

The resolution, circularised by the N.C.W.S.A. to all Branches, and reading as follows: "Whereas the Press, Radio and Films constitute the most effective media for mass communication at home and abroad, therefore be it resolved that the National Councils of Women, by every means in their power, encourage the use of these media to reflect, authentically, the character, traditions and status of all countries and races"—was the most significant outcome of discussion. It was stressed over and over again, that the link between these media and the work of U.N.E.S.C.O. should be regarded as vital and should be strengthened in every possible way.

It was decided to make a special study of these media to assist in the development of backward peoples; to improve children's broadcasts; and to develop citizenship.

It was also decided to investigate programmes designed to improve international understanding, to support the progress of women, etc.

Another resolution of importance, touching broadcasting was as follows: "The I.C.W. notes with satisfaction the new tendencies in educational psychology and in scientific and technical education, and strongly supports any action of U.N.E.S.C.O. in furthering the diffusion and practical application thereof."

NATIONAL

The AIM during this biennial period has been to keep as much as possible in touch with the S.A. Broadcasting Corporation. With this end in view frequent calls were made at Broadcast House, various problems were discussed and programmes, especially those of Listener's Forum, Agricultural and School Broadcasts, Native Broadcasts and market reports were reviewed and suggestions made, chiefly in regard to times, clarity, suitability, etc. Although a friendly and sympathetic atmosphere seemed to prevail, very little progress was made in this direction.

A questionnaire was issued to listeners regarding their preference in programmes, but the response did not indicate a sufficiently active interest to warrant bringing out a special report.

Dr. Grobelaar, Director of School Broadcasts, was interviewed, and arrangements made for closer contact in the future.

Correspondence received from Branches asked for pressure to be brought towards obtaining better representation of women on local Advisory Councils and on the S.A.B.C. Governing Body. Advisory Councils were interviewed, and recommendations were made by them, with very little result.

There was no International correspondence received during this period.

In December, 1946, evidence was given by Mrs. Willard Eybers (who had been acting during my absence) before the Broadcasting Commission. Mrs. Eybers had drawn up a very comprehensive memorandum, which is available to those interested. The main point of the evidence was the question of the advisability of commercial broadcasting. Other important matters were brought forward, but space does not permit here of enumerating them. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Mrs. Eybers for her help and for her competent memorandum.

Further action in connection with matters covered by the Commission's terms of reference has had to be held over, pending the Report of the Commission, now expected daily.

Although there appears to have been very little change, either in policy or programmes, as far as shows on the surface, vital changes are expected as a result of the above report, concerning which the N.C.W. has played no small part. Evidence given regarding the advisability of having organised listening groups was carefully noted.

L. THORNTON ARCHER.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER FOR CHILD WELFARE TO BI-ENNIAL CONFERENCE, 1948.

INTERNATIONAL

During the first part of the bi-ennial period, Miss Giselle Shaw, who was appointed by the International President to act as Convener of the International Committee on Child Welfare, pending a permanent appointment to be made by the International Council in 1948, sent out a questionnaire to all members. The reply submitted by the I.C.S. for Child Welfare for South Africa, is being circularised to all Branch Councils of the National Council of Women, for information.

At the meeting of the International Council of Women in Philadelphia in September, 1947, the International Standing Committee for Child Welfare met first in the Group, Childhood and Youth, with Health, Moral Welfare and Education, and at a second meeting with Group III "The Home," with Housing, Domestic Economy and Arts Letters. In the unavoidable absence of your I.C.S. Member, owing to transport difficulties, Dr. MacPherson, attended the first of these meetings, and your I.C.S. Member, the second. At the meeting of Group I, the importance of Pasteurisation of Milk, which has been compulsory in the Province of Ontario, Canada, for several years, was discussed and a resolution submitted to the I.C.S., was finally modified by the full Council and passed to include controlled hygienic production, health education and better distribution of world supplies of milk in various forms. Other important resolutions, subsequently endorsed by the International Council, related to the general use of abbreviated Birth Certificates, as already used in South Africa, training, employment and availability of home helps and the support by all National Councils of the United Nations Appeal for Children.

At a meeting of the International Standing Committee following immediately on the International Council for Women Conference, the programme for the forthcoming three years under the direction of the newly elected International Convener, Mlle. Barbizet of France, and dealing with Family Allowances, Juvenile Delinquency and Education and Care of Native Children, was discussed.

NATIONAL

Maintenance Grants and Family Allowances: Maintenance Grants, which in the past were paid to Mothers and Foster Mothers through Child Welfare Societies in large centres, and through Magistrates and Native Commissioners in other places, were, from April 1st, 1947, paid for Europeans, Coloureds, Asiatics (outside Durban), through Post Offices, for Indians in Durban, through the office of the "Protector of Indians," and for Natives, through Native Commissioners. This change coincided with the introduction of Family Allowances for all races except Natives.

Juvenile Delinquency: The Penal Reform Commission whose report was published in March, 1947, makes important recommendations on the treatment and prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.

The Handicapped Child: As the result of recommendations of the Committee on Deviate Children, the Special Schools Act was passed by Parliament in 1948.

This Act makes important provisions for better services for children in special schools and for children showing behaviour difficulties.

Mentally Defective Children: The provision for such children is woefully inadequate for all races, and for Non-Europeans, practically non-existent, in spite of promises made by the authorities.

Health and Mothercraft: The present number of qualified Mothercraft Nurses trained at the Mothercraft Training Centre had reached 536 at the end of March, 1948, but only about 350 of these were in active service in the field of Health and Child Welfare. Efforts are still being made to secure the assistance of the Health Authorities in instituting Mothercraft Training for Non-Europeans, a service which is essential for controlling the appallingly high rate of infant mortality.

The development of Health Centres reported on by the International Standing Committee Member for Public Health should have important repercussions on the Health of Children in rural areas.

Registration of Native Births: The Union Department of Native Affairs has completed the preliminary arrangements for the introduction of Compulsory Registration of Births and Deaths amongst Natives in all areas.

Non-European Child Welfare: Whilst Child Welfare Work cannot be divided arbitrarily amongst Europeans and Non-Europeans, there is a danger that the needs of that section of the population where the need is greatest, may suffer by reason of the poverty of those groups. There has been a marked increase in the number of Child Welfare Societies and Committees specially formed to care for Non-Europeans and frequently when not consisting entirely of Non-Europeans, including a number of members of the Non-European races.

From the two training schools, the Institute for Coloured Christian Social Workers in Cape Town, and the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work in Johannesburg, which provides three years' courses for Non-European students an increasing number of their graduates are giving excellent service with Child Welfare Societies.

Co-operation between State and Voluntary Organisations: There has been a considerable increase in the number of offices and field officers of the Union Department of Social Welfare much of whose time is devoted to work under the Children's Act. A valuable circular was issued by the Department during the year, after consultation with the South African National Council for Child Welfare, setting out a basis of division of responsibility between those officers and local Child Welfare Societies. This has assisted greatly in clarifying the position and encouraging co-operation.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

To take the greatest possible advantage of modern progress it is essential to keep in close touch with new developments throughout the world and we are fortunate in having the machinery of the International Child Welfare Union, formed in 1946, by the amalgamation of the International Association for Child Protection and the International Council of the Save the Children Fund, as well as the International Council of Women and the Social Activities Division as well as the Health Organisation of the United Nations to help us in our endeavours to give to the children of all races in South Africa the opportunity to grow up into healthy, useful and, therefore, happy, citizens.

L. M. MACKENZIE.

REPORT OF I.S.C. MEMBER FOR CINEMA.

INTERNATIONAL

A signal honour was paid South Africa when Mrs. Thornton Archer was elected Vice-convenor of the Standing Committee of the I.C.W. in 1946, and Convener at the Philadelphia Conference in 1947. The fact that a South African qualified for this post is an indication of the importance which we attach here in South Africa to the power of the motion picture in various phases of our national life.

