenzie asked if there was any move for the groups to

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organise nationally and could N.C.W.S.A. help in this way if necessary. The Chairman queried the advisability of this in the light of the fact that N.C.W.S.A. was the existing co-ordinating body. She added that where possible, N.C.W.S.A. should advise such groups of Coloured women not to call themselves "The National Council of Coloured Women" as this was not only confusing, but gave the impression outside the N.C.W.S.A. that we were a "white" organisation.

Advisory Boards and other statutory bodies: Co-operation with these was reported to be growing steadily and much good work could be done through school boards etc: advice was often asked for and given.

Housing Symposium: Mrs Venables gave a full account of the successful Housing and Health Symposium organised by the Johannesburg Branch Council in one of the townships for Coloured people. She stated that the papers were available from her branch office and any help or advice would be willingly given.

Education for Coloured People: On the invitation of the Chairman, Mrs Hudson gave a comprehensive if brief account of activities in this field. She dealt with among other matters - the migration of Coloured people to other countries: this was a potential loss of leadership in all fields affected (education - teachers: medicine - doctors: Commerce - business men): teachers salaries - unsatisfactory and no real satisfaction given when enquiries made as to discrepancies: pensions - unsatisfactory, that if there was a break in service, the previous time was not counted on resumption of service: increase in number of pupils not met by a proportionate increase in number of teachers therefore double classes had had to be organised in many places. Buildings were going ahead rapidly, but are not able of coping with the increasing numbers. University of Western Cape - this was progressing rapidly and there was talk of conferring degrees, language was a difficulty.

Mrs Hudson was good enough to answer several questions with regard to academic standards etc.

Other Topics of Interest: Mrs Bolton stated that more girls must be encouraged to take up nursing as better conditions prevail: satisfactory matriculation was necessary. Lack of nurses and suitable medical personnel was reported in several areas.

Recommendations to Conference:

- i. Thanks to Mrs Grant (see under apologies). This was left to the Chairman and Miss Mackenzie to draft.
- ii. It was agreed to press for (a) the listing of recommendations accepted by Conference as were resolutions passed at conferences, (b) that some distinction be drawn between resolutions and recommendations and guidance be set down as to what action may or may not be taken arising from the latter.

Standard of Newspapers read chiefly by Coloured People: The Chairman stated that many coloured people were distressed by the sensationalism and other undesirable elements to be found in newspapers usually read (or said to be read) by the Coloured people. She had been told by responsible Coloured people in the Cape area that they carried good coverage on "coloured" sports compared with the ordinary local papers which were not - some of them - without their sensationalism as well. Mrs Venables reported that the Star (Johannesburg) published a special Saturday edition covering "coloured" sport. Mrs McLintock reported that the papers in Port Elizabeth gave good reporting to the sporting events among all races.

It was agreed that women could play a large part in trying to improve newspapers where this was necessary and that it would be profitable to study local conditions as far as newspapers were concerned as a project for Coloured Affairs Sectional Committees. The Chairman agreed to take this suggestion to Mrs Grant for further and immediate action.

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The Chairman thanked all who had attended and had contributed to the discussion especially she thanked Mrs Hudson and Miss Mackenzie for their help in specialised aspects of these discussions.

She thanked Mrs Saidman for having taken notes of the proceedings.

The Chairman was thanked for having presided and she then closed the meeting.

SOIL
CONSERVATION
AND THE
PRESERVATION
OF NATURAL
RESOURCES:

Mrs C. Rubidge, National Adviser for Soil Conservation and the Preservation of Natural Resources presided.

After welcoming members and the guest speaker, Mr van Ee of the Bloemfontein Zoo, the Chairman proceeded to consider the Branch Councils' reports, from which much interesting and varied information was obtained.

Mrs Rubidge then told the meeting that at the Tehran Conference in May 1966, Mrs G.A. Klinck of Canada, had been appointed Consultant for the "Use and Mis-Use of Natural Resources", within the portfolio of Home Economics. Mrs Klinck, through Mrs Keyter, had given several subjects to be studied and the Chairman suggested (a) Anti-litter and (b) Water pollution for our country.

