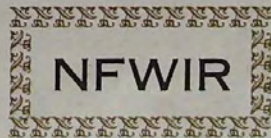


Rhodesians Worldwide



A REVIEW

1925 — 1970



*National Federation of Women's Institutes
of Rhodesia*

... the beginning

AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY THE FIRST WOMEN'S INSTITUTE WAS BORN IN CANADA, THE BRAIN-CHILD OF MRS. ADELAIDE HOODLESS, WHO SAW THE NEED FOR COUNTRYWOMEN TO IMPROVE THEIR WAY OF LIFE THROUGH COMMON EFFORT. THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MOVEMENT WAS STARTED FOR RURAL WOMEN AND WHEN IT SPREAD ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO BRITAIN IN 1915, ITS COUNTRY CHARACTER WAS RETAINED.

RHODESIA

ALTHOUGH THE FIRST INSTITUTE IN RHODESIA WAS OPENED IN 1925 IN THE RURAL COMMUNITY OF ESSEXVALE, THE ASSOCIATION IN THIS COUNTRY EMBRACES BOTH TOWN AND COUNTRY MEMBERS. THE FOUNDERS OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF RHODESIA WERE MRS. CONSTANCE FRIPP AND MRS. BEATRICE RICHARDSON OF ESSEXVALE.

WITHIN TWO YEARS OF THE INAUGURATION OF ESSEXVALE W.I., OTHERS WERE FORMED IN BULAWAYO, PLUMTREE, QUE QUE, SALISBURY, NORTON, SELUKWE, BINDURA, UMTALI AND GATOOMA.

THROUGH THE YEARS BOTH RURAL AND URBAN WOMEN HAVE ESTABLISHED INSTITUTES UNTIL THERE ARE NOW FIFTY SITUATED THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF RHODESIA. MEMBERS COME FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE, ARE OF DIFFERING RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND HOLD WIDELY DIVERSE VIEWS AND INTERESTS — YET THEY WORK TOGETHER WITH ONE AIM — THE BETTERMENT OF HOME AND COUNTRY. THIS UNITY OF PURPOSE IS THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE ORGANISATION AND ITS POWER FOR GOOD ON FARM, IN VILLAGE OR CITY. THE FEDERATION HAS SUCCESSFULLY WITHSTOOD MANY VICISSITUDES AND, AFTER NEARLY FORTY-SIX YEARS OF EXISTENCE IT'S MEMBERS CAN LOOK BACK WITH PRIDE, AS THEY LOOK FORWARD WITH HIGH AND CONFIDENT EXPECTATION TO THE FUTURE.

constitution . . .

With foresight W.I. Pioneers refrained from imposing a constitution from above but worked out underlying principles and ideals offering these as a basis on which to operate. It was the members themselves who gave the movement its democratic and self-governing rules on which it rests today.

The Constitution of the Federation enables Institutes to join forces at national level and collectively to exert influence on Government or non-Governmental bodies for needed local improvements or on matters of national importance. The members speak with a concerted voice and those in authority have not ignored their representations. To-day much legislation affecting the social welfare of the country bears the imprint of the deliberations of the Women's Institutes, whose aim has always been to offer constructive criticism or suggestion.

The Constitution is the framework of the organization and from it has grown the concept of the individual Institute, which is a tremendous power for good in any community. Individual members with tireless persistence, have obtained for their areas public services which are now taken for granted. The movement enables members to play an effective part in the life and development of their country and is at all times non-party political and non-sectarian.

At the same time members are enriched by social contact, new knowledge gained and new skills learned. They become better informed on many aspects of life in their community and of government—local or national.

The Federation Executive Officers are:—

The President.

The Vice-President.

The Honorary Secretary.

The Honorary Treasurer.

A General Secretary and clerical staff are employed at Headquarters. Federation's sole income is derived from the affiliation fees paid by Institute members.

The National Federation of Women's Institutes is one of the most democratic bodies in Rhodesia. Policy—in the form of resolutions—is initiated by the individual Institutes and the final decision rests with the *Annual Congress* which speaks directly for Institute members through their voting delegates. The W.I. Liaison Officer to Government is the link between the Institutes and the Government. All matters involving Ministers or Heads of Departments must be channelled through this Officer.

The *Federation Executive Council* consists of the Federation Executive Officers, the Conveners of Standing Committees and one Executive Council member elected by each Institute. It is responsible for the management of the W.I. movement as a whole and for carrying out its policy.

