

18, 6, 9

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

N.C.W. News

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

National Council of Women of South Africa

Nasionale Vroueraad van Suid-Afrika

(Affiliated with the International Council of Women in 1919)

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HEADQUARTERS

79, LEINSTER ROAD, PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL.

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

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

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Headquarters' Notes

CHANGES IN OFFICE BEARERS AND ADDRESSES

The following are the new office bearers:

- Mossel Bay:** Secretary, Mrs. Richmond Swart, Aberdour, Meyer Street.
Treasurer, Miss I. McNeil, 116, Marsh Street.
- Greytown:** Acting Secretary (during absence of Mrs. Wallace), Mrs. Udal, Parkmount, P.B. Greytown.
- Vereeniging:** Secretary, Miss Jean Walkinshaw, 19, Botha Street, Vereeniging.
- Kimberley Branch:** Acting as Secretary for six months, Mrs. Warner, 13, Hermes Street, Beaconsfield, Kimberley.
- Barberton:** Secretary, Mrs. Maxwell Duncan, Bowness Street, Barberton.
- National Adviser for Soil Conservation:** Mrs. Reener J. van Reenen, 159, Celliers Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria.
- White River Outpost:** Mrs. N. Hopper, Stanley Poultry Farm, P.O. Plaston, E. Transvaal.

Congratulations to Dr. A. W. Hoernlé on her re-election as chairman of the Penal Reform League.

As Treasurers' names and addresses now appear on the Headquarters' list, will branches kindly notify Headquarters of any changes in these officials.

Will branch press members please note that in future we will **not** print reports in the two official languages in the same issue. It costs us over £2 10s. per page, and we cannot stand the additional expense. This decision is absolutely final and under no circumstances will we depart from it.—Editor.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

28th June, 1950.

Dear Fellow Members,

This letter is being written to you from Graaff-Reinet, towards the end of a tour of the South-Western Cape branches of N.C.W., which to me, and I hope to the branch members, has been full of pleasure, interest and stimulus. Now the tour is being suspended for a few days in order that I may represent you at the Biennial Conference of the South African Nursing Association. We of the N.C.W. have so many interests in common with this organisation, that I have purposely planned my tour in such a way as to make it possible for me to be in Graaff-Reinet now, and to acquire some first-hand

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knowledge of the Association's progress, problems and viewpoints. The more we know about our nationally organised women's societies, the better we are able to contribute something to their progress, and thus to implement that ideal of service to the community which underlies our platform and indeed our very existence.

Requests have recently been made to me by different branches to say something to them in my letters about special aspects of their work and obligations. To-day I should like to mention the work of corresponding members. It is known by all of you that we have I.S.C.'s (International Standing Committee members) of the 15 standing committees of our international organisation. These officers have a twofold duty—to amass information about work in their own country affecting their special interest, and to distribute such information, together with information about other countries, to our members. They must rely to a great extent upon the branches for assistance, and a corresponding member of a branch is the one to organise this assistance. If we take health as an example, some member of a branch who is keenly interested in health matters—hospital services, mental nursing, public health activities, and so on—may offer to act as corresponding member for health. If there are other members with similar interests, she can convene a sub-committee, with the permission of the branch executive, and joint efforts can be made. Otherwise, the corresponding member may pursue the work herself. Any news of local activity in regard to health matters can be gathered up and forwarded to the I.S.C. Health by way of letter or press cutting, and communicated to the branch executive so that knowledge may be kept up-to-date and any necessary action taken. The I.S.C. member from time to time will issue circulars giving general or special information on her subject, and answering enquiries which may be addressed to her.

I trust that this brief outline will be of help to young branches or newer members in organising their work.

I have received a number of communications from branches about the attitude of N.C.W.S.A. with respect to the tragedy known as the "Queenstown murders". These are all based upon a misconception arising from an unfortunately-worded press report. May I make it quite clear that N.C.W.S.A. has neither assumed any attitude, nor indeed made any comment whatever, on this deplorable case. To call in question the actions of the judiciary is a very serious step, and I have difficulty in imagining a set of circumstances which would justify us in taking it. One branch (so far as I know) has discussed the matter and expressed certain opinions which were widely reported. Now branches may, of course, discuss any matter which they conceive to fall within our platform, and they make their own arrangements for the publication or otherwise of their discussions. In no circumstances can they speak in the name of N.C.W. as a whole; this responsibility devolves upon Headquarters, whose members in turn are subject to the Constitution. When branch matter is released for publication, this point should be kept clearly in mind.

May I remind all members that their efforts to educate public opinion on the legal disabilities of South African women must not be relaxed. My tour in these districts has shown me what useful results have already been achieved by these efforts, and since the Minister has promised legislation next session, we must endeavour to enlighten still wider circles upon the issues involved.

Yours sincerely,

ELEANOR RUSSELL.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

During the 1950 Parliamentary Session several very contentious bills were introduced and discussed, with the result that other bills had to be dropped. The bill to amend the Marketing Act was one, some of the provisions of which were of interest to N.C.W.S.A. It is to be hoped that they will be introduced and passed next session.

Since the Report of the Parliamentary Committee was submitted to the Conference at Pietermaritzburg, the following bills have been carefully studied and action taken if it was decided that the N.C.W.S.A. was united in its opinion on the underlying principles of the bills.

1. **Group Areas Bill.**—A bill which caused much discussion and opposition both in the House of Assembly and outside. After careful study, the Parliamentary Committee was of the opinion that branches were not united on the principle; it was therefore decided to take no action.

2. **Suppression of Communism Bill.**—The Minister stated that the object of the Bill was to suppress Communism, which, he maintained, was a menace to the State. It roused much opposition throughout the Union. Before the second reading it was sent to a Select Committee. Many think the Bill was not materially altered. Many amendments were proposed by the Minister and members of Parliament during the committee stage and third reading. The Minister made some concessions, but until the Act is printed it is difficult to state which amendments were passed.

Our I.S.C. Laws drew up a memorandum which was submitted to the Select Committee, and a copy was sent to all members of Parliament. The introduction to the memorandum read:—

"I think that I interpret not only the feeling of my own organisation but of a large section of the general public in saying that we feel very strongly that the greatest care and attention should be given to legislation making inroads upon the freedom of speech, assembly and the press, freedom for which earlier generations made great sacrifices. Our laws against treason, sedition, seditious speeches and riotous assemblies have proved adequate in the past to cope with subversive activities and to punish offenders. We would therefore ask you to give your serious consideration to the question whether further legislation is really necessary."

