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FIAT LUX



FIAT LUX

"Let there be light"

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Cover: The State President, Mr. J. J. Fouché with (from left): Mr. P. R. Pather, SAIC executive committee chairman; Mr. M. J. de W. van Eyssen, the Durban Regional Representative of the Department of Indian Affairs, and Mr. H. E. Joosub, SAIC chairman, at Mr. Fouché's historic meeting with the South African Indian Council on July 18.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
PUBLISHED ON BEHALF OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

'N MAANDBLAD NAMENS
DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN
INDIËRSAKE UITGEGEE

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The views expressed in this journal do
not necessarily reflect the policy of the
Department.

Die sienwyses wat in hierdie blad uitge-
spreek word, vertolk nie noodwendig die
beleid van die Departement nie.



This historic photo was taken at the first meeting of the South African State President with the South African Indian Council, a statutory body that communicates with the Government on matters affecting the Indian community. In the photograph are, from left (front row): The State President's Aide, Captain Meyer; Mr M. E. Sultan, SAIC executive committee member; Mr J. H. H. van der Merwe, the Secretary for Indian Affairs; Mr H. E. Joosub, SAIC chairman; the State President, Mr J. J. Fouché; SAIC executive committee chairman, Mr P. R. Pather; the Durban Regional Representative of the Department of Indian Affairs, Deputy Secretary Mr M. J. de W. van Eyssen; SAIC executive committee member, Mr A. M. Rajab; the State President's Secretary, Mr. A. L. Pretorius. (Middle row): Messrs V. Govender, R. A. Govender, C. G. Palsania, R. Bhana, G. M. Patel, A. B. Ismail, Y. S. Chinsamy, Dr I. A. Kajee, Dr M. B. Naidoo, K. P. Desai, M. D. Coovadia, A. G. Khan, Captain Broderyck. (Back row): G. M. Singh, I. F. Mayet, S. Collakoppen, S. R. B. Naidoo, H. Bodasingh, J. N. Reddy.

INDIAN COUNCIL MEETS STATE PRESIDENT

JULY 16 WAS a red-letter day for the South African Indian Council, according to its chairman, Mr H. E. Joosub. On this day the Council met the State President, Mr J. J. Fouché, in Durban. Accompanied by top officials of the Department of Indian Affairs, the State President met and had tea with the Indian Council at the M.L. Sultan Technical College.

Mr. Fouché was given a warm

welcome on his arrival and the chairman of the Council, Mr H. E. Joosub, said that his presence gave the Council a feeling of recognition and belonging. "We no longer feel ignored as a minority group in this country," he added.

Garlanding the State President, Mr Joosub said that since the inception of the Department of Indian Affairs, under the present Government, Indians felt a sense of security.

ACCEPTED

"We are now recognised and accepted as citizens in the land of our birth, South Africa," he said.

"This means great moral upliftment for our people . . . and has strengthened our belief and faith in our task of rendering service to our community and our country."

Mr Joosub said he was happy to state that the Council had succeeded

in bringing to the attention of the Government the views and aspirations of the Indian community. Progress in education and welfare, and the conversion of the Council into a statutory body gave Indians "great hopes" for the future.

GREATER SAY

"Under the policy of the Government we envisage a greater say and responsibility in the administration of our own affairs as an elected body fully representative of all members of our community."

The action of the Government had resulted in a social, economic and educational renaissance of Indian South Africans "to a degree nowhere equalled on this continent".

Mr Joosub said that the sense of responsibility and security the Indians now enjoyed would herald greater developments in "all spheres of Indian life" in the Republic.

Mr P. R. Pather, chairman of the executive committee of the Council, said the State President's presence gave added emphasis to statements by Ministers of State that the Indians were a part of the population of the Republic and that as such they had a part to play in the development of the country.



The State President, Mr J. J. Fouché, being garlanded by the chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr H. E. Joosub.

The South African Indian Council meets the State President. From left around the table are: Mr G. M. Patel, Mr G. M. Singh, Mr I. F. Mayet, Mr Y. S. Chinsamy (obscured), the State President's Aide, Captain Meyer; Mr M. E. Sultan; the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Mr J. H. H. van der Merwe; Mr H. Joosub; the State President, Mr J. J. Fouché; Mr P. R. Pather, Mr M. M. van Eyssen, Mr A. M. Rajab, the State President's Secretary.



STEP FORWARD

Reiterating the affiliation and loyalty of the Indian community to South Africa, Mr Pather said: "We honestly believe in the absolute sincerity of the Government, and the enactment of the South African Indian Council Act of 1968 is a big step forward in ensuring the welfare of our people in all spheres."

