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"Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you."

N.C.W. News

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

National Council of Women of South Africa

Nasionale Vroueraad van Suid-Afrika

(Affiliated with the International Council of Women in 1913)

Editor: Mrs. A. B. Low, Gowanbrae, Banksia Rd., Rosebank, Cape.
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HEADQUARTERS

79, LEINSTER ROAD, PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL.

All members of Branches and Outposts are cordially invited to call at Headquarters Office when in Pietermaritzburg.

Office Hours: 2 to 4.30 p.m., Mondays to Fridays.

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Headquarters' Notes

CHANGES IN BRANCH OFFICE-BEARERS.

- Bethlehem.—Mrs. Reg. Taylor has resigned as President. No other appointment has yet taken place.
- Greytown, Natal.—Hon. Secretary, Mrs. E. T. Hill, "Cawe", Seven Oaks, Natal.
- Pretoria.—President, Mrs. A. Wright, 170 John Street, Muckleneuk, Pretoria.
- Rustenburg.—Hon. Secretary, Mrs. F. R. Lundie, 92 Kerk Street, Rustenburg, Transvaal.
- I.S.C. for Morale Welfare: Mrs. Dietrich, 33, Duggie Morkel Street, Unitas Park, Vereeniging. Mrs. Dietrich is at present overseas, but will return shortly.

Copy of telegram sent to the Minister of the Interior on the Citizenship Bill by our National President.

National Council of Women of S.A., while gratefully appreciative of clauses Citizenship Bill affecting interests married women, believes that whole measure so urgently required would command wide acceptance if certain clauses amended. Therefore urges:—

1. Grant of citizenship to nationals of Commonwealth States on shorter residential qualification.
2. Allotment of powers of determination under Act to board partly judicial in composition rather than to individual.

RUSSELL, National President.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

29th June, 1949.

Dear Fellow Members,

Various unfortunate circumstances prevented me from getting my letter for the June "News" to the editorial office in time for publication, so this must serve as a letter for two months and I hope that the Editor will be kind to me in the matter of space.

My first section really belongs to the June issue. The event of May was the release of the report on the legal disabilities of women. From letters received in the office, I know that the majority of our branches have already secured copies and have studied the substance of the recommendations. After consultation with our I.S.C. Laws, Advocate Steyn, headquarters issued a circular asking you to make your best efforts to educate public opinion in your areas so that we might secure legislation on the lines contemplated in the Commission's recommendations. You will see in the course of your study of the report that there were some points upon which opinion was divided and there doubtless will be divisions of opinion on certain specific points among those who study the report. The great point, however, is to secure a reasonable modification of the existing laws and to this end I feel that our wisest course is to ask with one united voice for the implementation of the Commission's recommendations as they stand. If this can be secured, we shall have taken a long step forward and it is better to do that than to lose a very real advantage by insistence upon getting everything we want at once. I ask all branches

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to give careful attention to the circular issued and to do everything that they can in conjunction with their affiliated societies and any women's organisations in their areas which, if not affiliated, support the reforms for which we are pressing, to arouse public opinion by every legitimate means with the object of getting a measure on to the legislative programme of Parliament for the 1950 session.

A point was raised at the Interim Executive with regard to the relations between N.C.W. branches and their affiliated societies and it was then agreed, without the passing of any formal resolution, that I should, through the medium of the "News", endeavour to convey the general opinion expressed. The real function of N.C.W. is to afford machinery for the expression of a common purpose among the women of the country with regard to the general welfare of its people. To pursue this end along the broadest possible lines, our affiliated societies are an essential part of our organisation; they bring into our common fund of ideas and activities their own wealth of experience and specialised knowledge and from it they derive support for their principles and that healthy stimulus which comes from the realisation of differing view-points and the making of wider contacts. It must, however, always be remembered that support of the principles of an affiliated society does not necessarily entail in all cases an endorsement of its practice. While many of us may have the same ends in view our methods of pursuing them will of necessity vary, and the general trend of opinion on the Executive was that the N.C.W. could not be bound by the specific plan of action of any one of its affiliated societies, since our rules secure for these societies complete autonomy in their own field. The freedom that the affiliated society enjoys must in fairness also be enjoyed by the body to which it is linked.

Now may I turn to the matters properly belonging to this issue of the "News". Throughout June, public attention has been focused to an almost unprecedented extent upon the passage through Parliament of a South African Citizenship Bill. Many branches have communicated with headquarters urging different lines of action in this connection and some are no doubt disappointed to find that their recommendations have not been fully carried out. I must ask those members to keep it always in their minds that the N.C.W. is not a party political body and that in the matter of contentious measures before Parliament a great responsibility rests upon headquarters to see to it that protests or supporting communications addressed to the responsible Minister are concerned with general principles and not with party political measures. The special concern of N.C.W. with this particular Bill is with its impact upon that democratic way of life to the support of which our principles commit us. All reasonable people will agree that the time is more than ripe for the promulgation of legislation defining South African citizenship, but they will not agree so readily that such a measure should contain a clause concentrating arbitrary powers in the hands of one person. You are all familiar with the powers which the Act gives to the Minister and against this clause a protest has been launched in your name, while a request for the modification of another clause was also made. The text of the telegram sent to the Minister will be found elsewhere in this issue.

It has been a great pleasure to me during the last few weeks to be able to pay a personal visit to some of our branches in the Eastern Province. Umtata, Engcobo, Kingwilliamstown and Alice have all extended to me a most cordial welcome and in each centre I have had some opportunity of assessing the local conditions and admiring the admirable spirit with which members address themselves to the appli-

cation of N.C.W. principles in a wide variety of circumstances. I hope before the end of the year to be able to extend my travels to our branches in other centres.

The Executive of the International Council of Women is holding its meetings in Lugano as I write. I have despatched in the name of all of us a telegram of greeting and good wishes to Madame Eder, and we shall all look forward to hearing from Mrs. Asher, who kindly undertook to represent me at this meeting, some account of its proceedings. It is often difficult when our own national problems and difficulties press upon us to remember the international side of our work: I hope that it may be possible to print Mrs. Asher's report in the "News", so that we may refresh our memories on these points.

Yours sincerely,

ELEANOR RUSSELL.

THERE MUST NOT BE ANOTHER WAR

By Miss T. BLYTH

Address given in May to the Oudtshoorn branch by Miss Thelma Blythe, I.S.C. Member for Peace and International Relations.

I have often wondered how future observers, if there are any, will sum up this present post-war age. Perhaps they will say that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make blind and add that there lived a generation that had lost even the instinct of self-preservation.

How else has it come to pass that we find ourselves so soon in the same morass as after the first war and that men and women are again using the words, "the next war," without the effort of mind required to grasp the terrible meaning of their easy words. For, let there be no mistake about it; if we face up to reality we must believe the scientists who say that man can destroy the world and that he will unless he can be prevented.