- (a) Mrs Rubidge asked members to do all they could to encourage people to keep the cities and countryside clean and mentioned that in Cape Town, a "Clean Cape Association" had been formed to try and improve the situation there. Many organisations were concerned with this and members of the N.C.W.S.A. should do all they could to assist them.
- (b) Water pollution could well be studied in tracing a river from its source to its mouth. The Cape Town member mentioned that the river they had chosen to study, had already been sprayed with a weed-killer to combat the noxious weed, water-hyacinth.

The Chairman then told the meeting what had been done through the alarm of the Grahamstown member, Mrs Pitman, and the quick action taken by the N.C.W.S.A. Board of Officers, in helping, with other interested bodies, to preserve the Dukuduku Forest.

The next matter discussed was the "Veld Trust". The Chairman gave a short history of this organisation, which was founded in 1943, and had in 1946, helped the State to draft the Soil Conservation Act. The National Veld Trust planned to raise a fund for the purpose of

- (a) Assisting with a yearly Soil and Nature Conservation Week.
- (b) Promotion of Youth Clubs and organisations to work for nature conservation.
- (c) Publicity Material
- (d) Tour awards, study loans and burseries, competitions and short courses, etc.

Mrs Rubidge mentioned the memorandum which had been forwarded by the N.C.W.S.A. Board of Officers to the Committee of Enquiry into Agriculture, in response to their request for memoranda.

The Chairman then spoke of the symposium on "Conservation and Education", arranged by Sarcus to take place in Pretoria (now changed to Johannesburg) in May this year. She mentioned several of the matters to be discussed.

The Land Service Movement was mentioned. Several members had visited camps in their areas. Miss Howie, Cape Town, described a visit to the Camp held at Jonkershoek.

The meeting ended with a most informative address on the part wild

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life plays in the Preservation of Natural Resources, by Mr van Ee. He explained how man, by destroying certain animals and birds, had caused others to become out of balance. He gave examples. Mr van Ee deplored the current practice of burning cow-dung, (mis) which should go back on the land in place of the immense amount of fertilizer used, which in time was likely to put so much plaster of Paris - an ingredient of fertilizer, into the soil that the top soil would break up and arode.

He deprecated the litter deposited in the Zoo by visitors, stating that litter filled 44 drums on Monday mornings and occupied five Bantu men for three hours.

Finally he suggested a special Nature Conservation stamp to be inaugurated in the Soil Conservation Week, which might be serviceable for four months. The profits of this, together with the first day cover, could amount to quite a considerable sum of money. It had been most successfully done in Holland.

The Chairman thanked Mr. van Ee for his stimulating address and then asked the meeting to consider the recommendation on non-selective grazing. The recommendation was as follows:

"In view of the increasing publicity and interest in the new non-selective grazing system, (a maximum grazing period of two weeks in, followed by a minimum rest of six weeks out), the N.C.W.S.A., feels that the whole farming community would appreciate it, if the Agricultural Department would undertake adequate experiments in this system, in order to establish the suitable stocking rate to be used in the concentrated two weeks grazing, in the different areas.

The N.C.W.S.A. therefore respectfully requests the Minister of Agriculture, Technical Services and Water Affairs, to initiate these experiments in all the Agricultural Colleges".

As the Chairman had already explained the benefits of the non-selective grazing system, the members present gave their consent to this recommendation.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks.

ARCHIVES:

Mrs E.E. Monro, Honorary Archivist presided and 15 representatives from Branch Councils attended.

Subject for discussion: A proposed Broadsheet "The Branch Archivist - what she is and what she does."

The Chairman apologised for her absence from active work during the past four years and hoped for great activity in the tidying up of Council's papers during the current year, both at national and branch level. As only two branches rented offices, the problem of the storage of papers in all other branches were acute and some national plan to ease the situation and preserve what was important was essential.

It was obvious that a compromise must be struck between the ideal and the practical. Branches appeared to need a Broadsheet of general instruction. She referred to certain points of a draft Broadsheet she had prepared.

Appointment of Branch Archivist: The Branch Archivist must enjoy the complete confidence of the Branch officials and be allowed access to Branch records. She must be a person wholly interested in Council, willing to learn and study its history and not be chosen as a "clearer-outer" and "Tidier-upper". Much patient hard work had to be undertaken before a single paper was destroyed. Charging Branch officials

ARCHIVES:

and changing systems of filing made the Archivist's work difficult and much unravelling of material had to be undertaken.