He assured Mr Fouché that the "great experiment" was working well. In the submissions that the Council had made it had shown that it was actuated by a desire to think in terms of the larger interests of the Republic.

"We believe in gradualness and in that spirit we are moving forward."

EDUCATION

Mr Pather also had a special word of praise for the development of Indian education and social work under the Department of Indian Affairs.

"The large number of Government schools erected, some R13-million to be spent on the erection of the Indian University and the employment of qualified Indian social welfare workers are pointers to the awareness of the State to its responsibilities to our people."

He also assured Mr Fouché that the South African Indian, conscious of his responsibility, would never be found wanting "in the service of this great country on the southern tip of Africa".

PLEASED

Replying to these speeches, Mr Fouché said he was pleased to hear that the Government's policy was resulting in Indians feeling that they belonged to the country.

"It is clear that South African Indians realise and recognise that although they retain their separate identity, they form part of our multi-racial population," he said.

Expressing his pleasure at meeting the Council, the smiling Mr Fouché expressed his appreciation to all members of the Indian community who were so determined to play their part in ensuring for the generations to come the peaceful and harmonious existence that was being enjoyed at



The State President, Mr J. J. Fouché, addressing the South African Indian Council. This was the first formal meeting the State President has had with the Council.



The chairman of the SAIC, Mr H. E. Joosub, welcoming Mr Fouché at his historic meeting with the Council.



present. "You as Indians share in the peace and prosperity prevailing here," he added.

APPEAL

Appealing for a spirit of mutual consideration in the future, Mr Fouché said that South Africa was confronted "with realities that are rooted in the facts of history".

UNITED

"These we cannot change, but what we can do is to face up to these realities and with mutual trust, goodwill and understanding, work together to shape the future course of history by building up a great and united South African community, in which each section of the people plays its rightful part, and to the greatness of which each section can make its particular and individual contribution."

Asking the Indian people to accept as its guiding star the Republic's motto, "Ex Unitate Vires" (Unity Is

The chairman of the SAIC's executive committee, Mr P. R. Pather, expressing the Council's pleasure at meeting the State President.

Strength), Mr Fouché said: "Let us work out for ourselves, and for others with problems similar to ours, a formula conforming to a way of life based on the ideal of "live and let live".

"Not one of our national communities is in reality self-supporting. We are, so to speak, all cripples on the way of life and need the support of our fellow-men and fellow national groups."

RESPONSIBILITY

Emphasising the great responsibility the Indian Council had, Mr Fouché said it was created to pave the way for Indian South Africans to play a full role in the affairs, and in the social, economic and political development of the Indian section of the population.

Appealing to members of the Council to apply themselves with dedication, the State President said of the Council's above-mentioned role: "This is the full course which has been set and along which full consultation between the Government and the Indian community will play a paramount role."

The State President meets well-known Durban educationist, Dr M. B. Naidoo, a member of the Council. Also in the photograph is Mr H. Joosub.



INDIAN COUNCIL STATEMENT

THE FOLLOWING statement was issued after the fourth meeting of the statutory South African Indian Council on June 17 and 18:

A motion of condolence on the death of the late President of the Senate, Senator J. F. Naudé, and a tribute to his services to the country, was passed unanimously.

The Council noted reports of progress in matters receiving its attention. These included the planning of new Indian housing schemes, the design and construction of houses, high land prices of land in Indian areas and the sale of municipally-owned land by public auction.

Progress was also reported in

the Council's efforts to create opportunities for Indians to become accountants and auditors.

The Council's desire to be associated with the RSA Savings Campaign and the role that the Indian community was playing and still could play in it was discussed. Arrangements for a film show in Durban on 3rd September, at which the RSA Campaign's film, "Tomorrow's Men", would be shown, were finalised.

It was decided to investigate the possibility of establishing a body which would co-ordinate the community's cultural activities.

In connection with the group areas hearing on the Grey Street

complex in Durban, the Council decided to submit to the authorities a memorandum setting out its views on the future character of Grey Street.

It also supported the representations by its executive committee to the Natal Provincial Administration for the re-instatement of Indian doctors whose resignations had been accepted by the Administration. The executive committee was instructed to make further representations to the Administration about this.

It was decided to send a message of congratulation on his appointment to the new President of the Senate, Senator Jan de Klerk.

VERSLAG VAN INDIËRRAAD

DIE VOLGENDE verslag oor sy vierde vergadering op 17 en 18 Junie is deur die Suid-Afrikaanse statutêre Indiërraad uitgereik.