The truth is that in all realms of life there has been unimagined progress—in science, for instance, man has achieved the power almost of a god—but there has been no corresponding progress in the mind and attitudes of human beings. In international affairs there is still chaos and the mind and attitude of the cave man. Further, we refuse to learn from mistakes, and, as was once said by a B.B.C. speaker, "the lesson of history is that the lesson of history is never learnt." As a result most people are not even aware that their thinking is based on fallacies and that if the United Nations Organisation is to fail now it is because it contains the same inherent weaknesses that caused the downfall of the League of Nations.

The subject of my talk is mainly the problem of peace as it concerns the individual but a few of these fallacies may be pointed out. I quote from the writer of an article on the same subject: "The war against Russia . . . is a war for the tranquillity and security of all; it is purely pacific and conservative. It is a war for a great cause, the end of uncertainties and the beginning of security . . ." The writer states that the words were said by Napoleon Bonaparte in the memoirs he dictated at St. Helena and adds that, with a change of tense from the past to the present, "the situation corresponds exactly with the position that confronts us to-day."

A Women's Department

Life Assurance, Annuities, Mortgage Loans, Educational policies for children, Fire and Burglary Insurance, Personal Accident and Sickness Insurance—all these different ways and means of safeguarding the Home and providing for the security of dependants are are matters of particular importance to women.

These days, the business girl with an eye to the future realises that she, too, needs Insurance. The Women's Dept. is there to meet this need. There are attractive saving plans for women and there are special policies that protect the girl-in-the-job as well as the professional or business woman-on-her-own from the financial consequences of illness or accident.

All these matters can be discussed freely, fully, and in absolute confidence with the lady organiser of The Southern Women's Insurance Department, at whose private office enquirers are welcome to call at any time.

The Southern Life Association of Africa

Cape Town, Johannesburg, Durban, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, East London, Port Elizabeth and Kimberley.

That is the first fallacy—that wars must be fought to preserve the peace. This we cling to in the face of history which has shown time and again that every war contains within itself the germ of the next one. From the seed of war no plant of peace can ever grow. The writer continues: "There is no doubt that we cannot be satisfied with the events in Europe during the past few weeks. But our protest must not only be against Russia. Our protest must also be against America, Gautemala, Greece, Britain, Chili, China, against every country which has shown that it is prepared to give credence to the idea that only by the display of force and arms can the present international situation be ironed out."

The second fallacy is that there can be any hope of world peace while complete sovereignty is claimed for the nation state, which we wrongly believe has always existed. On this rock the League of Nations broke; for we are not prepared to accept internationally what we know works nationally in that no individual in a well-ordered state can have freedom to do exactly as he pleases to the detriment of the community.

Our wisdom lags behind our scientific knowledge. Although the whole world has become a unit geographically and is economically interdependent, for political reasons there must be tariffs, quarrels for raw materials, etc. For it is only the fear of war that drives nations to lay claim to the territory from which the raw materials of trade and industry are obtained. The world can and does produce enough for its people, but lack of international co-operation makes free distribution impossible. The same reason has led to the false production of "ersatz" goods.

There can be no hope of peace while there is blatant "economic warfare, trade warfare," among nations caused by our political failures. Yet the same diplomats who have not kept us out of wars are set unaided to work to build the peace.

I have been asked what any movement for peace can accomplish that U.N.O. and Unesco cannot do. I can only point to the fact that U.N.O. is not a World Government and that for that reason its pronouncements have not the effect of law as in a National Parliament. Secondly it has no force with which to back up its laws which was also the main cause of the failure of the League of Nations. And thirdly, it has not yet won sufficient popular support. It is this support, together with a call for reform, that mobilisation for peace would seek to give U.N.O.

A third fallacy is that, believing in free enterprise, we fail to see that this "life blood on which capitalism is founded" is being drained away. We are only too familiar with the cartels and combines which are the antithesis of free enterprise and which are weapons in the trade wars among nations. So the "gun must regulate production, trade and consumption."

We think we see the great line-up of Capitalism versus Communism and blind ourselves to the truth that both Capitalism and Communism move towards Fascism. In fact Nazism was simply capitalism and the sovereign state idea taken to the nth degree.

I cannot do better than quote from an article by Dorothy Thompson entitled "A Woman's Manifesto." "It is not communism and capitalism which cannot live in the same world. It is armed communism, and armed capitalism, bending their theories to become instruments of combat, facing each other with mighty armies and frightful

weapons, which threaten all order, all social systems, and the very life of the humanity which each of them claims to serve."

So it is almost breathtaking to see how danger signals are ignored, to find no outcry against newspaper headlines of "Big Three" or "Big Fours" or against those who declared, even when she was fighting for life on our side, that we shall still have to reckon with Russia, etc., all in this brave new world of all for all!

It is in the hearts of men that wars are made so I named the article which is the main subject of my talk, "The Science of Making Men Better." It seems to me that there are two reasons for a nightmare position again. The one is what I called the fatal time lag immediately after a war when people are exhausted and wish only to slip back into their little lives. They fail to see that on them, too, must fall the burden of building the peace and are content to leave the matter to their leaders. But, as some writer has said, international politics is to the common man and woman to-day "a matter of bread and butter and of life and death." It is these things to the next generation, too, whose lives will, without our help, be overshadowed by war or the threat of war as the lives of my generation have been. It is imperative, therefore, that the men and women who sacrificed in war should realise that they must be prepared to go on fighting for peace for at least ten years after the end of a war. This, of course, they have never yet done.

The second reason for our failure is that we have not tried in a scientific way. Books are written, lectures given, public speeches made, newspapers stirred, all over the world yet we see no united action.

We find little groups all over the world without power to stem the avalanche, for "those in power have no time and no incentive to think. And those who think have no power whatsoever." There lies the failure of our times for that power to do good could be found and the science of co-operation can be learnt. Someone has taken the trouble to work out what we could have had instead, for the cost of one year of war—£4,836,250,000. In the list there are 2,000,000 labour-saving houses, 50 art galleries, 2 cathedrals, 2 ship canals, 240,000,000 bananas and 1 year, 1 month, 23 days' freedom from direct taxation!

The point is that if we truly desire a peaceful world we must be prepared to pay for it as for war. For less than the cost of battleships, National Peace Institutes might be built where the science of peace might be studied as the science of war is studied with the devotion of the best brains, the most advanced equipment and the most modern methods of research.

These National Peace Institutes would be linked with a World Bureau of Scientists and in this way could the re-education of man be studied.

In the field of education our outlook is still wholly unrealistic. Children to-day are imprisoned in the back-yard, the service flat or the street. Many children in America, for instance, have never seen a meal cooked, never experienced the small intimacies of family life which to anyone who has studied children are known to be essential. Or else they are over-protected in luxurious homes.

How then can they learn self-reliance and independence or grow to a consciousness of beauty? The absence of home life has deprived them of the security of love.

The small family, consisting often of an only child, has deprived them of the security of family.

The absence of any real religious training has deprived them of the security of faith.

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*Something Safe in this
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The absence of self-government in schools, the over-regulated lives of children and the lack of training in character has deprived them of the security of discipline.

