

1) M. H. ...
2) M. H. ...
3) M.H. (G.M.C.)

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27.3.16

(9)

3 MAR 1953

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1952.

MEETINGS.

During the year four meetings of the Executive Committee were held and these were well attended. It has proved beneficial not to arrange meetings at too frequent intervals. During the periods between meetings all routine work and urgent matters have been dealt with by officials of the Council.

The Annual General Meeting was addressed by the Rev. R.N. Dryden who gave a valuable address on "The Social Problems of a Community". A result of this address was that the Council sponsored a public meeting to discuss the question of Juvenile Delinquency. This conference proved to be exceedingly useful and representations were in due course made by the Council.

It is suggested that the incoming Executive Committee should examine the question of holding public meetings from time to time to furnish the public with information regarding the work of the Council. There is a need for more publicity as a substantial section of the public is not familiar with the work being undertaken. It may also be advisable to hold general meetings of Members in addition to meetings of the Executive Committee.

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Two lectures on Sex Education for Children were given under the auspices of the Council. These lectures were well attended and greatly appreciated. Altogether apart from the value of these lectures to Parents and Teachers the Council derives publicity from the book stalls which are arranged at the lectures, and a considerable amount of literature is usually sold.

LITERATURE.

The income from the sale of Literature during the year amounted to £19. 3. 8d.

A considerable range of literature dealing with Sex Education, Moral Problems, Preparation for Marriage and Marriage Problems is available for sale or on loan.

The Lending Library received increased support during the year and it has proved helpful to have a wide range of books available for the public.

FILMS.

An important feature of the year's work has been the use made of Health Propaganda Films owned by the Council. Numerous shows have been given to all sections of the community. The Council's films have been on loan to Youth Organisations, Schools and to the Mobile Units of the Native Affairs Department.

Unfortunately, a new film dealing with V.D. which was purchased in America proved unsuitable. Sections of this film will be cut out and a commentary provided. It is hoped

/that it

that it will then be possible to use this film. Two films were purchased for the Salisbury Branch and these have been put to good use. These films will be available for Bulawayo when required.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG EUROPEANS, COLOUREDS AND ASIATICS.

The confidential information supplied from year to year to the Council by the Government Public Health Department demonstrates the effectiveness of the Government's scheme for free treatment by medical practitioners. The extension of the scheme to Coloureds and Asiatics is appreciated and is undoubtedly proving to be of great value.

SALISBURY BRANCH.

The Salisbury Branch of the Social Hygiene Council is carrying on its work with outstanding enthusiasm. Very valuable work has been done. Film shows and lectures have been given. A General Council and an Executive Committee meet regularly.

There is excellent support and co-operation between Salisbury Branch and the Southern Rhodesian Social Hygiene Council in Bulawayo, and every possible assistance has been given to the Salisbury Branch in the important work which it has undertaken. My Council congratulates Salisbury on the excellent progress made.

FINANCE.

The year under review ended with a credit balance of £166.13. 9d in the General Account. The special film account has now been exhausted.

The funds of the Council were augmented by a successful street collection which realised £110. The thanks of the Council are due to Mrs. A.W. Gordon, M.B.E., who organised the collection.

The annual grant of £25 made by the Bulawayo City Council is greatly appreciated.

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Council in London has adopted a scheme for Overseas Associate Membership, the purpose being to keep overseas organisations supplied with propaganda material and information. Your Council decided to apply for Associate Membership at a cost of £10. per annum, and this has been granted. A useful supply of pamphlets and posters has already been received.

THANKS.

Thanks are expressed to members of the Council for their help and co-operation during the year.

PERCY IBBOTSON.
CHAIRMAN.

P.O. Box 412,
BULAWAYO.

February 1953.

1/ M. Ndhlela ✓
2/ M. Ndhlela ✓
3/ M.H. (GPC) ✓

3 MAR 1953

African Welfare Bulletin

BULLETIN NO. 105.

FEBRUARY 1953.

Published by the Federation of African Welfare Societies in Southern Rhodesia
P.O. Box 740, Bulawayo

A GENEROUS BEQUEST. The Salisbury African Welfare Society has received £100 from the estate of the late Julius Frankel. This generous bequest is greatly appreciated.