'n Mosie van meegevoel met die afsterwe van die gewese President van die Senaat, Senator J. F. Naudé, en 'n mosie om hulde vir sy dienste aan Suid-Afrika te bring is eenparig deur die Raad aanvaar.

Die Raad het kennis geneem van verslae oor die vordering van sake onder sy aandag. Dit sluit in die beplanning van nuwe behuisingskemas vir Indiërs, die ontwerp en konstruksie van huise, hoë grondpryse in Indiërgroepsgebiede en die verkoop van munisipaliteitseiendom deur publieke veiling.

'n Verslag dat vordering aangeteken is in die Raad se pogings om geleenthede vir Indiërs om ouditeurs en rekenmeesters te word, is ook genotuleer.

Die Raad het sy begeerte om met die RSA Spaarveldtog veienselwig te wees, uitgespreek, en die rol wat die Indiërgemeenskap in hierdie verband besig was om te vervul, en nog kon vervul, is bespreek. Reëlins vir 'n filmvertoning in Durban op 3 September, wanneer die RSA Spaarveldtog se film „Tomorrow's Men", vertoon sal word, is afgehandel.

Voortspruitend uit die verhoor oor groepsgebiede met betrekking tot die Greystraat-kompleks in Durban, het die Raad besluit om 'n memorandum wat sy mening oor die

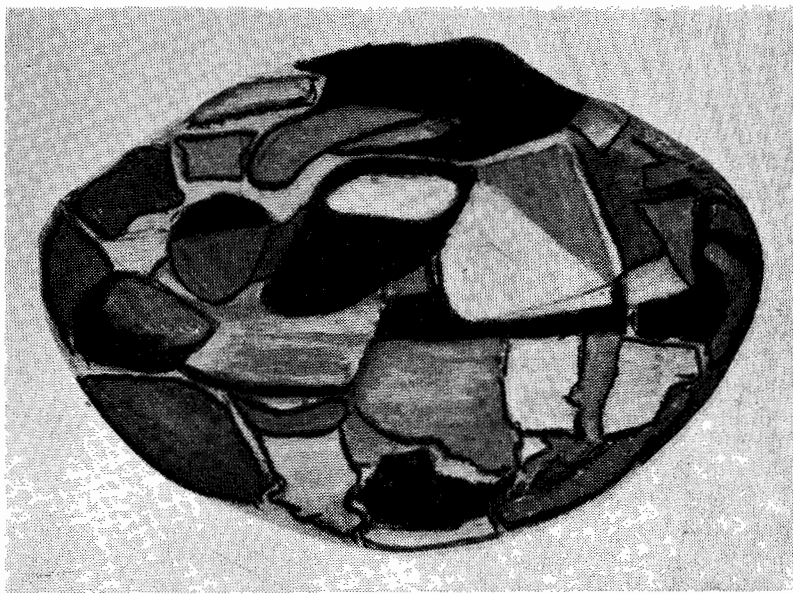
toekomstige aard van Greystraat uiteensit, aan die owerhede voor te lê.

Die Raad het ook besluit om die moontlikheid vir die skeping van 'n liggaam wat die gemeenskap se kulturele bedrywighede kan ko-ordineer, te ondersoek.

Die uitvoerende raad se vertoë aan die Natalse Provinsiale Administrasie insake die heraanstelling van die Indiërdokters wie se bedankings aanvaar is, is gesteun. Die uitvoerende raad is aangesê om verdere vertoë in hierdie verband aan die Administrasie te rig.

Daar is ook besluit om 'n boodskap van gelukwensing met sy aanstelling aan die nuwe President van die Senaat, Senator Jan de Klerk, te stuur.

SAITA ART SHOW



This entry, entitled "A Word, a Touch," won first prize for A. Augustine in the modern abstract art section of the SAITA exhibition.

ART EDUCATION is beneficial to any career or profession, and it is the task of education to encourage and develop artistic aptitude fully in children, said the Director of Indian Education, Mr P. W. Prinsloo, when he opened the first national Indian arts and crafts exhibition in Pietermaritzburg recently.

Organised by the Pietermaritzburg branch of the South African Indian Teachers' Association (SAITA), the exhibition attracted a large crowd from all over the country. While attention was mainly focused on the work of children, the exhibition also covered many facets of Indian life

and achievement in South Africa, and reflected the excellent work in art education being carried out at schools and institutions of higher learning.

The best art and craft works from primary, secondary and post-matriculation educational institutions were on display, with a special section for the New Horizon School for the Blind. The Natal and Transvaal Colleges of Education, and the University College, Durban, also exhibited.

