

By W. H. & F. September Quarterage 1250.00
 By W. H. & F. December Quarterage 1000.00

1925

By W. H. & F. March Quarterage \$1250.00
 B. W. H. & F. March for Episc. Resid. 400.00
 By W. H. & F. June Quarterage 1250.00
 By W. H. & F. September Quarterage 1250.00
 By W. H. & F. December Quarterage 1250.00

1926

W. H. & F. March Quarterage \$ 600.00
 E. H. Goit, Mis. Dept. March 1000.00
 W. H. & F. June Quarterage 1250.00
 Donations received from Churches, etc. by myself with Dr.
 Coit, etc. in drive and reported thru Dr. Coit 1800.00
 W. H. & F. September Quarterage nil
 W. H. & F. Decemeber Quarterage 500.00

1927

W. H. & F. Society and Missionary Dept.

September 26 \$ 718.18
 November 10 1000.00
 December 15 2000.00

1928

February 18 1000.00

Woman's Mite Missionary Society

1927

✓ Salary for Principal Wilberforce Institute \$1600.00

1928

First quarter of salary of Principal of Wilberforce Inst. 500.00

Total receipts from America \$24118.18

Expenditures

(The expenditures below are in Pounds, Shillings, Pence.)

1924

September 10, cabled Dr. Gow for Wilberforce 1250-0-0 ✓
 Dec. 1, S. J. Mabote for Krugersdorp 450-0-0
 Dec. 10, Salaries and Bills for Wilberforce Inst. 774-0-0 ✓

1925

January 8, Mills & Lawson rebt 6-10-0
 January 10, Moore & Son Chatsworth property for
 parsonage 125-0-0
 January 12, Dent & Goodwin clearing box from U. S. A. 1-8-8
 January 26, John Marcus & Son desk. 11-0-0
 January 26, P. S. Kuze 15-0
 January 29, McQuilkan, option on Resid. 40-0-0
 January 31, A. A. Mareka 25-0-0
 February 3, Moore & Son, Chat. fees 8-7-0
 February 5, R. Muller, drum for Brigade 6-6-0
 February 6, Mills & Lawson, rent 6-10-0
 February 7, Cape Indian, printing 2-10-0

February 9, Benjamin & Lawton, supplies	4-17-6
February 10, Cape Town, cuts	4-4-0
February 10, Mabote for Wilberforce teachers	145-0-0
February 11, H. Herman, machine	16-0-0
February 12, Cape Indian, printing	1-17-6
February 12, Remington, machine hire	3-0-0
February 13, Donation, Khaile, Khasake, King, Nojokwa, Mabulalong, Mosebi, and Ntiwane	30-0-0
March 17, Mills & Lawson, rent	6-10-0
March 18, Warden, Foote, hardware	1-19-9
March 21, Stuttaford, furniture	4-2-9
March 24, South African Association payment on Episc. Residence	405-5-0
March 30, Gow, 1st one-half quarter	15-0-0
April 8, Gow, 2nd one-half quarter	15-0-0
April 8, Stuttaford, furnishings	23-0-0
April 23, Lebala, Khasake, Dons.	25-0-0
April 28, Swaziland trip	35-0-0
May 15, Stuttaford Paymt, on furniture	11-0-0
June 9, H. Levine, lumber	19-3-1
June 13, Stuttafords paymt.	11-0-0
June 13, Isenstein, Curtains, Bed	8-8-1
July 1, S. A. Association, rates	12-16-0
July 3, Purcell, donation	1-2-6
July 4, Devine Gates, clearing thru customs box from U. S. A.	3-6-4
July 4, Standard Bank exchange	1-9
July 8, Gow, quarterage	30-0-0
July 11, Standard Bank, Depos. Book	3-0
July 11, Standard Bank Check bk	1-4-0
July 15, Robinson, refrigerator	15-0-0
July 16, Stuttafords July and August	11-0-0
July 23, Abrahams, electric work	16-0-0
July 24, Municipal tax,	1-0-4
July 25, Opperman's salary, tch.)	40-0-0
July 28, I. P. Samuels, Comis.	15-0-0
August 1, Teachers Wilberforce Inst	94-18-10
August 21, Medals for prizes	9-4-0
August 24, Haddon Co. printing press for school, paymt.	50-0-0
August 25, Khaile, Phiri, missions	15-0-0
August 28, Samuels, balance Commis.	20-0-0
August 29, Moore & Son, transfer	7-7-0
September 1, Month's trip thru Pietersburg District wife and self	75-0-0
October 8, Katheren Blackburn monument, donation	1-0-0
October 10, Dordrecht church	25-0-0
October 10, Kuze, Mqibisi, donations	10-0-0
October 12, Stuttafords, pmnts.	22-0-0
November 2, Mokghalmi, donation	5-0-0
November 4, S. Pule, donation	5-0-0
December 21, S. A. Assoc. Episc. Res.	224-0-0
November 9, S. Sehong, donation	8-0-0
November 10, Medals Ed. Rally	3-3-0

November 12, Boksburg trip (two)	25-0-0
December 22, Newcastle church debt	12-0-0
December 28, Mission donations to Krugersdorp, Kroonstad and Natal Districts	58-0-0
December 29, Receiver of Revenue	6-0-0
December 28, Law Rock Ins. Co. (Ins.)	11-18-0
December 29, Stuttafords, tent	7-10-0
December 29, Stuttafords balance on furn	39-14-9
1926	
January 4, Molefe, Mtimka, donations	15-0-0
January 8, Sparks & Ellis, blankets	4-4-0
January 11, Hadden on press	30-0-0
January 16, Donation Congregational	5-0-0
January 15, Painting house	9-15-0
January 20, Ndebine church, donation	16-0-0
January 21, Addition at Wilberforce Inst	36-0-0
January 22, Pondoland Mission	25-0-0
February 1, D. Tennant, legal fees	2-0-0
February 4, Tatntsi, Nojekwa, Loyilane & Morton electric works	28-18-0
February 12, Sturrocks box from U. S. A.	2-2-2
February 12, Kimberley church	5-0-0
February 16, Loyilane & Mantje, travel	5-0-0
February 27, Lebala Pietersburg District	25-0-0
February 27, Tekane, donation	10-0-0
February 27, Tjaoane, donation	20-0-0
February 27, Dambuza, donation	20-0-0
February 27, Mrs. Rowe, piano	12-0-0
February 27, L. H. Green, for Mitsitlane church debt	13-11-7
March 3, Kraaifontein church	5-0-0
March 8, Bethel Church	13-18-6
March 10, Quarterage to Mission preachers	193-15-0
March 23, Supplies for Wilberforce Inst.	80-0-0
March 25, S. A. Associ. Int. on Res.	18-0-0
March 25, Municipal rates	23-8-8
March 26, Citidel press a/c printing S. A. Christian Recorder	25-0-0
March 26, Haddon a/c on press	31-17-3
May 18, Mission quarterage	193-15-0
May 18, Wilberforce teachers	100-0-0
July 15, Haddon a/c press	30-0-0
July 15, Cabled Dr. Gow	100-0-0
October 15, Accounts of Wilberforce	30-0-0
October 18, Mission quarterage	231-5-0
October 18, Secretary Interior Cable	1-15-6
November 11, Sichel for Luka church	4-13-9
November 11, Haddon final payment, press	47-4-9
November 12, Cables to U. S. A.	5-0-0
November 20, Dodrecht church	30-0-0
November 25, Gopeni, Selepe, Mtimka	10-0-0
November 25, United Print Works Reports	4-12-0
November 29, Mission fares to Conference	50-0-0
December 2, Citidel Press on account	25-0-0
December 3, E. Petersen, painting	7-5-0