The *Federation Committee* consisting of the Federation Executive Officers, Conveners and four specially elected members is responsible for detailed business on behalf of the Executive Council.

... administration

N.F.W.I.R. is a voluntary organisation and not a benevolent society although it has collected many thousands of pounds for charities. During World War II when there were only 19 Institutes £10,000 (\$20,000) was raised for War Funds and in 1948 £6,000 (\$12,000) for the United Nations appeal for children. The Federation is a registered Welfare Organization.

standing committees . . .

When it is felt desirable to give special attention and study to a particular subject, the Executive Council sets up a Standing Committee to serve throughout the Congress year. A Convener is elected to head the Committee and every Institute appoints a member to serve on it. The Standing Committees constitute the Federation in action.

The Convener is there to carry out the wishes of the Institutes. She has to assemble the information given by her Standing members, make enquiries when requested and direct attention to any special aspect. She has to keep abreast of any special development in her particular field.

Some of the early Committees whose research ended in improvements being carried out in their specific subjects naturally lapsed—those operating today are:-

- Agriculture
- Creative Arts
- Education
- Health
- Homecraft (African Women's Clubs)
- International Affairs
- Social Services

Some account of the work of these Committees appears in the following pages.

AGRICULTURE

This Standing Committee was first appointed in 1939 and studied matters connected with rural life. Through research and action members have come to a better understanding of the sometimes contrary views to be found in Town and Country.

A very early subject investigated was Boarding School Diets, stressing the necessity for good foods and a daily supply of fresh vegetables.

The war years caused attention to be given to conservation of foodstuffs and pioneer efforts at dehydration were supported.

The need for replacing felled trees and for afforestation schemes was brought to the notice of Government several times and in 1952 the Natural Resources Board took the matter in hand.

A resolution on several occasions asked for the establishment of an Agricultural College. This was opened in 1949.

The early work of this Committee has covered such subjects as rural medical facilities, rural telephones, electricity supplies, seasonal gluts, and the marketing of produce. In 1957 wheat growing was urged and after much research by Government, suitable varieties were bred and large scale production of wheat is now in progress.

The terms of reference for this Committee were for many years "food production in relation to cost of living" and one of its main services has been to keep townswomen and rural women in touch with each other's problems.

The present terms of reference are Production and Marketing of Primary Products and reports from Institutes indicate that great interest is being shown in developments in this field.

The dangers of Pesticides and Soil pollution was first raised in 1963 and the forthcoming legislation on this will be valuable. The practice of soil conservation was under constant discussion for many years and has been in operation throughout Rhodesia since 1941, when the Natural Resources Board was appointed.

Through this committee a great awareness of the importance and problems of our natural heritage—the veld—has been created. A resolution dealing with the protection of our wild flora was passed in 1966 and again in 1970. The conservation of wild life has been a subject for discussion in Institutes. In this vast lightly populated country we Rhodesians are more fortunate than many. New legislation on this subject is awaited with interest.

CREATIVE ARTS

The encouragement of the Arts has always been the policy of the N.F.W.I.R. and this Standing Committee was established in 1954. Its aim is to co-ordinate cultural and artistic work among the Institutes and to assist them with the planning of their programmes.

The Committee covers those arts without which no house is a home.

Exhibitions of needlework, handcraft and home-crafts, painting, floral art and photography have been a feature of Institute life.

The beautiful work which has been created over the years is mostly in Institute Halls and members' homes.

The Annual Contest for the Lady Tait Needlework Trophy has proved a great stimulus and in this "machine-made" age many women have found pleasure in design, colour and fine stitchery. This silver Trophy presented in 1945 by Lady Tait—the Patroness of the Federation—is for the best piece of co-operative needlework. Applique, patchwork, fine sewing, a sampler, Institute banners and Hardanger work have provided subjects for study and execution.

In most years the Convener encourages members to learn something new—the Collages proved popular and rewarding. At the request of the South African Women's Agricultural Union a selection was sent for exhibition to several centres in that country.

Trophies have also been presented for other craft work, literature and photography. Members enter for the Associated Country Women of the World Triennial Essay and Handwork Competitions.

In 1955 a Drama Library was set-up and a good selection of plays is available. Play reading forms a pleasant part of Institute programmes. A very successful Drama Festival was held in 1960, another in 1963 and a third is planned for 1971.