NATIONAL

Reports from Corresponding Members in the Branches: Owing to lack of continuity no biennial reports were called for, so my report has of necessity been compiled from correspondence. For this reason it is possible that credit may not be accorded to those due it, and for any such oversight I would like to apologise in advance.

Sub-Committees: Cape Town Branch has a sub-committee under the enthusiastic guidance of Mrs. Enid Wroughton, which submits regular reports of its meetings. Miss Sims, of East London, has invited a number of interesting and representative people to work on a sub-committee with her. Other branches might well follow this procedure.

Membership of Film Societies and Cine Clubs: Quite a number of N.C.W. members, especially corresponding members, have mentioned that they are members of either one or other, or both of these societies. They are able to contribute to the work done by these societies and to profit from the wider knowledge of the subject thus gained.

National Film Council: An urgency resolution "that the N.C.W.S.A. urges the establishment of a National Film Institute," was passed at the Interim Executive Meeting at Kimberley, but the Executive was not agreed upon the kind of institute it wanted. Mrs. Thornton Archer sent out a memo on the subject, and Mrs. Russel Perkins, while acting for Mrs. Thornton Archer, in a questionnaire asked the opinion of branches on it. Thirteen replies have been received which indicates that there is no unanimity on the subject, and that considerable misunderstanding still exists about its purpose and functions.

Film of the Royal Visit: Quite a number of requests that the full length film should be shown at all cinemas, large and small, all over the country, were dealt with.

Undesirable Films: The greatest amount of correspondence dealt with a film that came to South Africa with a bad record of adverse criticisms. The I.S.C. made protests to the Censorship Board, and was informed that certain cuts had been made in the U.S.A. and the S.A. Board had made further cuts before it was passed here for "exhibition to Europeans over the age of 16 years only." Some university students told me that they went expecting something spicy and were bored. This was the opinion also of members of the Cape Town Branch who were asked to preview it. This would seem to indicate that the Censorship Board was not really amiss in its duties, unless those include banning all pictures which have no redeeming features, and that might conceivably leave many of our cinemas with nothing to show if the taste of discriminating people were the standard! This picture was passed with an A certificate by the British Film Institute.

The position of the N.C.W. re censorship is an impossible one, because once a film is passed it cannot be withdrawn, and only members of the Board see it before it is passed. Protests on hearsay are dangerous, and it is possible that two to three years may elapse before all Branches of the N.C.W. have an opportunity to see it first-hand. Houses showing this picture apparently drew full houses **because of the publicity** it had had in the American and South African Press.

Mrs. Russel Perkins, who acted as I.S.C. during Mrs. Thornton Archer's two visits overseas, sent out a questionnaire to Branches which might well serve as a programme of work, investigation, and study during the next biennial period. The considered opinion of branches would indicate what has been done and what remains to be done in certain fields.

Suitable Films for Children: This remains a burning question with almost all of our Branches. An Arthur Rank's specialist says no one knows what

children really like because no research has been done, and there are too few films made especially for children to provide material. She says that she hopes to have the answer in about five years! Rank has promised that quite a number of children's films will be made, and competition will force other producing companies to do likewise. The problem is a thorny one, for whereas all adults from 16 to 100 form one group, little children under eight will not like what the eight-to-twelves like, and boys and girls also have decided preferences. Outstanding children's pictures are even a delight to adults, for instance "Bambi" and "The Yearling."

The Church and the Cinema: The interest of the various churches is one of the newest developments. A company, financed and controlled by members of the Dutch Reformed Church will act as a clearing-house for religious films and will eventually produce films. There is definitely an increasing demand for religious films. The Presbyterian Church of South Africa has established a Church Film Library at Kimberley.

The Use of the Film in the Schools: I have not been able to get statistics to indicate the increase in the use of this, but the fact that Government subsidies were exhausted in at least two of the provinces months before the end of the financial year, would indicate that it has been considerable.

U.N.E.S.C.O.: A special section is going to study various aspects of the film. This body is represented in South Africa by Dr. Cook, of the Union Education Department who has promised to keep me informed.

Film Libraries are maintained by a number of national organisations, and many legations, from whom films may be had free. These films should certainly serve to increase international goodwill. It is a matter of regret that the American Bureau of Information and its excellent film library closed during 1947. The Government maintains an educational films library in Pretoria, but there is a need for regional libraries in the provinces to facilitate circulation of these films.

E. EYBERS.

REPORT OF THE I.S.C. MEMBER FOR EDUCATION.

INTERNATIONAL

The important event of the period was the I.C.W. Conference at Philadelphia last year. I replied to a questionnaire from my Convener, Madame Puech, on educational matters in South Africa, but in particular on the differentiation between rural and urban education, the equality of treatment of men and women teachers and the equality of the sexes in educational institutions.

The resolutions on education passed at the Conference have been circulated to Branches for confirmation. They stress the need for personal contacts between the peoples of different countries as a means of preventing wars, the importance of U.N.E.S.C.O. and of suitable women being appointed to its executive and consultative committees; the need of education for every human individual, and the importance of instruction in citizenship to cover responsibility for both home and community life.

Mrs. Peter Cook acted as my proxy at Philadelphia, and has sent a report, the main items of which I have circulated to conveners and corresponding members. It is a most excellent, full and vivid report, and I hope every member of the N.C.W.S.A. will have an opportunity of reading or hearing it unabridged. Basic topics for work during the next triennium, to be followed by questionnaires, have been circulated.

Educational topics discussed are too numerous to be listed, but such problems as how to increase the numbers and ensure the supply of teachers; how to improve the technique of the film with a view to its being more fully exploited in education, have a familiar ring. Art and music were stressed

as rehabilitative forces for broken peoples. There was discussion on the effects of women going to the universities in increasing numbers. Training in domestic science appeared to exercise the attention of all countries.

Miss M. G. Cowan, C.B.E., President of the N.C.W. of Great Britain, was elected Convener for Education to succeed Madame Puech.

NATIONAL

In my last report I told you that institutional treatment for non-European mentally defective children had been included in the major work programme of the Department of Health for the financial year 1947-1948. Disappointment followed this promise, and we were informed that it had not been found possible to obtain the funds for the purpose. The need to go on pressing for this most necessary provision is patent.

Adult Education: Committees have been set up in some of the towns in the Union, but reports from others tell of enthusiasm on the part of our members, but at yet little or no Government support. The movement is in its early stages, but the support given to it by our Branches is most gratifying. What has already been done augurs well for the part the N.C.W. will play in the movement. Courses of lectures have been organised; there has been collaboration between our Branches and their local educational institutions; much concern is expressed for illiterate Africans; N.C.W. members are being appointed to Adult Education committees where these are functioning.

Adolescent Education: The Union Education Department Scheme "for compulsory, part-time, continued education till the eighteenth year or the passing of the Senior Certificate examination" has been the subject of circulars to all Branches and conveners of education committees. Full comments on my memorandum were received from Johannesburg and Pietermaritzburg, and a second memorandum, modified by the suggestions of these and other Branches, has gone before the Advisory Committee on Adult Education. It is regretted that no opportunity has been given for a discussion of so important a matter in Conference, but I am informed that the final draft to be placed before Parliament will have been drawn up before our Conference meets.

Nursery Schools: All Branches stress the urgent need for more provision for nursery schools. There has been a set-back in the Cape because of the announcement that there would be no further subsidisation by the Cape Provincial Administration. The result of this has been to request the Union Government to make financial provision.

Many of our branches are interested in, or assist with, nursery schools for African children, those at Rustenburg and Pietermaritzburg having been brought to my notice.

The Status of Teachers: Branches have supported the teachers in their struggle for better salaries and conditions of service. Grahamstown Branch initiated the series of telegrams from all Branches in the Cape to the teachers in Conference in July, 1947, supporting their campaign for "notch for notch." Mrs. MacJannett, on behalf of the East London Branch, supported the teachers at the Congress of the Cape Eastern Public Bodies in Aliwal North last October.

