

which, except for possible difficulty of access to Mossel Bay, would make a magnificent shrine to house The Roll of Honour.

Dr. Waldron's assistance, both in hospitality and otherwise, is recorded with pleasure.

Left for Cape Town by train at 3.18 p.m.

Friday, 14th May, 1948: Met by Mr. Robinson, Senior Regional Organiser for the Cape. Had long discussion with Mr. Robinson on Foundation matters generally, and on Goodwood project.

3 p.m. attended meeting of Cape South Western Technical Advisory Committee (Mr. Williamson in the Chair). Very good committee. Plans for Goodwood discussed in general terms.

6 p.m. Met Mr. & Mrs. Roscoe with Senior Regional Organiser for the Cape.

7.45 p.m. Addressed meeting at University of Cape Town Medical School of Students' Medical Society. Professor Brock in the Chair. Small but keen audience. Fair press report.

Saturday, 15th May, 1948. With Senior Regional Organiser for the Cape visited Goodwood. Saw Mayor, Town Clerk and others. Had valuable discussions, especially in regard to clinic aspects of plan, and re collection of funds. Inspected sites for Goodwood Community Services for Europeans and Non-Europeans (as per special report by Goodwood Town Council on this).

Sunday, 16th May, 1948: Long valuable discussion on Foundation matters with Mr. Williamson (Chairman, Cape South Western Region) and Mr. Robinson.

Monday, 17th May, 1948:

Contacted following papers:-

- (i) Cape Argus (Mr. Still on behalf of Mr. Brooke Norris)
- (ii) Die Burger (Mr. Weber)
- (iii) Cape Times (Mr. Norton, Mr. Aschman and Mr. Croudace).

Had valuable discussion on Goodwood centre and on social work generally, and in Cape Town with Mr. Steyn (Chief Government Welfare Officer, Cape Town).

Saw Mr. Benfield of University of Cape Town (Administration Offices) reference our three bursaries for Coloured Medical students (National Headquarters to follow up certain points here), and on our plan (if any) for bursaries for 1949. (University of Cape Town asks for details of these by October 1948).

Attended meeting of Rosebank-Mowbray Local Committee. (Acting Chairman - Mr. Wagner, Hon. Secretary - Mr. Welsh).

Mr. Robinson pointed out urgent need for adequate Regional Council; local (or area) committee; and local Health Foundation regulations.

8 p.m. Left Cape Town by train for Johannesburg. Arrived 7.10 a.m. on 19th May, 1948.

19/5/48
FAD/JG.

F.A. DONNOLLY,
DIRECTOR.

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL HEALTH FOUNDATION.

REPRESENTATION OF LIFE AND ORDINARY MEMBERS OF THE FOUNDATION.

In terms of Article 16 of the Constitution, the National Council shall consist of the following persons:-

- (a) One representative of each of the National Organisation Members;
- (b) The Forces' Representatives or their alternates;
- (c) Five representatives of each Regional Council;
- (d) Persons co-opted by the Council for special purposes but not exceeding ten in all;
- (e) Members of the Executive ex-officio.

This means that Life and Ordinary Voting Members of the Foundation are not represented as such on the National Council. The National Executive Committee, at a Meeting on 19th January, 1948, considered that Life and Ordinary Voting Members of the Foundation should have direct representation on the National Council and it was decided to request the Council to consider ways and means of providing such representation.

A suggested way of doing so, without affecting the Constitution, would be to provide in the Regional Council Regulations, which are still to be framed:

- (i) That the Five representatives of each Regional Council on the National Council, who are provided for in the Constitution and must be members of the Foundation, shall not be representatives of National or Provincial Organisations on the National and/or Regional Council concerned.
- (ii) That the Regional Council shall consist of :
 - (a) One representative of each National or Regional Organisation Member of the Foundation;
 - (b) The Forces' Representatives residing in the area;
 - (c) Two representatives of each Local Committee in the area, or their alternates;
 - (d) Voting Members of the Foundation, elected in General Meeting, not exceeding five per cent of the total Regional Voting Membership;
 - (e) The members elected to the Regional Executive Committee;

and have power to co-opt members, who must also be members of the Foundation, not exceeding five per cent of the total membership of the Regional Council.

CONSTITUTION OF REGIONAL COUNCIL.

The Cape South Western Action Committee, after consideration of the present Regional Organisation in the light of development to date, has decided to propose:

1. That the Regional Council should consist of
 - (a) Representatives of organisation members.
 - (b) The Forces Representatives resident in the Region.
 - (c) All Voting Members.

and that the Council should meet annually to receive and consider reports, and to elect an Executive Committee and officers.