December 12, Donation to preachers at the Conference	100-0-0
December 12, Wilberforce Teachers	180-0-0
December 12, Mabote & Mareka for chas.	40-0-0
December 15, Standard Bank exchange	5-0-0
December 15, S. A. Assoc. Residence	218-0-0
December 15, Benjamin & Lawton Suppls.	3-1-10
December 15, Devine Gates, Box U. S. A.	2-7-2
December 21, Sec. of Interior, telegrams	12-0
December 21, Lainsburg church	20-0-0
December 20, Law Rock Ins. Co. Ins.	13-4-2
December 23, Bricks for Wilberforce	16-0-0
December 23, Demas for Pretoria	15-0-0
December 23, Mokgothu donation	2-0-0

1927

January 11, Dpmt. of Interior, tax	1-8-8
January 11, Stuttafords, shades, etc.	13-15-0
January Receiver of Revenue, tax	6-0-0
January 14, Leuta, Melato, Jonkers, Mazubuka & Phiri, donations	20-0-0
January 17, Mpati, Mtshwelo, Motebasti, Tsyngila, Dikwashe, donations	30-0-0
January 17, Mortons, electric service	5-12-6
January 17, Findley, bell for Dordrecht	4-10-0
January 28, T. Greaves, statistical tables for minutes	27-10-0
February 1, Selepe, Khasake, donations	25-0-0
February 2, On purchase of Wolsley church	55-0-0
February 2, Supplies	25-0-0
February 21, Springs Church	50-0-0
February 21, Oxen for Wilberforce	10-0-0
February 24, 1927, Yard work	5-0-0
February 25, Citadel Press, printing	10-0-0
March 1, Frank & Warsaw, J Gow, note	20-0-0
March 3, Stamps and Stationery	5-0-0
March 8, Bricks for Evaton	5-0-0
March 9, Donation Ntyingila & Dr. Xuma books	5-0-0
March 10, Quarterage to Mission Preachers	211-0-0
March 10, Wilberforce teachers, salaries	152-5-0
March 12, Workmen repairing pipe	5-0-0
March 12, Benjamin & Lawton repairs	2-2-6
March 16, J. Y. Tantsi for 15000 bricks, Wilberforce	25-0-0
March 22, City of Cape Town, rates	16-16-1
March 22, South African Association, Ins.	2-3-6
March 22, Three teachers omitted March 10 payment	39-10-0
March 25, Cassim Moosa material for Motchoedi church	17-2-1
March 29, Cablegram	5-0-0
April 8, Trip to Johannesburg	25-0-0
April 8, United Printing Works, balance	1-15-0
May 2, Benoni parsonage	20-0-0
May 2, Harwitz Coal company	5-0-0
May 2, City of Cape Town, Rates	2-13-4
May 2, Donation Pearl Ntsiko	10-0-0
May 9, Benjamin & Lawton Electric work	1-11-6
May 9, Donation, Mrs. Jethro	5-0-0
May 9, Stuttafords window shades	2-17-6

May 10, J. F. S. Smith, shipping goods	1-10-0
May 11, F. Ernstzen work	3-14-6
✓ May 14, On Wilberforce Grocery bill	25-0-0
May 25, Quarterage Mission preachers	202-0-0
✓ May 25, Wilberforce teachers, salaries	201-0-0
May 28, F. M. Gow, donation	5-0-0
July 15, South African Association one-half year interest	12-0-0
July 20, Worcester trip	5-0-0
July 22, Pietersburg trip	25-0-0
July 22, A. J. Briell, repairing roof	2-8-0
August 20, Hurwitz Coal Company	1-2-2
August 20, City of Cape Town, Rates	1-8-9
August 20, Benjamin & Lawton, repairs	7-2-6
August 25, Mortons Battery Co.	2-15-6
August 25, C. Peters	5-0-0
September 3, Two fares to Evaton	25-0-0
September 27, Donation Missionary Society	5-0-0
✓ September 27, Wilberforce Teachers, salaries	153-0-0
September 28 Superannuates quarterage	52-0-0
September 28, Smith Architect a/c	12-10-0
September 28, Bakker Brothers contractors a/c	12-10-0
September 28, Evelyn Haddon Co, Press a/c	18-10-0
September 28, Citadel Press a/c	25-0-0
September 29, Ntyingila & Mrs. Mtshwelo	10-0-0
October 13, City of Cape Town rates	1-4-11
November 12, Nyombolo quarterage and expenses to Ciskein Conference	15-0-0
✓ November 12, F. M. Gow, donation	10-0-0
November 12, Mrs. Nojekwa on Rev. Nojekwa's funeral	5-0-0
Nov. 14, A. Levin & Co., goods	1-13-6
Nov. 14, City of Cape Town	1-9-2
November 15, Wm. Prym & Co., goods	6-19-6
November 15, Balance of quarterage to Mission Preachers not paid in Sept.	138-0-0
November 22, Hurwitz Co.	1-2-6
✓ November 30, Electric fixtures	16-8
December 15, Abe Cohon, Wilberforce Boarding Dept. ..	69-9-6
December 17, Mrs. Nojekwa and two children	15-0-0
December 17, Ntyingila and men	12-0-0
December 17, Telegrams and money orders	13-9
December 19, South African Association, final payment on Episcopal Residence and Interest	412-0-0
December 19, A. J. O'Reilly, attorney fees	1-16-6
December 20, Citadel Press, balance a/c	59-8-0
December 20, Citadel Press, 500 circulars	1-10-0
December 21, Donation Selepe, Khasake, Dikwashe, King & Ntyingila	49-12-0
December 21, Balance Smith, architect a/c	12-10-0
December 21, Balance Bakker Bros. a/c	7-0-0
December 21, Evelyn Haddon Co., balance a/c on Press	24-16-9
December 22, Mokane, Motheba, Lindley Church, Jonas, Upington and Lesabe	42-0-0
December 23, Tennant & Brown, transferring Episcopal Residence property	36-0-0

December 23, Tannant & Brown to pay quarterages of Mission preachers and salaries of Wilberforce teachers for quarters due in March, June and September, 1928	1233-0-0
December 23, To Cook & Son, Agents and Dr Gow, expenses of delegates to America	530-0-0
1927 Salary of Wilberforce Principal	320-0-0
1928 a/c Salary Wilberforce Principal	100-0-0
Omitted	
December 1924 Bank Exchange on £1368	51-17-6
January 18, 1925 Donations to Mission Ministers at Conference	76-3-6
January 18, Mabote for repairs at Wilberforce	50-0-0
Checks drawn for amounts not itemized, but used for entertainment of visitors at residence, cash donations, fares to points in Colony and out from Joburg, auto hire and honorariums on R R.	225-0-0
Seven Round trips with wife up country	141-15-0
Two round trips for self up country	20-5-0
Bechuanaland trip (two)	25-0-0
Rustenburg Dist. visitation	15-0-0
Auto from Luka to Derby	5-0-0
November 29, Wilberforce Bills (1926)	25-0-0
November 30, Storm damage repairs, Wilberforce	25-0-0
December 26, Dordrecht, Potchefstroom and Upington trips	26-10-0
February 3, 1927, Lindley, Bethlehem, Harrismith & Warden trips	32-0-0
Grand Total Expenditures (Pounds)	10,800-2-9

Recapitulation

Expenditures (Pounds 10800-2-9)	\$54000.66
Received from America	24118.18
Raised for work by Church in South Africa	\$29882.48

Now in the above expenditures, nothing is said of amounts paid out by the Disbursing Committee at the Annual Conferences, covering such items as contingent expenses, donations, first quarterly stipends to Mission Preachers, Superannuates, Widows, Orphans and gifts to schools, usually totalling a considerable amount. As these amounts are reported at the Conferences and through the minutes, I have omitted them, reporting only such money as has passed through my hands. A few minor details may have been unintentionally omitted, but I have tried herein to give to the Church an honest accounting of my stewardship.