Bloemfontein Branch presented a valuable memorandum to the Commission of Enquiry re Education in the O.F.S. during August, 1946, pressing for all the reforms for which we have been working, including compulsory primary education for Non-Europeans and the retention of the married woman teacher. Later the Bloemfontein Branch protested against the discrimination between the sexes in the matter of contributions to the Teachers' Pension Fund.

Uniform Policy in Education: The Queenstown Branch piloted our resolution calling for a uniform policy for education for the Union through the

Congress at Aliwal North mentioned above. Under the heading "Striking Addresses from Women Delegates" in the report of the proceedings came Mrs. S. B. Baker's (Queenstown) and Mrs. MacJannett's (East London) very able speeches. Mrs. Baker's statement of the case for a Union policy should be available for all to read and study. As a result of the resolution, the question of a Commission of Enquiry into the education policy of the Union has gone before all four Provinces.

Educational Provision for Children in Hospital: Mrs. W. Johnston of the Benoni Branch took up the case of children in hospitals for long periods who were receiving no education. As the result of her representations the Transvaal School Board carried out a survey, but was unable to provide teachers in the different hospitals. The children in the Boksburg-Benoni hospital, however, were removed to homes for chronic cases, where there were educational facilities. Mrs. Johnston makes a strong plea for trained occupational therapists in hospitals.

I congratulate the branches, conveners and corresponding members on their activities, and wish that I had space to do fuller justice to their work.

M. L. GRANT.

REPORT OF THE I.S.C. MEMBER FOR FINANCE

For the Biennial Period ending March 31st, 1948.

INTERNATIONAL

Mrs. Spilhaus acted as my proxy at Philadelphia.

Mlle. de Busschere, the past Hon. Treasurer faced great financial difficulties. The draft budget for the I.C.W. drawn up in Edinburgh, 1938, was £1,024. Owing to the financial position in Belgium she recommended this budget be doubled if the office remained in Brussels.

Mrs. Patrick Ness of Great Britain was elected Hon. Treasurer at the Triennial Conference, but owing to difficulties attached to travelling in Europe she was unable until January, 1948, to go to Brussels for a conference with the past and present International Presidents to consider:

1. The countries or country to which National Councils were to be advised to pay their contributions.
2. Some new method of re-establishing the amounts of contributions or quotas for 1948-50.

Although the affiliation fees of £6 10s. were received from most countries before the Triennial Conference many contributions for 1947-48 were outstanding.

At Philadelphia a yearly budget of £1,083 was arrived at, as a working basis, and suggestions called for re-establishing the method of promised contributions, bearing in mind that several countries stricken by war cannot contribute.

1. Additional difficulties were that certain assets were frozen e.g. £593 1s. 4d. in London because it is in the name of an International organisation.
2. The N.C.W. of the U.S.A. were instructed not to send their dues anywhere but to keep them to defray conference expenses.
3. Finally it was agreed that the Hon. Treasurer should, after going thoroughly into the finances make proposals for contributions for the next two years.
4. We felt that assessment based on income was not a fair way to assess councils and it was generally agreed that the best way for the I.C.W. was to obtain Triennial subscribers for them—it was the women who were able to contribute and the women who hoped some day to attend I.C.W. Meetings, who would help to carry on.

Dues based on membership appear to be the fairest. A half share of capitation fees based on present values would contribute £95 per annum, which we feel is an inadequate contribution from South Africa. Last year we contributed £100 plus our Triennial subscriptions.

Bulletin: The publication of this was not included in the budget. Four issues published in London cost £244 13s. 9d. This included £20 per issue to an Editor. Two issues in Brussels cost £60. Our contributions to the bulletin have increased slightly. Our contribution was £57 14s. 3d.

It was agreed the Bulletin must support itself.

The Lady Aberdeen Fund is £3,474 11s. 3d. The interest on this is to be reserved for the President's travelling expenses. A sum of £1,000 invested in South Africa is to remain here. Mrs. McIlwraith is one of a small committee which administers this fund. Baroness Boel augmented this fund by a gift of 25,475.95 Belgium francs.

Country of Payment for South Africa is Switzerland. Difficulties are rife and countries were asked to find out to which countries they can make payments. Countries such as England that cannot send out money are instructed to save all dues within their own books until the monetary position changes.

Terms of Reference: The I.C.W. accepted for circulation our recommendation agreed on at the Kimberley Executive Meeting that these be "to study the Finances of the I.C.W. in relation to those of member councils and to report at each Triennial Meeting. To advise on measures to be taken to establish and keep the I.C.W. Finances on a satisfactory basis."

NATIONAL

Corresponding Members for Finance. Pretoria, Kimberley and Alice have appointed members. It would appear to me their main duty must be to interest women in becoming Triennial subscribers, remembering that such subscribers have the right to be present and take part in the proceedings of I.C.W. Meetings without a vote, and to obtain subscribers to the Bulletin.

There has been a slight increase in these subscribers £45 was disbursed to the I.C.W.

Our good wishes have been sent in turn to Mlle de Busschere and Mrs. Patrick Ness and sympathy in their great difficulties.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Baroness Boel who has been most generous to the I.C.W.

MARGARET S. FULLER.

REPORT OF THE I.S.C. MEMBER FOR HEALTH

I.C.W. MATTERS

Dr. V. McPherson took my place at the International Council Meeting in Philadelphia. She reported that the meetings were "extremely interesting and instructive." A very animated discussion on the "vexed question of Pasteurisation of Milk" resulted in the passing of a resolution that all measures should be taken to ensure hygienic production and distribution of milk from healthy animals. Other items passed were:

Support for the World Health Organisation.

World Control of Narcotics and Drugs.

In reply to a query on the subject, I have received word from our Minister of Health to the effect that the Union Government has accepted the Constitution of the World Health Organisation. He states that the relative agreements have not yet come into operation and will not do so, until 26 States have signified their acceptance of these agreements. It is hoped that this will soon be achieved.

NATIONAL MATTERS

1946

An unsuccessful campaign was waged against the Hospital Ordinances and many Branches collected information and did very valuable work in this connection, especially **Johannesburg, East London, Pretoria and Cape Town.** Pretoria and Cape Town sent deputations to the Administrators of the Transvaal and the Cape respectively and succeeded in getting minor changes effected.

The Public Health Amendment Bill was passed setting up the Health Council and giving us a representative on it.

A consensus of opinion of Branches in regard to the best methods of approach to the T.B. question was made, and the majority of Branches were in favour of Farm Settlements.

1947

The Formation of the National War Memorial Health Foundation Council which is to further the Promotive Health Services of this country took place this year.

A meeting of Natal Tuberculosis Council on which we have a representative was held and the National Tuberculosis Council was formed.

The First Meeting of the National Health Council in Bloemfontein took place. This Council hopes to bring about gradually many of the changes recommended in the Gluckman Report.

We now have a representative on the Cape Tuberculosis Council.

Questionnaire on the Control of the Sale of Contraceptives was sent out. The general opinion of the Branches was that the control should be in the hands of reputable chemists.

The Bill in regard to Registration of Health Auxiliaries aroused much interest and opinions were divided as to whether the Registration should be controlled by the Medical Council. A slight majority were in favour of this.

LOCAL BRANCH MATTERS

Bloemfontein: Much interest has been taken in Mental Hygiene and evidence stressing the following points were made to the Penal Reform Commission:

- (a) Need for suitable accommodation for prisoners displaying symptoms of mental abnormality.
- (b) Suitable provision for psychopaths.
- (c) Need for the establishment of more child guidance clinics.

George: After a long and strenuous struggle on the part of the Branch and appeals to the Minister, a Health Centre has been established to meet a very great need.

Graaff-Reinet: A very thorough investigation into the question of T.B. was made in this Branch.

Grahamstown: A native woman appealed for help in regard to the lack of health facilities in Bathurst Location. A letter was sent to the Minister and a native nurse was provided. A Health Centre started in 1946 and a Primary School soup kitchen is run by the Branch. Careful inspections of the dairy take place each year.