Following the introduction, details drawing attention to many sections to which the N.C.W.S.A. was opposed, were enumerated, and the memorandum ended:—

"My Committee wishes to assure you that our organisation is at all times anxious to serve the interests of our country and to maintain its most noble traditions. In that spirit we have offered these remarks and criticisms of the present Bill, and with the earnest desire that they may contribute to the framing of a measure which will not become a two-edged sword to harm our traditions of freedom and justice."

To all branches who replied by telegram or letter to the circular letter sent out in connection with this bill, the thanks of the Committee are here recorded.

3. **Rents Bill.**—This has been passed. A memorandum forwarded by our I.S.C. Housing was sent to all members of Parliament. Several amendments were passed, but it is difficult to ascertain which until the Act is printed. The basis of valuation of property was slightly altered, which will help to prevent a rise in rents as was feared by tenants if the Bill had been passed in its original form.

A Women's Department

Life Assurance, Annuities, Mortgage Loans, Educational policies for children, Fire and Burglary Insurance,

Personal Accident and Sickness Insurance—all these different ways and means of safeguarding the Home and providing for the security of dependants are matters of particular importance to women.

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

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

The Southern Life Association of Africa

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

4. **Dairy Act.**—This Bill was also passed, which means that white margarine will be procurable by the general public through the ordinary trade channels. The Minister has stated that mobile vans will continue to sell margarine.

Other Bills Studied During 1950 Session:

1. Bill to amend the Immorality Act—passed.
2. Bill to amend the Nursing Act—dropped.
3. Bill to amend the Rents Act—passed.
4. Population Registration Bill—passed.
5. Bill to amend the Dairy Act—passed.
6. Bill to amend the Special Schools Act—dropped.

Work in support of Advocate Bertha Solomon's motion on the legal disabilities of women was also done.

THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE

By Mrs. Erwin Schuller

(formerly Miss M. C. McGeachy, one-time member of the League of Nations Secretariat.)

In April, 1951, a conference of the International Council of Women will see spring in Greece—the matchless blue of Greek skies infinite above Homer's "wine-red sea", the pink glow of Lycabettus in the late afternoon light beyond the white squares of Athens and, if the delegates find time to go into the country, the clear red anemones stretching beneath the grey gnarled olive trees.

That itself offers an experience which few are likely to forget; but there will be more. The Triennial Conference will bring together women concerned with civic affairs in many countries for the first general discussion since they have been able to plan post-war reconstruction in their respective countries.

One cannot look forward to the coming conference without glancing back at some of the notable meetings of the past and thinking of some of the women whose thought and work have given the I.C.W. its unique character.

The first of these in one's mind is of course Lady Aberdeen (the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair) who joined to her husband's career as Viceroy of India and Governor-General of Canada an interest in the life of the women of those countries in which she found her inspiration for the creation of the national body and later the International Council of Women. By the end of the First World War, the International Council was a body sufficiently well knit to be able to formulate to the Peace Conference in Paris a statement of the wishes of women. It was due to their representation that the statesmen of that day wrote into the Covenant of the League of Nations the passages under which the League conducted its enquiries into the international traffic in women and children, and created the first official international committee for child welfare.

One cannot recall meetings of the Social Questions Committee of the League of Nations without seeing the dark eyes and hearing the beautiful voice of Madame Avril de Ste Croix in witty trenchant French speech. Madame Avril as a young woman and a great beauty, living in a circle that touched the social, the artistic, the intellectual and the political life of her country, devoted her powers to the service of women. As vice-president of the I.C.W., she remained in contact with the movement of thought and of legislation in other countries and, until an advanced age, brought to pre-war international conferences the charm of a vigorous mind.

It became the habit of the international organisations of women to hold a joint meeting in Geneva during the first week of September, a week before the Assembly of the League opened. Here they reviewed the agenda which the Assembly was to discuss and decided how best to employ their organised strength to help bring about the action they deemed best with regard to different problems.

Certain standing committees of the Assembly opened their circle to representatives of these organisations who sat as "assessors", competent to take part in the official discussion though not to vote. Madame Avril de Ste Croix sat for the I.C.W. in the Traffic in Women and Children Committee; Madame Dreyfus-Barney, a delightfully cultivated American-French lady, on the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation; and when the Committee on the Status of Women was created in 1937 (a small group of seven experts), Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, the veteran woman senator of Sweden, was made a member since it was felt that her long experience as an I.C.W. vice-president qualified her to interpret the views and aspirations of women the world over.

To veterans of I.C.W. Triennial Conferences, recollection of past meetings brings before the eye a progression of great cities—Stockholm, Geneva, Prague, Philadelphia, Paris, Vienna—which have formed the setting for their discussions. Perhaps the most memorable was Edinburgh, where, in 1938 when the malaise of European and international affairs was leading up to the Munich crisis, the Jubilee Conference was held. This meeting was memorable to members of the I.C.W. not only for public but for private reasons. It was the last great conference over which the imaginative and creative genius of Lady Aberdeen presided. At this conference she gave over the keys of office to a worthy successor, Baroness Pol Boel of Belgium.

Baroness Boel had before her a task which she, of all women, was not likely to underrate. It was clear that tranquility in Europe and in the world was a lost dream for the immediate future. No Belgian needed reminding of what war might mean, and Baroness Boel had spent three years of the First World War in a German prison on charges similar to those which cost Edith Cavell her life. She was as indomitable then as she was in 1938 and as she remains to-day. A tall figure well over six feet in height and cast in a truly heroic mould, she has the broad forehead and mild blue eyes of an early Flemish saintly figure. Her pervading gentleness and patient wisdom were of incalculable value to the I.C.W. during the war years.

During the first year of the war, some of the international voluntary organisations decided to move their headquarters from the European area. For example, the Y.W.C.A., which had important work in the Far East, moved its headquarters to Washington in order to be able to communicate more easily with national branches. The I.C.W. considered a suggestion that it should also do this as a matter of prudence; but, like the International Federation of University Women, decided to remain near the centre of events, whatever the risk.

Risk there was. Lady Nunburnholme, the British vice-president into whose capable hands some of the international work was placed for the duration, was bombed out of her charming Georgian house in Green Street. The records were placed in the safe keeping of Dr. Renée Girod in Geneva, who also somehow managed to find moments in her busy medical practice and attendance upon hostels for refugee children to write and send out occasional I.C.W. notes.