Institute members are housewives and household arts of many kinds are featured in programmes throughout the country. Demonstrations and talks are given on a wide variety of subjects.

Cookery demonstrations are enjoyed. There was a time when W.I. members were considered "mere jam-makers." In-fund raising projects for charity cakes and jams play an important part but the main trend in W.I. interests is Adult Education.

In an age of "canned" entertainment the Institutes have provided their members with opportunities to create pleasure for themselves and their communities and to enjoy the companionship shared in that creation.

THE NATIONAL TAPESTRY

In 1946 Lady Tait suggested that Institutes might consider undertaking a large piece of needlework as a composite work to illustrate the history of Southern Rhodesia in a series of panels. Thus they might emulate the example of Queen Matilda and her women, who embroidered the Bayeux Tapestry which depicts the Norman Conquest of England by William the Conqueror.

A tremendous amount of historical research was needed and a team of artists helped with the drawings. There were many set-backs and it was not until 1963 that the forty-one panels were completed and presented to the Government as a gift to the nation in memory of Rhodesia's pioneer women. The Tapestry hangs in the diningroom of the House of Assembly.

EDUCATION

After many educational queries had come before W.I. assemblies this Standing Committee was appointed in 1932. The work has been continuous and arduous but always interesting.

It is particularly striking to find that in 1927 (a date when the emancipation of women was fully recognised in Britain and nine years after women over thirty had been given the vote) it was necessary to bring forward a resolution asking that scholarships in Rhodesia be extended to girls.

In the early days resolutions were passed asking for women supervisors in girls' boarding schools, the teaching of Domestic Science, European Cook-Matrons and special classes for the mentally retarded. The employment of married women on teaching staff was considered vital.

In 1934 Institutes offered to help obtain schooling for rural children and out of this investigation grew to-day's Correspondence School for children of pre-school age. W.I. has concerned itself with the well-being of the in-educable child.

Industrial training and the establishment of modern schools or modern streams of education were taken up in 1936. A close watch was kept on the Apprenticeship Act and legislation affecting women and youth in trades.

Another particular interest of the Federation has been the establishment of Nursery Schools by the

Government. This was first urged in 1936 and continued to be of concern in the years that followed until the first nursery schools were opened, in many cases, under the auspices of local Institutes.

There was a period in which the Government subsidised nursery schools but this assistance had to be terminated for economic reasons. Although the present Government have not incorporated nursery schools in the school system it has accepted the principle that they should be an integral part of the education system.

A memorandum was submitted to the Select Committee on Education in 1946. It outlined views on Modern Educational requirements, the need for child guidance clinics, the position of married women teachers and members views on school uniforms.

A further memorandum was submitted in 1967 setting out the declared policy of N.F.W.I.R. on Educational matters.

Through the years W.I. has advocated the provision of a special school for delinquent girls; better educational facilities for boys at a remand home; that school leaving age be raised to 16; travelling libraries in both European and African areas; that all coloured children be granted admission to coloured schools and that more secondary schools with hostel accommodation be provided for them.

The National Federation endorsed Government policy that English should be the medium of all Government and Government-aided schools and has repeatedly recommended the teaching of good citizenship. Teacher/Pupil ratio has been of concern as have

remedial reading facilities, multi-racial sport and intensive courses in first aid and home nursing for school matrons.

A disturbing feature of education in the African sphere is the considerable rate of "drop-out" among girls as they progress through school. Throughout the country the number of boys and girls in Grade 1 is equal, but at the top end of the school the boys number almost double the girls. Since these girl drop-outs will be the mothers of tomorrow, this has a bearing on W.I. projects and plans for adult education for African women.

Reviewing the work in this field during the 45 years of W.I. existence the tremendous effort made by earlier members to provide education for their children may be noted with pride and present members have the subject very much at heart.

PUBLIC HEALTH

One of the first W.I. Standing Committees to be appointed was that of Public Health—it grew out of a Committee of Enquiry (1927-1928) into provisions for Maternity and Rural Medical facilities.

The first task of the Convener was an investigation into the high incidence of maternal mortality—due to economic stress, ignorance and (in the then existing state of the country) lack of skilled help. Public opinion was roused and in 1929 a Resolution passed at Congress asked for the regulation of midwives and the registration of nursing homes and of nurses. Bills providing for these became law in 1935-36.