AFRICAN MEMBER OF THE MREWA REFORMATORY BOARD APPOINTED. The Rev. A. Ndhlela has been appointed a member of this Board. The decision of Government to include an African in the membership of the Board is welcomed.

RACE RELATIONS - ADDRESS BY THE RT. REV. BISHOP PAGET. During an address on the subject of Race Relations at the Annual General Meeting of the Salisbury African Welfare Society, Bishop Paget emphasized that there was a danger of becoming so involved in "welfare" work for Africans that the primary object of the work of Societies was overlooked. The promotion and fostering of co-operation, partnership and mutual understanding were important objects of the welfare movement in the Colony. The question of race relations was a matter of first importance and the promotion of racial harmony, goodwill and mutual trust and respect is the concern of every good citizen of all races. In these matters of relationships it was essential to recognise that we are dealing with persons, with human beings who have claims to respect and dignity. It was urgently desirable that there should be universal recognition of human dignity, which would prompt naturally every person to treat every other person in their daily intercourse with courtesy and consideration.

Referring to his experiences in the East End of London many years ago the Bishop said he had hardly ever heard an argument against education of the African, the improvement of his conditions and against what is called "too rapid" development of the African which he did not hear about the East Ender from friends in the West End of London. There was an enormous amount of charity offered and bestowed; great welfare activities, but the benefactors acted from the position of superiority; the recipients received from the position of inferiority. A great change has now come in Britain and members of the "inferior" class had won their way into equality of prestige and honour and the recognition of ability. A change in the attitude of Europeans towards Africans was needed. This change was taking place over a wide field and with greater rapidity than some would realise and than many of the Africans appreciated.

It had been stated by Professor Toynbee that the preservation of what is known as Western Civilisation in Africa depends not on advanced education, on economic and money power, or strength by land, sea and air, but on the success of our efforts to adjust human relations here in Africa. This adjustment of human relations, stressed the Bishop, is far more than an adjustment of economic power, or of housing, land and employment. It means at least a progressive removal of the colour bar; a wider and more generous recognition of culture and the cultured African; it implies a greater willingness and a greater sacrifice to enable a great advance in the cultural development of the African and a readiness to open avenues for his progress and for the use of his gifts and abilities.

Africans must play their part. They too must desire this improvement; they must be ready to co-operate and humble enough to learn. With the increase of rights goes the increase of civic responsibilities and duties. Irresponsibility is not peculiar to Africans but it exists among them. Our culture and our civilisation can only be preserved and enriched in partnership and both races live in an age of grave responsibility.

RACIAL PARTNERSHIP - ADDRESS BY THE ORGANISING SECRETARY. The Rev. Percy Ibbotson, Organising Secretary of the Federation of African Welfare Societies, when addressing the Annual General

Meeting of the Que Que African Welfare Society, stressed the importance of racial co-operation and partnership. There was no blue print, particularly one prepared 6,000 miles away, which would solve our racial problems. The adoption of partnership was gradual and progressive. No thinking person would claim that partnership could come about by a stroke of the pen or by passing legislation. The European had a responsibility toward the African (who was a human being) to bring him forward, help, guide and encourage him, and as he accepted one responsibility others should be given. A tremendous lot had been done for Africans in many directions but in view of racial tensions becoming apparent in certain quarters, more had to be done and with a different approach. The urban African had been swept off his feet by civilisation and he had not been able to adjust himself fully to many aspects of our way of life. The advanced and thinking African found himself in a difficult position. He did not know how to climb and what his real place was in the life of Colony; he did not know what he had to do or what was set before him to achieve. Because of this the African sought an easy solution to his problems. It was necessary to tell the African what was meant by "partnership" and how he came into the picture.

Contribution B

Mr. Ibbotson said that if Europeans made extreme statements they encouraged Africans to make extreme statements. If societies were formed to protect white civilisation in this country similar movements must be expected from the African side. These sectional interests were dangerous and it was essential to recognise that the only policy which would stand the test of time was that based on tolerance, goodwill, co-operation and mutual understanding between different races in the Colony.