Whatever the undertones attending the Jubilee Conference in Edinburgh, that gathering was one of the gayest of international occasions. Scottish August weather and Scottish immemorial hospitality combined to give even the delegates from the troubled areas

of Eastern Europe a sense of solace and repose. H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, who entertained the conference at a delicious party at Holyrood Palace, said: "They are such friendly happy women." For her friends in many countries who never again saw the irresistible Czech vice-president, Madame Plaminkova, the happy moments at Edinburgh are a precious memory.

The next meeting was very different in atmosphere. In June of 1945, a small group of European women came to London with Baroness Boel at their head. Thin, dressed in black, they slipped into a London where goings and comings were still unheralded, almost furtive as they had had to be during hostilities. There was a recounting of experiences, an effort to fill in dread gaps, long silences over the absence of members whose last days had been courage and pain . . .

To-day the United Nations has continued and expanded the practice of the League of Nations in calling into consultation voluntary organisations. The International Council of Women, since the San Francisco Conference, has thus had before it an ever-widening field of opportunity to bring to bear upon official discussion the views of representative women throughout the world. At the Athens Conference, the International Council of Women will no doubt be called upon to consider many questions which are at the moment engaging the minds of the Foreign Offices. South African members are urged to study the agenda with this high purpose in mind.

[N.B.—Latest advices received from I.C.W. Headquarters give the dates of the Triennial Conference to be held in Athens as follows:—

Board of Officers, 27th and 28th March, 1951.

Standing Committees, 28th and 29th March.

Group meetings, 30th and 31st March.

Executive Committee, 31st March and 1st April.

Opening meeting, the evening of 1st April.

Council meetings, 2nd, 3rd and 4th April.

Executive Committee, 5th April.

Board Committees, 6th April.

EDITOR.]

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MEMORANDUM FROM I.S.C. MEMBER FOR HOME ECONOMICS

Sale of Fruit and Vegetables by the Pound.—This is a satisfactory method except in the case of products consisting of large units—sweet potatoes or oranges for instance. The Citrus Board tried it in Kimberley and asked for the opinion of our branch there (in 1949). It was stated by the N.C.W. there to be awkward, since it is rarely possible to get "so many to the pound". Also it eliminated the sale of "a ticky oranges" to the Coloured people, etc. I agree that it should be used generally for all smaller vegetables and fruits, and that it would protect the housewife against loss through the bunch method.

Radio Announcements from Division of Economics and Markets.—These would be of far more use if given on the basis of price per pound. Pockets, boxes and bags vary greatly in size and weight. I doubt whether the Division would consent, however, but the suggestion could well be made. What puzzles me is the discrepancy between the facts as reflected by local supply and the fiction re gluts that comes over the radio. On occasions when the bulletin has announced a glut, referring, I suppose, to the previous day, my sammy has said that the article was either scarce, or too expensive to buy.

Percentage of Profit for Retailer Fixed on the Day's Market Price.—I think we should oppose any extension of the cost-plus method of fixing profits, which is what this suggestion amounts to. If allowed, say 25 per cent. profit, it will pay a retailer better to stock expensive products—in fact, it will pay him to offer the farmer more than he wants. Except when supplies are large enough to allow competition to influence prices, this practice can develop into a racket.

Legislation Controlling the Price of Vegetables.—Since price and supply are inter-dependent, can the one be controlled and not the other? This raises the question of a Marketing Board for vegetables about which there is much diversity of opinion, as shown below.

(a) The Lowveld Farmers' Union advocates the establishment of a "Perishable Product Board", with very wide powers, including that of fixing **minimum** prices. I am certain that if this were to happen we should see the same rise in prices and fall in quality that we have experienced in deciduous fruit.

(b) The Market Master of Johannesburg, in a paper read to the Seventh Annual Congress of the Institute of Market Masters of South Africa, is of the opinion that price control, which would be one of the functions of such a Board, accentuates the difficulties of distribution and has had the effect of reducing quality "with fixed prices and limited supplies the consumer has no alternative but to accept what is offered to him". Also, price control tends to disorganise auction sales of commodities that are not controlled.

(c) The report of the Commission on the Marketing Act suggests a central buying authority with power to operate on the markets in the time of glut, the latter to be disposed of through the Social Welfare Department.

I am afraid that I have wandered around the subject. A summary of the fourth point is appended below.

Notes on Suggestion re Legislation to Control Price of Vegetables.—As far as I know at present (but one is learning all the time), this could be done in one of the following ways:—

1. **Fixing of maximum prices, i.e. price control:** In our experience in South Africa, maximum prices have generally been regarded as fixed prices, or even minimum prices. It would leave no room for seasonal fluctuations, which in a country of varying latitude are enormous. There would have to be different maximum prices for the various areas—winter rainfall, high veld, low veld, etc.; I think this method would make everything more expensive still.

2. **Fixing of profit margins:** (Dealt with under item 3).

3. **Establishment of perishable products board:** This, too, I fear, would operate to our detriment if the board followed the examples of its predecessors, and forced farmers to sell only to the board, thus erecting yet another barrier between producer and consumer.

My solution is co-operatives, but the Co-operative Act must be changed before these can be effective. Our Co-operative Act does not allow agricultural co-operatives to serve both producer and consumer as is done in England and the U.S.A. Direct sales would have to be between producer co-ops. and consumer co-ops. as the law stands at present.

(Authority—S. W. Chater, Chairman of Educational Committee of S.A.A.U.)

D. G. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN.

QUESTIONNAIRE RE FILMS FOR CHILDREN

Just recently there has been a Commission of Investigation in Britain into films for children. Arising from a report of the findings, the "Rand Daily Mail" interviewed our I.S.C. for Cinemas, Mrs. W. Eybers, and these are the replies submitted by her to their reporter:—

1. (a) Do you agree that there should be new film categories in South Africa, including an xxx type which no child should be allowed to see?

Children in South Africa between the ages of 4-12 are already excluded from certain types of films—chiefly thrillers and horrific films. Therefore there is no need to have a category, children between the ages of 4-16 are excluded from other films, as suggested in England, where, up to the present, children accompanied by adults could see any film. Of course, unless birth certificates are demanded, many children of 10 and 11 can slip through for over 12; and some of 14 and 15 can pass for over 16, but as a rule they would not have much interest in the class of film being shown. We have every reason to believe that children in rural areas where there is probably only one show a week break this rule more than in the cities where there is stricter vigilance.