HIGH STANDARD

The judges expressed their appreciation of the high standard of the entries and the imagination and effort

that especially the younger pupils had shown in preparing their entries.

Surprising variety was to be seen, from the rough yet colourful and vivid crayon drawings of infants to sophisticated portraits in the adult section, and delicate and subtle silk screen prints by students of the University College.

The needle-work section was particularly well represented, with some fine exhibits that told of hours of delicate and painstaking stitching. There were embroidered tablecloths, napkins and dresses, and a magnificent display of sarries.

The various colleges each had special stands, and besides the exhibits of work done by the students, there were also demonstrations of wood and metal-work, accounting machines and scientific apparatus which held many people fascinated.

A display of special interest to teachers who visited the show was the one on audio-visual education and teaching aids.

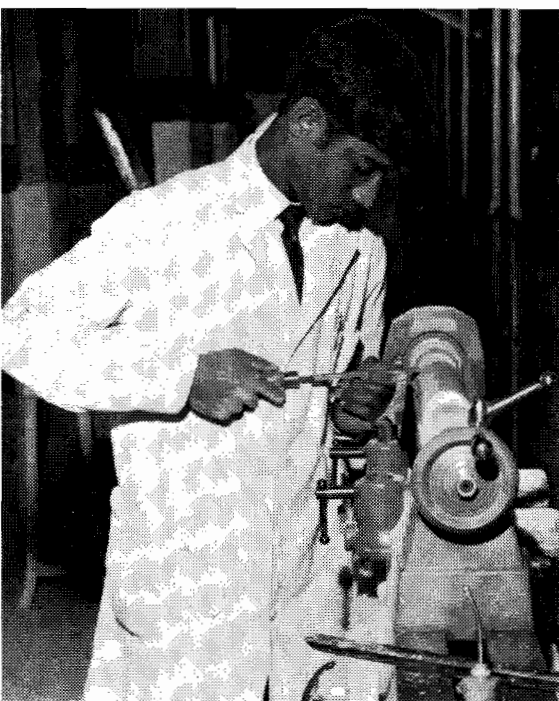
The Director of Indian Education, Mr P. W. Prinsloo, opens the SAITA arts and crafts exhibition, using the scissors presented to him by one of the local high school pupils. In the centre is Mrs Prinsloo and on the right Mr R. S. Naidoo, president of SAITA.



Mrs F. Goultz and Mr E. Suliman, principal of the Lakehaven School, with some embroidery done by a 12-year-old pupil of the school. Mrs Goultz, wife of Professor F. Goultz, has spent much time in assisting the pupils at the school.

Mr S. Padayachr, of the M.L. Sultan Technical College, giving a demonstration of lathework at the exhibition.

Among the needlework exhibits were some beautiful evening gowns, painstakingly hand-embroidered. Here Miss K. Harrichand (left) and Miss F. Khan display two of them.



In opening the exhibition, Mr Prinsloo said that the desire to create was a basic urge. Every child had an inborn sense of beauty and the ability to create in some or other form. "It is the task of education to draw out and develop this innate ability so that the child's life may be enriched thereby. Expression in art inspires a person," he said.

The teaching of art played an important role in the development of

a complete and rounded personality, he added.

BENEFITS

"Not only does art education satisfy the child's inner senses and emotional life, but it develops his powers of imagination and observance. It promotes co-ordination between the brain, the eye and the hand, which is beneficial for the ability to create. No other activity meets the child's need for self-expression as much as art."

Pointing out that this applied to art in its broadest sense, Mr Prinsloo said that an educational programme which did not make provision for the development of the child's mental, physical, spiritual and aesthetic needs would be seriously falling short.

All children were not endowed with an artistic gift, "but it is the responsibility of education to guide the gifted pupil who wishes to practise art and study further", he added.



The Director of Indian Education, Mr P. W. Prinsloo, and Mrs Prinsloo admire sheet metal work by first-year students of the M.L. Sultan Technical School, together with SAITA officials.

"If such a talent is discovered early and developed properly, it might become the basis of a life-career and will be of great aesthetic and financial value to both the individual and the community."

TEACHER'S ROLE

Stressing that the art teacher's attitude had a very important role in developing the child's talent, the Director said: "The teacher who

possesses the necessary enthusiasm for art together with a sound art philosophy is bound to achieve success."

Speaking on a wider theme, Mr Prinsloo expressed the view that a nation's cultural development was largely judged on its art products — art here in its broadest sense.

Linking art with religion, he said they both were spiritual as well as

physical aspects of one's life, closely interwoven with daily needs.

Stressing that his Department was fully aware of the educational value of art training in its schools, Mr Prinsloo reflected that on occasion art education was sometimes treated "as a sort of cinderella".