Port Alfred: This Branch reports the establishment of a Health Centre. Also the appointment of a part-time M.O.H. and the framing of Health Regulations figures in the last Annual Report.

Pretoria: Members have acquainted themselves with the activities of the Municipal Health Department.

Queenstown: Members have tried to get a full-time M.O.H. appointed, so far without success but they are still trying. They have been much concerned with the question of wrapping bread.

Upington: Due to the representations of this Branch with regard to the need of a Health Centre on the Orange River Settlement an investigation was made and a Health Centre granted.

S. E. ROLFE.

REPORT OF THE I.S.C. MEMBER FOR HOME ECONOMICS

INTERNATIONAL

At the first post-war International Conference held in Philadelphia in September, 1947, Mrs. John Steytler, member of the I.C.W. and of the Cape Town Branch Council acted as my proxy and attended meetings of the International Standing Committee for Home Economics. The urgent need for national or state training schemes for domestic assistants was stressed. It was suggested that National Councils accepting the need in this matter might approach their governments with the view to establishing such schemes.

During the period under review no information to be passed on to branches was received from the International Convener, Mrs. Chapman Handley. Her communications re the deliberations and decisions at Philadelphia will be available in March and Branches will be circularised thereon.

NATIONAL

At the request of the International Convener, my predecessor, Miss Pearson, circularised Branches on the matter of household employment. Few replies appear to have been received. A questionnaire sent out by Miss Pearson about the distribution of fruit and vegetables elicited little information except from a few actively interested Branches.

On my appointment, the usual letter asking for the name and address of the corresponding member for Home Economics, was sent to every Branch. Twelve of our 44 Branches have failed to reply. Many more have not answered either of the circulars sent out subsequently. These circulars dealt inter alia with the training of dietitians and the distribution of margarine, both matters of importance to our South African community. More than 25 per cent. therefore of our Branches have ignored the request for information from the I.S.C. although duplicate copies of the circulars have been addressed separately to the President. Generally speaking, the older and larger branches, with some exceptions are at fault. It is regrettable that information on the distribution of margarine in many of our large centres is either lacking or has had to be obtained from other sources.

I am glad to report that seven Branches have appointed corresponding members during the period under review, making the number 25 in all. However small the Branch or Outpost, the appointment of a corresponding member is essential, as our subject covers many of the factors contributing to the efficient running of our homes, and is therefore of interest to all of us, including those whose domestic responsibilities keep them from taking an active part in other things.

The following matters have received special attention:

1. The distribution of margarine, with the help of the 18 Branches which answered the circular, has been investigated, and fully reported on to the Board of Officers, from whom permission was obtained to interview the Minister, the Dairy Control Board and an official in the Department of Food Supplies and Distribution. At the time of writing margarine has not reached the rural areas but there is every reason to expect its distribution on a satisfactory scale.

2. Information re facilities for the training of dietitians and the scholarships available for such training, has been circulated to Branches, many of whom have done everything possible to make this information known through the local Press, and to the schools in their respective towns.

3. Information on the caloric value of foods has been sent to Branches when requested.

4. Preliminary work on the survey of our municipal markets has commenced in view of the disturbing remarks on this matter in the report of the Distribution Costs Commission.

Some Branches have organised round table conferences between the local authorities, market master and staff, representatives of women's organisations, etc. with very satisfactory results.

5. A detailed investigation of the diet in our school hostels and other institutions in proceeding and an extensive correspondence with inspectors of school hostels, male and female, active and retired is being carried on. Much information has been obtained. The matter is of vital importance to our community and must be tackled at its root, which is the unsatisfactory system of working out diet sheets on cost per head per day, instead of on calories per head per day. The latter has been adopted by the Union Department of Education. I hope to make this matter the subject of a resolution in 1949.

The co-operation of corresponding members in those Branches which do answer circulars has been encouraging and stimulating and of great value. I wish to thank these members and hope that their enthusiasm will spread throughout our Branches.

D. G. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN.

REPORT OF THE I.S.C. MEMBER FOR HOUSING

I.C.W. CONFERENCE: PHILADELPHIA: SEPTEMBER, 1947.

The following paragraph from the Report of Architect Ingeborg Krafft, the International Convener for Housing must not be forgotten:

"From Europe the reports on hand are all from countries devastated by war . . . countries that have fought and suffered under several years of occupation have now vast districts where everything is destroyed. Damaged towns, industrial centres and home areas . . . millions of homeless families live in hovels, in caves, or in over-crowded dwellings. . . ."

"We need the women's point of view all over the world with regard to Housing, and we need women all over the world working actively with the problems relating to it . . . because women are apt to belong to the most advanced housing reformers."

Dr. V. McPherson, Proxy for Housing at the Philadelphia Conference, mentions the emphasis given by Scandinavian countries to the importance of communal services such as laundries, nurseries and kitchens. It was felt that it would be better to have bigger flats etc. with communal services rather than small ones with kitchens and bathrooms of their own, thus lowering the standards of living. It was decided to collect information as to how people **wanted** to be housed. Finland stated that women architects were much in demand.

Members will welcome the following remarks by Dr. McPherson:

"At Conference they were very much impressed with the work you have done in South Africa and with the Report itself, which was so very comprehensive. I was most delighted to hear your Report read as a basis for future Housing work of the I.C.W."

Do you think we can live up to this, and are we really pulling our weight?

NATIONAL MATTERS

During the past two years (in addition to individual letters) ALL BRANCH COUNCILS have received the following communication from your I.S.C., enclosing Housing Literature and information:

Letter enclosing S.A. Affairs Booklet **A Roof Over Us.**

Letter enclosing Government White Paper on Housing. (Review of policy and progress.) Union needs 640,000 houses. (Reprint of an article in S.A. Home written by your I.S.C.)

Letter enclosing information regarding new Committee appointed to study the Minimum Standard of accommodation. (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research). Ninety per cent. Loans by Building Societies, and, amongst others, the following articles in the "N.C.W. News.":

Housing (Emergency Powers) Act.

Constitution of the National Housing and Planning Commission.

Constitution of the National Housing Council.

Research Committee on Minimum Standards of Accommodation.

Provisions relating to the formation of Housing Utility Companies. (Circular from Housing Committee.)

Resumé of Report No. 10 of Social and Economic Planning Council (re Housing).

The following Branch Councils have been active—Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, George, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown, Oudtshoorn, Pietermaritzburg, Port Alfred, Pretoria, Queenstown, Uitenhage and Vereeniging. Congratulations to Kimberley in the starting of a Housing Utility Company for housing the aged. Krugersdorp Council too, regarding the Jubilee Homes for the Aged.

In Port Elizabeth Councillor Mrs. Holland has worked unremittingly for better housing conditions for many years. She is the Chairman of the Native Affairs Committee of the Port Elizabeth City Council where, at McNamee Township, it has been proved beyond any doubt that if we desire to reduce crime and drunkenness Natives must be housed **with their families.** (McNamee Township, P.E., 3,500 houses practically free of any serious crime or drunkenness.)

Research Committee on Minimum Standards of Accommodation: Johannesburg and Pretoria Branches have appointed the following members to represent N.C.W.S.A. on sub-Committees on the Research Committee on Minimum Standards (which always meets in Pretoria)—Johannesburg, Mrs. J. A. Cutten and Mrs. M. Preller. Pretoria, Mrs. M. G. Sherlock, all of whom are doing valuable work. Your I.S.C. Member is a member of the Main Committee, with Councillor Mrs. Holland as alternate. Your I.S.C. Member represented N.C.W.S.A. on the National Housing Council.