The N.C.W. is concerned at the large number of pictures made to-day which are passed by the Board of Censors, quite rightly, we believe, as "not for children 4-12". The position is so serious that often in school holidays there are no suitable pictures to which parents can take their children. We believe that this will require international action, in that the large film-producing countries must be encouraged to make more "family" pictures.

(b) Should children under five be banned from all cinemas?

I believe that children under five will not find a visit to the cinema of any interest to them unless they can see a programme of not more than half an hour especially selected for that age group. There are no such programmes shown in South Africa. Physically it is very harmful for children so young to sit still in a darkened room for about two hours. I would be more loath, however, to suggest that they should be banned. Circumstances might arise where it is safer for them to be in a cinema than left at home.

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In any case, our organisation is not very keen on "banning". We prefer the more positive approach of educating people to do what is right.

(c) That children under seven be excluded unless with an adult guardian?

There are also very few pictures which children under seven will enjoy. I think that sensible parents recognise this and do not let their very young children attend regularly. I should not think that it would be necessary to turn such a child away, however, if he were accompanied by older brothers or sisters. If he is quite alone it would seem to me that the Child Welfare Society might need to investigate his home circumstances. Co-operation with the management would be very helpful in such cases. In some countries, members of certain societies make a point of attending children's matinees in order to help control the children and watch for anything abnormal. This should be useful.

(d) Should an unaccompanied child be allowed to remain in a cinema after 8 p.m.?

I do not know what age limit you would place on the term "child". However, I do not think that it does anyone under 12 any good to be out late at night, and most certainly not unaccompanied. Should there be such children, I think that the Child Welfare Society should be notified, for such children are almost certainly the victims of parental neglect. I think that children in rural areas are more often allowed to go to shows at night than city children are.

2. Do you think that suggestions that riches, etc., are all-powerful, as well as portrayals of other false values, are more dangerous for children than depiction of crime, etc.? If so, why?

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You WILL get relief by taking

BACON'S POWDERS

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No, I certainly think that pictures depicting crime are much more dangerous, but as our law excludes our children from crime pictures there is no point in comparing the harmful effects of the two here.

Children have a wonderful sense of true and false. They love fairy stories, though they seldom believe in them. Unsophisticated people, and almost all men, prefer funny or musical pictures to those dealing with problems of everyday life. Most wives will tell you that their husbands will only go with them to a picture that will amuse them. I understand that the Italian picture "Bicycle Thieves" was not popular in Italy, where the Italians flock to the gaudy American pictures in order to be lifted out of their sordid environment even for an hour or two. The normal child will not suffer from pictures showing beautiful people beautifully dressed riding in beautiful cars any more than they would suffer from seeing pictures like "Love on the Dole" and other pictures picturing human sorrow and suffering—perhaps they would suffer less. The child living in a dream world might have that dream exaggerated, but the fault lies with the child and not the picture. Such children are very rare, and need medical treatment.

However, as I have mentioned above, the N.C.W. greatly desires more pictures to be made that depict neither false values nor crime.

3. Do you agree in general that some children may become over-tired and excited, or suffer psychologically as a result of too-frequent cinema-going, or seeing unsuitable films? Do you know of any actual cases where this sort of thing has happened?

As I have already mentioned, young children generally become over-tired at cinemas. Certain children might become over-excited when seeing certain films, regardless of whether they go frequently or not. As a matter of fact, they might become less excited if they attended often than otherwise. It is a fact that both children and adults who go frequently are less excited and less shocked than those who go occasionally. They learn to take what they see as a matter of course. Mrs. Thornton Archer tells a lovely story of sitting next to a small child during a blood-curdling serial. The child's every muscle was tense with excitement. She asked the child if she were frightened, and the reply was, "No, are you? Don't be afraid, it will all come right next week."

You have not asked if I would like to see serials banned, but I would. Everyone I have ever seen should be 4-12 and then, of course, nobody would stand seeing them.

In spite of what I have said in defence of frequent attendance, I deplore **habitual** attendance. I think that we will only get good pictures when we refuse to go to inferior ones. Only by letting children go to well-made, interesting pictures will we build up good taste in the cinema-going public. Fortunately the people who review pictures for the leading papers these days are more critical, and I trust that parents read the reviews before they go and before they let their children go.

However, it is necessary if children are not to go regularly to supply other avenues for them to amuse themselves, for generally after a week in school they want some recreation, just as adults do. And children need especially to learn to amuse themselves and not just be amused passively as they are at the pictures. This, however, is quite another problem.

I do not know of any cases where a child has suffered psychologically as a result of seeing an unsuitable film, though if any child does not sleep well after going to the pictures, the parents should be careful. One often hears that juvenile delinquency can be traced to seeing gangster films. I wrote a few years ago to the Government

Department that controls reformatories and was told that no such cases were on record. However, it is possible that unsuitable pictures could be a contributing factor in inflaming a condition already present and needing psychiatric attention. When shown in areas where bad housing, bad feeding, and bad home conditions could in themselves make young people dissatisfied and rebellious against authority, certain pictures might do harm.

It is largely for this reason that Native mothers are distressed at the cinema fare that their children get—chiefly Westerns, with much drinking, gambling, stealing and shooting. It has been suggested that Native criminals learn new methods of crime this way.

There is a strict censorship of films for non-Europeans, and the police, the mines and the municipalities exercise an additional censorship, but the fact remains that there are very few good and suitable pictures for non-European children and adults. This also is another big problem in itself.

4. What rough percentage of Johannesburg school children do you estimate go to the cinema every Saturday?

I cannot answer this, since to my knowledge no scientific investigation has ever been conducted, as has been done for various communities in the U.S.A.

5. In what order of preference for children would you put the following types of films: Cartoons, westerns, musicals, comedies, special children's films like those made by the Rank organisation?

A really balanced children's programme should include a cartoon, which all children (and adults) like, a short comedy or sports picture, a travelogue, and then the main picture. Boys will prefer the latter to be a western; girls will prefer a musical. Not many of the Rank films made specially for children have been shown in South Africa, but I understand that those that have been shown have not been very popular with children. They have been too "goody-goody". All the great children's classics have been very popular, and I think they should be re-issued every few years for the sake of the youngsters growing up.

6. Do you think that local film companies should make films especially for children, in spite of the rather limited market?