In closing this report let me say that for the most part of the laymen, Ministers and Presiding Elders have given us the most loyal service, Municipal and Government Officials have been most kind in their dealings toward us and people of other denominations and even other religions have joined in making our stay in South Africa a very pleasant one.

We have installed and entirely paid for, at Wilberforce Institute, a complete Printing Department in which we have a cylinder press, job presses and necessary type, where we print our own minutes, the South African

Christian Recorder and job work for our ministers. Dr. F. Herman Gow and his good wife are rendering splendid service in heading up our work there. We have our own Post Office and the Government has recently installed telephone and telegraph facilities, making Wilberforce one of its trunk line stations. Our students sit for the same examinations under Government Inspectors that are given for students of other schools; our students and teachers are given Government travel certificates, our Teacher Training Department is directly under the wing of the Government, and we have every reason to believe that in the near future Wilberforce Institute will receive full recognition from the Government of the Union of South Africa, which will carry with it such government aid as is given to other institutions under white supervision.

I say again, as I have said so often before, that if our Church will institute a real Missionary Program and give the proper support to our efforts in South Africa, the Church in America will one day be very proud of its daughter in that country, and the daughter will be in a position to render a just return for all that she has received from the Mother Church.

Yours in His Name,

J. A. Gregg,

Seventeenth Episcopal District.



Royal Messenger Print, Chicago



Enlighten Thou.

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH
9th & MAPLE STS.

WINSTON-SALEM NORTH CAROLINA
REV. K.O.P GOOLWIN A.B., B.D., MINISTER
VOL. 4 JAN. 25, 1948 NO. 46

ORDER OF SERVICE

Organ Prelude-----Organist
Call To Worship-----Choral response
Processional----- (doors closed) stand
Scripture Sentences-----Deacons
Invocation-----Processional Hymn
Interlude----- (open doors)
Anthem-----Sr. Choir # 1
Scripture Lesson-----Pastor
Prayer
3 Fold Amen-----Choir & Congregation
Interlude----- (doors open)
Hymn----- (all stand)
Confession of Faith----- (unison)
Gloria Patri-----Choir & Congregation
Silent Prayer & Meditation----- (all seated)
Announcements----- (Visitors Stand)
Offertory-----Prayer of Consecration
Response----- # 741
Address----- Prayer----- Invitation
Invitational Hymn----- All Stand
Deacon's Report----- Optional
Doxology
Benediction----- Meditation----- Postlude
Choirster----- Mr. F.L. Poindexter
Organist----- Miss Ruth L Holden
Children's Nursery Downstairs----- Mrs. M.L. Pitts

Announcements

9:25 A.M.-----Church School
10:45 A.M.-----Morning Worship
5:30 P.M.-----B.T.U.
7:00 P.M.-----Baptism

This Week's Opportunities

Mon., Jan. 26, 7:30 P.M. Coordination Council
Tues. Jan. 27, 7:00 P.M. Young People's Choir
Wed. Jan. 28, 7:30 P.M. Sr. Choir # 1
Thurs. Jan. 29, 7:30 P.M. The Missionaries of our
Church Presents Mrs. Madie Hall Xuma From Africa

Sick List

Sister Georgia Martin 1804 N. Jackson Ave.
" Charlotte Johnson 1434 E. 8th St.
" Lizzie Lacy 1308 N. Highland Ave.
Bro. Ed. Beckman Hosp.
" Luther Lowery Hosp.

Receipts Last Sunday Jan. 18, 48
General Fund \$202.95-Education & Mission
\$30.32-Charity\$.65-Envelopes\$3.15-Boy
Scouts\$4.60-Sr. Choir # 2 \$6.50
Total-----\$248.17

Coming Events

Sun. Feb. 1, 10:45 A.M. Installation
Service for all members holding offices in
the church

Sun. Feb. 1, 3:00 P.M. Rev. G.W. Campbell
Choir, Usher Board, And Congregation from
Mocksville N.C. will worship with us
under the auspices of Sunshine Band # 1

Sun. Feb. 8, 10:45 A.M. National Boy Scout
Week our pastor will preach a special
Sermon for this occasion.

Sun. Feb. 15, 10:45 A.M. Service for the Zeta
Phi Beta Sorority, with our pastor preaching

Sun. Feb. 15, 3:00 P.M. We are guests at
the West End Baptist Church Rev. C.W. Ward
is Pastor

Sun. Feb. 22, 7:00 P.M. The Hattie File Club
presents Rev. J.R. holloway from Charlotte
N.C. in their Anniversary Service

Esther Circle will meet after this service
in room # 22

The Deaconess Board will meet immediately
after this service

The Hattie File Club will meet with Sis.
Frances Henderson 808 Stadium Drive Tues.
Jan. 27, 7:30 P.M.

The Scout Committee Will have their
monthly meeting this evening at 3:30 P.M.
all members are asked to be present.

WE WELCOME OUR FRIENDS
COME TO US AGAIN

Truth

THY Word is Truth. What a tremendous statement! Truth—without qualification, without limitation! No one will ever know the scope and majesty of God's Word until he accepts it as Truth. This acceptance is more than formal intellectual assent. It is a conviction of faith.

He who reads the Word regularly, meditates upon it prayerfully and obeys it humbly; will know that it is the Truth. What is more, the Truth will guide him in his thinking, control his conversation, direct his actions, dominate his life. It will be his light on the way.

Jesus says, "If ye abide in my word, then are ye truly my disciples, and ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Read the Word, believe the Word, obey the Word, live in the Word: That is what it means to abide in it. Then shall a person know the Truth and the Truth shall make him free.

This freedom is of God and pertains to the spirit of man. A person is no longer dominated by superstition or by opinions of men: his own or others. He moves and acts in the infinite sphere of God's Truth. Because his sins are forgiven and the power of evil broken, he freely chooses to walk in the fellowship of his Lord and Savior, serving his God with joy and zest. Peace dwells in his heart. Love and goodness characterize his life. Hope sustains him in trials. Faith gives him the victory.

Thy Truth, O God, is all-sufficient.

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ERNABELLA NEWS LETTER

October, 1946

I. LIFE AND WORK AT ERNABELLA

We are fortunate to have a letter of "impressions" from Mrs. A. C. Wright. We gladly share it with our friends. We begin with the journey on the Mission truck which Mr. and Mrs. Wright shared with Mr. and Mrs. MacDougall and Elizabeth, from Finke to Ernabella.

Making for Home

Finke boasts only a siding, but it contains a number of houses, a store and a P.O. agency. We had a cup of tea at the home of Mr. Brown—the police officer for the district.

About 4 p.m. we climbed to the top of the load and settled down for the 200 mile drive. The road was damaged by the rains; sandy creek beds just sank down under our weight and every few miles the men all had to get to work with shovels, so that by dark we had covered only 20 miles. The bad petrol was causing trouble as well, so we decided to strike camp. Fires were lit and after tea we were glad to settle down early. It was beautiful lying out under the stars. We were on our way early next morning, and as the road was improving by degrees we made better headway.

We called at four homesteads on the way, the last 28 miles from us, where a settler lives alone on a vast tract of land.

The flat country is interesting but monotonous and hot, so we appreciated the change and freshness of the air as we began to rise towards Ernabella. It was dusk on Saturday when we passed the native camp. The men and children rushed out, waving and calling, and a good number of boys hung on behind. In the dusk they looked primitive enough, with long hair flying as their naked lithe bodies came leaping over the tussocks of grass. Crossing the dry gum-lined creek we had our first glimpse of the Mission Station. Mr. and Mrs. Love, with Margaret, Sister Turner and Mr. Henderson were at the Manse gate to welcome us. Johnstone, one of the old camels had planned to be there too, evidently, for he had chosen a spot some yards away to lie and had died the previous day. Not even an attempt at cremation or the attentions of the natives' dogs could hide the fact that he was there; so he was removed.