Branch material: The Chairman proposed that as an essential first step the Branch Archivist should compile a skeletal record or "diary" of Branch activities from the inception of the Branch, accurately dated throughout, from information supplied by the Branch Minute Books and Annual Reports. At the same time, dates of the appointment and resignation of all categories of Branch officials could be noted on continuous lists, Branch obituaries listed etc. etc. This "diary" will become one of the most important Branch books, as it will be a condensation of the Branch history and provide the "pegs" around which archive files can be collated. It will provide chronological order for Branch records and a system of easy reference for past events. Branch administrative files can be reduced by listing appointments and resignations etc.

Annual Conference material can be kept together in one stout manilla envelope, easily labelled. It should contain a complete file of Conference circulars, minutes of the plenary sessions and of the pre- and post-conference meetings of the Executive Committee, any additional material distributed at conference, the conference number of N.C.W. News containing the reports presented and the resolutions passed, photographs and other interesting material, press cuttings etc.

Affiliated Society material: It was suggested that Annual Reports could be destroyed after, say, a year. Any material particularly relevant to N.C.W.S.A. could be cut out and appropriately filed.

Reference books, Blue books, Hansards, Reports of Commissions etc.

If these were cumbersome it was suggested that they should be offered to the local Reference Library, but a complete list of material given to the Library should be retained. Appropriate Branch files should be marked stating the whereabouts of such material and its nature.

The Chairman pointed out that if all Branches could be persuaded to adopt a roughly uniform system of filing their material it would be possible to centralise many of the files in a national record office, should the Branch find storage a difficulty. Branches were autonomous, however. If they did not wish to part with their material they should provide the Honorary Archivist with a list of their holdings.

The Chairman recorded with pleasure that space was being provided in the offices of the incoming Johannesburg Board of Officers for Council's archives. At the end of the Board's three-year period of office some plan for the future must be made. She hoped to work out a system of Branch filing in co-operation with one of the Reef branches so that the practical problems of Branch filing could be met 'in situ' for the benefit of all other branches.

Mention was also made of other activities which could be undertaken by an interested Branch Archivist. The Chairman pointed out that material held by Branch officials during their period of office was not a personal possession but the property of Council and must revert to Council. It was in the terms of reference of the Honorary Archivist that Council's material could not be destroyed without prior reference to the Archivist.

RECORD OF AN INFORMAL MEETING HELD IN THE FESTIVAL HALL,
MAITLAND HOTEL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19TH 1967,
AT 8 P.M. TO DISCUSS THE RE-ORGANISATION OF COUNCIL.

- PRESENT:** The President and members of the Board of Officers, members of the National Executive Committee and many interested delegates attended the meeting.
- REPORT FROM BOARD OF OFFICERS:** The President reported that as a result of the decision taken at the thirty-second conference (Kroonstad, 1966) the Board of Officers had given considerable attention to probable and possible ways and means of re-organising the Council.
- Miss L.M. Mackenzie (a Life Vice-President and the I.S.C. Member/National Adviser: Child and Family) had attended an eight hour meeting with the Board of Officers at which the matter was fully discussed. As a result of this meeting it had been decided to defer further consideration until the next meeting of the National Executive Committee, after which the matter could be discussed with Branch Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers during the course of Conference.
- This had been done, hence the purpose of this informal meeting was to consider the whole question of re-organisation.
- RECRUITMENT OF MEMBERS:** The need for new members had been thoroughly discussed on Monday afternoon at the meeting of the Executive Committee. It was agreed that responsibility in this connection rested with Branch Presidents and their office-bearers. The use of the various Broadsheets had been recommended.
- In the ensuing discussion the following practical suggestions were noted:
- i. Personal Contact: Branch Presidents to be able to talk informally to members before the commencement of a meeting and so make them feel welcome; personal invitations to be extended to new-comers to a town.
 - ii. Certain Amount of Social Activity:
 - iii. Formation of smaller branches in the larger centres: An alteration to the Constitution might be advantageous.
 - iv. Need to interest members of Societies affiliated to Branch Councils: Closer co-operation with these societies, particularly the organisations representative of Afrikaans speaking women.
 - v. Evening Meetings:
 - vi. Branch Newsletters:
- In concluding the discussion on the recruitment of members, the President reminded Branch Presidents that in accepting new members, it was obligatory upon them to ensure that they were acquainted with the aims and objects of the National Council of Women of South Africa.
- ADMINISTRATION OF COUNCIL FROM HEADQUARTERS' LEVEL:** The President said that the Board of Officers recommended that consideration be given, once again, to the appointment of a competent administrative officer, provision had already been made for such an appointment.
- In discussing this recommendation the need for such an official was accepted with a consequent realisation of the need for increased revenue.