Mr. Ibbotson indicated the valuable work being undertaken by African Welfare Societies. It was important to have more bridges between Europeans and Africans in order to avoid isolation and antagonism.

RACE RELATIONS ESSAY COMPETITION. This annual competition, under the auspices of the Federation of African Welfare Societies, is open to senior pupils in European Schools and in 1952, 55 entries were received. The following prizes were awarded :-

(a) Boys.

First Prize	£5.	Geoffrey Gaisford.	St. Georges College, Salisbury.
Second Prizes	£3. each	R. Simons and Julian B.M. Hobbs.)	Plumtree School.
Third Prize	£2.	C.C. Seddon.	Milton School, Bulawayo.

(b) Girls.

First Prize	£5.	Avril Barnett.	Eveline High School, Bulawayo.
Second Prize.	£3.	Margaret E. Greenfield.	Girls High School Salisbury.
Third Prize	£2.	Alison M. Gibbon.	Girls High School Salisbury.

The Adjudicator reported that a significant feature was the liberal attitude shewn on questions of Native Policy and Education. Almost without exception entrants writing on the subject of Education maintained that the Rhodesian University should be inter-racial.

1/ M. Abyle ✓
2/ MH (GRC)

A/ Reg/ 8/3

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African Welfare Bulletin

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BULLETIN NO. 106.

MARCH 1953.

AFRICAN AMBULANCES. There are now 26 centres in Southern Rhodesia at which ambulances are stationed. These ambulances are available to take Africans to hospitals and clinics at a flat rate of 15/- per trip. Although this charge is already sub-economic it can be remitted by the Native Commissioner in cases where he is satisfied that the people concerned cannot afford to pay the amount. This ambulance service is much in demand by the people and in addition to these ambulances provided by the Government there are others run by municipalities, native councils and other bodies.

EUROPEAN SCHOOL GIRLS HELP WITH COMFORTS FOR AFRICAN HOSPITAL PATIENTS. The Union of Jewish Women has for some time been making weekly visits to the Bulawayo African Hospital and distributing extra food and comforts to patients, also toys, sweets etc. to children. This humanitarian work has been greatly appreciated by African patients, and Africans in Bulawayo have contributed to this very worthy cause. The girls of the Eveline High School, Bulawayo, have recently contributed £30 to assist in this work.

A WELCOME GIFT. Mr. R.D. Gilchrist of Canada, formerly of Bulawayo, has kindly donated the generous sum of £100 to the Bulawayo African Welfare Society. This gift is to be used to carry out essential improvements at the Stanley Hall. Mr. Gilchrist, during his long residence in Southern Rhodesia demonstrated in many different ways his interest in the well-being of the African people and this further sign of goodwill and practical assistance has been greatly appreciated by the Bulawayo Society.

ASSISTANCE TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS. The Salisbury and Bulawayo Branches of the Southern Rhodesia Prisoners' Aid Society continue to employ African Welfare Workers who meet Africans as they are discharged from prison. Advice and help are given and meals and sleeping accommodation are provided where necessary. In Salisbury 3,059 discharged prisoners were met during the year, and accommodation was supplied to 325, while in Bulawayo 1,595 were met, 223 were provided with sleeping accommodation and 654 meals were provided.

(Annual Report Southern Rhodesia Prisoners' Aid Society)

ADDITIONAL LAND FOR AFRICANS - SOUTHERN RHODESIA. The Final Report of the Select Committee on Assignment of Land has recommended the allocation of additional land for African occupation amounting to almost 9,000,000 acres. The Report has not yet been approved by Parliament and the Select Committee has been asked to examine further the recommendation relating to one small area. There is no reason to believe that Parliament will disagree with the major recommendations of the Committee. The substantial addition to the areas allocated for African occupation will be welcomed.

RHODESIAN UNIVERSITY. The Bulawayo City Council is opposed to any discrimination in the admission of students merely on racial grounds in the University, and has requested its representative on the University Inaugural Board to make this known to the Board.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE ? When addressing the Annual General Meeting of the Gwelo African Welfare Society, Rev. P. Ibbotson (Organising

Secretary of the Federation of African Welfare Societies) emphasised that the future depended to a very great extent on the adoption of a policy which ensured co-operation and goodwill between the various racial groups in the Colony. Racial antagonism would act to the detriment of all. It was essential to build up goodwill, tolerance and mutual understanding. It was desirable particularly at the present juncture in the Colony's history, to shew tolerance and avoid statements or actions which might cause racial antagonism.