In 1932 a Standing Committee was appointed to study all aspects of public health.

Matters brought forward over the years include: a system of identification of babies in maternity homes, the cleaning and servicing of hospitals by African women instead of men, the improvement of accommodation for patients with nervous troubles who are not mental patients and the need for provision for the welfare and education of retarded children.

The care of difficult maternity cases among Africans, the need for better dental treatment and numerous other allied subjects have been matters for study and have been brought to the attention of authorities concerned. In many African clinics and rural hospitals there are facilities for ante and post natal care for all women as well as maternity wards for them.

Medical examination of children in schools was first

advocated by W.I. in 1935. This is now carried out regularly for boarders and day scholars.

In 1929 protection from malaria was one of the most urgent matters and a request was made for a holiday home at the coast for children who had suffered from this disease or who lived in malarial areas. In 1934 the Railway administration complied with a request that all rail car windows be provided with gauze screens. Tropical diseases in general and malaria in particular were studied by the Institutes and in 1937 F.W.I. asked Government to provide publicity on the dangers of malaria and the effects of tropical sunshine.

Bilharzia has been of concern for many years and in 1937 Congress advocated preventive measures to control this disease. As a result Government issued helpful pamphlets. Again in 1938 they were asked to increase publicity and to provide a six-monthly examination of all Government school children. This is now common practise. Routine inspections are now carried out in all schools.

Important medical advances have been made and the facilities and services needed in 1929 and in the "thirties" are now part of the health pattern of the country.

Members have concerned themselves with the incidence of Tuberculosis especially amongst the African population—its prevention and treatment with; the care of the aged; a District Nursing Service and with improvements in conditions of service for nurses.

In 1960 it was suggested that Africans make a small payment towards medical treatment and in 1962 that

alcoholism be considered a Public Health matter and treated as a disease. It was also advocated that regulations in regard to so-called children's diseases should be amended to bring them into line with modern practice. Recently a resolution asked that advice on family planning be made available at health centres, clinics and hospitals throughout the country.

A good deal of investigation has been done on cancer in women and its early diagnosis and it was suggested that Local Government in the larger centres could make available laboratory facilities for the analysis and early

detection of the disease. Government was also asked to provide legislation for the registration of fully qualified chiropractors in Rhodesia.

In the years of its existence this Standing Committee has made unceasing efforts to watch the health of the country. It has accepted for investigation reports of unsatisfactory conditions in public institutions, in factories and in private undertakings. It has explored them to the limit of its means, being careful—as in all spheres of interest—to take the constructive attitude before making representation for remedies.



HOMECRAFT

From the earliest days of the Federation of Women's Institutes, matters concerning the African people have been debated. A Standing Committee of African interests was appointed in 1937 and studied subjects such as Immigrant Labour, Mission and Government Schools, instruction in Soil and Water Conservation, Hostels for African Girls, Clinics and Hospitals and Domestic Service.

In 1947 a voluntary band of workers, mostly W.I. members visited their local African Township regularly, giving talks to the women on Hygiene, Mothercraft, Sewing, Knitting, etc. They were known as the 'Hygiene Ladies'. This showed the way for the formation of Homecraft Clubs and, with evidence of great expansion, necessitated a separate Standing Committee which was appointed in 1951. There are now over 800 clubs with a membership of some 16,000.

Homecraft is a vast field of endeavour and a well-planned project of self-help provided by W.I. It is practical and suited to the needs of those it serves. Through a club movement it aims to provide African women with a system of adult education in all aspects of home-making including nutrition and home agriculture, health and hygiene, child care and domestic crafts. Club Management and Literacy teaching are included. This education is directed towards the betterment of family life and encourages the womenfolk to realise their responsibilities to the community.

The Homecraft project is financed by grants and donations from the Tribal Trust Land Board, The Beit

Trust, the Rhodesia State Lotteries, the Associated Country Women of the World and interested friends at home and abroad. Finance is administered by the Federation at National level—by the National Officers and the Convener appointed by the Executive Council. The Convener is assisted by a full time Secretary, the only salaried position. For the purpose of administration the country is divided into six provinces each with a voluntary Provincial Organiser who is an Institute Member.

Homecraft Clubs function in the Tribal areas, urban and peri-urban areas, on farms and on mines. When they are able to run their affairs satisfactorily, they may qualify to become Homecraft Institutes. In each Province, these Institutes elect two members to attend the Annual Congress of N.F.W.I. as full voting delegates.