With no knowledge of the real values of life, schooling is merely necessary in order to gain a certificate in order to go out into the world to earn enough for bioscopes, silk stockings, a radio, and as soon as possible, a car. Yet on them we base the hope of a new world.

There is not time to describe the local Peace Institute Community Centres which would serve to make concrete the ideal of peace and co-operation and give training in practical citizenship to the ordinary man, woman and child. As you know, these have already been established in other countries and in South Africa. What has not been done is to see in them the integrating force towards a peaceful, co-operative community life for each individual, providing the art rooms, the music rooms, the laboratory, the workshop and the garden for child and adult alike.

But the expenditure on wars has been too high to leave anything over to fight the peace and it seems to me that what is called for is a mobilisation of men and women who will have the courage to say, "this evil thing, war, we will not have."

Perhaps, seeing that in men there are at least two thousand years of acceptance of wars it will have to fall to the women to save the world. So I have hoped that the National Council of Women, already organised internationally, would set in motion a force the extent and power of which will exceed all imagination.

What is required is the courage to begin a propaganda campaign as for war. Where are the posters asking us what we are prepared to do for the peace? This mobilisation for peace would link up with the Women's Crusade which has just been started by a woman member of Parliament in England, Mrs. Manning, and with Dorothy Thompson's Manifesto calling for the rule of law and sanity in this torn world.

The sins of this generation have been sins of omission rather than of commission and such a movement, initiated by the women of this country would seek to bring about "that change in the heart of man without which none of the advances of science will be anything but gall in our mouths," and in so doing obey also the first law of self-preservation.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

Members will join with the Editor in conveying our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Scandrett on the sad loss she has sustained on the death of her daughter.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. B. A. Steer, the indefatigable Press Member for East London, has undergone an operation and is still far from well. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Cape Town has had the pleasure of a short visit from our National President, Mrs. Russell. This was made at the close of her tour of the Eastern Province and meant three nights in the train.

We quote hereunder an extract from a letter received by Mrs. Keyter—additional Press Member—from Bulawayo just to "buck" us up:—"Thank you for the copy of the 'N.C.W. News' you have sent me. I read it from cover to cover and found it intensely interesting. What splendid work is being done irrespective of creed or colour, by the N.C.W.S.A.! Concerted action does make for strength."

In a letter received by Mrs. Spilhaus from our Miss Mackenzie (who is kept very busy with her work on the child welfare section of U.N.O.), she mentions that she had been speaking to Mrs. Dreyfus Barney, I.C.W. Liaison Officer with United Nations, who told her how much she enjoyed reading "N.C.W. News" and how interesting she found it.

We publish these two items to show that though our circulation may not be as large as we should like, it is certainly wide-spread and does attract attention. In most issues of the I.C.W. Bulletin mention is made of articles appearing in our little paper, and this month "Women in Council", the official organ of the British N.C.W., draws attention to work done in Grahamstown and Cape Town.

NO GUEST OF HONOUR

Wednesday, June 15th, will long be remembered by Cape Town N.C.W. The excitement running high at the meeting was only a reflection of that outside the House of Assembly, while within the Citizenship Bill pursued its stormy course. At 10.30 a.m. the House, after an all-night sitting, had not yet adjourned. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mrs. Solomon, M.P., was able to leave for half an hour to fulfil her engagement to speak to the Branch on the Report of the Legal Disabilities Commission. (Most members who saw Mrs. Solomon after her Parliamentary ordeal, must have hoped to look so fresh and alert under similar conditions.) She left immediately after speaking, promising to do her best to attend the official lunch arranged in her honour by the Executive. But the House did not adjourn even for refreshments, so Executive members had perforce sit down to lunch without the guest of honour.

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I.S.C. EDUCATION

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS

The experiment of inviting members to express their views shortly on educational topics has been most successful. Twenty-one members sent in statements on the "Aims and Ideals of Education", and the competition has been won by Miss Olive Rowe, retired head-mistress of the Kaffrarian High School for Girls, King William's Town, and now a member of the Cape Town branch of the N.C.W.

Very highly commended are the entries of Mrs. Andrée Luscombe of Graaff-Reinet, Mrs. Iris Dugmore of Uitenhage and Miss M. E. Milne of Queenstown. This competition was the most popular of the three, and the Uitenhage branch is to be commended for the number of its members who competed.

Fewer decided to tackle our "Main Unsolved Problem". Again Miss Rowe and Mrs. Luscombe share the honours, Miss Rowe for the first half of her statement and Mrs. Luscombe for a clear, all-round review of our South African difficulties and aspirations, though both her entries were a few words longer than the prescribed maximum.

We are evidently very modest, for scarcely anyone had anything to say on the best feature of our education system. To attempt this myself, I should say that in South Africa teaching is regarded as a profession; that teachers must have professional qualifications before being admitted to full status in Government schools, and that in consequence the education in these schools is of a standard at least as high as that to be found in any other schools in the country.

Most competitors rightly regard full self-development of the individual into a useful, well-integrated and happy citizen as the ideal of education. They also realise that our main educational problem is how to educate the people of South Africa of all races to the standard demanded of all civilised countries.

I thank all those who have sent in statements for helping me to ascertain the opinions of our members, and congratulate them on their entries. There will be more invitations for contributions of this nature in the future, and I look forward to an even greater variety of opinions.

M. L. GRANT.

THE AIMS AND IDEALS OF EDUCATION

The Ideal: That every child be trained—

- (i) to exercise to its full individual ability the power of thinking independently;
- (ii) to search for and learn where to find the knowledge that is the material of critical and creative thought;
- (iii) to control its emotional development through assisted experience and practice in the arts, and through games and school clubs involving social adjustment and co-operation;
- (iv) to achieve good health through the early formation of sound personal habits, and mental and moral health through the inculcation of principles of thought and behaviour founded on truth, mercy and modesty.

With these ideals before us our aim should be to provide the schools and teachers required. This demands a Government that will raise the money, which in turn pre-supposes an electorate that thinks a liberal education for everyone worth paying for.

The immediate aim would appear to be to revive belief in universal liberal education. Though materialism prevails to-day and scientific and technical training are being boomed, the doubt is creeping in everywhere that these do not provide the all-important motive and incentive for man's best development, and still less for international goodwill.

O. H. ROWE.

THE AIMS AND IDEALS OF EDUCATION

With but three score years and ten to his allotted span, man's education should be directed to the ideal of making that short period as satisfying to himself and as beneficial to his fellow-man as is humanly possible.

The first aim of education must be to give the individual a happy, well-integrated personality, as soundly adjusted as is possible to his immediate social surroundings. In other words, he should learn self-discipline and social adjustment, and his education should provide him with the mental or manual tools, according to his capacity, to enable him to become a self-supporting and self-respecting member of his community.

The second aim should be to inculcate in the individual those qualities of citizenship and service which make of every man his brother's keeper. The child should learn that every privilege is matched by its corresponding responsibility; responsibility to the home, the community, then the country, great or small, according to capacity: the sense of civic duty.