Partnership, Mr. Ibbotson said, implied bringing the African forward so that he could progressively accept more responsibility. The task of uplifting and furthering the well-being of the African population was one of considerable magnitude and the progress in recent years had been amazing. A tremendous amount of progressive work still remained to be done. The African should be given an incentive not only in labour spheres but also in the sphere of citizenship. There were signs in some directions that Africans were prepared to accept responsibility and initiate schemes of self-help. This should be encouraged.

Mr. Ibbotson appealed for more support for Welfare Societies in the important work being undertaken.

NEWS OF SOCIETIES.

Welfare Society formed at Enkeldoorn. After a good deal of preparatory work a Welfare Society has been formed at Enkeldoorn. A substantial African Membership has already been enrolled and a number of Europeans have agreed to serve on the Committee.

Plumtree. The Organising Secretary visited the Plumtree Society and addressed a joint meeting of the European and African Committees, also a general meeting of African Members.

General. A significant development in the work of Welfare Societies is the emphasis on benevolent work. Many Societies have special funds for benevolent purposes and in this way are able to render assistance to Africans in need. The African section of the Gwanda Society has recently donated £10. from their benevolent funds to the proposed Matabeleland African Orphanage and in this way have followed the excellent example of West Nicholson.

In areas where Welfare Halls exist it is possible for Societies to undertake important work among youths and also provide library and reading room facilities as well as indoor recreation. In Umtali and Bulawayo excellent library and reading room facilities are provided. In centres where no suitable halls exist Societies are obviously handicapped.

Societies deal with a wide range of subjects and are watchful regarding difficulties being experienced by the African population. Subjects discussed by Societies in recent months have included :-

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|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Training of the Blind and Physically Defective. | |
| Race Relations Lectures in Schools. | |
| Exhibition of African Arts and Crafts. | |
| T.B. Patients. | Recreational Facilities. |
| Remand Homes for Africans. | Traffic Congestion. |
| Status of African Women. | Choir Competitions. |
| Hospital Conditions. | Libraries. |
| Films shewn to Africans. | African Self-help. |
| Railway Conditions. | African Cemeteries. |
| African Housing. | Security of Tenure. |
| Educational Facilities. | Boys' Clubs. |
| Race Relations. | |

African Welfare Bulletin

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BULLETIN NO. 107.

27 APR 1953

APRIL 1953.

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A STEP FORWARD IN RACIAL CO-OPERATION. For some years past there have been three national conferences of the Federation of African Welfare Societies - separate conferences of Africans and Europeans and a Joint Conference of Europeans and Africans. At the Joint Conference held in March it was agreed unanimously to recommend to the Federation Council that in future there should be only one national conference consisting of African and European delegates, and that the separate European and African conferences should be abandoned. This represents an important step forward in racial co-operation as the proposed Joint Conference is to be the controlling body of the Federation.

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CENTRAL AFRICA FEDERATION. The referendum in Southern Rhodesia was overwhelmingly in favour of federation. When the results were known the Prime Minister of the Colony appealed to all political parties and all sections of the community to work together in the tasks ahead. This appeal has met with a ready response from many who were opposed to the federation proposals. The need for co-operation cannot be stressed too strongly at the present time.

AFRICAN EISTEDDFOD. The Second African Eisteddfod, sponsored by the Little Theatre, will be held in Bulawayo during the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition. The objects of the Eisteddfod are :-

1. To stimulate the development of Culture among the African people.
2. To encourage the expression of Art, Music, Literature and Drama among the African people.
3. To help preserve the characteristics of the African people in their own Art, Music, Drama and Literature.

Full particulars of the Eisteddfod may be obtained from Mrs. G.G. Coleman, Little Theatre, 135a Rhodes Street, Bulawayo.

ANOTHER AFRICAN PROBATION OFFICER APPOINTED. A second African Probation Officer has been appointed by the Southern Rhodesia Government Social Welfare Department, and this appointment has been welcomed. It is hoped the Government will continue to increase the number of these officials to undertake important work among the African population. Several additional African Probation Officers are needed.