The New Home

The property purchased for the present purpose was taken over from the owner on the walk-out walk-in principle, so with the improvements which have been added we were

pleasantly surprised to find our new home so well equipped. We were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Love for a week so were glad of those few days to get settled in.

The house is of mud, built by the former owner and must be treated with respect. The rooms are small but the verandahs spacious; floors are all of concrete. There are two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen and an enclosed passage makes a dining room. The pantry at one end of the back verandah and the carpenter's room at the other completes the main house. The roomy bathroom is detached, and contains—apart from a bath—the large cupboard where the Mission Box goods, clothing, etc. are stored. A spacious concrete study has been added and is also detached. The Pedal Wireless is a permanent fixture at the entrance and exit end of the sitting room. The verandahs are all screened, though naturally with so many doors, it is not easy to keep the house fly-proof. It was good to walk from the front gate under an arch-way of vines, though the season being earlier here the grapes were almost over. A very nice flower garden on one side, a spacious one of vegetables on the other, with more flowers at the back made everything look cheerful and homelike. High pink oleander bushes were blooming, the best one being in the poultry yard opposite the back gate. The whole place is well netted and the poultry yard fitted with chicken proof houses of crow-proof netting roofs. Four taps with hoses simplify the watering of the garden. The supply comes from wells via windmills. The water is clear and good but very hard for household use.

Looking northward from our house, within coo-ee, we have the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and Joe, a charming boy aged eight months. Further north again are Mr. and Mrs. MacDougall and Elizabeth. To the south on the right hand is the workshed, with store for food and supplies adjoining. Further south is the detached cook house and ovens where the bread and food for the natives is prepared. Opposite on the east is the dog-proof yard, where the 100 or more goats are kept at night. They are milked in the mornings only and the kids have access to them during the day as they are being grazed. Further south again is the temporary school building which partly hides the new cottage, being built for Sister Turner and Miss Bills. The creek winds its way round the south of the cottage so there are some lovely gum trees for a frontage. To the north-east from there is the building at present in use as a church. Directly east of our house is the very nice two-roomed dispensary and hospital.

Goats in the Family Circle

This compound is on about five acres of level land, surrounded by low rocky hills, while in the distance are mountains, sparsely covered, but very beautiful with the varied

lights and shades playing upon them. The weather on the whole is very good. The summers are trying but the rest of the year temperate with sunny skies nine days out of ten. We have had some frosts with ice about but it soon warms up. The winds can be very cold and are hard on the natives. Greens for salads do better in the winter, in fact they cannot be grown in the summer. So it is just as well we have warm weather to enjoy them. The natives are learning to appreciate raw vegetables such as carrots, onions, chinese cabbage, so they should take an interest in the school and cook-house gardens when they are in going order. Across the creek is a fine wool-shed; also the stock yards. Perhaps you wonder why we include the goats in the family circle! Well I am afraid it is purely cupboard love as they must be under our eye and within earshot as well. The native camp is across the creek so it is advisable to have the goats on this side. An amusing incident happened in this connection last night. Mr. Wright had been out mustering all day and had gone to bed rather tired, so when I heard knocking outside I got up to see who it was. In the moonlight there stood a young man clad only in an old shirt. On asking why he had come he said in English, "Coat." I indicated that we had no coats, where was his blanket, and why wasn't he at the camp? To which he replied, "Coat" and more "Coat." Finally I went back to bed. Mr. Wright then went out and went through a similar programme. Suddenly they both disappeared into the night. A considerable time later the mystery was solved. Apparently the boy meant goat and not coat. He had found a goat and young kid and had brought them in. Of course there was a reward of bread and syrup to be given before rest was continued.

The Day's Programme

As to the everyday life of the Station—this opens by the wheatmeal being put out for breakfast. Later, the cook arrives with a bundle of lighting wood on her head. Next the milkman or maid as the case may be, arrives with helpers. These are the goat and ram shepherds on duty at the time. One lights the little fire without which no native is happy, while another comes for the milk buckets. The method of milking seems to be to chase the goat round until caught, hold on to a leg with one hand while milking with the other. With one to five milkers circling round after 100-odd prancing goats we have quite a lot of entertainment from the breakfast table. One man on duty recently was a tall, well-built, long bearded chap dressed only in his own brown skin. He was the picture of agility and one wonders at the goat entering for the race at all!

At 7.30 or 8 a.m. according to the time of the year, all assemble at the church. Mr. Wright takes the morning devotions, which last for 15 minutes or so. After that the

natives meet at the cook-shop to receive breakfast. They bring their own cans and are given porridge, tea, and, for the workers, there is the addition of bread and jam or dripping. There are a number of old folk, Government pensioners who sit about. These receive an allowance of fresh milk when available.

The men are allocated work for the day—wood carting, wood chopping, gardening, horse mustering for the young men, and shearing in season. The house girls come on duty to wash up, sweep or wash. They are not past that standard yet, though were they to be permanent and resident they could be taught almost anything. The draw-back is that they go walkabout after two or three months of training, and might appear in as many months or might not. The policy of the Mission is to leave the people unclothed as the protecting blanket issued by the Government is considered sufficient protection for the cold weather. That is carried out as far as the children are concerned and they certainly are a healthy crowd of youngsters, but the adults demand clothing and appear in the most weird collection of rags if not provided with something better. The system of issuing clothing is as follows: house girls receive two cotton dresses of washing materials, cooks, shepherds and others one dress, all which are issued when they come on duty. The men must fulfil their contract for three months work before claiming the outfit of strong khaki shirt and trousers. The old pensioners are given a cotton frock when necessary. Some of the girls make their own dresses by hand.

In the meantime Miss Bills has gathered her flock at the school, the hose is brought into use in the warm weather, but in the winter milder measures are used to enforce cleanliness. With shining faces and well-combed hair they are soon busy singing, and very sweetly, too.

Sister Turner is already busy at the dispensary attending to out-patients, in-patients at times add variety to the work by suddenly making off in the night; collecting too many friends around them and various other diversions. Sister has a copper set up outside the dispensary where all may have a nice warm wash. At 12 noon the dinner bell rings and all receive tea, bread and jam, while the children often have a stew in addition as they are supposed to go in search of their own evening meal.

School is held in the forenoon only, but they like to stay about in the afternoon to play in the compound. Very often too, the bigger boys ask for little jobs of work so as to earn a tomato, lollies, or something of the kind. They will be working in the school garden in future.

The school girls meet at Mrs. MacDougall's house on Tuesday afternoons for knitting; Wednesday afternoon Sister has the young women and house girls for knitting, weaving and handcraft work. Thursday afternoon is kept

free for the general women's meeting, when we gather under a beautiful shady tree for a devotional period, followed by the teaching of hymns both in English and the language of the people; general knowledge such as the value of money, or English words, sewing, or knitting. Visitors from the bush, as well as residents receive their evening meal on Thursday but they are expected to bring a contribution of firewood.

Saturday is a declared holiday. At 10 a.m. the bell rings for the giving out of the extra rations as payment for special work. This is given in flour and sugar. Flour sufficient for the midday meal is also issued which the natives prepare at the camp. The house girls and other special workers receive an evening meal. There are a few hours of welcome quiet during the day, then they drift back again. There is a tendency on the part of the people to shorten the holiday period when they go walkabout.

On Sunday the people have breakfast at 8 a.m. The first service is held at 9.30 a.m. which is conducted by Mr. Wright in English. At 2.30 p.m. he and Mr. Henderson have a class for the young men, as they are forbidden to attend the public service. Service again at 4.30 p.m. This is taken in turn by Mr. MacDougall and Mr. Henderson, in the native language. We have the evenings to ourselves when we gather for singing; a service, or listen in to a broadcast service from our own wireless sets.