The third aim should be directed to the satisfying use of leisure. Shortened working hours and the deadening effect of mechanisation have made this aspect of life more important in our time than ever before in man's history. A balanced appreciation of physical and intellectual recreation should be the objective.

The fourth and most important ideal of all is to inculcate that liberal, catholic outlook which alone can solve the world's apparently insurmountable problems.

ANDREE LUSCOMBE.

Westbrook,
Graaff-Reinet.

THE MAIN UNSOLVED PROBLEM IN OUR COUNTRY

The main unsolved problem in our multi-racial country is the inter-relation of the different, and so varied, nationalities; the relation of the two main European sections to one another, and the relation of these to the widely differing Non-European groups.

The most urgent need of all peoples in South Africa is education towards better appreciation of the aspirations and outlook and the needs of every other section which goes to make up the population of the Union. In face of the existing spirit of intolerance and nationalism, among both White and Coloured sections, daily fed and rapidly growing, those who work and plan for that better understanding and co-operation in which alone lies any hope of a peaceful and prosperous future for our country are faced with a herculean task.

The best method of working towards that ideal is through the medium of education. It is urgently, imperatively necessary that every European child shall achieve proficiency in both English and Afrikaans that he may be equipped to exchange ideas with his fellow-citizen in a common language, and appreciate the other man's background and

outlook. For the same reason the study of the Native languages by Europeans should be widely encouraged. And coupled with the study of language must go education on the lines of a liberal appreciation of all men's needs. The understanding, to quote Senator Edgar Brookes, "that men are men, and men are to be treated as men. Not that all men are equal, but that all men are valuable."

ANDREE LUSCOMBE.

Westbrook,
Graaff-Reinet.

OUR MAIN UNSOLVED PROBLEM

Our main unsolved problem is the provision of compulsory primary and secondary education for every South African child, of whatever race. Compulsory primary education is not yet available, nor even fully envisaged, for Coloured and African children. To a fair number of adult European South Africans this does not exist as a problem. They have no conviction that Coloured and African children should be educated at all; if at all—then it should not be "book" learning, but manual training to fit them to be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the Europeans. Our first problem, then, is to secure a Government that believes in universal education.

In regard to European education, the recent extension of free education to secondary schools in the Cape means that the school-leaving age may now be raised to cover the full secondary course. The problem to be solved here is the claim that for apprentices specialised technical training should replace the more liberal secondary course. A strong case for technical training after the secondary course could be argued from South Africa's war effort, when matriculated young men and women proved their speed, skill, and adaptability in learning high-grade technical jobs in record time.

O. H. ROWE.

AIMS AND IDEALS OF EDUCATION

An ideal education should produce individuals who will be good citizens, wise parents and pleasant neighbours. A good citizen will put his country's interests before his own; the wise parent will bring up his son to be, in his turn, a good citizen; and being a pleasant neighbour solves a large part of the difficult problem of living and getting along amicably together.

Education should provide sufficient general knowledge and training to enable one to hold one's own in life. It should develop those talents we have, and increase experience in matters which we shall later require. It should fit the average individual to take his place in a general scheme. For this reason there should be less regimentation and more specialists, seeing we are all different.

True education should keep one humble, realising that one's education is never really complete. There is no "finishing school". Surely one "acquires" education all the time—usually when one is looking for something else!

The wise education—if it could be universal—would send a man out into the world with freedom of outlook, freedom of thought and freedom from fear of what the future may hold.

(Mrs.) IRIS G. DUGMORE.

N.C.W.S.A.,
Uitenhage Branch.

THE AIMS AND IDEALS OF EDUCATION

Every child should have scope for developing all his powers, spiritual, intellectual, moral and physical, so that he may enjoy life abundantly and be enabled to serve to his full capacity the community in which he lives. Opportunity for this can best be given, in youth, through the corporate life of a school. Membership in this society forms habits of co-operation, courtesy and tolerance, of self-control and discipline, both mental and physical, which build up a strong character and a healthy body.

The courses of instruction should be planned so as to promote the development of the children's different aptitudes, and should consist not only in the gaining of knowledge from books, but also in various forms of manual activity. Since our environment consists of things divine, human and physical, a balanced education must include the training of the spirit through religion and the arts, and the understanding of human relations through the humanities (history and literature), the acquisition of knowledge through science, and of skill through handicrafts and sport.

"The aim of education," says Plato, "is to mould the impulses and affections so that men may be attracted by what is excellent and repelled by what is mean."

(Miss) M. E. MILNE.

21a, Berry Street,
Queenstown, C.P.



*More Women smoke Westminister "Petite"
than any other Cigarette!*

As shown in regular monthly surveys
during 1948.

THE COLOURED VOTE

The threat by the Government of the removal of the names of the Coloured people from the common voters' roll has been postponed till next session. It is, however, advisable for members of the N.C.W. to know what such an action will entail so that they may be the better prepared to defend the civil liberties of these people.

Natal and the Cape are the only provinces which in years past granted the franchise to the Non-Europeans and in both these provinces Coloured women, however highly educated, have never had that privilege. In Natal the number involved is only 100 but the Cape Province in May, 1948, had 46,051 Coloured voters distributed among 56 constituencies. The following areas have the largest number of voters:— Cape Flats, 3,465; Paarl, 2,899; Parow, 2,440; Vasco, 2,271; Port Elizabeth District, 1,925; Malmesbury, 1,900; Bredasdorp, 1,040; Hottentots Holland, 1,383; Stellenbosch, 1,450. Of these the Coloured vote is likely to affect the result of an election in all but the Cape Flats and the Port Elizabeth District. The smallest number of Coloured voters is to be found in the Sea Point area where there are only 62.

I think the qualifications for exercising the vote are generally known, but it may be as well to repeat them here. The voter must have a yearly income of over £50 per annum or must live in a house worth £75. He must be able to write his name, address and occupation but apparently need not be able to read. Cases in the courts have shown that unscrupulous election agents have helped would-be voters to write these particulars when they are completely illiterate, but the number involved must be very small and could make little difference to the total number of votes cast. The law courts are there to deal with infringements of the electoral laws and there is no need to disfranchise a whole community in order to prevent abuses.

The Government is proposing to have these voters' names put on a separate roll and give them the right to vote for three European members to represent them in the House of Assembly. These representatives, however able and conscientious, would have as much actual power as the present very valuable Native representatives (whom apparently they are to replace).

Quite apart from the political aspect, although that affects the whole future of the Non-Europeans in this land, is the deprivation of the rights of a people who are very much akin to the European in every way, and who by education are becoming increasingly able to exercise those rights with ability and discretion. These were promised to them by the Act of Union and their withdrawal will embitter and discourage a race who have had and will have in the future a great deal to do with the prosperity and happiness of all the races of our land.

C. G. POLLOCK,

National Adviser for Coloured Affairs.