PUBLICATIONS. The following publications, issued by the South African Institute of Race Relations, are on sale at the Federation Office, P.O. Box 740, Bulawayo.

- AT THE CROSSROADS by J.D. Rheinallt Jones. 3/- plus 1d postage.
- BEHIND THE RACIAL TENSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA by Quintin Whyte. 2/- plus 1d postage.

These pamphlets are a valuable contribution to the understanding of the racial situation in South Africa.

NEWS OF SOCIETIES. The Organising Secretary has visited Welfare Societies at Gatooma, Selukwe, Umtali, Penhalonga, Rusape, Marandellas and Enkeldoorn. In addressing various meetings of Africans and Europeans, Mr. Ibbotson stressed the importance of building up racial co-operation, goodwill and tolerance. It was essential to avoid any action which encouraged racial antagonism and in the everyday experiences it was essential to shew courtesy and understanding. People who encouraged racial antagonism were doing a great disservice to the Colony as a whole. The work of Welfare Societies was important in the sphere of race relations, and could be summarised under four headings :-

1. The improvement of race relations and working with the African in a solution of his problems.
2. The improvement of African conditions and the removal of causes of hardship and frustration.
3. The development of a sense of responsibility among Africans particularly for the wellbeing of their own people. Encouragement of self-help.
4. The provision of sporting, recreational and cultural activities for Africans.

On these lines Welfare Societies had done a useful work, but there remained much to be done, particularly in the sphere of race relations from both the European and African point of view.

Marandellas. The Recreation Hall has been improved by the provision of suitable furniture and excellent stage curtains. The African section of the Society has been very successful in raising funds which are being put to good use. A bursary has been given to an orphan, a crutch provided for an African cripple, assistance given to the African Scouts, provision of comforts for lepers and the latest scheme is to provide uniform for school children. These are some of the causes helped by the African Committee.

The Society is steadily building up a library which is housed in the Recreation Hall.

Umtali. The African section of the Society is working vigorously in many directions. The Social Services Committee meets with considerable success in raising funds which are used to assist many useful objects.

Bulawayo. Stage curtains and window curtains are being provided for the Stanley Hall in an attempt to make the appearance of the hall more attractive. Improved seating is also being provided.

Salisbury. The Society continues to work satisfactorily with an Executive Committee of Africans and Europeans, and general meetings of all members every quarter. The Society deals with many matters and has recently been considering Pauper funerals, burial fees, hospital amenities, roads and lights at Harare, railway accommodation, status of African women, African housing etc.

1/ MIT (GAC)
2/ File

A/REC/18/3

25 MAY 1953

African Welfare Bulletin

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P.O. Box 740, Bulawayo

BULLETIN NO. 108.

MAY 1953.

APPOINTMENT OF NATIONAL NATIVE LABOUR BOARD. The Board has been appointed to review and make recommendations regarding the regulations contained in Government Notice 144 of 1949 (as amended) and particularly to enquire whether these regulations have had the result desired, and, if not, whether this was due to the inadequacy of the regulations or the failure to enforce them. In addition, the Board is to investigate in the areas under the jurisdiction of the City Councils of Salisbury and Bulawayo, the Municipal Councils of Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma and Que Que and within any area within a distance of 10 miles of the boundaries of such areas and in the areas under the jurisdiction of all Town Management Boards, the conditions of employment of Natives in all industries, trades or occupations in which they are employed other than :-

- (i) Employment in farming operations.
- (ii) Employment in any mining operations carried on under the Mines and Minerals Act 1952.
- (iii) Employment in domestic service in private households.
- (iv) Employment by Government of the Colony.
- (v) Work in, or connection with, any educational institution maintained wholly or partly from public funds.
- (vi) Employment by the Rhodesia Railways or in any industry carried on by the Rhodesia Railways.

and to make recommendations thereon.

The Board is also to review the recommendations of the National Native Labour Board in regard to the conditions of employment of Native women.