Assignments

This is the general routine, but now something about the individual assignments. Sister's work has been mentioned, but in addition she is trying to introduce arts and crafts for the young women. The knitting is going well; later she hopes to have them spinning our own grown wool.

Miss Bills is very interested in the school, finds the children bright and responsive, while the attendance is very good considering there is no compulsion enforced. At present over 30 report for instruction.

She and Mr. Henderson plan a class for young men, who by their own law are not supposed to come where there are native women. They are employed as horse-men, shearers or any isolated work, and they appear in the evening when the others have gone to the camp.

Mr. MacDougall is in charge of the stock, with 3,000 sheep, including lambs, to supervise. Shepherds are placed in charge of the flocks in five districts, where wells have been sunk. These must be kept in order. As well as keeping the shepherd supplied with rations, there are accounts to be kept with wild dogs, native dogs and other pests. Then there are about thirty horses, some in constant use as hacks, or for dray use; others are half wild. All lovely horses, but

there is no market for them here. Seven of them lately sold for ten pounds.

Mr. Henderson is kept busy with the oversight of the cook-shop and store; servicing the utility, the big truck, also the dray—which has many adventures, between Charlie the man and Charlie the horse. The four windmills call for attention at times, and there are trips to be taken to Finke—200 miles away—alternately with Mr. MacDougall.

Mr. Wright is here, there, and everywhere keeping things going, frequently followed by a number of brown children pleading, "Tomato please" "Onion please" or whatever they think might be forthcoming.

My own time is filled up as follows: Up at 5.15 to get things going and have breakfast ready by 7 a.m. Bread-making at one stage or another asking for attention; chickens to be fed; surplus milk to be taken over to the dispensary; from there, Sister divides it among the patients and pensioners. The young help arrives tousled from her bed of earth and ashes at the camp, so her toilet must be supervised before she begins her day's work. For the remainder of her stay there are sins of commission and omission to be rectified.

The first session of the pedal wireless service opens at 7.30 a.m. After morning prayers at the church, I set the receive signal and wait for our call—YM—. There are about 45 stations, so the traffic list is quite a long one. At the morning session the stations are called in turn. If there is traffic I give my O.K. signal, then receive the telegram, or send my own as the case may be. There are delays at times due to long medical discussions, or delay in locating the Dr. at the other end, but one can usually judge the time to within half-an-hour. At 9 a.m. the weather must be read and noted down for the Meteorological Bureau. Then fuller observations taken for the Aviation Meteorological Services. I report the latter daily to Alice Springs. By that time I must hunt up green stuff for my hungry chicks; morning tea must be sent to the carpenter who stays with us, the rest of the household is provided for as well, including the help, Kuki-gunya, and the day's work is begun. The rest of the day is filled with ordinary household duties, plus listening to the wireless for possible messages at 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. At these sessions the stations only which are due to receive messages are called.

Constant requests come from over the gate for a variety of things. "Jumper please," "petticoat please," "needle, cotton," "patchie please, twoser broke" from some of the men. Or else from the children, "Lollie please" or pointing to the poultry yard, "Work please" which sends me looking for rake and broom to allow the young stalwarts to earn something.

The days are short at present, so Kukie is not delayed

after 5 p.m. By the time tea is over and all the jobs done, one feels rather friendly towards bed. "Isn't it lonely?" Well, not since we have been here. Up to the present we have had visits from a horse buyer, who paid two visits of three days each; Dr. Duguid with Mrs. Duguid, Andrew, Rosemary and Sydney, for ten days; a camel team of three police patrol officers for one and a half days, and a car load of agents for part of a day. Miss Bills has been with us for over three months but leaves this week to live with Sister in the new cottage. We have enjoyed her company and shall miss her when she moves out. Next month Mr. Henderson's brother, Mr. Claude Henderson, is coming to help with the shearing; Mr. Balfour will also be staying as assistant, so we may have him with us after the first month. Once a month, Mr. Lenin, or Bill, as he prefers to be called, brings the mail from Oodnadatta. This is the terminus, so he usually spends the night before starting his homeward trip of 300 miles. Including Ernabella he calls at five homesteads.

"And the language?" Well, we have not been able to do much in the way of regular study yet, but we pick up words and there is a little English understood by a number of the people. Mr. Love and Mr. R. Trudinger have each made a valuable contribution by working out a grammar and a vocabulary for private use, but there are no printed books nor are there natives competent to teach. Perhaps all this will come in time. The Gospel of Mark is translated, also a collection of about 30 hymns. These we believe are in process of being printed. When procurable they should be a help in the work. The church services are very well attended, there is also an atmosphere of reverence but just how much it means to them it is very hard to tell. Some of the men and quite a number of the children and young women listen very attentively as though having some glimmering of the truth. We hope to see the proposed church building erected before the year is out. The present structure leaves much to be desired. Neither wind nor rain proof, it looks a sorry substitute; it has advantages all the same. The low bough walls do not meet the eaves so the tiny trespassing dogs are easily hurled out through the open space. Another advantage is the delightful view which we have of the surroundings. At times a bird will carol beautifully from one of the high gum trees nearby. A camel will stroll round to take a languid interest, the gentle tinkle of its bell sounding clear and not unmusical. As we gaze out across the plain to the near and distant hills we see late comers hurrying across the plain from the camp. Often it is an old woman, who thinks it more comfortable just to sit outside, her dog taking up its position as a back warmer! Inside the church the men and women are divided, as in the East. In the cold weather many sit wrapped in their

blankets. All sit on the earth floor while we claim the comfort of a long stool facing the congregation. A simple pulpit is the only other furniture.

The natives are a rather good looking, happy natured group, brown rather than black in colouring. I would say they are child-like, but not childish. A few weeks of dispensary work soon after my arrival was a very interesting experience in this connection. Old naked bushmen would come to be treated with the confidence and obedience of a child. Mothers too would trust their children to my tender mercies. The children are wonderfully good. Of course the prospect of a lollie is some incentive in that line. In this connection I would like to mention the great help which Miss Vena Thompson gave me. Though on holiday herself, she took charge of the dispensary for many weeks.

I think this is enough to give some idea of our life here. It is worth while. The people are as human as ourselves, with a love for beautiful things, and a desire for civilization. Lovers of nature, music, cleanliness, friendship; in a glorious setting of hills and sunshine, they are enveloped in clouds of spiritual darkness. We invite you all to pray with us, "Let there be Light."

II. LEAVES FROM A DIARY AT ERNABELLA

What follows comes from Miss Turner.

A Brawl

Into the pleasant calm of a Sabbath morning came the sound of raised voices from the hospital. We were all standing round, dressed in our best, waiting for church. A brawl evidently was in progress, and suddenly, Lily with fractured leg, came limping out, face like thunder, and made off in the direction of the camp, half a mile away, leg in plaster and all. All our efforts to dissuade Lily were of no avail. She and Paddy her husband, had had words, and Paddy had hit her with the broom. So to the camp she went, leaning on a stick. Paddy went on sweeping. He said, "She talks too much," which was an understatement. Lily has a most vitriolic tongue. However she came back meekly the same afternoon, and crept into bed. Her leg suffered no damage and when last seen she was on walkabout 130 miles from Ernabella!

The Women's Class

We have a knitting class in full swing at the end of the women's meeting every Thursday afternoon. A little devotional service is held first, then we knit. All the women are seated on the ground, some of the poor old things hopelessly struggling with a grubby piece of wool, dreams of a jumper actuating the struggles, the younger ones really

forging ahead and getting somewhere. Small toddlers and dogs stray round, chased away from time to time. Lovely fat babies stay close to their mothers, usually resenting the sharing of their mothers with any other occupation than nursing them. However, they help themselves ever and anon to nourishment, which is a continuous affair, no three-hourly nonsense for them. They have no digestive troubles and are given everything they demand till school age, and seem to thrive on it; are quite irresistible when their faces are washed!