2. That District Committees should be elected at annual General Meetings of the members in the district, to administer the affairs of the Foundation in their localities, under the general supervision of the Regional Executive Committee.

3. That the Regional Executive Committee should consist of

Chairman.
Vice-Chairman.
Hon. Treasurer.
Chairmen of Sub-Committees.
Forces Representatives resident in the Region.
One representative of each District Committee.
(each District Committee representative to have the power to appoint an alternate resident in Cape Town and both principal and alternate to be authorised to attend all meetings but to exercise only one vote per District).
Five elected Committeemen.
The Regional Organiser - ex officio.

4. That the Regional Executive Committee should appoint the following sub-committees:

- (i) Management sub-committee, consisting of
 - (a) Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Regional Executive Committee.
 - (b) Hon. Treasurer.
 - (c) Chairmen of the Fund-raising and Technical Committees.
 - (d) Regional Organiser.

(ii) Fund raising and Propaganda Committee.

(iii) Technical Advisory Committee.

each to consist of a Chairman and Vice-Chairman to be appointed by the Regional Executive Committee, the Regional Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Organiser ex officio and such other members as may be co-opted.

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL HEALTH FOUNDATION.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Proceedings:-

1. Report by Dr. Donnolly on the activities of the Foundation.
2. Report by representatives on the activities of their organisations.
3. General discussion of functions and devising machinery for co-ordination.
4. Undertaking of some practical project in which techniques for co-ordination of promotive health activities will be worked out.
5. General.

NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL HEALTH FOUNDATION.

The establishment of two People's Centres, a rural African Centre on Binfield Farm near Alice in the Ciskei, and a peri-urban African Centre at Edendale near Pietermaritzburg. Attached are notes setting out briefly the functions of our People's Centres.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FOUNDATION.

The first Council Meeting of the National War Memorial Health Foundation resolved :

"That, without relieving the Union Government, any Provincial Administration or Local Authority of expenditure which is its responsibility, the immediate programme of the National War Memorial Health Foundation shall be :

① Centres
(1) To plan and initiate the establishment in every needy locality, rural and urban, of a people's centre or agricultural settlement where health promotive work will be undertaken. To proceed as early as possible with the establishment of centres for the different racial groups of the population as pilot models on which others can be based. The National War Memorial will thus be effective over the whole country.

② Work
(2) To co-operate with Organisations, official and voluntary, which undertake health promotive work, such as :

- (a) health education of the people;
(b) food clubs for cheaper foods;
(c) physical education of youths, adults; etc. etc.

③ Public Opinion
(3) To educate and organise public opinion on health and welfare matters.

④ Pressure
(4) To work with Central, Provincial and Local Authorities and press them to deal with fundamental causes of ill health; and to carry out schemes for health and welfare services.

⑤ TRAINING PERSONNEL
(5) To help men and women of all races to obtain training to serve the Nation's health."

Later the following further object was included in the immediate programme :

⑥ Research
"(6) To investigate all factors affecting health".

In terms of the above resolution, the following activities have been undertaken :

Under Object 1.

The establishment of two People's Centres, a rural African Centre on Binfield Farm near Alice in the Ciskei, and a peri-urban African Centre at Edendale near Pietermaritzburg. Attached are notes setting out briefly the functions of our People's Centres.

Under Object 2.

Close contact is maintained with the main National Voluntary Organisations, who participate in the work of our Council. No specific activities have been undertaken under this head, and one of the objects of this conference is to further co-operation for common objectives.

Under Object 3.

Last year, we held a series of lectures - with radio broadcasts, press and magazine publicity - on "Food and Health". Two further series are planned this year : "Home and Health" and "The Promotive Health Services".

The object of these series is not to give health education in the narrower sense, but rather to stimulate interest in the present social and economic conditions, in relation to health, and the broad policies necessary to promote good health.

Under Object 4.

Close liaison has been established with government departments. The main activities under this head have been the planning of our People's Centres, as units complementary to the Government Health Centres, and certain proposals in regard to the feeding, and the medical and dental examination, of Non-European school-children, a Non-European Tuberculosis Survey etc.

Under Object 5.

The Foundation's bursary policy is still under investigation, with two ends in view :-

- (a) To provide training in established fields of health and welfare services :
- and
- (b) To stimulate the provision of training facilities in new fields.

At the present time five bursaries are offered in Mothercraft Training for European nurses, whilst the Foundation has also undertaken to provide bursaries for the training of Non-European nurses in Mothercraft, as soon as the training facilities are available.

A suggestion has been made that the Foundation investigate the establishment of a "Chair in Human Ecology".