Members of the Board are as follows :-

Mr. W.T. Smith, O.B.E., J.P. Chairman.
Sir Henry T. Low, C.B.E. Vice-Chairman.
Rev. Percy Ibbotson, O.B.E.
Mr. M.G. Fleming, J.P.
Mr. W.A. Porter.
Mr. A.J. Huxtable, J.P.
Mr. J.S. McNellie, O.B.E., M.M.
Mr. L.V. Jowett, J.P.
Mr. A.E. Abrahamson.
Mrs. M.C.W. Jarvis, M.B.E.

Mr. B.J.M. Foggin. Secretary.

The Board has already commenced its investigations and will visit all Municipal and Town Management Board areas in the Colony.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK - AFRICAN DEPOSITORS. The number of African accounts remaining open in the Post Office on 31st December 1952, was 48,271, which represents an increase of 6,899 over the figures for the previous year.

It should be noted that in addition a considerable number of Africans make use of savings bank facilities at commercial banks and Building Societies.

/PRIME.....

PRIME MINISTER'S BROADCAST TO AFRICANS. Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in an important broadcast to the African population stressed the importance of goodwill and co-operation on the part of the African in helping Federation to work. Obstruction would only cause bitterness. Federation must mean more industrial development which in turn would mean more work and more prosperity. Some Africans considered that the African Affairs Board and other safeguards were valueless in the light of what had happened in other places, but it should not be forgotten that the safeguards in the Federal Constitution could only be changed with the consent of all parties, including the United Kingdom Government.

More and more in recent years had there been consultations with Africans. Africans had given useful evidence to Parliamentary Committees and Public Commissions and had made their voices heard through assemblies of chiefs and in other ways. Africans were sitting as members of the Native Land Board and of a number of Committees. It was expected that before long Africans would be employed as Land Development Officers and in other professional and executive positions. Later on it was hoped to see Africans in administrative posts serving their own people. In the broadcast the Prime Minister also dealt with the important question of discriminatory legislation. Nearly a year ago the Southern Rhodesia Government had appointed an inter-departmental Committee to examine discriminatory legislation. It was hoped to remove or modify some of this legislation at this stage; there would be no necessity for any of it when all Africans were civilised.

Stands would soon be available at Seke and Ntabazinduna, the first of many townships for Africans, in which Africans would be able to buy their own land and provide all their own commercial, industrial and professional services. Some Municipalities had devised schemes for letting stands to Africans on long leases, where they could build their own homes.

INCREASED AMOUNT FOR AFRICAN EDUCATION. The Estimates passed by the Southern Rhodesia Parliament shew a substantial increase in the amount voted for African Education. This year the amount is £1,081,201. which represents an increase of £244,132. over the figures for the previous year. Of this increase no less than £211,036. is in the form of increased grants to aided schools.

UMTALI AFRICANS COLLECT MONEY FOR MATERNITY HOSPITAL. A Sakubva Maternity Fund has been started in Umtali by Africans who wish to collect money which will be devoted towards the erection of a Maternity Hospital for Africans in Sakubva Township. It is felt that the establishment of such a home is both necessary and urgent. Rather than wait for the Government to provide one Africans have decided to help themselves in this respect, believing that the Government will readily help those who help themselves. Funds have already been raised but it will take some time before anything like sufficient funds are on hand.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS. Government has made available limited funds for African celebrations in rural areas and it is hoped that Native Councils and others will augment the funds. It is commendable that Local Authorities in urban and industrial areas have made plans to make the occasion a memorable one to Africans. In most areas excellent plans of festivities have been prepared in addition to religious services.

1) MH (GMC 29.9.53)

Aug 1953

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1 SEP 1953

BULLETIN NO. 110.

AUGUST 1953.

THE AFRICAN QUESTION - AN ADDRESS BY SIR HERBERT STANLEY, G.C.M.G.