THE CAPE TOWN BRANCH CRECHE FOR AFRICAN CHILDREN AT LANGA

The opening by Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, M.P., of the N.C.W. creche for African children at Langa Township was the happy culmination of years of frustrated effort and disappointment, which had been the lot of the African Affairs Committee ever since the decision was taken in 1943 to open such a creche, and not wait for the vague plans of the City Council in this direction to materialise. Mrs. Wark, Convener of the Creche Committee, stressed the problem of accommodation, which had ended in the generous offer of the Presbyterian Church of the use of two of its vestries. This co-operation between African and European had not ended there, for the African men had made chairs, tables and cupboards, while the women did the sewing. Donations and equipment had been given by members of the N.C.W. and their affiliated societies. Mrs. Ballinger in her remarks stressed the value of co-operation between African and European and deplored the fact — although there was reason for it — that Africans were losing their confidence in such co-operation.

The creche is filled to capacity with 25 children, although it is hoped that some sort of hutment will be acquired to allow of expansion. The creche could be filled three or four times, so anxious are many mothers to avail themselves of the opportunity of leaving their little ones in safe care during their enforced absences from home. The large audience was much impressed by the children. They formed a "Guard of Honour" to greet Mrs. Ballinger and the Mayor and Mayoress on their arrival. Their clean shining faces and spotless red and white tunics testified to all those of us who had been children, that some discomfort had recently been experienced, but nevertheless it was quite obvious that the happiness of organised games and the contentment of comfortably full "tummies" is the keynote of life in the creche. Cape Town Branch has to congratulate its Creche Committee and particularly the Convener for this piece of practical work done on its behalf.

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BRANCH NEWS

ALICE.—We were fortunate in having a visit from the National President of N.C.W.S.A. during June. She gave a very lucid and informative talk on the legal disabilities of married women. The meeting was attended by visitors as well as members of the branch. Mrs. Russell appealed to the meeting to awaken public interest in the position of women and to press for the implementation of the recommendations of the report on the legal disabilities of married women in so far as these were in agreement with their own views. The Executive are planning to take the matter up at our next meeting.

BLOEMFONTEIN.—At the June meeting the President (Mrs. Hugh Wiley) as Corresponding Member for Legal Affairs explained the portions of the Report of the Women's Legal Disabilities Commission dealing with mixed juries and with the inclusion of women in the peace-time training of citizens for military service.

A review of recent events in Germany was given by the Corresponding Member for Peace and International Relations (Mrs. Pollock) in which she explained the effects of the lifting of the Berlin blockade and the difficulties caused by the difference in value of the mark in the Western and Eastern Zones.

Several more affiliated societies reported on what they had done, or intended doing, to assist the Polio Fund.

Telegrams have been sent to all the Bloemfontein Members of Parliament and Senators protesting against certain clauses in the Citizenship Bill.

"Civilian Blind Welfare Work" was the subject of an enlightening talk given by Mrs. M. Myers, the representative of the Civilian Blind Society of the O.F.S. of which she is chairman. She told what the S.A. National Council for the Blind and the Bureau for the Prevention of Blindness were doing to lessen the increasing incidence of blindness and to educate and train Europeans and Non-Europeans so that they may lead happy and useful lives. Mrs. Myers gave descriptions of the Athlone and Worcester schools for the blind, and the institution at Ezeneleni and showed how the inmates responded to understanding and skilled treatment by becoming happy and self-reliant individuals.

CAPE TOWN.—Our June meeting was packed, excitement running high in Cape Town over the surprise of the Citizenship Bill debate. The atmosphere of the meeting was tense when Advocate Hester Steyn, I.S.C. for Laws, spoke on the Bill. After a great deal of "lay" talk, it was stimulating to listen to her clear, reasoned exposition of the clauses of the Bill, which give absolute power to one man. A resolution of protest against such a principle was drawn up and transmitted to N.C.W.S.A. by urgent telegram.

The Report of the Commission on the Legal Disabilities of Married Women was then dealt with. The President paid a warm tribute to Mrs. Spilhaus who, as National President of the N.C.W.S.A., had led a deputation of women's organisations to the then Prime Minister as a result of which the Commission was appointed. Advocate Bertha Solomon, M.P., who had been granted special leave, left the House of Assembly, after an all-night sitting, to address us on the findings of Commission. She said that a great improvement in the position of

women would be brought about by its recommendations, but it was still necessary to bring pressure to bear on the Government to implement them. She suggested that a letter-writing campaign to Members of Parliament, supplemented by telegrams, should be inaugurated. There had been a split between the men and women members of the Commission on the guardianship of children, the latter advocating equality of guardianship. She commented on the splendid evidence submitted not only by the N.C.W. but by affiliated societies and other women's organisations. The need for change had now been established and it was incumbent on all interested societies and individuals to press for legislation. In moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, Advocate Hester Steyn emphasised the great part played by Mrs. Solomon in urging the publication of the Report.

DURBAN.—The "Natal Mercury" recently sponsored a high school essay competition throughout Natal on the subjects "What World Peace Means to Me", "The Influence of the Wireless on Modern Life" and "The Part the Cinema Plays in Life To-day".

The Durban N.C.W. expressed to the sponsors its appreciation of the subjects chosen for this competition, and stated that as a national body we are very interested in the leisure-time activities of the youth of the country, and felt that the views expressed in these essays would be of permanent value in many centres of our work.

With the permission of the sponsors and as Durban's N.C.W. Corresponding Member for these departments of work, Mrs. Russell Perkins, received over 300 of the essays written for the contest. A cross-section of the outlook and ideas expressed on these subjects of cinema, radio and peace, will be summarised for future reference and study.

EAST LONDON.—The June meeting was well attended by private members and representatives of affiliated societies. By special invitation there were also present Her Worship the Mayor (Mrs. D. Moelwyn-Hughes). The President of the Victoria Home for the Aged Committee Mrs. F. Cowie and members of her Committee and a representative of the Municipal Public Health Committee. The guest speaker of the afternoon, Miss Olive Matthews, an authority on the care of the aged, gave a most illuminating address on this work. At the close of her address it was decided to forward a resolution to N.C.W.S.A. urging the formation of a National Council for the Care of the Aged in S.A.

Several appeals for assistance were made and these received sympathetic consideration.

It was decided to send a wire to headquarters in the following terms:—

"East London urges N.C.W.S.A. to approach Governor-General by National Petition to exercise prerogative of amending Citizenship Bill unless radically amended before third reading to eliminate clauses restricting registration as citizens residing in Commonwealth with two years' residential qualifications and sole power of Minister to grant, refuse or withdraw citizenship rights without appeal to courts."

Telegrams were also sent to our Members of Parliament, Mr. David Sale and Dr. D. L. Smit.

GEORGE.—May 18th, 1949, was the anniversary of the First International Peace Conference at The Hague fifty years ago.

There were various activities in George during Goodwill Week. The churches were asked to pray for God's blessing for the promotion of peace and goodwill. The Ex-S.A.W.A.S. donated their monthly output of garments to U.N.A.C., and appealed to the public of George through the Press for new or second-hand garments for the same object. The schools were asked to arrange addresses to the children on Goodwill.