Knitting Needles

I asked some of the boys to make knitting needles out of small slender spears which they make to play with, the response was very good. They cut them into decent lengths and smoothed them with pieces of glass. I was besieged in the hospital at the afternoon session by young warriors with knitting needles of all kinds, each one hoping for a lollie of course. Lollies however, were off, so I paid with a small spoonful of sugar. Needles appeared by the dozen, good and bad, some of the wee ones bringing in any piece of stick they found outside. I had to close the session—not re-opening it, till I restocked with sugar.

Charlie—a real dandy—never seen without trousers, was seen to have a wash the other morning in his half billy of tea which was left, but on completing his ablutions, drank the tea and so felt good inside and out!

For Treatment

A number of children and babies have had minor burns lately sleeping too near their fires, but I was most concerned about some of the young boys who had blisters, little round ones, at regular intervals the full length of their arms, using up my good bandages, till I discovered they were deliberately put there for ornamentation—so I dress them with little sympathy and no bandages now.

A young man having earned 16/- for a couple of days work in the shearing shed, was quite satisfied to accept a tin of Nestle's milk as payment for his 16/-, he knew so little of the value of money. After being told he could have much more than that, he said he'd have a tin of jam. Mr. MacDougall put the rest to his credit at the store, but this shows how easily these boys could be tricked by an unscrupulous man.

A baby desperately sick with pneumonia, was brought in a fortnight ago. I admitted it with father and mother, to hospital, making them as I thought comfortable with fire and food. On going down at 2 a.m. to see the baby, I found they had all fled, into the freezing night. I was told the

next morning that the baby had died, but I was not satisfied and went to the camp a mile away, to find out further. I couldn't find them anywhere, they had gone still further out. So I left stern instructions that they must return at once. To my joy, they came back the next day, baby and all. I don't know what had gone on in their minds to make them go, they hate me giving the baby injections with hypodermic needle, it may have been that. Anyway the baby is a lovely creature, and eventually recovered, but one gets some surprises with these people.

Jgukapadi, our late house-girl, has just returned from her honeymoon. She presented herself at the hospital this morning with a large scalp wound and swollen knee, both inflicted by an unsuccessful suitor. The disappointed one had apparently attacked both honeymooners on their return, but I am glad to say came off second best. This is a fairly common happening.

A **toddler**, having his eyes done, had a dead mouse in his hand. I made a move to burn it, but the mother restrained me, saying, "He wants it to eat!"

III. JOTTINGS FROM REPORTS

The School (Miss Bills)

After a little while I became accustomed to seeing some of the children endeavouring to scramble over desks instead of walking in more or less quietly. Walkabout habits are hard to overcome, and I can never be quite sure that I will find little so-and-so sitting in the same place as when I turned to write something on the board.

Despite the language difficulty, it is a joy to work among these happy friendly little folk with whom we are becoming good friends.

Like white children they each have decided personalities, full of promise, and they like the same things, such as singing, drawing, stories and games. They are quite capable of diligent work and their intelligence is quite as keen. Their general attitude and behaviour is very good, and like white children they are a mixture of good and bad with the good usually on top.

The Sheep (Mr. W. B. MacDougall)

Mr. Claude Henderson's help at shearing was greatly appreciated, not only for the amount of shearing he did, but also for the tuition given to the men. The men were keen to learn the art and did very well. All were slow, but they have learnt the fundamental principles of the work. All they now need is plenty of practice. They were paid award rates. So popular is the work that over 20 young men have asked to be taught shearing.

2,401 sheep were shorn and 82 bales of wool marketed.

All the crutching was done by the native men. They are very keen about the work not only for the award rates paid, but, on the part of the young men they are genuinely eager to master the art. They are interested in all branches of the work,—wool rolling, skirting, pressing, grinding of tools, engine driving and maintenance.

Two weeks ago I wanted some sheep drafted. I sent the young men to do the job. When I arrived at the yard the sheep were drafted, and drafted correctly.

The shepherds, boys and men, have shown increased interest in their work throughout the year. They are beginning to realize that the welfare of the flocks has an influence on the welfare of the community. I think doing the shearing, crutching, and seeing one of their own people in charge of the ration cart has helped in this direction.

There are 2,974 sheep on Ernabella.

It is with deep regret that the Board has received intimation from Mr. MacDougall that he must resign, owing to the state of his health. Mr. MacDougall has done a fine piece of work at Ernabella—indeed ever since he came into the service of the Board of Missions he has worked faithfully in a fine spirit of comradeship. We regret his loss to the Mission and wish him God-speed in his future work.

N.B.

Please pass on the news of this News Letter.

If you have friends to whom you would like a copy to be posted regularly, please send names and addresses to the Secretary.

Please note the new Secretary and his address:

Rev. V. W. Coombes,
Australian Presbyterian Board of Missions,
Box 100, G.P.O. Sydney, N.S.W.

Contributions may be sent to him or to the Treasurer in South Australia, Mr. Walter Young, c/o Education Department, Adelaide, South Australia.

[Issued by authority of the Australian Presbyterian Board of Missions]

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Transvaal Association of Non-European Boys' Clubs

P.O. Box 4638, JOHANNESBURG.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1942-1943.

Hon. President: THE HON. MR. J. H. HOFMEYR, M.P.

Chairman: Mr. A. S. Paton. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. R. H. Smith. Hon. Secretary: Mr. J. Spring.
Committee Members: Mr. R. P. T. Anderson, Mr. G. Ballenden, Mr. F. Bennett, Mr. F. Chuenyane,
Mr. A. J. Gomba, Mrs. Hardy, Mr. M. Jecks, Mr. S. Mampuru, Mr. B. Moloi, Mr. J. Mothring, Miss
J. Pim.

This year's working of the Association has been satisfactory if it is judged by modest standards; seven new clubs have been opened and the number of effective clubs has risen from 27 to 30, each with an average membership of 50. Put at its very lowest, the effective membership is over one thousand. Of these 30 clubs, 10 are in Johannesburg, 10 are in Pretoria and the rest with a few exceptions are on the Reef. But it is not my intention to dwell in this report on the success achieved by the Association, but rather to show you the needs of the Association. It is our intention to publish this Chairman's report and to use it for propaganda purposes. Therefore you must forgive me if I address you as if you are a gathering of potential and sympathetic friends and make known to you the needs to which most of you are already fully alive and place before you a plan for the future of the Association.

I have just said that our year has been successful judged by modest standards. But that does not mean that the Association can rest satisfied. I affirm with all the emphasis I can command that this Association could be a most powerful instrument in the campaign to help African youth to adjust itself to the complexities of a bewildering urban society and to give to the African that sense of social significance without which he will never be able to adapt himself to the social order which is replacing—for good or for evil—his own simple manner of life.

This Association could be a most powerful instrument in the hands of the Government, the Municipal authorities and in the hands of the African people and their European friends. We are assured by Mr. Lawrence that none of these authorities would contemplate the setting up of social agencies without the assistance of the people themselves. I can assure Mr. Lawrence that the African people are anxious to play this part and that the Government can without misgivings give more generous support to the Association, especially when we bear in mind that the clubs themselves have raised nearly £100 this year towards the work of the Association—and this is only a beginning. I add further that the Association is an ideal instrument in that the relations between its African and European leaders—in terms of co-operation and not of patronage—are as excellent as I have ever seen in any joint venture.

But what prevents progress on the part of the Association? Without exception the obstacles are external and I set them out briefly for your information:—

- (i) The first great difficulty is financial. Government grants do not reach £ for £ proportions. Our goal should be £ for £ grants on all contributions and a rent grant on all buildings rented by the Association. This is not to say that the Government has not been generous; it has been very generous and it is our duty to convince it that it should be more so.
- (ii) This financial difficulty has one direct result, quite apart from the difficulty of renting suitable accommodation. We urgently need more staff. There should be one assistant organiser for each seven of our 30 clubs, and an extra organiser is needed immediately. An amount of £200 per annum would make this possible. But quite apart from this, there are another seven clubs which are urgently needed and another seven that can only be called less urgent.