When addressing the Annual General Meeting of the Bulawayo African Welfare Society on 17th August 1953, Sir Herbert Stanley emphasised that people living in a multi-racial society were subjected to strains and stresses which it was easier to recognise than to relieve. They were partly the outcome of a fallacy to which the human mind was prone in failing to distinguish between points of difference and points of antagonism, and partly (perhaps principally) they were produced by the impetus of the wave of nationalism which had been sweeping over the modern world with ever increasing momentum since the days of the French Revolution. In using the term "Nationalism" he was not referring to any particular political party, nor was he thinking of the virtue of patriotism, with its inherent loyalties and opportunities for devotion and self-sacrifice. He was thinking rather of a habit of mind which under all its diverse manifestations seemed to him to be based ultimately upon fear and pride; the fear of competition, the fear of submersion, pride of race, pride of culture, prestige, self-assertion, prejudice; all of them variant products of the one emotional complex.

Courage and Christianity were a positive approach and the opposites of fear and pride; the courage to think fairly and then do what one believed to be right and Christianity which taught people to look upon fellow men as individuals not as components of groups, such as classes or races. There were differences, physical, cultural and economic but to what extent the process of evolution, in the course of many generations, may tend to reduce such differences, time alone would show. The differences constituted a valid argument for the discouragement of miscegenation but they did not seem to justify a refusal of opportunities for economic and political advance to any individual who had become fit for such advance. "Let the fitness of individual, not his membership of a group, be the test" said Sir Herbert, "Do not say that so long as the great majority of Africans are unskilled, an individual African who has acquired the necessary skill shall not be allowed to engage in skilled work because he is an African. That would be treating membership of the group rather than individual fitness as the test of qualification". It seemed to him unethical as well as unwise to contend that because the great majority had not yet attained an educational and cultural standard which would enable them to exercise the franchise with desirable intelligence and sense of responsibility, the individual African who had attained those standards should be excluded from the Register on the sole ground that he was an African.

"My plea", said Sir Herbert, "is for the individual as an individual. Let him be judged and treated on his merit irrespective of the racial or social group of which he is a member and irrespective of whether that group differs from the European group by racial origin and pigmentation of skin. By all means raise barriers against the unfit, but do not make them unsurmountable by those individuals who have acquired fitness". Facilities for acquiring fitness, whether in technical skill or in educational proficiency, should not be denied to those who are willing and able to take advantage of them and to profit by them.

/Sir.....

Sir Herbert stressed the importance of courtesy. In the adjustment of race relations the ministering to human needs, economic and mental, is insufficient if it is not supplemented and permeated by respect for the human dignity of the individuals concerned. He asked Africans not to forget that the courtesy which was due to them was also due from them. The extreme African nationalist who seeks to dominate over the European or eliminate him is no less a danger than the extreme European racialist who seeks to keep all Africans in permanent subjection. Both are obsessed by excessive concentration of thought on the group.

INTER RACIAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA. A branch of this Association has been established in Salisbury and it is hoped to commence branches at other centres in the Colony. The objects set out in the Constitution are as follows:-

"The Association is an inter racial, non-party political, organisation having the following objects:

- (a) To provide a means whereby people in Southern Rhodesia, irrespective of race, creed or colour, may work together for the purpose of promoting the national welfare;
- (b) To examine the problems of the country's development and to work out solutions based on :
 - i. The ultimate aim that fullness of life, both spiritual and material, shall be available to all its inhabitants, and
 - ii. the means of utilising fully the capacity of each individual to contribute, irrespective of race, creed or colour.
- (c) To define and establish common goals in the development of Southern Rhodesia.
- (d) To work for the acceptance of the Association's principles and findings by peaceful and constructive means;
- (e) To work for the evolution ultimately of an integrated society, in which there will be no differentiation between people on grounds of race or colour, with humanity and the good of mankind as the common aim."

AFRICAN OWNED CATTLE. At the end of 1952 there were 1,787,306 head of African-owned cattle in Southern Rhodesia, as compared with 1,809,624 at the end of 1951. Of 124,270 head sold during the year - the largest number for some years - no less than 110,063 were disposed of on the Native Department's weight and grade sales at an average price of £9.10.11. In addition to those sold over 84,000 head were slaughtered by Africans for their own consumption.

The mortality rate in African-owned cattle has been falling fairly consistently in recent years. While to some extent this may be due to seasonal conditions credit must also be given to the culling of inferior stock, de-stocking, pasture improvement and other measures instigated by the Native Department.

INTER-TOWN DANCING TROPHY. Bulawayo won the African Welfare trophy for the Rhodesian National African Dancing Championship. Bulawayo also secured second place.