In the early days all training was carried out on a voluntary basis by European members, many of whom travelled very long distances. As membership increased from hundreds to thousands, it became evident that qualified demonstrators and club leaders were necessary among the African women themselves. A programme of Leadership Training, at residential level, was introduced, beginning in Bulawayo in 1962. Such training has been done throughout the country with Courses ranging from 3-day to 10 weeks' duration. African leaders have participated fully with organisation

and training. Progress has also been made towards providing courses for Area Leaders and setting up Area Committees.

Further development within the movement took place in 1964 with a gift of two Landrovers plus administration costs for 3 years. These were donated by the N.F.W.I.'s of England, Wales and the Channel Islands through the Freedom from Hunger Campaign (LONDON). The vehicles are staffed by paid African personnel who, often assisted by voluntary helpers, tour the country teaching and giving demonstrations. They cover some twenty-thousand miles a year and visit clubs, mainly in the Tribal areas, some of which are very remote.

Communication between Headquarters and Clubs is greatly assisted by the Homecraft Magazine—the only Magazine in the country published expressly for African club women. It caters for members of any women's organisation.

Greater opportunities for co-ordination with other societies in the Homecraft field has been provided by the Women's Group Liaison of the Rhodesia Council of Social Service.

By stimulating and encouraging the women to think for themselves in relation to what they want, help has been given to develop from attitudes of indifference and apathy in homemaking to those of seeking knowledge with enthusiasm. Improvement in the standard of living and an awakening sense of responsibility among the African women is evident. The history of Homecraft is one of incredible expansion and of success against great odds.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

This committee keeps members in contact with a world organisation—the Associated Countrywomen of the World—which F.W.I. formally joined in 1935. It also keeps Institutes informed of the activities and interests of many of A.C.W.W. associate societies and of world trends.

Through the years relationship with this organisation has been strengthened and N.F.W.I.R. has sent representatives to its Triennial Conferences beginning with Amsterdam in 1947. Then followed Copenhagen, Toronto, Ceylon, Edinburgh, Melbourne, Dublin and Michigan, U.S.A. In 1971 a full delegation—5 voting and 2 non-voting delegates—will attend the 13th Triennial Conference in Oslo.

Three World Presidents of 'A.C.W.W.' have visited Rhodesia. In 1957 Mrs. Nora Price of the Bulawayo Women's Institute was elected Area Vice-President for Africa and re-elected to that office (a three-year period) in 1959.

The A.C.W.W. "Letter Friends" scheme which encourages correspondence between members of A.C.W.W. throughout the world has become a successful means of communication with many sister Societies and lasting friendships are being made. Through this and contacts made at Triennial Conferences Institutes are supporting A.C.W.W.'s efforts to promote international understanding and goodwill.

In 1963 A.C.W.W. asked for the compilation of a study kit by its member societies in order that these kits could be exchanged so that conditions and the life of

the various countries could be studied. F.W.I.'s Study Kit was completed in 1965. From this has evolved the book "Great Spaces Washed with Sun" of which almost 7,000 copies have been sold at home and abroad.

A real interest in people of other countries was shown when aid was organised for refugees from the Belgian Congo; when a large parcel of new clothing was sent to children in Tasmania—victims of a most destructive fire and when financial aid was sent to two disaster areas in South Africa.

Through this Committee members are able to widen their horizons and build "bridges of understanding" between Rhodesian women and those of many other lands. No matter how small an individual contribution may be it is hoped that these united efforts for a better and peaceful world—based on mutual understanding—will be a reality for the generations to come.

SOCIAL SERVICE

In the sphere of Social Service W.I. interests have been extensive, covering a field ranging from suitable films for children to the hygienic distribution of food; from child welfare to women in industry; from the nationality of married women to local history and tradition.

Under this committee an effort was made from the beginning of the Federation to have women representatives—firstly in local governing bodies; then in local hospital and education boards and eventually on Government Boards. But it was an uphill struggle since this country seemed to be inhabited by men with a somewhat Victorian outlook as far as the emancipation of women was concerned. However, a break-through was made when, in 1944, Government recognised the principle that at least one woman should be appointed to its Boards or Commissions dealing with Social Welfare.