EVALUATION
OF STANDING
COMMITTEES:

Mrs E.E. Monro (Honorary Archivist) pointed out that people who had worked for the Council for many years were leaving the organisation; she hated to see it going down, but said we should face reality... to conform to the trend of the times it had become essential to evaluate the standing committees. "Are we still living in the past", she said. "We must not always think we are better than the other affiliated societies --- time has come to evaluate our place in the world as International Council of Women and in South Africa as National Council of Women".

Mrs Monro said that in attracting new members, the main thing was what the organisation did.

She found no fault with the administrative machinery of the National Council of Women; it was as good as it could be. She thought Council stood to lose as much as it gained by having a permanent headquarters. She stressed that this depended on the amount of money available.

Mrs Monro then suggested that a committee be formed whose duty it would be to evaluate the National Council of Women -- to take a long look at the position of the Council in the future. This suggestion was immediately accepted.

Mrs J.M. Grieve (Life Vice-President) proposed that Mrs Monro herself convene such a committee in order to prepare something for consideration at the next conference.

Mrs Monro was persuaded to undertake this work but said that before asking anyone to work with her on this she would like to give the matter further consideration. In thanking her, the President said it was gratifying to be able to record this step forward in the implementation of the recommendation from the thirty-second conference.

The meeting terminated at 9.50 p.m. with an expression of appreciation to all who had attended the meeting and for the useful suggestions which had been offered.

"THE PROMOTION OF LITERACY AMONGST THE ADULT
BANTU SPEAKING PEOPLES OF THE REPUBLIC".

Address by MR V.R. HICKS, Executive Director of the Bureau
of Literacy and Literature, to the Thirty-Third Conference
Of the National Council of Women of South Africa, 19th April, 1967.

1. Introduction

The Bureau of Literacy and Literature is grateful to the National Council of Women for the interest shown in the work of the Bureau by extending an invitation for a representative to attend your conference and tell delegates something about the Bureau's Activity in the field of literacy training for illiterate Bantu-speaking adults.

It is usual to quote numerous figures and to present statistics to prove the need for any undertaking, but I do not intend this afternoon to follow such a procedure. We are all aware of the fact that there are in the Republic thousands and thousands of Bantu-speaking adults who cannot read or write. Let us not look for the cause but hear something of what is being done to help such unfortunate people.

In my talk I shall deal only with the adult field since children of school-going age are catered for by the State. We would hardly refer to the child of years below school-age as being illiterate in the same sense as the adult who cannot read or write. Once the child reaches the required age it is the State that provides for his education and I think we all know that great strides are being made in this direction.

Thus the illiterates are composed of those who had no school career of any kind and those whose schooling was of such short duration that once they left school they soon lapsed into illiteracy again.

2. Where are these illiterates found ?

It is not possible to define accurately the boundaries which enclose and separate illiterate people from literate. But naturally we would not be surprised to find the greatest numbers in the rural homelands. Our direct contact with them comes about by labour demands and we find them drifting into areas of industrial activity. In Missionary fields, too, direct contact is made with the illiterates in their homelands. There is also a very large percentage of illiterate persons male and female found in domestic employment.

3. The Problem.

The problem appears to be one of finding the illiterates and then devising a means of teaching them to read and write. But alas although this seems so simply and straight-forward a matter this is not the case.

Let us for a few moments examine the hurdles which both the administrative and professional personnel have to clear in order to establish literacy training as an accomplished fact.

Firstly, administrative requirements must be planned to meet with the laws of the country. Such matters as Group Areas requirements, State policy in regard to contacts in prescribed areas, Bantu Education needs and regulations, must be observed and complied with.

Secondly, professional experts are faced with the fact that illiterates are composed of persons belonging to a number of different language groups as e.g. Zulu, Sepedi, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa, Sotho and Tsongo and many others. And it must not be imagined that training material prepared for one language group, need only be translated for use by other groups. The problem is far more complex, and in fact each language instruction course must be prepared from the fundamental outlook and way of living of the group concerned. Even illustrations prepared for one language primer cannot readily be used for another language, if at all.