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BULLETIN NO. 111.

SEPTEMBER 1953.

NATIVE DEVELOPMENT FUND ACT - SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The estimates of this Fund for the year ending 31st March 1954 show an estimated income of £373,699 from levies on native cattle and produce, £117,000 from sundry revenue and £229,910 from Government Grants. The credit balance brought forward from the previous year amounted to £537,633 making a total available of £1,258,242.

The estimated expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1954 is £814,302 which includes the following :-

Stock marketing	£ 45,990.
Produce marketing	68,227.
General Development	74,922.
Irrigation and water supplies	36,995.
Soil Conservation	106,984.
Roads and Bridges	89,337.
Grants to Native Councils	5,527.
Dipping	58,024.
Plant, Machinery and Equipment	146,375.
Buildings	62,862.
Afforestation	10,648.

MEDICAL SERVICES - SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

"(a) African Hospitals. The new African Hospitals at Salisbury and Bulawayo are still under construction and it has not yet been possible to open any further patient accommodation. The provision of a new African Hospital at Rusape will be commenced early in 1953. It will contain 108 beds.

Gross overcrowding continues at the majority of African hospitals as the following figures illustrate:-

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1942</u>
Number of beds for which hospitals designed	1452	930
Patients admitted	60,079	27,169
Average stay of patients in days	11.4	12.7
Daily average in-patient population	1,890.7	920.97

The tuberculosis sanatorium in the Chindamora Reserve continues to prove acceptable to the African population. 13 Deaths in 249 patients treated can be regarded as satisfactory.

The African maternity hospitals at Salisbury and Bulawayo handled 2,711 and 3,313 patients respectively during the year.

(b) African Clinics. The work done at African Clinics over the past 10 years has increased tremendously as will be seen from the following table:-

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1942</u>
Number of clinics	88	60
Number of beds	3,910	not available
In-patients treated	136,804	35,794
Out-patients treated	375,066	99,740

(c).....

(c) Missions.

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1942</u>
Number of Aided Medical Missions	53	34
Total Admissions	45,861	19,947
Out-patients treated	1,004,030	77,283

The work carried out by Medical Missions continues to increase, in-patient units from 439,774 in 1951 to 540,805 and out-patient attendances from 773,949 to 1,004,030 whilst the number of beds available has increased from 1,099 to 1,241.

The improved scale of assistance to Missions introduced in 1947 is shewing a satisfactory return both in the quantity and quality of the services which are being made increasingly available.

The harmonious relations which have existed throughout the year between staffs of mission hospitals and the Department of Health is an excellent sign that both parties are taking a full share in the common task of providing the Africans with medical services, the present level of which is a matter for great satisfaction."

(Report on the Public Health for the year 1952).

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES.

Shabani. The Organising Secretary addressed a public meeting arranged by the Society. The meeting was attended by a large number of Africans and also European members of the Committee. Mr. Ibbotson outlined the work of Welfare Societies and stressed the importance of racial co-operation. The meeting aroused considerable interest and many questions were asked and answered at the meeting.

The Society at Shabani is developing steadily and undertaking useful work.

Plumtree. The Organising Secretary visited Plumtree and addressed a joint meeting of the African and European Committees. A suggestion to combine the two committees is under consideration by the Society.

Mr. P. Sibanda, part time Welfare Worker, has resigned owing to ill health.

The Society expressed its sympathy with Rev. W.R. Chapman (Chairman) in his serious illness.

Enkeldoorn. The African Section of the Society is making excellent progress and has now a membership of approximately 100. The progress is due in no small measure to the enthusiasm and work of Mr. Francis Mutongi, Chairman of the African Committee. Classes have been commenced for African women and they are taught hygiene, sewing and other work. 25 women attend the weekly classes and pay a small monthly subscription. An African nurse has been appointed teacher.

The development of the European side of the Society at Enkeldoorn has been seriously hampered by the transfer of two important members.

INTERTOWN SPORT.

Four centres competed for the Wilkins Trophy (10 miles African Cycling Championship) in Bulawayo on September 12th. Bulawayo secured first and second places and won the Trophy.

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