- (iii) A third and great difficulty is that of buildings. Without a rent grant we are dependent on the goodwill of various authorities, and here we pay tribute to the many municipalities who are already assisting us in this way. But I must not conceal the fact that we are too often at the mercy of the whims of people, who for reasons that we do not always understand, deny us the use of buildings or lay down most difficult conditions. Some municipalities, notably Johannesburg, are contemplating the erection of social centres, which will offer facilities to bodies such as our own. I express the earnest hope that these centres will, within reasonable limits, be controlled by the people, who know what they need and want. It will then be our duty to make them want us. I also express the hope that when buildings are available, the boys' club that meets only in daylight will disappear. It cannot be said to meet the real needs.

If we attain these three ideals, the Association will go ahead. A £ for £ grant, together with a rental grant, will mean increased contributions from the public and the clubs. The rental grant will put an end to this distressing insecurity of tenure and will make it possible for us to erect or acquire suitable accommodation. The number of clubs will increase, and additional staff will be engaged to supervise them.

It is time we stopped living from hand to mouth, and made our Association an important and powerful instrument in the task of developing African help for the Africans. We should not rest till every location and township in the Transvaal has its boys' club, providing not only healthy and instructive activities for African youth, but giving them a purpose and a sense of social significance. These clubs should as far as possible have their own quarters and should be controlled by Africans who have the welfare of boys at heart. In an imperfect society such as ours, organisations like our own have a great duty and a great opportunity for service; every gift you make to us, whether of your money or your time or your labour, will be welcomed by an Association which will endeavour to do its work with vision and fidelity.

A. S. PATON,
Chairman.

WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO.

Have you ever visited a Native Township? Do you know anything of the conditions under which the African people live? The lad who sells you your newspaper, the youth who cleans your office, the butcher boy who delivers your meat?

Let us take you on a tour of one of these townships.

We drive along a wide tarmac road, on which traffic of every description teems. The driver slows down, turns sharply off the road and in a few moments we are in another world. The car bumps and lurches along an unmade road where ruts and pot-holes menace the springs. Half-fed mongrel dogs rush at the car, snapping at the wheels; groups of children scatter for safety to the side of the road and resume their game in the gutter; a drunk man lurches against the side of the car and hurls imprecations at us; youths gambling at the street corner laugh and jeer, while those wandering aimlessly along the road stare vacantly at us for a moment and wander on.

We are surrounded by row upon row of little houses flanking unmade roads, without side walks. Street lamps are few and far between and in many cases lack globes. There are taps on the street corner where women and children fill jugs or buckets and carry the water back to their houses. Ablution blocks and lavatories are sparsely apportioned to different blocks of houses. Everywhere there is dirt and dust; pools of stinking water lie in the gutter; there are no open spaces, no sports fields or recreation facilities and everywhere groups of men, women and children are scattered about the streets.

"Why don't they go home?" you ask. Have you ever been in one of their homes? We enter a little room which serves as lounge, dining room, living room. Adjoining this are two small bedrooms, sparsely furnished; a few vivid prints, some of a religious nature, serve as a

decoration for the walls. The houses are clean, respectable African women are bringing up their families here. In this house there are six children, the eldest a boy of 15. In another there are eight, the senior being a lad of 18. Where are the fathers? One father works in town; he leaves for work early in the morning, returning home at sunset. In the other house the question brings a shrug of the shoulders from the woman and a nervous laugh from the boy—possibly it was the man who bumped into our car down the road.

Here is a growing lad, full of energy, a potential asset or liability to the community. What interest or recreation can he find here? He may easily become a liability even if he does not go wrong and become a criminal. He cannot become an asset unless some outside influence is brought to bear on him and he is made to feel that he matters in the community. His job is more than likely a dead end. It seems as if his home can never be anything other than it is at present. What hope is there for him?

If you could watch the development of a Boys' Club you might see the possibilities of counteracting the deadening influence of life as lived by African youth. There are no fine premises in the locations—a Church or location hall or a borrowed school room with the benches stacked along the walls are all that are available. The Club in its early days may appear to lack point or purpose; the doors are opened, the lights switched on and youngsters of 10 and 11, adolescents of 17 and 18 and young men of 21 and 22 stream into the hall. The young man stands with his hands in his pockets, the eternal cap on his head and the eternal cigarette dangling loosely from his mouth; the youngster rushes round skylarking; the adolescent is not quite sure where he fits in. But the Club leader knows his job. He has attended a six-months training course, learned the value of physical training as a means of instilling discipline in a subtle manner. He knows the value of giving responsibility to the difficult lad who is always up to mischief until he is given a job and who then usually gets down to it and sees it through. Gradually through the opening weeks the plan of the club unfolds—physical training, team games, community singing, short talks: if there is a small room attached to the hall, handicrafts may be started, or a library installed. The lads begin to feel a sense of responsibility to the Club. It is **their** Club and they are proud of it. They run a concert and raise funds to help the club; they begin to train for an inter-club competition, when they intend to show that their club is the best. The aimless youth who stood at the street corner and who owned nothing, belonged to nothing, counted for nothing, now feels that he can begin to talk about **his** club. He belongs to a group: soon he will begin to take notice of the group's approval or disapproval of his behaviour. The sense of belonging is of great importance because it is only when he belongs that he feels social approval or disapproval. Perhaps for the first time in his life he desires their respect and his own; perhaps for the first time soap and water become things to be got hold of; perhaps for the first time he wants to count for something in the world.

This is the first step towards citizenship. Further steps will be taken. The club leaders will receive further training and will become skilled in handicrafts, music, drama and first aid, and be able to pass on their knowledge to the lads. The club boy is embarking on an adventure which will give him excitement and fun just as the membership of a location gang might give, but it is excitement and fun which will help to make him a good citizen and a good man.

Basil Henriques, who has rightly been described as the father of Boys' Club work, says in the opening paragraph of his book on Club Leadership: "At one time Boys' Clubs were started solely to keep boys out of mischief; to-day they exist to educate them for the fullness of citizenship. At one time there was little method in their system and lack of vision as to their goal; to-day the Boys' Club Movement has clearly set out its aims and principles; it knows what it wants to do; it knows how to do it."

Basil Henriques is writing primarily of Boys' Clubs in Great Britain, which have become a force in the life of the Nation, but what he has to say can be true and must be made true of the Transvaal Association of Non-European Boys' Clubs.

Transvaal Association of Non-European Boys' Clubs.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR JULY 1st, 1942—JUNE 30th, 1943.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
To BALANCE	£76 14 5	By SALARIES	£504 7 0
Bank	£71 12 8	LEADERS' TRAINING COURSE—	
Petty Cash—Organiser	3 11 0	JOHANNESBURG	83 17 8
W. Barker	0 19 11	PRETORIA	50 0 0
Hon. Treasurer	0 10 10	TRAVELLING—General	71 3 2
	£76 14 5	Leaders	20 14 10
“ GRANTS IN AID	757 10 0	EQUIPMENT—Headquarters	28 11 8
Union Dept. of Social Welfare.....	400 0 0	(Clubs)	25 0 3
Chamber of Mines—Deferred		FUNCTIONS	27 6 7
Pay Interest Fund	150 0 0	TELEPHONES	18 5 2
City Council of Johannesburg.....	112 10 0	STATIONERY	14 17 10
Germiston Municipality	30 0 0	POSTAGES	8 12 3
City Council of Pretoria	25 0 0	EXPENSES—General	8 10 1
Municipality of Nigel	20 0 0	BANK CHARGES	3 1 10
Vereeniging Town Council	10 0 0	CATERING	1 7 6
Krugersdorp Town Council	10 0 0	REPAIRS	1 1 6
	757 10 0	BALANCE—	
“ DONATIONS	20 4 0	Bank	£13 15 11
“ FUNCTIONS	26 12 2	Petty Cash	0 7 4
	£881 0 7		14 3 3
To BALANCE	£14 3 3		£881 0 7

(Signed) R. H. SMITH,
Hon. Treasurer.