In 1928 the first resolution passed was on child welfare, resulting in a child welfare society being formed and a Child Protection and Adoption Act being promulgated in 1929. The Federation was responsible for forums on child welfare being broadcast in 1953. That Government valued the opinion of F.W.I. was shown in 1959 when the Federation was asked to submit a memorandum on the proposed amendments to the above act.

The appointment of women probation officers was advocated as well as men and as a result of pressure

from Institutes and others the Department of Social Welfare was established.

Local industry has always been well supported; as early as 1956 a resolution was passed urging members to buy local products. For 14 years a Vigilance Committee organised by Bulawayo Institute has kept a watchful eye on competitive prices and the quality of articles offered for sale to housewives. The Consumer-Producer Council performs the same service in Salisbury.

This Standing Committee has been instrumental in obtaining benefits and amenities for Senior Citizens and Youth in addition to improvements in the field of Road Safety. It has, through representation, given assistance on the Standards Association, on Rural Councils, in the Library Commission and on the Commercial Metrication Council. The Federation was invited to set up the Domestic Functional Committee to examine the implications of Metrication in the home.

In an age of blatant and sometimes ugly advertising it is good to know that W.I.'s asked for legislation as far back as 1927 to prevent indiscriminate advertising on the roadside. Members have taken a keen interest in the beauty spots of the country and early on asked for improved roads to places of interest and for improved accommodation at camping sites as well as lay-byes on trunk roads and roadside tree planting.

The welfare of the coloured people is a matter of concern and it is N.F.W.I.R. policy to follow with sympathy the efforts of those who are endeavouring to improve the conditions of this section of the community.

The Committee for Social Service is, by its very nature, a large one and all those subjects which cannot conveniently be placed under any other committee inevitably find their way to this portfolio.

Resolutions have ranged from a review of the retiring age of Civil Servants to the desirability of women in Parliament; from encouragement in efforts to bring about a decrease in the divorce rate to the payment of

maintenance to deserted wives and children; from the nursing and medical care of the aged to juvenile courts and from road safety and road courtesy to a certificate of road worthiness for second-hand motor vehicles. Concern has been expressed in the rising incidence of drug addiction.

With the ever increasing social problems of today this committee will continue to extend its vision more and more every year.

Rhodesians

"HOME & COUNTRY" and

"HOMECRAFT"

... publications

The journal of any organisation is a vital part of its life and in July 1936 publication of Home & Country—the W.I. magazine — was begun. Members were encouraged to become contributors and the early version came out once a year after the Annual Congress. Space was also given to W.I. columns in other publications. The war disrupted production in 1940.

In 1951 the magazine appeared again and progressed to a high degree of success and in 1959 monthly issues were introduced. In 1962 the first Homecraft supplement was included and, three years later, has launched as a magazine on its own. This was proved itself to be a very strong and vigorous asset to the Women's Clubs with a circulation of over 7,000 copies per month.

"Home & Country" has experienced many ups and downs since its inception, one of the highlights being when it became a "glossy" and its administration was elevated to that of a Standing Committee. Owing to circumstances quite beyond its control the gloss faded away and has been replaced by a neat lithographed version produced once a quarter, this is now managed by a Magazine Officer, Editor and small committee. A similar editorial committee produces Homecraft monthly on a purely voluntary basis in co-operation with other organisations in the field of Adult Education.

HISTORY

This is the story of the Women's Institutes of Rhodesia and is available at W.I. Headquarters together with the official Handbook containing the constitution.

"GREAT SPACES WASHED WITH SUN"

As mentioned under the heading of International Affairs, this book was produced as a result of the compilation of a Study Kit for the Associated Country Women of the World. It is a very informative book on Rhodesia, giving a brief history of the country, the people and their way of life. It is liberally illustrated with photographs and drawings.

PAMPHLET ON NATIONAL TAPESTRY

This is a roneoed composition giving an account of events depicted in the panels of the tapestry and is obtainable at Headquarters.

Other Publications include various pamphlets, leaflets and a Basic Syllabus for Homecraft produced for W.I. Homecraft organisers. Copies of the latter have been sent to other developing countries where they have been much appreciated.

The story of the Women's Institutes of Rhodesia is one of sustained individual and collective effort which continues to be a vital force in the national life of the country. Proud though the members are of their organisation and its great strength, each is aware that her Institute also stands for friendship and fun, understanding and kindness and service to the community.

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