In brief then, we see that satisfactory literacy undertakings require personnel experienced in administrative, teaching and linguistic skills, as well as anthropologists who have made intensive studies of the ways of life of the different language groups. And I can sum up the position by saying that specialists with advanced academic qualifications, the world over, are at present engaged in an intensive study

of the best and most effective methods of teaching the illiterate person to read and write. The day of C.A.T. spells Cat has long passed and we must not be deluded into thinking that any book with simple short words, a pencil and an exercise book are the tools needed to eradicate illiteracy.

4. The Promotion of literacy amongst the Bantu-speaking people.

We must now turn to the title selected for this talk and I am sure you will agree with me, Madam Chair, that the examination of actual practical undertakings will be more helpful than theoretical considerations. I propose therefore to describe the work of the Bureau in the field of literacy training.

The Bureau of Literacy and Literature, to give it its full title, was registered under the Companies Act in April 1964 as a not-for-profit Association. This was the culmination of effort of almost two decades of dedication and devotion to a cause by a small band of people led by Mrs Maida Whyte of Johannesburg. It can truly be said of them, they never knew when they were beaten. But this is a story of perseverance that I hope will be chronicled by an able pen in time to come. Today they see the fruits of their labours and it must indeed be a good measure of reward for them to know that the work of the Bureau is known and acknowledged in far away lands and continents. Experts in the fields of literacy and literature find what excuse they can to come from far afield to spend a brief while with the Bureau. The most recent visitor from Vietnam where she had established a linguistic workshop in the last five months.

The Articles of Association tell us that the main aim of the Bureau is the promotion of literacy amongst the Bantu-speaking people of the Republic. The word 'promotion' is definite and clear and I must stress here that the Bureau does not organise, establish or conduct literacy classes. Promotion is the operative word.

The Headquarters of the Bureau is in Johannesburg and the organisation is managed by a Council and Executive Committee, on which are persons from a number of churches, industrial and commercial spheres, educational (University and school inspectorates) and interested organisations.

5. The Bureau's Activities.

(a) Since the Bureau does not organise or conduct literacy classes what does it do in the matter of promotion ?

Briefly it could be said that members of Council and the Executive Committee suggest to heads of organisations, where it is considered that literacy training may be desirable, that steps be taken to establish literacy classes. Church bodies circularise the work of the Bureau very widely in missionary fields.

To meet the demands of organised literacy classes the Bureau has prepared literacy instruction material in seven vernaculars of the Republic, as well as in the two official languages.

When the classes have been established, and teachers selected by the sponsoring organisation, the field staff of the Bureau set about training the teaching staff in the use of its instructional material. Such training is completed usually in a matter of a week and the classes are launched on their way. The field staff visit established classes once or twice a year in order to ensure that the teachers are following correct procedure.

All this sounds simple, and certain aspects are, but, I think we should devote a little time to the production of instruction material.

When one looks at a first primer, in any vernacular, sold at a sub-economic price of 30 cents, there is little indication of the use of expert and experienced brain power that has gone into finalising such a production. This is no haphazard arrangement of words and pictures which will do the job of teaching people to read and write. In this field the Bureau produces instruction material based on the experience and knowledge of renowned world linguists and others. And apart from the subject matter and its presentation there are the aspects of illustration and type face. The latter factor can have a far reaching effect on the effectiveness of the instruction material. I shall say more about this later.

The Bureau's connection with world renowned experts in the fields of literacy and linguistics is indicated by the visits of such people as Miss Marian Halvorson. Literacy Consultant for the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature, Africa Area, Dr Doris Hess, Secretary for Literature, the World Division of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church (U.S.A.) (International), Dr Sarah Gudschinsky, Linguist and Literacy specialist, World Consultant, Summer School of Linguistics, Wycliffe Bible Translators, in the last four months, and at an early date of Dr Eugene Nida, Wycliffe Bible Translators, Summer School of Linguistics, American Bible Society. During the early part of 1966 Mrs Maida Whyte visited the United Kingdom and the United States of America, where she met and discussed with leading literacy experts and linguistics the work of the Bureau. Then too, the Bureau calls on a panel of consultants, and experts in the fields of literacy and literature, who contribute largely to the completion of the Bureau's instruction material. All these contacts have brought the Bureau's work in the fields of literacy to the attention of the World and created intense interest in the Bureau's activity.