In addition, the Foundation is considering financial support to a proposed training centre for Non-European Nursery School Teachers in Natal.

Under Object 6.

Reports are being collected, dealing for the most part with the incidence of various diseases, and proposals in regard to the steps necessary to promote improved health.

1. rural level of living
2. National Health S.S.I. Social work with A.C.C. → health
3. rural, health centres

SOME NOTES ON PEOPLES CENTRES.

1. The establishment of Peoples Centres is one of the Promotive Health Activities of the Foundation.
2. The function of the Peoples Centre is
 - (a) to help people to cope more efficiently with their environment,
 - and (b) to provide facilities deficient in the environment.
3. Peoples Centres are essentially centres created by the people themselves, and not imposed from above. Peoples Centres are designed to meet the health needs of different communities, and will vary according to their different needs. The particular form of a Peoples Centre in any area will be shaped by the needs and the activities of the people themselves. A Peoples Centre is thus a democratic institution, developed by a particular community to meet its special needs.
4. Whilst the centres themselves will vary from area to area, it is clear that certain basic services will be provided in each centre. These basic services relate to:
 - (a) Nutrition (Food clubs, Cookery Demonstrations, Communal Kitchens, Food values, etc.).
 - (b) Child Care (Mothercraft guidance, Creches, Nursery Schools)
 - (c) The Home (Household management, budgeting, hygiene, home crafts).
 - (d) Education.
 - (e) Recreation.

There is nothing new about these services. Occasional nursery schools, creches, food clubs do exist. But the new and significant feature of the Peoples Centre is that all these basic services are drawn together in a single unit to serve a particular community; so that there is both a continuity and a comprehensiveness in the provision of services designed to promote higher standards of health.

5. Other basic services are health examinations, curative and preventive services; these are the responsibility of government and provincial authorities, and, wherever other arrangements can be made, they will not be provided by the Foundation in its Peoples Centres. It is essential, however, that these services should be available for the community which the Peoples Centre serves, so that medical treatment may be provided when necessary, and the health needs of the people be known by means of health examinations. Accordingly, the Peoples Centres will be sited in such manner as to be near to Government Health Centres or other institutions where medical care is provided.
6. It is not enough to provide facilities, in communities become apathetic through poverty and disease. The desire to make use of these facilities must be stimulated and fostered. This task the Peoples Centre is especially designed to accomplish, by reason of the living relationship established between a particular community and its own peoples centre.

Handwritten notes:
 1. 1/4 National Health Centre
 2



Handwritten notes:
 1/4 National Health Centre
 D.O.C.C.

1. R.R.
2. rural level of living
3. mainly - Non-E - J.G. - *affiliations contact with Non-E.*
4. Did not undertake the work itself - promote - whole experience
5. may come the Non-E. work - R.A. & N.C.C. work through
6. Medical, nursing, Social work, J.A. H.S., R.S.I. Mummy, Parents, *collaboration*
7. Education - *Personnel management*
8. A.C.C. 10 months
9. *relation with*
10. *with support work*

OUTLINE OF PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL
HEALTH FOUNDATION.

Agreed Function: It was agreed at the time of the establishment of the Foundation that its function shall be that of introducing a national scheme of promotive health services.

Definition: The concept of promotive health services as against curative and preventive health services has been developed during recent years largely as a result of experiences showing that freedom from disease, important as it of course is, does not necessarily render individuals or groups capable of leading a full, happy and useful life. Promotive health services specifically aim at enabling people to lead or restoring them to a full, happy and useful life, by means of social, rehabilitative, educational, medical and other procedures supplementing curative and preventive health measures. Thus, while promotive health services cannot be considered apart from curative and preventive health services, they are as such concerned with the development, maintenance and restoration of skills and other abilities enabling people to spend their leisure time in a wholesome, constructive manner and to lead a life conducive to a high standard of health and fitness.

Making a Whole from Parts: At present there are in existence in South Africa neither comprehensive curative nor preventive nor promotive health services. The Government has now committed itself to accept responsibility for the introduction of a national health service so far as the curative and preventive but not so far as the promotive aspects are concerned. Fragments of what will ultimately be included in a competent promotive health service are being dealt with by a great variety of bodies, most of which however work independently. Among these bodies are the Adult Education Section and the National Advisory Council for Physical Education in the Union Education Department, the National Nutrition Council, the National Playing Field Association, a variety of Nursery School Associations, boys and girls clubs, and a large number of cultural and artistic organisations.

The Next Step: It appears to me that the next step to take is to try to reach agreement on objects and scope of promotive health services which our Foundation wishes to establish and to define its policy aiming at achieving these objects. If the above definition should meet with general approval, it would first of all be necessary to decide whether:

- (1) a National plan be elaborated or whether
- (2) Individual schemes be undertaken.