Personally I do not think that it is the limited market as much as the limited financial return that will keep local companies from producing children's films. If they can make really good ones, every one would welcome them. Judging by the Afrikaans film "Kom Saam Vanaand" and the film "Jim Comes to Jo'burg", both of which were made locally for very little money, I see no reason why they should not try some children's films. Aside from the 35mm. market, the schools are always eager to get good 16mm. pictures suitable for showing on their school projectors. These last are a tremendous asset, especially in rural areas.

7. Should there be any move to form a film approval board in addition to the Union Board of Censors, on the lines of the U.K. Groups that drew up the report from London on which the above questions were based? Would the N.C.W. take a part in its formation? Could this be done practically to decide what films are suitable for children only, for the family and for adults only?

The Censorship Board itself makes the decisions suggested in your last sentence, and I see no reason for duplicating their work. However, there is a Film Advisory Board in Canada that does more constructive work than that, and that is probably what would suit South Africa best. I believe that Dr. Grierson, in his report to the Government, has

made some suggestions for extending the work of the Film Division of the Union Education Department in this direction, as he was responsible for the Canadian plan. In the U.S.A. there is no censorship to speak of, but the trade has a Board of Representatives of various interested organisations which attend previews and grade pictures according not to how bad they are (that is the work of the Board of Censors here), but as to how good they are and how well they can be recommended. Magazines for parents often carry their lists, and they are very valuable guides.

If the N.C.W.S.A. could finance the work in connection with a positive programme for improvement of films, I am sure they would do it and they would certainly co-operate with any other group.

**ADDRESS GIVEN BY MRS. G. L. BROCKENHAGEN, PRESIDENT OF
THE POTCHEFSTROOM BRANCH, AT ITS GOODWILL FUNCTION
ON 12TH JUNE**

A Few Impressions of December 16, 1949

This is somewhat off the beaten track, but I have such a desire to tell you all what my feelings were on the occasion of the Unveiling of the Voortrekker Monument. I have always been against the erection of monuments—as such—and voiced my opinion to that effect, voting against it when the subject came up for discussion some 12 or more years ago at a Vroue Federasie meeting. However, on that memorable day—last year—when a friend offered me a seat to Pretoria, I accepted with pleasurable anticipation and a feeling of excitement, as I had carefully followed the programme of the previous days in the newspapers and on the radio. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate both English and Afrikaans newspapers for their reports—they had indeed caught the spirit of the proceedings and portrayed it truly to the public.

We arrived at our destination at 9 a.m. to find the many thousands already waiting for the day's events. It was a most wonderful sight, and everything so splendidly organised—not a hitch anywhere, not a look or remark out of place. No doubt, most of you followed those great and inspiring addresses, each one basically the same and always depicting their love for South Africa, and the wish to further everything for her future welfare.

The great moment came when Dr. Malan announced, "The hour is here", and the doors of the Monument were opened by 12 girls and boys in Voortrekker dress. There was complete silence, and then from all those thousands and thousands in the amphitheatre and sitting on the slopes of the surrounding koppies, came that grand old Afrikaans Psalm 146, "Praise the Lord". I looked around me, my heart bursting with emotion, tears running down my cheeks, to see not a dry eye anywhere. I felt I was standing on Holy Ground, privileged to watch the birth of a New Nation. I felt that that Monument was necessary. It was a monument to our great past, to commemorate the wonderful achievements of those brave men and women, the injustices they had suffered, the bitterness and tragedy, and now we could all go forward together as one nation, having shaken the heavy burden of the past from our shoulders; though still viewing things from a different angle, but with no more divided loyalties, only with added tolerance, sympathy, understanding and goodwill. Having had a glimpse of each other's souls, a great feeling of hope was in my heart for our future, because of our united love for our own country, our beloved South Africa.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM I.S.C. CINEMA

42, Lily Avenue,
Northcliffe,
Johannesburg.
9th June, 1950.

Dear Mrs. Low,

You will remember that arising out of my report at Conference Mrs. McIlwraith asked me to find out what motion pictures were available, if any, on the 1820 Settlers and on the early settlers in Natal, and to take the necessary steps towards having such films produced.

The Information Section of African Films referred me to Film Services of the Department of Education, Arts and Science, and this is their reply.

With all good wishes,

(Signed) W. EYBERS.

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FILM ON THE 1820 SETTLERS

Dear Mrs. Eybers,

Film Services wish to thank you for your letter of May 27, 1950, re the above.

Your Council feels that "something ought to be done to remedy the present situation in order that our children may grow up in the knowledge of all the various elements that contributed to the building up of the South African nation".

It may be good news to your Council to hear that we are really trying to produce films with the above aim in view. To commemorate the French Huguenots we produced a short educational film of the unveiling of the Huguenot Memorial at Fransch Hoek. This film will be available shortly.

In an educational film, "A Century of Endeavour", shot towards the end of 1949 during the celebrations in Natal, we produced something on the Natal Settlers. This film will be circulated, in both official languages, to all our members in the Union, South-West Africa and the Rhodesias. A copy has already been delivered to the Natal Provincial Administration, who declared itself highly satisfied with the achievement.

Two films on the Voortrekkers and the inauguration of the Voortrekker Monument are now in circulation and will be seen all over the country in both official languages. Both of the films, "Arches of Faith" and "Inauguration of the Voortrekker Monument", ran for a full week in Johannesburg cinemas. These films will be available in 16mm. in our library towards the end of this year. For further particulars about the 35mm. versions kindly phone Mr. Hinds, Information Films, phone No. 337141.

On the 1820 Settlers we unfortunately have no films at present. There is some material available in the film, "They Built a Nation", but not by far enough to make a film that can be "a worthy partner of the films that have been made of the Voortrekkers", as you put it.

I feel that a great film ought to be made of the 1820 Settlers and I am very glad that your Council is wishful of taking up this matter. It is to be hoped that at your instigation the various bodies wishing to commemorate the 1820 Settlers will organise a ceremony, equal to the December, 1949, inauguration ceremony, to honour the Settlers during the proposed birthday ceremony of South Africa in April, 1952. This ceremony, if held, will in all probability be covered and a worthy film produced. I hope that we may rely on your Council to undertake the huge but commendable task of organising for this ceremony.

The report mentioned in your letter is now available.

Thanking you in anticipation for your kind co-operation with reference to the production of the 1820 Settlers' film.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) STANLEY VAN WIJK,

Chief: Film Services.