For adults a social evening was held in the Town Hall on May 18th, with two speakers to give addresses on promoting goodwill. The speakers were Prof. Pistorius, of Pretoria University, representing the Afrikaans-speaking section, and Prof. Darlow, of the George Presbyterian Church, and chairman of George U.N.A., for the English-speaking section.

The social was organised by a joint committee of N.C.W. and affiliated societies, U.N.A., W.H.A., and Skakel Komitee (Dutch Reformed Church). The social was opened by our Mayor, Mr. O'Connell. There were interludes with musical items and recitations.

In his opening remarks our Mayor stressed the fact that in pleasing each other and uniting in the grand design of being happy and communicating happiness, "Let us measure our activities by the rule of rectitude and guide our conduct by the principles of morality."

Professor Pistorius spoke first, introducing his speech in Afrikaans, but continued in English, as he wanted the English-speaking community to realise that goodwill must come from both sides, and one of the best ways would be if the English-speaking community would learn to understand the Afrikaner better through the medium of Afrikaans and the Afrikaans Press.

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ride on Goodyear tyres
than on any other make*

GOODYEAR
MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG.—Two particularly successful symposia were sponsored by Mrs. Spring and Mrs. Downs, Corresponding Members for Broadcasting and Affiliated Societies respectively. At a meeting open to the public, the branch was privileged to hear Mr. Gideon Roos, Director-General of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, speak on commercial broadcasting, supported by Mr. Hugh Evans, speaking from the point of view of the performer, and Miss M. Hull, who has practical experience of this medium in New Zealand.

Dr. Nelson, Senior Officer of Health, Pretoria, took part in the symposium arranged by the affiliated societies, and spoke on the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Union. He had recently returned from a world conference on this disease in New York, where only one preventive measure was generally agreed on—the avoidance of undue exertion.

At the June Goodwill Luncheon several prize-winners in the National Elsteddfod took part in a programme arranged by Madame Leah Williams.

The Legislative Committee reported at the Council meeting on measures which had received their attention during the last month, and there was an address by Mr. van Wyk on the Campaign for World Government. Workers for this organisation plan a world ballot in 1950 to elect members who will meet in Geneva to draw up a constitution to come into force by 1955. There was no actual membership of the organisation, but a pledge was read in which people who support the idea can express their desire to become world citizens.

Other speakers were Miss Blair, representing the Physiotherapy Association, Miss Weir (Cripple Care Association), Mrs. Cook (Association of University Women) and Colonel Smythe, St. John's Ambulance

KIMBERLEY.—At the June meeting Mrs. Holloway presided, and a resolution was passed supporting Headquarters in opposing the Mixed Marriages Bill.

A matter of interest was the discussion on the lack of bursaries at the local Girls' High School, and Mrs. Holloway pointed out that while most boys' schools were well endowed in this respect, many girls had singularly few opportunities of continuing their studies as few bursaries were available to them. The meeting was sympathetic, but felt that the matter should be taken up by old girls' unions of individual schools, and the N.C.W. promised their full support to any efforts made to raise bursaries for girls' schools.

Mrs. A. Smith, C.M. for Home Economics, read a pamphlet stressing the need for additional supplies of margarine for sale among the lower- and middle-income groups. It was unanimously felt that pressure should again be brought to bear on the matter.

The Rev. H. Becker was the guest speaker, and we listened with appreciation and respect to his inspiring address on goodwill. Mr. Becker, in a lengthy discourse, pointed out the many forces that drove the world to-day into a spirit of division instead of unity. An enjoyable conclusion to Mr. Becker's address was a solo, at his request, sung by Mrs. N. Welham, "The Whole World is My Neighbour".

A pleasant innovation was suggested by Mrs. Holloway, who proposed that we have a tea interval at our monthly meetings, and, if time permits, it is intended to give this a trial.

Professor Darlow agreed in principle to all Professor Pistorius said, but added, too, that more friendship and goodwill could be promoted if an "iron curtain" could be dropped between the past and the present.

It was a thought-provoking evening, and one which should do a lot towards creating more goodwill if understood and interpreted in the right spirit.

KINGWILLIAMSTOWN.—At the June meeting members expressed approval of the continued feeding of Native school children. However, it was brought to the attention of the members by Mrs. J. de Beyer that, although this had been done, there was still some difficulty encountered by the age limit of thirteen years which has been imposed. This means that in one class of children if a child was over the age limit he was put on one side while his playmates received the benefit of the meals. Mrs. de Beyer further remarked that she felt sure this had only come about because of the fact that Native children on an average were slightly older than European children before they left primary school. This difficulty could easily be overcome if the restriction were changed to embrace all primary school children irrespective of their age. Members agreed this matter should receive further attention.

The treasurer reported on the children's concert sponsored by the N.C.W. The net profit was £99 11s., £50 of which has been donated to the local polio fund. Further it was reported that £25 had been sent to the secretary for food parcels for Britain, making a total of £120 so far donated by Kingwilliamstown. This is also under the auspices of the N.C.W.

A vote of thanks was given to the convener of the Goodwill Day lunch, Mrs. P. Haugen. The lunch was a great success, and attended by forty members and friends of the N.C.W. A letter of thanks was read by the secretary from Mrs. D. Moelwyn-Hughes, the Mayor of East London, who had been the guest speaker.

Mrs. M. Gilfillan reported on the progress of the Domestic Servants' Employment Bureau. It has been decided to give it a further period of trial by moving into the town. It has previously been in operation in the Native location. Mrs. J. de Beyer was elected convener of the Native Affairs, N.C.W., and the committee were negotiating for a room at present.

Mrs. E. Russell, National President of the N.C.W., paid a visit to Kingwilliamstown, and addressed a meeting of the members. Her subject was the legal disabilities of women.

The speaker for the month was Mr. J. A. C. van Heerden, and he spoke on the rehabilitation and reclamation of the Native reserves. Mr. van Heerden is the Native Commissioner for Kingwilliamstown.

KNYSNA.—At our May meeting an interesting and delightful report by Mrs. Bissett, our delegate to the interim Executive meeting, was read, in her absence, by our secretary.

The sum of £28 15s. 8d. was raised at our "bring and buy" sale held recently in aid of branch funds.

Our secretary represented our branch at the Polio Research Fund-Raising Committee meeting held in Knysna on May 16th. To assist in raising money for this fund our branch will organise a street collection to be held on June 24th.

A circular re "Shortage of Margarine" was read to the meeting. Mrs. Stent, our Corresponding Member for Welfare, said that, in her opinion, there were no grounds for complaint in Knysna. The quota of margarine for the lower-income group in Knysna was 120lb., and only 60lb. were sold. The lower-income group was not making use of its privileges.

The president, Mrs. le Riche, briefly explained the principles set forth in I.C.N.O., and urged members to make themselves well informed on the subject, as it was an important one, and would crop up again.