Building Progress: The National Housing Commission has achieved a great deal in building for Europeans of the middle income group, but the cost of building is prohibitive for the lower paid workers. The tragic lag in building for non-Europeans is most depressing, and will be until non-Europeans are trained in sufficient numbers to build for themselves. The recently published Report No. 10 of the Social and Economic Planning Council states:

"Since the 1914-1918 war, housing for only the **upper third** of the income group has been profitable enough to induce private enterprise to undertake it. Public assistance is, therefore, necessary for at least half of our European and a **very high percentage** of our urban non-European population: persistent efforts must be made to reduce costs without reducing socially desirable standards."

Scandalous and dangerous slums are growing rapidly around our cities—Moroko near Johannesburg, Windermere, and the Cape Flats are examples. **More and more people are attracted to cities because of the employment**

provided by developing industry. Industry—as such—is only interested in making profits and has plainly stated that it does not intend to house its own workers. This throws a very heavy burden on ratepayers and there will be a little progress whilst this position continues. This uncontrolled growth of industry is rapidly creating slums and “blighted areas” here in the same way that it did in industrial cities overseas. When depressions came in the past it was the taxpayer and welfare organisations who helped the unemployed. Industry should shoulder some responsibility for housing its workers and we should be building pre-planned satellite towns as they plan to do in Britain.

Removal of Building Control on houses up to 2,000 sq ft. 2nd February, 1948. Much to the relief of the architects and builders and, I hope, to the benefit of the home-builder. **Fortunately Price Control of materials remains and should until all danger of inflation has passed.**

New Legislation: Rents Consolidation Bill, 1948; Instalment Sales of Land Bill; and other important Housing legislation will come before Parliament this session.

MURIEL A. JONES.

REPORT OF I.S.C. MEMBER FOR LAWS AND LEGAL POSITION OF WOMEN.

S.A. LEGISLATION

During the period under review there has been no legislative enactment bearing directly on the aims and objects of our Council.

Of interest, however, is the Cable and Wireless Workers Transfer Act 43/1947 which provides for the acquisition by the Government of the Union of the assets of the Cable and Wireless Co. of S.A. Ltd., and the transfer to the Civil Service of the employees of that Company. This Act is a further example of a public utility being taken over by the State. The provisions of this Act are effective from January 1948.

Women in the Public Service: While the Defence Act was amended in 1947 so as to allow limited careers to women in the Permanent Defence Force, to our great disappointment, the Public Service Commission has again reported against the extension of posts in the Police Force and diplomatic service to women. This finding is based on the obstinate rule that marriage terminates the usefulness and services of the woman who unwisely chooses to make the Civil Service her career.

Nationality: In July 1946 I drew up a Memorandum on the Nationality of Married women under S.A. Law, which was submitted by our National President to the South African representative on the Joint Committee of the Dominions appointed to consider the revision of Nationality laws, more particularly as they affect women. In this memorandum reference was made to the part played by South African and International Organisations of Women to secure amendment of Nationality laws, with special emphasis on the right of the married woman to be free to retain or change her nationality on marriage.

Unfortunately to date no legislation to give effect to the recommendations adopted by the Joint Committee has been promulgated nor has the Government implemented its promise to give early attention to this matter.

Commission to Enquire into the Legal Disabilities of Women: On 27th September, 1946, a Commission was appointed “to enquire generally into the inequalities in the law which still exist between men and women more particularly in regard to marriage, the economic effects on the spouses, the question of the guardianship of children and the marital power of the husbands and to report what measures should be taken for the removal of such inequalities.”

The appointment of this Commission appeared to us as the culmination of much activity and effort on the part of our Council and other interested organisations and great public interest was displayed in the sessions held by the Commission.

I drew up a memorandum setting out the views of our Council which was submitted to the Commission in October, 1946, and which was followed by oral evidence given at Cape Town in January, 1947, by Mrs. Spilhaus, National President, Miss E. J. Delbridge, Convener of the Parliamentary Committee and myself, on behalf of the N.C.W.S.A. In addition to the Memorandum submitted on legal disabilities, the Executive was of assistance to the Commission in obtaining information regarding the legal status of women in other countries.

It is understood that the Commission has in fact completed its Report though no indication is available at the time of writing as to when publication will be made of its findings.

Women Jurors: The compilation of a new male jury list in July, 1947, and which failed to provide for the registration of female jurors, again drew attention to the inadequacies of the Female Jurors Act 20/1931. I drew up a short memorandum relative to women jurors which was submitted to all Branches in August last.

Correspondence with the I.C.W.: I received a letter from Mde. Stael van Holstein, then Convener for Laws, enquiring as to the following: whether the legal position of women in South Africa has been altered during the war years: the posts in government service open to women: to what extent experience of war years had proved it advisable that a woman should retain her nationality on marriage to an alien. My reply to this letter was incorporated by Mde. Stael van Holstein in her report to the I.C.W. Executive Meeting in June, 1946.

First Post-War Conference at I.C.W. held at Philadelphia, September, 1947: In June, 1947, I submitted a report to Mde Stael van Holstein outlining the activities of the N.C.W.S.A. to secure the realisation of our aims and objects, and forwarded copies of various memoranda which I had drawn up relative to these aims, for inclusion in her report as Convener to the Conference.

I wish to express my thanks to Miss G. Horvitch, of Johannesburg, who acted as my proxy at this Conference, and to our National President, Mrs. Spilhaus, who took an active interest in the session dealing with Laws and the position of women, and thank them both for the reports submitted.

In her report on the I.C.W. Conference at which the Committee of Suffrage and Laws were combined, Miss Horvitch drew attention to the following:

Suffrage: (a) There must be a new approach to women's rights as human beings and not as rights of women as against those of men.

(b) There must be a move to educate women to work for the vote and to use the vote wisely and well.

Laws: We must continue to gather information regarding women's rights in all countries and to collate information for submission to the Status of Women Commission of the United Nations Organisation, with particular emphasis on the following:

(a) Nationality.

(b) Legal incapacities of women.

(c) Rights in regard to personal property.

(d) Rights to property in the family, community of property, responsibility of the wife for debts, responsibility for the maintenance of children.

(e) Guardianship of children and the rights of the mother, the effect on the marital relationship of legal action in regard to children.

In the report submitted by Mrs. Spilhaus attention is drawn to the following resolutions:

(a) Stressing the importance of the right of women whether married or unmarried to the same opportunities for training and employment in all spheres as are available to men, equal pay for equal work, and

(b) urging all National Councils in countries which have not given equal suffrage rights to women to bring pressure to bear on their governments to ensure that their laws be brought into accord as soon as possible with the Charter of the United Nations on this fundamental point.

A letter from Miss F. Baetens, present convener on Laws and Suffrage was received in December, 1947, dealing with resolutions adopted at the Conference. This letter has been acknowledged but the detailed reply will be considered by the newly appointed I.S.C. Member for Laws and Suffrage.

It is with very real regret that owing to personal reasons I am unable to continue to be active in the affairs of the N.C.W.S.A. It has been a memorable experience to have been closely associated with the work of our Council. I am sensible of the real strength, the purpose and the power for good that is inherent in an organisation such as the N.C.W.S.A. and I wish the Council continued success.

MAGGIE KAY.

REPORT OF I.S.C. MEMBER FOR SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP

The two main items of work done during the year were:

1. Memorandum drawn up and evidence given before the Women's Legal Disabilities Commission, and

2. Circularised all Branches and completed a questionnaire sent by International Member for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.

Copies of both these documents were sent to International Headquarters, local Headquarters, and two copies to each Branch.

J. TREVOR.

REPORT OF I.S.C. MEMBER FOR MIGRATION

INTERNATIONAL

At the I.C.W. Meeting in Philadelphia last year the following resolution was passed:

"The I.C.W. has learned with great satisfaction of the creation of the International Refugee Organisation by the United Nations, and asks all its affiliated councils to urge their respective governments to sign and ratify the constitution of the I.R.O. at its earliest opportunity.

The I.C.W. strongly urges its National Councils to inform their respective governments of their desire that satisfactory living conditions and opportunities for rehabilitation should be assured to displaced persons while awaiting permanent resettlement.