BRANCH NEWS

BARBERTON.—In June, the President, Mrs. Massey, opened the meeting with the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." A cordial welcome was extended to our new members, Mrs. J. R. Scott and Mrs. Stanley.

The N.C.W. had been requested to approach the local Postmaster with a view to obtaining an extended posting facility on the early closing day. The department regretted that the staff position did not permit the granting of this facility.

The Proposed Swimming Bath for Natives.—Mrs. Massey said that much research work had been carried out regarding this matter and interesting data collected which they hoped to lay before the local authorities in due course. It was hoped to establish a branch of the N.C.W. among the location African women, and through it to teach the Natives to help themselves. They would be invited to contribute to the swimming bath fund. There were, however, many problems still to be solved before we could hope to achieve our goal. We are courageous and full of faith, however, and hope to surmount all difficulties in our endeavour to meet this crying need.

The Unlawful Organisations Bill.—This was discussed with much concern, and the feeling of the meeting was in support of Miss Dellbridge, our Parliamentary convener. The President pointed out that the Bill had gone to a select committee and it was hoped that they would modify the wide powers granted the Minister and also define clearly the unlawful Organisations. As Abraham Lincoln said, "Constant vigilance is the price of liberty." "We live in stirring times and must be on the alert," said Mrs. Massey.

After the National President's circular on school feeding and the care of the aged had been dealt with, the ladies were entertained to a delightful tea by the hostess, Mrs. Jakaman.

DURBAN.—Almost a year ago, following an appeal throughout the Union to support the Poliomyelitis Research Fund, the then President, Mrs. J. Cyprus, undertook to convene a fête which, with the help of many affiliated societies and other organisations and the never-failing efforts of Mrs. E. F. Seymour, realised on June 6 the splendid sum of over £2,000.

The Administrator of Natal, Mr. D. G. Shepstone, opened the fête and prefaced his remarks by paying a great tribute to the work of the women of Durban and to the National Council of Women. He told the large audience that the Natal Provincial Council, realising the importance of after-care and continued treatment in cases of poliomyelitis, is to establish a special clinic for this work, which will be in the hands of specialists, lately returned from Great Britain and the Continent.

A special meeting was held on June 15 primarily to hear the report on the Biennial Conference. In the meantime, however, the Unlawful Organisations Bill (against which we had vigorously protested by wire to the Parliamentary Committee) was replaced by the Anti-Communist Bill. This called for immediate consideration and was given priority. It was realised by all present that the new Bill was no less dangerous in its attack upon our freedom. As members of the N.C.W., we pledge ourselves "to work to ensure the continuance of a democratic government", and it was unanimously agreed to draw up a manifesto which was to form the basis of a lightning street petition. In a few hours

available, many citizens of Durban joined in the protest already voiced by the Church, the Judiciary and university students.

The news from Durban ends on a sad note. It is with deep regret that we record the death of one of our most valued members whose place it will be difficult to fill. Miss Margaret Dunn, M.A. (Edinburgh) gave devoted service to the education and the welfare of girls. Through her untiring efforts Mitchell High School in Durban, with over 300 pupils undergoing pre-vocational training, enjoys a reputation beyond the confines of the Province.

In addition to her school activities she did much to raise the status of women through her connection with the N.C.W. and the South African Association of University Women. She was a member of the Juvenile Affairs Board and on the Council of the Natal Technical College for many years.

She is sadly missed by her friends and colleagues.

EAST LONDON.—Mrs. H. H. Fuller, first Vice-President, presided at the June meeting. Congratulations were passed to Mrs. Phyllis Hayhoe, who had upheld the womanly art of needlecraft and won first prize in a Union-wide dressmaking competition. It was also agreed to send congratulations to Mr. D. Lazarus, M.P.C., who had carried in the Provincial Council his proposal that women teachers of several years' standing should, on marriage, be permitted to continue teaching until of pensionable age.



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Mrs. B. A. Steer conveyed greetings from the George Branch, and East London looks forward to meeting their President in September.

Stands at several street collections were arranged.

Mrs. Fuller spoke earnestly on the dangers inherent in the Anti-Communism Bill and hoped all would support the following resolution which would be put to a meeting organised by the Civil Defence League on Saturday, June 17:— i.e. "That we citizens of South Africa protest against the Bill purporting to be for the suppression of Communism now before Parliament because (a) it will destroy the rule of law; (b) it will restrict our democratic right to free speech; (c) it will enable any Government to punish people without fair trial because they hold opinions that it dislikes. We believe that no government should be trusted to exercise such immensely wide and arbitrary powers as those to be granted by this Bill. We accordingly urge that this dangerous measure be withdrawn." On the motion of Mrs. B. A. Steer, seconded by Miss E. Davidson, it was unanimously resolved, amid applause, to endorse this resolution and to inform our M.P.'s of this by telegram.

The Rev. G. R. McCollum, Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, was the guest speaker and gave an intensely interesting account of the splendid work done for the seamen of all nations in this, one of a chain of world-wide mission stations. East London mission ranked deservedly high in the seamen's regard, and he paid a tribute to those women a generation ago who had been foremost in establishing the local work. Mrs. A. M. Newman voiced the thanks of the meeting to Mr. McCollum.

Mrs. Fox, Hon. Treasurer, reported that a grant of £30 (for three months' expenses) had been received from the City Council towards the Domestic Labour Bureau and that the increased hours of opening began on June 1.

The meeting was preceded by a successful little Bring and Buy Sale convened by Mmes. Austin and Steer, which realised £10 12s. 3d. Mmes. Fox, Landau and Schwartz sent out notices to every member beforehand.

GRAHAMSTAD. — Meivergadering: Die volgende besluite is geneem:—

1. Die Junievergadering sal loop oor die hervorming van die strafwette.

2. Welwillendheidsdag: Dat as 'n praktiese maatreël onderneem die lede om met die persoonlike lewes, en hulle moeikhede, van die natuurle in hulle diens bekend te raak.

3. Die wetsontwerp vir die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme: Die tak onderneem om die saamroepster van die Parlementêre Komitee te ondersteun, i.s. enige aksie wat sy mag neem i.v.m. die wetsontwerp, en om 'n protestelegram aan die plaaslike L.V. te stuur.