In connection with Goodwill Day our branch offered four prizes of 10s. 6d. each to children of the High School and Housecraft School for the best essays in English and Afrikaans on the subject of "Goodwill". At a small function held at the High School our president and vice-president, accompanied by the treasurer and Member for Press, presented the prizes to the winners. Teachers from the Housecraft School were also present. The visitors were afterwards entertained to a sumptuous tea by the principal (Mr. Burger) and his teaching staff.

KROONSTAD.—In May the speaker was Mrs. R. Swart, executive member of the F.A.K., who spoke on Christian National Education. She delivered a very comprehensive paper on the subject, and graciously consented to answer any questions put to her. She was literally bombarded with questions, and the president, Mrs. A. King, wisely called upon Mrs. J. du Randt to thank the speaker, who courageously came to address a meeting antagonistic to her subject.

Mesdames J. King and Enslin reported on their hospital work for the month of May. They appealed for Afrikaans periodicals, as most of the patients were Afrikaans-speaking.

Mrs. du Randt reported on the programme of the sacred concert in aid of polio funds. The local V.L.U. support our move to try and obtain margarine in times of butter shortage, sufficient to make up the difference. A letter has been sent to the local member of Parliament, Mr. Andries Steyn, to that effect.

MOSEL BAY.—As suggested at a recent meeting three N.C.W. members attended the last meeting of the Town Council. This they found extremely interesting, and were made most welcome.

Mrs. McIntyre, president of the George branch, was the guest speaker, and gave us first-hand information about the recent conference at Durban, together with a most interesting talk on F.O.S.A.

Mrs. Searle proposed a resolution that the South-Western Districts developments should be approached with a view to starting such a preventative scheme for non-European in this area.

PIETERMARITZBURG.—At the June meeting Mrs. Corrigan was elected acting vice-president. Decided to raise the necessary funds by voluntary contributions to place the name of the late Mrs. Pope-Ellis on the Book of Memory. Mixed Marriages Bill discussed.

The speaker at this meeting was Mrs. Scannett Lean, who gave a most interesting address on the National Health Foundation, tracing the history of its beginning in Florence, where many South African

soldiers were awaiting repatriation after the cessation of hostilities. Mrs. Lean mentioned many of the activities of the Foundation in the Union, and said that it had been proved to the organisers that it was better to get the people together first, and to erect buildings as they became necessary.

The executive committee of the branch decided to send the following telegram to all Natal M.P.s.: "Citizenship Bill. Maritzburg branch N.C.W. alarmed at power vested in Minister. Protest against speed, and urge Bill referred to select committee."

PORT ALFRED—At the June meeting the "Godmother" of our branch, Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, from Grahamstown, was present. She was accompanied by Mrs. Wild. Mrs. Rivett-Carnac gave us a most interesting talk on conference doings, and urged us to take an interest in matters of national, as well as local, importance.

The branch had received an appeal to assist with an additional feeding scheme for local school children. Mrs. Stewart explained that the normal school-feeding scheme was inadequate for a large number of children. It was decided that ten shillings a month be subscribed

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from the Benevolent Fund, and that each member give an additional shilling a month.

The four prize-winning essays in the Goodwill Competition organised by the branch were then read.

The president made an urgent appeal for more clothing for distribution to the needy.

PORT ELIZABETH.—The speaker at the June meeting was Miss Olive Matthews, a member of the National Old People's Welfare Committee of the British Isles. The visit of Miss Matthews, who is on a lecture tour of the Union to stimulate interest in the provision of adequate living quarters for old people, came at an opportune time, as the Executive Committee of the branch has just recently been considering a move towards the provision of old people's homes in the city. Her address was intensely interesting, and there is no doubt that she has fired an enthusiasm for a campaign to do something for the aged in this country.

The goodwill meeting on the afternoon of May 18 was an outstanding success. The large hall was filled, and the various addresses were of a high standard, while engaging entertainment was provided by folk dancing turns.

Last month the city's M.O.H., Dr. D. L. Ferguson, met the Executive Committee to discuss the vexed question of expectoration in streets and buses. He is endeavouring to carry out a suggestion made by the honorary secretary, Mrs. Clifton Harris, that tankers of sea water give frequent sprinklings in the congested areas and at bus stops.

A proposal which was put to the meeting for "simmering" was the sponsoring of a work party for the Provincial Hospital, similar to the Women's Hospital Board of Aid at Uitenhage. Mrs. M. Kohlberg, the honorary treasurer of the branch, gave the history of that Board of Aid, of which she was founder and first president in 1937 when she lived in Uitenhage. It was actually the Board of Aid which was the "mother of the N.C.W." in Uitenhage, as it was discussion at its meetings that worked up the initial enthusiasm for the formation of a branch.

The summary of the recommendations of the Women's Legal Disabilities Commission, given by the president, Mrs. M. Treharne, was received with evident satisfaction.

Two representatives were appointed to the local committee of the Katie Kagan Memorial Fund. Miss Martin, secretary of the Child Welfare Society, told the meeting that there is an urgent need for more creches and nursery schools in Port Elizabeth, so that the branch will give the committee every support.

POTCHEFSTROOM.—A talk on various aspects of the cinema was given to the branch by Mrs. W. Eybers at its last meeting held in the library of the High School for Girls, where many women and senior girls of the High School for Girls, Gymnasium High, and Volks High Schools gathered. Pupils of the domestic science class of the G.H.S. served tea and cakes. The president said that she appreciated this gesture of goodwill by Miss H. M. Moore, principal.

Mrs. Eybers dealt first with the value of films in adult education, and instanced several charities and departments which had made use

of films. A less pleasing aspect was the use of films for advertisements, and on occasions protests had to be made about vulgar and embarrassing filmlets.

One of the greatest debts owed to the cinema is that "it has shaken us out of provincialism," she declared

"The entertainment film has made the greatest impact on civilisation." Until the advent of the film, music, art and drama were the privilege of the very rich; now the film brought all these to millions.

Dealing with the effect of the cinema on the child, she said that it rivalled the home, the church, and the school as being one of the dominant influences on the child. She said that one great weakness of the film as entertainment is that it is so passive. "It demands nothing from the child," she declared.

Mrs. Eybers dealt with films shown to the Bantu, who lived in overcrowded locations, and who had little or no recreational facilities. Only special films could be shown to these people, and they were mostly cowboy films. It was the quickest and best way of making a totally illiterate people understand and adapt itself to civilisation.

Mrs. A. Louw thanked Mrs. Eybers for her talk, and handed her a bouquet. Mrs. Harry Scorgie thanked the pupils for the refreshments, and expressed pleasure that they were taking their place in public affairs.

A goodwill function was held by the branch at the Golf Club House, June 14th, and many members and members of affiliated societies attended. Mrs. C. Wilkins, speaking in Afrikaans, said that a race group should not be condemned because of an individual.

"Faith plays such an important part in the spirit of goodwill—faith in ourselves and faith in others," said Mrs. B. Singer.

Both speakers were handed a bouquet each by June Williams, daughter of Mrs. L. Williams, treasurer.

Mrs. P. de Wet entertained the audience with two vocal solos, accompanied by Miss A. Abrahams on the piano.