The I.C.W. further urges its affiliated councils to ask their governments to help solve this world problem

(a) by absorbing a proportionate quota of non-repatriable displaced persons and

(b) by using their influence with the United Nations to issues to such displaced persons United Nations passports which would be accepted by all members of the United Nations as a fully accredited identification paper."

All branches have received a copy of this resolution. It is No. 17 on the list of resolutions passed by the I.C.W. at the Philadelphia Meeting last year, of which copies were sent to all Branches by Mrs. Spilhaus on her return from America.

Your I.S.C. Member spoke at Cape Town and Stellenbosch Branch Council meetings on this subject.

NATIONAL

An interesting article on "Europe's Displaced Persons" by Miss Hansi Pollak a member of the Johannesburg Branch Council of N.C.W. appeared in the October number of "Common Sense."

Miss Pollak had been working as an U.N.N.R.A. official for Displaced Persons in Egypt, Palestine and Germany for nearly three years. This work has now been handed over to the International Refugee Organisation. Miss Pollak points out that South Africa has made no specific offer to accept Displaced Persons, and concludes: "This is an opportunity for everybody to demonstrate some practical international co-operation, goodwill and humanity with a small investment that would yield magnificent returns."

The South African Press has published many letters and articles on the subject of Displaced Persons. They seem to prove that the time is ripe for us to bring pressure to bear on our government to include our small quota of Displaced Persons (approximately 1,200) in their plan of encouraging immigrants from Europe. There are still about 1,000,000 displaced persons most of them in Germany and Austria.

Immigrants, mostly from Great Britain and Western European countries, have been arriving in considerable numbers since May, 1945. It is not possible to quote exact figures, as they vary from day to day, but 40,000 is an approximate number. Most of them have come independently. The rest on specially chartered ships. Several organisations such as the 1820 Settlers Association, the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women, and the Cape Publicity Association make it their business to welcome, advise and help these immigrants.

The selection committees in Great Britain, Holland, and Italy seem to be working satisfactorily, and it has been pointed out that these would act also in selecting suitable immigrants among Displaced Persons. With goodwill and adequate Government financial assistance it should be possible to supply these unfortunate people with the necessary passports and travelling facilities.

We have a fine precedent in our history, celebrated this year on the 260th anniversary of the landing at the Cape of a number of Displaced Persons, the French Huguenots. The Government of Holland at that time seized the opportunity to help these persecuted refugees to build up new homes and lives in South Africa. Surely we can afford to follow this generous tradition.

ADELHEID DE VILLIERS.

COUNTRY OF PREVIOUS ABODE OF IMMIGRANTS INTENDING PERMANENT RESIDENCE.

Country of previous abode	Year	January and February		Total.
	1947	1948	1948	
Rhodesia South	535	134		669
Rhodesia North	92	14		106
Rhodesia—so stated	752	157		909
Nyasaland Protectorate	4	1		5
Kenya	333	39		372
Tanganyika	106	10		116
Mauritius	183	7		190
St. Helena	24	8		32
Other British African Countries	82	11		93
Madagascar	15	—		15
Madeira	94	18		112

Country of previous abode	January and February		Total
	1947	1948	
Portuguese East Africa	525	66	591
Angola	2	—	2
Belgian Congo	72	16	88
Other Foreign African and Unspecified	723	187	910
England	20,461	3,706	24,167
Ireland North	4	2	6
Ireland—so stated	6	—	6
Irish Free State	1	—	1
Scotland	121	24	145
Wales	5	—	5
United Kingdom	7	1	8
Malta	30	2	32
Austria	23	—	23
Belgium	119	53	172
Bulgaria	11	—	11
Denmark	21	7	28
Estonia	1	—	1
Finland	1	—	1
France	366	1	367
Germany	28	—	28
Greece	123	34	157
Holland	985	382	1,367
Hungary	1	—	1
Italy	910	210	1,120
Jugoslavia	2	—	2
Norway	79	11	90
Portugal	211	25	236
Roumania	2	—	2
Russia	4	—	4
Poland	2	1	3
Spain	2	—	2
Sweden	79	5	84
Switzerland	10	1	11
Turkey	1	—	1
Indian	453	109	562
Ceylon	58	2	60
Other British Asiatic Countries	407	28	435
Dutch East Indies	14	—	14
China	13	1	14
Japan	2	—	2
Palestine	22	11	33
Syria	1	—	1
Other Asiatic and Unspecified	39	6	45
Canada	28	1	29
Other British American Countries	47	15	62
United States of America	309	82	391
Argentina	39	5	44
Brazil	4	2	6
Other Foreign American and Unspecified	3	—	3
Australia	190	115	305
New Zealand	62	4	66
Total	28,849	5,514	34,363

REPORT OF I.S.C. MEMBER FOR MORAL WELFARE TO BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

of work done since my appointment to the above office in May, 1947.

INTERNATIONAL

As I.S.C. Member for Moral Welfare I became a delegate to the first post-war Conference of the International Council of Women held in Philadelphia in September, 1947, but unfortunately was prevented from attending owing to shipping difficulties. However, I was able through the consideration of Mrs. Spilhaus, our National President, who attended all meetings of the Moral Welfare Section on my behalf, to obtain a comprehensive account of the proceedings.

An end-of-the-year report (1947) has been sent to Madam Grabinska, my International Convener.

A report has been sent to the International Council of Women "Bulletin" re my activities as suggested by this Organisation (report sent in January 1948).

A letter has been sent to U.N.E.S.C.O. re Moral Welfare work; a reply to this letter is expected in the near future.

Received a lengthy report from the Internationale Abolitioniste Organisation (in French) detailing the work of the Body in abolishing prostitution in Europe, together with the attempted clearing up of psychopathological practices. A reply is being prepared.

NATIONAL

At the East London Conference on Mental Health held early in October, 1947, my proxy, Miss M. O. Ketchen, Corresponding Member for Moral Welfare in the East London Branch of the N.C.W., attended and was able to send me a report of the proceedings from which I am preparing a resumé.

A report was received from the South African National Council for **Maternal and Family Welfare**. The findings in this report link up with Moral Welfare and as such are an important adjunct to my work. It is my intention to send extracts from this Council's report to our "N.C.W. News" in the near future, and by so doing convey to all Branches and Outposts the idea of the correlation of the many facets of Moral Welfare work. If I can show that this sphere of our activities is not only concerned with prostitution, as many believe, then I shall be very pleased.

The complete file to date re the activities of N.C.W. in connection with the appointment of women police has been carefully perused and a line of work planned in accordance with the evidence contained therein.

A course of lectures given by Professor Ryle on Social Medicine was attended recently: these lectures being viewed as correlating Moral Health with physical health and the whole being subservient to a socialised scheme, or shall we say a socialised approach to life.

I was invited to lecture to the settlers aboard the ship when I was returning to South Africa recently from England. I spoke on the public health and social services in South Africa, with special reference to the activities of the N.C.W.S.A.

LOCAL

All Branches and Outposts contacted and circular of suggested scheme of work for Moral Welfare Corresponding Members sent out. About 50 per cent. replied, and replied well, although there was some initial confusion re the term "Moral Welfare;" this was elucidated.

I would like to commend the East London Branch on the good work done by their corresponding member for Moral Welfare.

Some Observations on "Local Report": "Moral Welfare" is synonymous with "Morale Welfare." There is an urgency for this work and for workers. Reports from every quarter point to the importance of a stabilised, happy home life as the deciding factor in diminishing the incidence of juvenile delinquency, loose morality, and divorce.

In parallel running there is the "housing crisis" as a disruptive factor. Drink is considered an "effect" of the other factors and not a cause.

MAY DAVIES.

REPORT OF THE I.S.C. MEMBER FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

INTERNATIONAL

The two years since the war ended have been disappointing in their lack of progress towards a peaceful world, but much has been accomplished in setting up international organisations for co-operation in every field of life.

A circular received from Mme. Drefus-Barney, I.C.W. Convener for Peace and Arbitration was sent to Branches in January, 1946.