4. Daar is ook besluit om die plaaslike L.P.R. te nader i.v.m. die stigting van 'n Afrikaans-mediumskool te Grahamstad.

Queenstown-moordenaars: By die bestuursvergadering is die Presidente versoek om 'n beslissing van die Nasionale Presidente te verkry insake verteenwoordigers van die Pers by gewone vergaderings van takrade. In die meeste nuusblaaië het daar verskyn dat die Durban-tak van die N.V.R. 'n beroep op die owerhede sal doen om die doodvonnis op een van die veroordeelde te versag, op grond dat hy 'n

eerste oortreder is. Die persverslag het nie verduidelik dat die saak eers ondersoek sal word nie, voordat die ondersteuning verleen sal word nie. Die feite is dus verkeerd aangestip. Hy was nie 'n eerste oortreder nie.

Die ongewenste publisiteit het die Vroueraad in die Oostelike Provinsie in 'n verkeerde lig gebring.

Mev. Wild het 'n interessante en leersame verslag oor die 19de Tweejaarlikse Kongres uitgebring.

JOHANNESBURG.—The Johannesburg Branch was particularly active during June, and many varied interests were given expression.

An exceptionally large gathering of members and representatives of affiliated societies attended the Special Meeting called to consider the Branch's attitude to the Suppression of Communism Bill. Explanatory addresses were given by Advocate B. L. S. Franklin and Miss G. Horvitch, Convener for Laws and Suffrage. A unanimous resolution was passed requesting the Parliamentary Committee to protest against the infringement of basic rights of citizenship contained in the Bill, and telegrams in the same terms were sent to all Rand members of Parliament.

At the Branch meeting on the 26th June, when several interesting reports were submitted by conveners and representatives of affiliated societies, Mr. R. Harvey, Chairman of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the "Vukusenseli Scheme" by which it is hoped to provide housing for the Rand's 57,000 homeless Natives.

On the 27th June, the Mayoress of Johannesburg, Mrs. F. Mincer, opened a special Exhibition of Health Films at Escom House, organised by the Public Health Sectional Committee convened by Dr. V. C. J. McPherson. An address on "The Clean Handling of Food" was given by Dr. Donnelly, the Deputy M.O.H., and an outstanding film entitled "Another Case of Food Poisoning", kindly made available by the United Kingdom Information Office, was shown. It was hoped that the film would be shown by other branches. The staging of the exhibition was largely due to the energetic efforts of the Public Health Sectional Committee's Secretary, Mrs. F. Behrmann.

The Goodwill Club gave a Morning Tea Party at the Rand Women's Club on the 30th June, at which the guest-of-honour was Princess Ypsilanti, who spoke on Athens, the scene of the next international Triennial Conference.

JOHANNESBURG.—Junievergadering: Die Wetsontwerp vir die Onderdrukking van Kommunisme maak inbreek op die fundamentele regte en vryhede van die volk van Suid-Afrika, selfs op die vryheid van spraak, en gee aan die Goewerneur-generaal en die Minister van Justisie, en ander persone wat hy mag aanstel, onbepaalde en gevaarlike magte. Advokaat Franklin het die wetsontwerp aan die vergadering kom verduidelik en het gewys op die diktatoriale magte wat aan die Minister gegee word en die verregaande gevolge wat dit alles inhoud.

Mej. Horvitch het op die toespraak geantwoord en aan die lede vertel dat die Nasionale Vroueraad ook in gevaar is, en as die Minister dan hierdie organisasie onwettig verklaar het in 'n staatskoerant hou dit ook nog gevare in vir elke persoon wat ledigheid aan die Vroueraad betaal. Hulle kan sonder keuse van boete in die tronk gestop word.

KIMBERLEY.—At the June meeting the Branch approved of the sending of the telegram by our President to Miss Delbridge, Parliamentary convener supporting her deploring the passing of the Unlawful Organisations Bill.

There is to be a Teachers' Conference in Kimberley on the 26th June, 1950, and the N.C.W. members are serving tea on the opening morning.

It was decided to make each May meeting an "At Home" to the representatives of the affiliated societies.

At the meeting held last month, a discussion took place on the conditions on the local market regarding the obtaining of half pockets of oranges. As a result of representations made by N.C.W. to the City Council there is now a plentiful supply of half pockets of oranges available to householders.

Tree planting was suggested by members to beautify the city. A letter was sent from N.C.W. to the City Council in which it was suggested that the planting of trees and shrubs would mark most fittingly the inaugural year of the foundation of the civic centre and also the city's 80th anniversary, and as a result a deputation from the Kimberley Branch is to meet the Mayor and other officials to discuss the matter further.

At the conclusion of the business Mr. H. H. Hall, psychologist at the Boys' School for the Physically Handicapped, Kimberley, gave an interesting and informative talk on "Child Guidance". Mr. Hall welcomed the N.C.W.'s interest in the proposed establishment of a part-time psychologist to be attached to the Juvenile Court in the city.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.—Our June meeting took the form of a Goodwill Tea to which the Presidents and Secretaries of all our affiliated societies were invited. Representatives of the local branch of the National Council of African Women were also invited. As a result, this was one of the best attended meetings we have had for a long time, and our guest speaker, Miss M. Soga, fully justified our expectations. Miss Soga is the National President of the N.C.A.W. and has visited India, America and Europe as a representative of the Christian Council.

Miss Soga said that all sections of the community had a part to play in the development of a country. The African people were so backward, however, in culture and in education that it was not possible for them to make the contribution they should to the country. It was for this reason that the N.C.A.W. had made education their main concern this year. She appealed to the N.C.W. to help in any way they could to get more schools for the African children. Miss Soga paid a high tribute to the N.C.W.S.A. for the way in which they worked for all sections of the community and for all races.

She said that goodwill between people was only possible when there was the understanding and knowledge gained by personal contact, and she asked the members to study the life, thought and customs of the African people.

KNYSNA.—To keep up the interest of our members and draw new members, our Executive is striving hard to make our monthly meetings interesting. That they are meeting with success is shown by the fact that attendance has improved greatly in the last few months. New members, too, are being enrolled at every meeting.

Guest speaker at our June meeting was Colonel Devenish whose outstanding address on the "Master and Servant" Act was much appreciated by his audience. Members not present at this meeting missed one of the most interesting talks we have had.

Some of our Executive attended a small function held recently at the High School for the purpose of awarding prizes to the prize-winners of the N.C.W. Goodwill Poster Competition. Our President addressed the school children both in English and Afrikaans, and the prizes were presented by our Member for Arts and Letters who organised the competition. Speeches were also made by the headmasters of both the high school and the primary school. Afterwards the visitors were entertained to tea by the staff of the high school.