It is strongly recommended that alternative (1) be chosen and that a small research centre be set up by the Foundation without delay. The writer of this memorandum cannot see how alternative (2) can be accepted without a general national plan being first considered.

/Programme

Programme: Assuming that this conclusion is reached by the Executive, it would appear that the programme of the National War Memorial Health Foundation ought to consist of two parts: The first part would be to do research in the field under review considering that this field is not covered by any of the existing Government, academic or other organisations in this country although in accordance with the wishes of the people it ought to be developed on a national basis. There will have to be pure research as well as elaboration of plans for the consideration of the Committee of the National War Memorial Health Foundation, aiming at the introduction of a nationwide health promotion service. As the subject is a new one - not only for South Africa but also elsewhere - a special effort should be made to collect detailed technical information of relevant schemes which have already been carried out in other countries. The following examples are quoted: The Open Areas Plan of Park Commissioner Moses of the Administration of the State of New York; the Tennessee Valley Recreation Organisation; the Civilian Conservation Corps of the United States; Community Health Centres in Great Britain; the County Badge Scheme in Great Britain; the People's Restaurants in Great Britain; the Rehabilitation Centres of Employers' Organisations and of the Ministry of Pensions in Great Britain; the work of the British Council of Recreation in Great Britain; the Green Belt Scheme of the City of Cologne; the architectural concept and functional organisation of the Reichsportfeld in Berlin; the Parks of Rest and Culture in the Soviet Union; and the Social Legislation pertaining to the Compulsory provision of new flat buildings and township development schemes of promotive health facilities in Sweden. Needless to say, a concise survey of activities, development and trends in South Africa which will have to form part of the envisaged promotive health service should be undertaken at the same time.

This research scheme should form the first phase of the activities of the National War Memorial Health Foundation. In fact, it could be started almost immediately. At the same time the Committee will no doubt wish to consider at this stage already what part it wishes to play in the future in translating its ultimate concepts on promotive health services into practice. This translation of concepts into practice will, as the writer of this memorandum sees it, represent the second phase of the Foundation's activities. It appears that the Foundation will not be able and therefore shall not plan to act as an administrative and executive body for any national scheme of the kind under consideration.

Thus, it is recommended that the Foundation confines itself to organise research and to act as initiator, organiser and integrator of a national scheme. In this connection it should make use wherever possible of voluntary bodies consisting of people's representatives in all areas of the country including, of course, Non-Europeans; of local provincial and Government authorities as well as of any other organisations which are willing to work for the benefit of the masses.

/With

With regard to Mr. Raikes' letter, it seems that questions of policy and of collection of public money are equally bound up with the clarification of the Foundation's aims and objects. Once we know what we want, we can proceed with our plans as well as appeal to the people for funds. Mr. Raikes is right in implying that no responsible person will give money unless he is told what the money is to be used for and no scheme can be elaborated by experts unless agreement is reached by the people's representatives as to its objects.

Concluding, I propose:-

- (1) that the term "promotive health services" be defined in connection with as well as against curative and preventive health services;
- (2) that cognisance be taken of the fact that the Government has accepted responsibility for curative and preventive but not for promotive health services;
- (3) that promotive health services consist of a co-ordinated complex of communal activities organised in such a way as to satisfy a number of specified nutritional, cultural, rehabilitative, recreational, artistic and aesthetic requirements of the people with due regard to the great differences of living and environment as are encountered in South Africa;
- (4) that in doing so, the Foundation should primarily act as a research and expert planning body and so far as possible co-ordinate existing services and/or make use of such facilities as are likely to be made available for the purpose under review by voluntary bodies as well as by central, provincial, local and other authorities;
- (5) that the Organisation should negotiate with the Minister of Health with a view to reaching agreement as to the desirability of linking up curative and preventive health services with promotive health services which ought to be provided preferably through people's centres and/or similar institutions;
- (6) that in so far as the Foundation has already committed itself with regard to the establishment of new people's centres such as those in the Ciskei and in Edenvale, these commitments be honoured and that the centres be looked upon as pilot schemes where relevant technical information can be collected and scientifically evaluated;
- (7) that so far as possible the Foundation abstains from accepting permanently executive and administrative functions in connection with local promotive health schemes but rather takes the initiative by preparing plans and integrating available services

Summary.

- I. Establish Research Centre.
- II. Initiate Promotive Health Services without accepting permanently executive and administrative functions in connection with local schemes.

26th September, 1946.

E. JOKL.

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