The I.C.W. Conference at Philadelphia brought out how important Peace work is considered to be. I sent a full report of work done in South Africa, and was ably represented by my proxy, Miss Sallie Kussel. The I.S.C. Member for the N.C.W.S.A. was elected a Vice-convener of the I.C.W. Committee for Peace and International Relations, as it is now termed.

NATIONAL

I sent eight circulars to Peace Correspondents and Branch Secretaries, five in 1946 and three in 1947, on the following subjects: U.N., U.N.A., Goodwill Magazine and Lessons, Goodwill Day, Atomic Energy, Armaments and U.N.E.S.C.O., also literature on U.N.A., booklets from the U.K. Information Office, Mr. Jan Masaryk's address to W.F.U.N.A., Professor Einstein's Statement on Atomic Energy "Commonsense" with article on Atomic Energy by myself, and a full summary of U.N.E.S.C.O.

Seventeen short articles by the I.S.C. Member on international topics were printed in the "N.C.W. News," others contributing such articles being Miss Kussell, Miss T. Blyth, Mrs. Eden and Dr. van der Poel.

A successful Peace Week was arranged by Pietermaritzburg in June, 1947, when I spoke on the United Nations and Peace to an N.C.W. social gathering, the City Parliament, Natal University College International Group, students of the Training College, the W.C.T.U., Rotary, and the local Branch of U.N.A., the last at the home of Mrs. W. A. D. Russell. A joint meeting of the Durban and Maritzburg Branches was also addressed, and I spoke in May 1946, to the Springs Goodwill Celebration.

Goodwill-Welwillendheid: This little magazine, in which all articles and illustrations are contributed by South African children, has been issued both in 1946 and 1947. An anonymous donation of £30 in 1946 enabled the N.C.W.S.A. to join with the Johannesburg Goodwill Council in paying for printing, and the magazine was sold or donations made in several Branches, £40 14s. 9d. being received, £20 being donation from the Johannesburg Branch Council.

The anonymous donation having been discontinued in 1947, the U.N.A. of South Africa joined with the Godwill Council in producing the magazine, in which the illustrations were on "Goodwill through U.N.R.R.A." Again, the N.C.W.S.A. supported this effort to direct children's thoughts constructively to goodwill between races, religions and nations, and contributed £23 17s. 2d.

The Work of the Branches: The following short report on the work of 23 Branches is compiled from reports of 18 Branches, and information gleaned from the "N.C.W. News" or letters from the Peace Correspondents.

There are or have been 23 Peace Correspondents, on whose enthusiasm depends almost entirely the work of this Department in the Branches.

United Nations Association: Carrying out the 1946 Biennial resolutions to support U.N.A., Pietermaritzburg started a U.N.A. Branch in its centre, and one in Ladysmith, which latter was unfortunately unable to continue. Co-operation with U.N.A. Branches, use of U.N.A. literature and gaining U.N.A. members is reported from 14 Branches. Mrs. S. Gordon of Uitenhage has gained 15 U.N.A. members, though there is no U.N.A. there.

Other Peace Societies with which Branches or Peace Correspondents co-operate are Federal Union, Women's International Peace League, and the W.C.T.U. Peace Department. At least six Branches have interested themselves in practical relief through Save the Children Fund, Children's World Community Chest, the Friends' Relief Service and others. Mrs. Mogg of Pietersburg particularly has initiated a wide movement for practical relief throughout the Northern Transvaal, as a means of building peace.

Goodwill Day in both 1946 and 1947 was widely celebrated, 17 Branches reporting mention in the Council, separate meetings, having the Message published or read in schools and churches. High lights were Brains Trusts in Johannesburg and Cape Town, a Goodwill Tea with children's prize essays read, in Graaff-Reinet; an "Affiliated Day" in Durban; a religious service, International Morning Tea (1946) and a special Goodwill Week, 1947, in Pietermaritzburg. Special meetings were held in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Springs, which had five-minute talks on Causes of Illwill and Remedies. Upton offered two prizes for school essays on Citizenship, and arranged for children a bioscope matinee with speakers, and for affiliated societies a social evening with a travel talk and cine pictures.

Atomic Energy: Ten Branches paid attention to this important subject, distributing Professor Einstein's Statement (Pietermaritzburg), having an address (Cape Town), and having the material published (Pietersburg).

U.N.E.S.C.O.: The summary of the development of U.N.E.S.C.O. was used at rather short notice in reports at 10 Council meetings. Two Branches, Johannesburg and Pietermaritzburg co-operated with the local U.N.A. in U.N.E.S.C.O. Week, Johannesburg having a Brains Trust, two lunch meetings and an exhibition, and Pietermaritzburg running a garden party with national costume display and dances, two peace plays, an Indian entertainment and an address. Bloemfontein had a special meeting, and addresses were given in Tweespruit-Westminster, Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria Councils.

The appeal for School Equipment was made in Engcobo, Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown.

ADDRESSES besides these already mentioned number 27.

Discussion Groups are reported by four Councils only, Cape Town with 14 meetings, Durban with 16, and Johannesburg and Maritzburg with three or four each. This is however a fine educational method, discussion on books, circulars and Press reports.

Talks at Council Meetings are more popular, and are regularly given in Alice, Bloemfontein, Pietersburg and Uitenhage, and in other Branches from time to time.

Has interest in Peace and International Relations increased? Most Branches reporting say that it has within the Branch, but some are not so sure about South Africa as a whole. It is however, quite impossible for South Africa to keep out of the international currents in the world to-day, and Peace Correspondents have a vital part to play in helping women to understand the present day world problems, and to contribute to world peace.

JENNY K. ROBERTSON.

REPORT OF I.S.C. MEMBER FOR PRESS AND PUBLICITY AS THE EDITOR "N.C.W. NEWS"

As far as the normal activities of the "N.C.W. News" are concerned, there is little to report. The paper has been published regularly and a special Conference Number of 76 pages, covering the 17th Biennial Period, was published in July, 1946.

Circulation: We now print 3,876 copies each month, but your Editor still envisages 5,000 copies per month. This ambition can only be realised if Branches increase in numbers, and existing Branches increase in membership. It is again stressed that Branches must subscribe for one copy for each member.

Advertisements: The income from these is fairly stationary, and we have to thank Uitenhage for procuring two new advertisements during the period under review.

Two points must be stressed—the continual and everlasting changes in the names and addresses to which parcels have to be sent and the constant changes in the numbers required. These alterations cause great inconvenience and difficulty for the printer and I would suggest that, where possible, a permanent address be given, leaving the name out and that only where increase in numbers is required—the numbers as at 1st April each year stand for the period to 31st March of the next year. This would save the Hon. Treasurer N.C.W.S.A. a great deal of trouble in adjusting accounts, and if Branches were receiving more than they actually require the extra copies could well be used for propaganda purposes. Increases in numbers would, of course, be welcome at any time.

Finance: Here arises our chief difficulty as the cost of printing has risen by leaps and bounds since the last report was issued (as advised in Circular G.37 of 5th November, 1947), our printer having informed us of a rise of £12 per month on a 32 page magazine. To give you some idea of how the price of printing has risen during the past two years, I find that in August-September, 1946, we paid £45 15s. for a 32 page journal—£57 in August-September, 1947, and now £69 in November for the same sized magazine. At these prices it is impossible for the "N.C.W. News" to pay its way at the present price of 2s. 6d. per year post free to Branches, and I now make the following suggestions for your consideration and discussion at the Biennial Conference, when a decision as to the future of our official organ must be made:

1. Reduce the size of the paper to 24 pages—which will mean (if we say 4½ to 5 pages for advertisements) that we will only have 19 pages of reading matter, and Branch news will have to be very drastically cut down.