Our branch is pleased to know that Mrs. Perry (née Goodacre), who was nominated as our representative, has been appointed to the new Knysna Hospital Advisory Board. Mrs. Perry has had considerable experience in hospital matters. Our branch has been taking an active interest in the proposed hospital scheme for Knysna.

MOSSEL BAY.—A visit from Mrs. E. E. M. Russell, National President of the N.C.W., was the highlight of our last meeting.

Mrs. Russell spoke of the useful education for civic life that the N.C.W. offers to women. It could be a training ground to any woman who wished to go further in public life where so much usefulness awaited her.

Mrs. Russell said that members could make more use of the information available at Headquarters on almost any subject, and queries were welcome.

LOUDTSHOORN.—At its June meeting this branch was honoured by a visit from the National President, Mrs. Russell.

Miss Blyth was nominated by our branch as Vice-Convenor for Peace and International Relations.

Mrs. Russell was introduced by the Chairman, Mrs. Green.

In a delightful speech, which was heard with close attention by a well-attended meeting, Mrs. Russell explained the aims and objects of the N.C.W. These were, she said, to help women to increase their knowledge and experience of communal affairs and to encourage them to offer themselves for public service, to pursue the topic of women's disabilities and to urge the provision of food, shelter and housing for all members of the community.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Russell, Mrs. R. Dallas Smith mentioned some of the efforts made by the local branch on behalf of the community during its 18 years of existence.

PORT ALFRED.—At our May meeting, 18s. 3d. was made from the sale of cakes. We intend holding a simple Bring and Buy Sale before each general meeting, to swell funds.

Mrs. Nel reported on a meeting of the T.B. Committee. The members had been given a most interesting and instructive address by Mr. Stent.

It was unanimously decided that we send a wire to Miss Delbridge protesting against the Unlawful Organisations Bill.

Miss Gilchrist, Native Affairs, conveyed the thanks of the Native and Coloured people to whom warm garments donated by members

have been distributed. The local branch of the N.C.A.W. are also making garments. All the Native cripples are receiving attention, with good hopes of great improvement in their condition.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Mayor with regard to the shortage of mealies and mealie products. The Natives in particular are having great difficulty in getting supplies at present.

PORT ELIZABETH.—As we were to have Miss Lester, Travelling Secretary of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, as our guest speaker in April, it was decided to bring forward our Goodwill Day to 12th April. We asked representatives of all races in Port Elizabeth to be present and to say a few words of welcome to Miss Lester. There was an excellent attendance, and after tea was served Miss Lester gave us a most interesting talk entitled "Spiritual Giants Around the World".

At our May and June meetings, our representatives to the Biennial Conference in Pietermaritzburg, Mrs. Dewar and Mrs. Clifton Harris, gave us most comprehensive reports on the Conference.

POTCHEFSTROOM.—There was a good attendance at the social function organised by the branch as a token of goodwill in the Golf Club House recently. The President, Mrs. H. H. Borckenhagen, welcomed the visitors, especially Mrs. Hollet Amm, President, and the Mesdames Dawe, Day and Visser of Vereeniging Branch.

Several musical items, a pianoforte solo by Mrs. R. Lewis, and violin solo by Mr. Smit, who was accompanied by Miss O'Grady on the piano, a monologue by Mrs. de Kock, who was accompanied by her husband, who also composed the piece, and a recitation by Miss V. Batty were greatly appreciated by the audience. Mrs. Borckenhagen gave a talk on her impressions of the unveiling of the Voortrekker Monument. Mrs. J. B. Kriegler, who spoke in Afrikaans, stressing the fact that cosmetics could not do everything to make a person beautiful—there was goodwill, unselfishness and friendliness as well. Miss H. M. Moore spoke on the failure of peace because of the lack of goodwill and co-operation. She outlined the various societies which had been set up through the ages.

"I do feel in Potchefstroom that this spirit of goodwill is at large," she said. She expressed the feeling that the N.C.W. in its small way would have an effect on Potchefstroom for more goodwill and then, like a pebble thrown into a pond, the ripples would widen to the Transvaal and then perhaps to the world.

The speakers and performers were each handed a bouquet by Meggy Stiles, Alison Smith and Anne Morkel.

POTCHEFSTROOM.—Junievergadering: Die vergadering was hoofsaaklik in Afrikaans gehou, en die assistent-sekretaresse, mev. Bosman de Kock, het die notule van die Meivergadering in Afrikaans voorgelees; hierin was die breedvoerige verslae van mev. Borckenhagen en suster Louw in sake die kongres genoteer.

Die Sekretaresse, mev. Stiles, en die Tesouriere, mev. Davilatos, is glukgewens met hulle onderskeidelike verjaarsdae, en elkeen het 'n mooi ruiker ontvang.

Erw. Uys, van die N.G. Kerk, het die lede 'n interessante kykie gegee op die sendingwerk in Potchefstroom. Soos mev. Hall later tereg opgemerk het, „Hy het aan ons dinge duidelik gemaak wat vir ons

nog altyd duister was." Die sendinggemeente is in 1895 gestig, en het 'n ledetal van 44,000, waarvan 12,000 in die lokasie woon en waar daar tussen 70 en 80 sektes is. Die groot wyk strek van Klerksdorp, Parys, V. d. Bly-park Fochville, Netverdien en Ventersdorp; en alleen hier is 'n kerkie. Verder word die dienste in store of ander buitegeboue op plase gehou. Naturelle help met die dienste en Sondagskoollesse. Eerw. Uys meen dat die Bantoe 'n mees interessante nasie is om onder te arbei. Volgens hom kyk hul altyd na elke blanke as 'n Kristen en daarom moet ons as blankes baie versigtig wees hoe ons teenoor hulle optree. Hy het die vergadering bedank uit hul belangstelling in sy werk.

Aangesien mev. Uys op die laaste oomblik verhinder was om teenwoordig te wees, is haar ruiker aan Eerw. Uys oorhandig met 'n versoek om dit aan haar te gee met die komplimente van die Vroueraad.

Na bespreking van 'n paar huishoudelike sake, insluitende die welwillendheidsfunksie by die Gholf-klub in Junie en die Deurmekaarverkoop in Julie is die vergadering verdaag.

PRETORIA.—In June, that hardy annual, the yearly fund-raising function, came up for discussion and tentative dates named for a Morning Market.



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