"Could we not, each one of us, resolve to spread goodwill and tolerance in our own homes, town and country where we are living?" asked Mrs. H. H. Borckenhagen, president.

Mrs. A. Tom, in thanking the members responsible for the refreshments, said that it would be a wonderful thing if we could only live up to what all the speakers had said about goodwill.

QUEENSTOWN.—An effort is to be made to improve attendance at meetings by circularising members to the effect that if they miss three meetings without adequate excuse, they will be written to, asking whether they are still interested, and wish to have their names removed from the list of members. This suggestion is to be discussed at the next meeting.

Mrs. Baker, the fund-raising convener, has already raised over £3 by selling tea at an auction sale, and has further proposals to put into practice shortly, namely, a jumble sale, and the sale of flowers in the street.

Reports were read on the shortage of edible fats, and the Parliamentary Committee's reason for opposing the Mixed Marriages Bill. Members were asked to support the Education League. Efforts are to be made to start a local parent/teachers' association, and to this end members of the Education Sub-Committee are to approach the principals of the various schools. It was also decided that the address by Mrs. van Notten, which appeared in the May issue of the "N.C.W. News", should be read at school committee meetings, as it discusses the C.N.O. policy from an unusual and valuable angle.

RUSTENBURG.—There were over 60 members present at our meeting in June. After welcoming some new members, Mrs. Edwards announced that two more local societies had become affiliated to the N.C.W.

Mrs. McGill gave a short report of a meeting of representative societies called by Councillor Carney to keep the public of Rustenburg in touch with municipal affairs. Mrs. McGill represented the N.C.W. at this meeting.

The N.C.W. meeting was addressed by Mrs. Thornton Archer, who first spoke on the vital and effective work being done by the International Council of Women throughout the world, and of the prominent part the N.C.W. of South Africa plays in all spheres of public life.

Then followed a most interesting talk on Commercial Broadcasting. Mrs. Thornton Archer told us that there were about nine million people in South Africa who have neither the money or opportunity of uplifting themselves culturally. Commercial Broadcasting will provide this opportunity, as it can afford to pay for the best talent in the world, and the finest artists and music will be heard over the radio. We should therefore support Commercial Broadcasting, but we must make sure that it brings us only the best kind of advertising.

An Advisory Council for Commercial Broadcasting has been established, and Mrs. Thornton Archer is a member representing the N.C.W.

This council will see that a high standard of ethics in advertising is conformed to.

After tea Mrs. T. Archer answered numerous of the questions put to her by members.

Mrs. Edwards thanked her for her interesting and informative talk, and said that her visit had been most stimulating to local members of the N.C.W.

SPRINGS.—At the business meeting held in June, Mrs. Mackinley in the chair, papers were read on Press News, Arts and Letters, and Parliamentary affairs, the corresponding member for Parliamentary Affairs calling particular attention to the clauses of the Mixed Marriage Bill, and the consent of the Government to the continued feeding of Native school children.

Mrs. Mackinley reported briefly on the matters brought up and discussed at the Durban conference.

Mrs. Mitchell Hunter then gave a talk on the importance of the affiliated societies in N.C.W. work, pointing out how they could help

by bringing the strength of their membership to back up any resolutions or suggestions sent to either the Provincial Councils or the Government, and how they could also widen their interests and outlook if their representatives went back to their societies and reported on all matters of importance. The N.C.W. being the central body to which they could come for help, and to which they could give added strength by their interest and support.

UITENHAGE.—At the April meeting Miss Slater, of the Port Elizabeth Social Services, gave an informative talk dealing with the several aspects of the Social Services Association work, and giving a resumé of the actual work carried out by the Port Elizabeth society. Miss Slater said the Society worked to relieve the distressed and, wherever possible, rehabilitate the social failure; she stressed the fact that these failures were socially ill and required hospitals and institutions to assist in curing them. Very few criminals came from happy homes, and public opinion, she felt, should support the work of the Social Services Association, and should press for adequate housing for everyone, adequate education for every child and for a fair living wage for every worker. Miss Slater pointed out that where work colonies and inebriate homes were available for male offenders, the work for women was terribly hampered by the lack of such specialised institutions.

At the May meeting, Mrs. J. E. Moony, Uitenhage's delegate to the Interim Conference, gave a comprehensive report on the meetings, and on the discussions and decisions of conference.

In June, the speaker was Chief Health Inspector, Mr. Trevor Smith, his subject being "The Abattoir's Role in the Public Health Scheme". He said that one of the most important duties of the Public Health Department was carried out in the abattoirs, and he then gave a very interesting talk on the work carried out there, the laws affecting this Department, methods used, and precautions taken to ensure that all meat sent out from the abattoirs was fit for human consumption. Mr. Smith warned members never to purchase meat from unregistered sources; he deplored the all too common practice of the slaughtering of cows in calf as being uneconomic and not in the interests of the country as a whole; and too he deplored the enormous wastage of valuable fertiliser material which occurs at most of the smaller abattoirs in the country.

After Mr. Smith's talk, the usual business was dealt with by the branch. Mrs. Dugmore congratulated Mesdames Dovey and Betenson on their most successful entertainment earlier in the month for T.B. and Polio funds.

UPINGTON.—At the June meeting an account was given of the Polio Committee which had been formed under the chairmanship of the Mayor. Quite a considerable amount had been raised by the efforts of various local bodies, and N.C.W. is to organise a film show as their contribution.

A reply had been received from the Ratepayers' Association, in which they agreed to send a delegation to investigate matters requiring immediate attention in the location. Two N.C.W. members were delegated to accompany them.

It was decided to support the Red Cross in their appeal to the ratepayers' association to urge the Council to establish isolation facilities

for T.B. patients. Inquiries are to be made from Durban regarding particulars and procedure for the establishment of a settlement on the same lines as F.O.S.A.

Considering the margarine circular, members felt that here it is possible to get an adequate supply of butter, but that the financial resources of all do not warrant the purchase of unlimited quantities. The group of families who have several children, and are not included in the lower-income group catered for by A.C.V.V., would find it a boon to be able to procure margarine. The possibility of the sale of margarine to non-Europeans by the Red Cross is being investigated.

WHITE RIVER-PLASTON OUTPOST.—February, 1949: 1. Discussion of the draft memorandum on the new health centre for White River and district, which has been constructed partly out of old army huts containing many rooms, small and dark, and verandahs which shut out the light. No provision has been made for laundry, incinerator, garages, doctor's office, and covered ways between European and non-European buildings. Original plans have been altered and deleted



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CURRY POWDER

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finest ingredients*

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Try this recipe

Curried Savoury Veal Sausages

Mince some veal, ham and bacon finely, and mix with salt, pepper, a few drops of garlic juice, a tablespoonful of wine vinegar, a teaspoonful of mixed spice, and a good handful of breadcrumbs soaked in milk. Put the mixture in sausage skins, fry in butter, then simmer them in a curry sauce. Serve with the sauce poured over.



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