2. Increase the number of advertisements, which will again limit reading matter.

3. Increase the circulation by a large percentage.

4. Increase the price of the magazine from 2s. 6d. per annum to 3s. 6d. as from the 1st April, 1948. As we only publish 11 issues per year it would mean an increase of about £17 per month which would cover the difference between the price of £45 15s. in 1946 and £69 in 1947, taking into account the revenue for advertising which amounts to, roughly, about £11 10s. per month—out of this we would have to pay the balance of £69, railage and postage to Branches and a certain number of free copies distributed throughout the world.

5. Leave things as they are and instruct Headquarters to pay any deficit out of general revenue. This latter is a policy I would deplore as I feel that our paper should pay its way—considering the fact that all our work is done voluntarily, and no expense other than the printers' account and delivery charges (plus a small amount for Editor's postages) has to be met.

I feel the questions we must now ask ourselves are:

Is the effort of running our own paper really worth while? Do we get real value from our publications? If the answer is "yes," then I submit we must be prepared to pay for its continuance. If, however, it is felt that its discontinuance would be no great loss—then let up scrap the whole thing now.

RUBY S. LOW,
Editor "N.C.W. News."

VERSLAG VAN DIE ADDISIONELE PERSLID (AFRIKAANS)

Die eer val my te beurt om my eerste verslag aan u voor te lê.

Die Konstitusie van die Nasionale Vroueraad van Suid-Afrika lees: „Addisionele Perslid”—het betrekking op 'n tweede lid vir die Pers wat verantwoordelik sal wees vir sake, in die offisiële taal, wat aan haar opgedra is.”

Kort na ons laaste Konferensie, gehou te Kaapstad, is daar 'n omsendbrief aan alle Perslede gerig waarin Takke en Buiteposte versoek word om af en toe hulle maandelikse nuusverslae, af enige artikel in Afrikaans vir uitgawe in die „N.V.R. Nuus” direk aan my te stuur. Indien dit verlang word sal ek die verslae of artikels in Afrikaans vertaal. Dit is wenslik dat 'n deel van die „N.V.R. Nuus,” ons offisiële mondstuk, in Afrikaans verskyn. Suid-Afrika is 'n tweetalige land; Afrikaans—en Engelssprekende vroue is lede van ons Raad en dit is dus hoflik om altwee ons tale te gebruik.

Die volgende Takrade en Buiteposte het verslae ingestuur: Bloemfontein, Grahamstad, Louisvale, Oudtshoorn, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, Port Alfred, Potchefstroom, Stellenbosch, Uitenhage en Upington.

Tot op hede is 47 briewe in verband met die werk geskryf.

Dit is noodsaaklik dat alle skrywe, vir uitgawe in Afrikaans, direk aan my gerig word; ontvang ek die in Engels dan vertaal ek en handig dit oor aan die Redaktrise van die „N.V.R. Nuus” vir publikasie. Dit is ook noodsaaklik dat die skrywe my bereik minstens 'n paar dae voor die einde van elke maand want op die eerste moet dit persklaar wees.

Merendeels van my „opdragte” word deur die Raad van Ampsdraers uitgereik, soos alle vertaal-werk waar daar in verbinding getree word met nasionaal georganiseerde liggame met Afrikaans as voertaal b.v. i.s. die wetsontwerpe met betrekking tot die Medevoogdyskap van Kinders en die Eiendom van Getroude Vroue, ten einde die aanstelling van die Kommissie van Onderzoek na die Wetlike Onbevoegdheid van die Vrou; ook die Memoranda i.s. die Werkkolonies Wetsontwerp, die regsposisie van die vrou, en dies meer.

Daaglik word „Die Burger” en „Die Suiderstem” gelees en enige verslag of artikel van belang vir die Raad word vertaal en aan die Hoofkantoor gerig, ten einde die Raad op hoogte van sake te hou met betrekking tot die neiging en gedagtegang van die Afrikaanse Pers, veral i.v.m. die werksaamhede van Vroue-organisasies.

„Die Suiderstem” veral is bereid om te help om die werk van die Nasionale Vroueraad van Suid-Afrika te bevorder deur meer en meer publisiteit daaraan te gee, en enige Tak of lid word vriendelik gevra om hiervan gebruik te maak, na eers met die Raad van Ampsdraers in verbinding te tree vir goedkeuring in elke bepaalde saak.

Ek sal bly wees om Persuitknipsels in Afrikaans van alle Perslede i.s. die werk van die N.V.R.S.A. te ontvang.

Veral die vertaling van die Konstitusie en die Beleid van die Nasionale Vroueraad van Suid-Afrika was met genoeg voltooi, maar die drukfoute in al twee stukke doen my leed aan.

'n Skrywe aan die Afrikaanse Pers deur die Saamroepster van die Parlementêre Komitee is vertaal, en die Afrikaanse deel van „Goodwill-Welwillend-

heid" 1946, is persklaar gemaak. 'n Paar briewe is vir die Kaapstadse Takraad vertaal, vir die Pers.

Addisionele eksemplare van die „N.V.R. Nuus" wat die Addisionele Perslid as sulks ontvang word aan vriendinne en bekendes gestuur om die werk van die Raad bekend te maak, en ten einde nuwe lede te wen.

„Huishouding"—die tydskrif vir die vrou, 'n uitgawe van nou 'n jaar oud, is op ons omruillys, en elke maand word dit noukeurig gelees. Dit is nie alleen ontspanningslektuur nie maar is ook uiters leersaam, veral die artikels in verband met kindersielkunde, kleuterstories, boekresensies, gesondheidspraatjies, resepte, breipatrone, blommerangskikkings, ens.

Vertaling—daar is twee metodes: 1, behou so na as moontlik die bevoording en sinsbou van die oorspronklike; 2, veronagsaam die oppervlakkige en konsentreer op die diepere gedagtegang van die skrywer. Al twee die metodes word altyd saam en tegelykertyd gebruik. Die strewe van vertaling moet wees, nie woorde en frase nie, maar om die denkbeeld en siel van die skrywer te weergee. Lord Morley het eenkeer gepraat van, "the unholy opinion that a translation is as good as the original, or better," maar dit kan ook moontlik wees dat 'n vertaling 'n groot verbetering op die oorspronklike kan wees.

Graag spreek ek my waardeering uit vir die samewerking en raad, ten alle tye, van mev. Low, die Redaktrise van die „N.V.R. Nuus," en aan alle Takrade, Buiteposte en lede wat my behulpzaam was tot bevordering van die werk gedurende die tweejaar onder bespreking.

H. KEYTER.

Addisionele Perslid (Afrikaans).
N.V.R.S.A.

REPORT OF THE I.S.C. MEMBER FOR TRADES AND PROFESSIONS INTERNATIONAL

A questionnaire from the I.C.W. convener, then in Denmark, was received early last year and circulated. Mrs. Weseman from East London put much work into her reply and I should like to thank her publicly for this. My own 16 page reply was based partly on the replies from corresponding members and partly on information obtained from various Government departments, from visits to a number of business houses and employees organisations and from the use of blue books and any other available printed material. A resumé of a talk based on the report appeared in the January "N.C.W. News" and was sent to the I.S.C. Members in Ottawa, Copenhagen, England, India, Norway, Sweden, Finland, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Australia.

Summaries of the reports from the I.S.C. member in Rotterdam and the member in Bombay were recently received, but pressure of work has not enabled me to have these circulated. The report from the Netherlands emphasises the shortage of female workers in industry, nursery and household work. The increase in wages is given as 200 to 300 per cent. in the majority of jobs except in State, Provincial and Municipal services where the increase is stated to be considerably smaller. It is interesting to note that in the Netherlands public service there is no difference in salary between men and women servants, but female servants have to give up their job when marrying at an age younger than 45 years. It is pointed out that since the war exceptions to this rule are being made. Since January, 1947, nurses have had a 9½ hour working day and a 51 hour working week; no clear-cut arrangements exist for training, salary and pensions.

NATIONAL

Report of the Public Service Enquiry Commission: One of the most disappointing aspects of our work has been the reactionary attitude of the Public Service Enquiry Commission. The object of the Public Service is said

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