(b) Next we can turn our attention to projects in which the Bureau is involved. I shall deal with specific fields which will give a good indication of the wide range of literacy activity now developing in the Republic.

(b) (i) The Mining Industry.

The Bureau services literacy classes in approximately fifty compounds of the gold mines in the Transvaal and the Free State as well as in compounds of coal mines of the Transvaal and Natal.

It is estimated that 75 to 100 thousand persons have become literate as the result of the Bureau's efforts in the last eighteen years.

The Mines have and are doing an excellent job of work in the organisation of literacy classes and the continued interest in the maintenance of this work had been most encouraging. A very close liaison has been established between the Bureau and the groups of mines concerned. This co-operation has led to the development of an experiment in second language instruction.

(b) (ii) The Mission Fields.

It is well known that our churches have for long been vitally concerned with teaching their church followers to read and write. The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, the Anglican Church, the Methodist Church of South Africa and the Gereformeerde Kerk, have called upon the Bureau to assist in mission fields in such widely separated areas as Vendaland, the Transkei, the Eastern Province, Free State, Natal and Transvaal. All language groups have been catered for in these areas.

I think we could include under the heading of mission fields the project at Stellenbosch University where, at the request of Ds Nico Smith, the Bureau undertook the instruction of University Students in the use of Afrikaans literacy instruction material. We are grateful to Mrs Anna Boshoff, the daughter of the late Dr H.F. Verwoerd, who trained 180 University Students in one week, in the use of our Afrikaans primers. These students will bring literacy training to coloured families in the Stellenbosch area. This forms part of their mission work amongst the rural coloured families.

In mission work, too, we can include the literacy classes which have been set up in the Westfort Institution at Pretoria. The Anglican Mission to the Institution called upon the Bureau to assist in introducing literacy training for the patients of the Institution. The gratitude and interest shown by the inmates of the leprosy institution are most heart-warming and our field workers cannot find words to express their emotional feelings at the reaction of the patients.

Recently, too, the Church of the Province has asked the Bureau to consider the need for literacy work in Ovamboland. Many dialects exist and before any instruction material can be prepared professional teams will have to make surveys of these dialects. It is hoped that such a project will be undertaken within the next twelve months.

(b) (iii) Literacy in Prisons of the Republic.

We now come to one of the most remarkable developments in literacy training in the Republic of South Africa. In the latter half of 1965 the Department of

Prisons approached the Bureau with a request for guidance and direction for the introduction of literacy into the long term prisons of the Republic. This was indeed a challenge for the Bureau but, after many consultations and a study of the regulations which prevail in such institutions, the Bureau was able to suggest to the Authorities the methods and directions to be followed. In September of 1965 the Department decided to set up an experimental project in a large long term prison and the Bureau was requested to instruct selected teachers in the use of primers in a few vernaculars. The authorities sought the opinion of the Bureau on the selection of teachers from literate prisoners and this suggestion was welcomed. In due course good progress was reported and the project proved itself within six months. The Department then decided that literacy training was to be extended to all long term prisons in the Republic. Two Bantu warders were attached to the Bureau for training as literacy instructors. After three months they were returned to their headquarters to organise the extension of literacy classes. At the present moment two Coloured warders from the Western Cape are with the Bureau for training, especially in the use of Afrikaans literacy material for Coloured prisoners in the Cape.

We have been informed by the authorities at the centre where the experimental project was undertaken, that original learners are now making use of the prison library. This I know you will agree is an indication of the wonderful progress which has been made.

(c) Literature.

The Bureau is vitally concerned over the availability of suitable literature for new literates. The problems which surround this requirement are far too numerous and intricate to be detailed in a talk of this nature.

In literacy work it is necessary to instil or develop two desires in the new literate, firstly the desire to read and secondly the desire to acquire reading material of his own. But these two urges are not easily developed. The urge to read must be fostered by interest in subject matter the selection of which is thus of paramount importance. Buying and reading a book may have to compete with other attractive ways of spending money and time.

For its bridge or follow-up reading matter the Bureau has looked to various publishing organisations who in turn are dependent on authors and writers prepared to write for such a market.

In the search for reading material it has become evident that while a large amount of literature is available, there is little or no demand for it. This condition has become the concern of the churches and their mission presses and so it was that the Bureau, at the end of last year invited the churches to meet under the aegis of the Bureau to discuss the problem of literature for which there was no demand.