I have examined the foregoing Receipts and Payments Account of the Transvaal Association of Non-European Boys' Clubs with the books and vouchers produced to me. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required and in my opinion the Account is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a correct summary of the receipts and payments of the Association for the year ended June 30th, 1943.

Johannesburg,
6th October, 1943.

H. L. COLLINS,
Chartered Accountant (S.A.)

Johannesburg
Indian Sports Association,
at Natal Spruit (cor. Berea & Durban sts)

Grand Opening

BY

The Mayor of Johannesburg

[Councillor D. Penry Roberts Esq.]

**The Officials, Trustees and
the committee of the
JOHANNESBURG INDIAN SPORTS
ASSOCIATION,**

extend a hearty invitation to
the opening ceremony on
**Union Day (Thursday 31st,
May 1934 at 11 a.m.**

Great Sporting events will be held starting 10 a.m.

Children sports in the morning

Come Young and Old and see some of the thrilling
events. Soccer Matches arranged. Dancing in
special enclosure. Band in attendance.

J. I. S. A. Box 4608 Johannesburg.

undated (Sports + recreation)

CITY OF DURBAN : PUBLIC LIBRARIES

How to use the Library

A pamphlet issued for use at the

NDONGENI BANTU LIBRARY
BANTU SOCIAL CENTRE, BEATRICE ST.

*and the various depots of the
Non-European Library Service*

THE LIBRARY

“THE DAWN does not come twice to awaken a person.” This is a proverb of the Xhosa people and it means that a person should take advantage of the first chance, as another opportunity may not come.

You are being offered the privilege of using a library. Such an opportunity does not come to everyone, and the wise man will take advantage of the opportunity as soon as it is offered to him. It is not possible for everyone to go to school as long as he likes, but there are other ways of learning things besides going to school. One manner of continuing to learn is to use a library where knowledge is kept in books. Anyone who can read has a key that will unlock all the treasures of knowledge that have been gathered in books by men through the ages of time. By reading good books it is possible for an intelligent person to get a good education and a good cultural background that will enrich his mind.

It is not everyone that has the privilege of living where there is a library which he can use. However, the number of libraries is increasing, and this little book is meant to help those people to whom a library is now available for the first time in their lives.

THE WORK OF LIBRARIES

There are many kinds of libraries, but what you learn about this library will help you to know about all libraries. This is called a “public” library because it is owned by the people and serves all members of the public who care to use it. It lends books to people for reading at home. There are some books which are not loaned for home reading because they are reference books and must be kept always ready in the library so that anyone can find the answers to questions at any time.

GROUPS OF BOOKS

In a public library such as this one, there are five main groups of books. There is one group of books which tell facts about things or places or people, or which record the ideas and thoughts of people on serious and important subjects. These are called “non-fiction” books. They sometimes contain true stories that are more interesting and exciting than imaginary stories.

There is another group of books which are imaginary stories, though sometimes the stories contain many true facts such as history or descriptions of places. These are called "fiction" books and are mostly read for entertainment and amusement. Most of the best literature in the world is in the form of fiction and these books help us to understand people of our own country and of other countries.

The third group is books written specially for children. This group includes both fiction and non-fiction books.

The fourth group is the collection of reference books which have already been mentioned. These books are prepared to give information quickly on many subjects. It includes dictionaries, encyclopaedias, books of quotations, and other books that will give quick but brief answers to questions.

There is a fifth group of books. These are books in the Native languages of the country. They are called "vernacular" books.

The books of each group are kept together on the shelves. They are placed in order so that any book can be found quickly when it is wanted.

ARRANGEMENT

The fiction books are arranged so that the names of the writers are in alphabetical order. Thus books by Abbott will come before books by Ainsworth near the beginning of the first shelf, and books by Young will come before books by Zweig near the end of the last shelf.

The non-fiction books are arranged by subject so that all the books on one subject will be together. Thus, all the books about politics are together, all the books about religion are together, all the books about science are together, all the books about music are together, and so on. Each subject has a number and the books are arranged on the shelves according to numbers.

Now you will understand that it is important to keep books in their proper places. When you take a book off the shelf to look at it and then put it back, be sure you put it in the correct place. Otherwise it may get "lost" so that someone else who looks for it in its proper place cannot find it. If you are not sure of the right place of a book always leave it at the desk for the Librarian to put back.

FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

The books in the library belong to all the people together. They are your books and they are your neighbour's books. It is your privilege to use any of these books, but you must also be fair to all the other people to whom they also belong. For this reason it is necessary to have simple rules which all the people must keep. These rules are not difficult and they are necessary so that everybody may have an equal chance of using and enjoying the books. Anyone who does not want to keep the rules will not be allowed to use the books, because that would be unfair to the others who do keep the rules. All the people who use the library will show that they appreciate the privilege of having a library by being careful to keep the rules.

THE LIBRARIAN

It has been mentioned that books must be kept in order on the shelves. It is also necessary to keep a careful record of the books. Someone must help people to find the books they want and keep the papers and magazines in order. So there is a man in charge of the library to do these things. He is called a "Librarian".

The Librarian not only looks after the books and papers and the records, he helps people to find the book they want. He also helps them when they want to study a special subject but do not know which book can help them in the matter. The Librarian is most of all a "helper". He is there to help people to have good books to read. Because he is the friend of everybody, he will be very strict with anyone who does not keep the rules.

HOW TO JOIN THE LIBRARY

If you want to become a member of the library and borrow books for home reading, the first thing is to tell the Librarian. He will give you a form that asks for information about you. When you have written in all the answers, bring it back to the Librarian. This rule is the same for everyone who wants to join the library.

RULES

When you sign the form saying that you want to be a member of the library, you promise at the same time to keep the rules. These are the rules of the library ; they are very simple :

1. Do not take away any book, unless the Librarian allows you to.
2. Take good care of a book while you have it away from the library. Do not tear it and do not get it dirty or wet. Never take a book to read it unless your hands are clean so that you will not leave marks on the white pages.
3. Bring the book back as soon as you have finished reading it. Even if you have not finished reading it by the day it is due back at the library, you should bring it back. If nobody is waiting for it, you may renew it and take it home again to finish it.
4. If you lose a book or damage it badly, you will have to pay for a new book to replace it.
5. Be sure to tell the Librarian your new address when you go to live in another house.
6. If you go to live in another town or location you must return your book to the library before you leave.
7. Many people read in the library, and so when you come to return a book or borrow a book, do it as quietly as possible so that you will not disturb them.
8. If there are several others waiting with their books to be marked by the Librarian, take your place in the line and wait your turn.

These are very simple rules and anyone can keep them quite easily if he wants to do so. Be sure to keep the books clean. Other people do not want to read dirty books. The Librarian is instructed to refuse to lend any more books to people who return books that are dirty or in a bad condition. Such people are unfair to others and show that they do not care about the privileges of a library. It is a good plan to make a paper cover for a book while you have it at home. This will help to keep it clean.

Children should learn to enjoy reading good books in addition to school books. The habit of reading should be formed early in life, for it will be a great blessing and happiness as well as helpful in later years. Thus parents and teachers should take care to help children to learn to use library books to give them pleasure, practical information, and wisdom.

BORROWING BOOKS

When the Librarian has enrolled you as a member of the Library, you may borrow books.

Collection Number: AD843

XUMA, A.B., Papers

PUBLISHER:

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