The meeting was perhaps one of the most significant church meetings held in that our churches, Afrikaans and English, interested in mission work and particularly in Christian Literature for new literates met on neutral ground to discuss a common problem, namely, book stores with shelves filled with hundreds of thousands of rand worth of books which could not be sold. Frank and open discussion and exchange of ideas resulted in acceptance of the fact that possibly material had been produced which measured up to European standards and schools of thought without much consideration of what was of interest to the Bantu with his different culture and mode of living.

The final outcome of these deliberations was a unanimous request to the Bureau to undertake investigations and surveys by means of research teams, who would set out to find ways and means of overcoming the problem. The Bureau has accepted this assignment and has already made representations to likely sponsors for seconded professional staffs.

6. Effectiveness of this work.

The question has been asked, how effective has all this literacy training been? The Bureau itself has raised the query and has decided that yardsticks should be introduced which would give a fair assessment of results achieved. In the case of work on the mines some assessment is possible as the classes are under control and well organised. So too is the case in prisons where records are being maintained of the individual's progress.

In the mission fields, however, the result has been rather obscure, and because of this the Bureau stressed the need for experimental projects where literacy training can be undertaken on a soundly organised basis. We are grateful to Ds J.A. van Rooy of the Gereformeerde Kerk who is undertaking such an experimental project in his area in Vendale, near Louis Trichardt. New primers in Venda have been produced by the Bureau and are being tested out on this project. It is hoped that in two years time it will be possible to make a reasonable assessment of achievement. Similar projects are to be started in other mission fields within the course of this year.

7 Reaction to the work of the Bureau.

It is reasonable to enquire what the reaction is to the Bureau's literacy activities, both in the Republic and beyond its borders. That the Bureau enjoys the blessing of the State is indicated by the co-operation and assistance received when application for registration was made. The Department of Bantu Education has shown much interest in our work and we are grateful to Dr H.J. van Zyl, Deputy Secretary of the Department for his personal interest and encouragement. The churches have contributed to the work of our organisation by use of the Bureau's services and by financial support. The Mining industry is availing itself of the Bureau's literacy material as well as making annual contributions. Commerce, too, has provided some financial support. South African Trusts, including the Bantu Welfare Trust, have contributed generously to the funds of the Bureau.

Interest and faith in the Bureau's work from foreign bodies is indicated by financial support from Lit-lit of the United States of America, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation of Lisbon, and a most generous grant from the Lutheran World Federation for the commercial printing of our primers.

Reference has already been made to the interest taken by professional experts in the world of literacy and linguistics. These contacts have ensured that the Bureau is keeping well abreast of international developments. It is hoped that in the not too distant future some of these well-known world figures will spend some lengthy periods with the Bureau's professional teams.

8. Conclusion

And as we come to the end of this talk, the question "What has all this to do with the National Council of Women?" arises.

We return to the operative word "promotion" and ask for the assistance of your members and Branches in this respect.

Only the surface has so far been scratched and vast fields of illiteracy remain. Literacy training can well be promoted in, commerce and secondary industry, in townships where Bantu women are asking for tuition, and schemes worked out for coping with Bantu domestic females. The Bureau receives many requests from housewives for literacy training for their female domestics. Regulations which operate make this a difficult field to work in.

We think you will find much food for thought and many incentives to promote literacy in areas of contact which your Branches have with local bodies and authorities. It is a challenge which cannot be pushed aside. And there is always the knowledge that international bodies are developing the methods and material which will bring the fulfilment of a yearning desire to under privileged people. The hope has been expressed that by the turn of the century, illiteracy should be something of the past.

11 - JUL 1968

A/B/15/1

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA
NASIONALE VROUERAAD VAN SUID - AFRIKA

MINUTES

of the

THIRTY-FOURTH CONFERENCE

of the

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA

J O H A N N E S B U R G

22ND - 26TH APRIL, 1968

900 Leisk House
Bree & Rissik Streets,
JOHANNESBURG.

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 - Miss L.M. Mackenzie
 - Mrs. D. van der Westhuizen

2. BOARD OF OFFICERS:
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 - FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT Mrs. A. Saidman
 - SECOND " " Dr. M. McLarty
 - HONORARY ORGANISING SECRETARY Mrs. B. Dickson
 - ASST HON. " " Mrs. B. Hallendorff
 - HONORARY TREASURER Mrs. L. Rabinowitz
 - PRESS & PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER Mrs. M. Woolcott
 - IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT Mrs. S. Mackenzie

3. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN:
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 - VICE-CONVENER: FINANCE Mrs. M. Poole
 - VICE-CONVENER: HOUSING Mrs. M. Preller
 - VICE-CONVENER: MIGRATION Miss S. Kussel

4. NATIONAL STANDING COMMITTEES:
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 - HONORARY EDITOR, N.C.W. NEWS: Mrs. M.L. Lindsay
 - HONORARY TREASURER, N.C.W. NEWS: Mrs. M.L. Lindsay, proxy for Mrs. C.J. Uys.

5. CONVENER OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE: Mrs. V.C. Davie

6. CHAIRMEN, PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION COMMITTEES:
 - CAPE: Mrs. V.C. Davie
 - NATAL: Dr. D.M. Brodie
 - ORANGE FREE STATE: Mrs. A.I. Mackenzie
 - TRANSVAAL: Mrs. D. van der Westhuizen

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 - CHILD AND FAMILY Miss L.M. Mackenzie
 - EDUCATION Mrs. E. Hudson
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 - FINANCE Mrs. L. Rabinowitz
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 - HOME ECONOMICS Mrs. B. Hirzel, proxy for Mrs. H.R. Keyter.
 - HOUSING Mrs. A.I. Mackenzie
 - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & PEACE Mrs. V.C. Davie, proxy for Mrs. P. Murray.
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 - LETTERS Miss S. Kussel
 - MIGRATION Mrs. L. Lupton-Smith
 - MUSIC Mrs. M. Woolcott
 - PRESS & PUBLIC RELATIONS Mrs. M. Bakker
 - RADIO & TELEVISION Dr. D.M. Brodie
 - SOCIAL WELFARE Mrs. Y. Searle
 - TRADES & PROFESSIONS

8. NATIONAL ADVISERS:
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 - ASIAN AFFAIRS Dr. K.N. Ginwala
 - COLOURED AFFAIRS Mrs. B.M. Stoy
 - SOIL CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES Mrs. C. Rubidge
 - HONORARY ARCHIVIST Mrs. E.E. Monro

9. BRANCH DELEGATIONS:ALICE (Outpost)

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 Mrs. S. Dilmer
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 Mrs. M. Baylis
 Mrs. N. Starfiel
 Mrs. P. Upton
 Mrs. P. Loppert

KIMBERLEY

Mrs. R.R. Marshall, President
 Mrs. F. Mason
 Mrs. J. Burton
 Miss L.M. Mackenzie

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

No Delegation.

KNYSNA

No Delegation.

KROONSTAD

Mrs. V. Goodchild, President
 Mrs. V. Kool
 Mrs. D. Naudé

KRUGERSDORP

Mrs. A. Elsworth, President
 Mrs. I. Heathcote
 Mrs. R. Palk

MIDDELBURG (Cape)

No delegation.

MOSSSEL BAY

Mrs. Y.M. Searle, President

PIETERMARITZBURG

Mrs. P.A. Powell, President
 Mrs. V.H.M. Barrett
 Dr. D.M. Brodie
 Miss B. Brodie
 Mrs. Van Wyk (Coloured Delegate)

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Mrs. I. Holloway, President
 Mrs. J. Barrow
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POTCHEFSTROOM

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PIETERSBURG

Mrs. S. Insel, proxy President

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Mrs. E.M. Hirzel, President
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 Mrs. G.B. Herbert
 Mrs. M. Stapylton Adkins
 Mrs. M. Chapman

QUEENSTOWN

Mrs. E.C. Penfound, proxy President

RUSTENBURG

Mrs. M. Nel, proxy President
 Mrs. le Hellico
 Miss Roechling
 Mrs. Jerome

PORT ELIZABETH

Mrs E. McIntock, President - Mrs. B. Mann
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SPRINGS

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Miss M.A. Davies
Mrs. I. Soper
Miss Bennett
Mrs. Williams
Mrs. D. Hansom

STILFONTEIN

Mrs. R. Brasch, President
Mrs. G. Munro

WESTMINSTER-TWEESPRUIT

No Delegation

UITENHAGE

Mrs. H. McCaig, proxy President

UMTATA

Mrs. Wadge, proxy President
Mrs. Ries

10. NATIONALLY ORGANISED BODIES:-

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