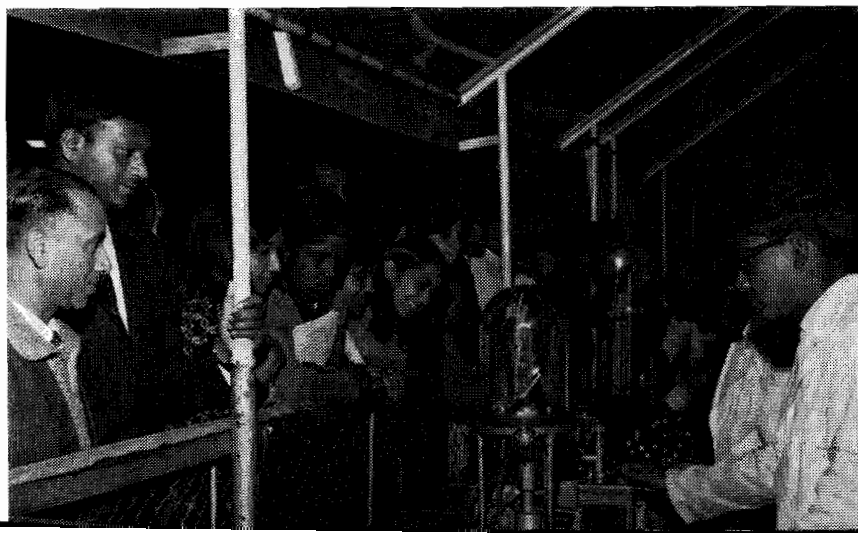
The schools where this occurred were lacking in aesthetic tone, he said. "And the tone we create in our schools and homes affects our children and so influences the next generation."

DEPARTMENT'S ROLE

On his Department's role in art education, Mr Prinsloo said the aim was to teach the child an awareness of the world around him and to inspire him to express in his own way through a variety of media and activities what he saw, thought and felt — "in other words to provide the opportunity for him to create".

To promote this, "subject inspectors for arts and craft and music have therefore been put in the field to give

Our photographer caught South African Indian Councillor S. R. B. Naidoo, of Pietermaritzburg (second from left), at the exhibition. Here he joins a group of fascinated schoolchildren at a demonstration of scientific apparatus.



guidance to teachers and to ensure that these subjects are offered on sound educational principles”.

The fine spirit of co-operation between inspectors and school staff was evident in the exhibits on show, he added.

Pointing out that art and design were evident in almost all facets of the industrial and domestic spheres, Mr Prinsloo said the Indian child was fortunate in having a natural flair for design.

ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY

Describing the various spheres where art and design were found, he also made a plea for more architectural beauty in housing schemes.

Despite mass-production of the machine age, there was one thing that the machines would never be able to do, and that was to create an original work or art.

“Only the human soul, together with human brain and hand, can do that.”



One of the judges at the exhibition, the vice-principal of the Technical High School in Pietermaritzburg, Mr J. Robertson, points out a few of the features that won this model of a ship third place in the model section.

The New Horizon School for the Blind recently held its Annual General Meeting. Here the Director of Indian Education, Mr P. W. Prinsloo, the guest of honour at the AGM, examines a biology project with the head prefect, Udrumurthi Sagadavan. Looking on are Mr J. G. Nieuwoudt (right), Inspector of Indian Education, and the principal of the school, Mr B. C. Nursoo.



THIS YEAR IN PARLIAMENT

THIS BILL is introduced to grant the University College, Durban, recognition as a university to serve the Indian population of this country, and, consequently, for the establishment of the University of Durban, Westville, with its own Charter With these words the Minister of Indian Affairs, the Hon. F. W. Waring, moved the Second Reading of the University of Durban - Westville Bill in the House of Assembly on March 26.

The introduction of this Bill marked an important step in the development of Indian Education in the Republic.

During the debate, Mr Waring explained that the Bill should be seen as an intermediate measure towards ultimate full autonomy. "It remains the policy of this Government," he said, "to see that the University of Durban - Westville should eventually become an institution which administratively is worthy and responsible and also able to stand on its own feet."

The Minister stressed the fact that whilst the granting of academic autonomy to the University of Durban - Westville released it from the control of the University of South Africa, it did not mean that the academic standards developed and maintained under the guidance of the University of South Africa would be neglected. He pointed out that the Bill contained adequate safeguards to ensure that academic standards were maintained.

Referring to the growth of the University College, Durban, the

Minister quoted the following statistics :

- (i) Student enrolment increased from 114 in 1961 to 1701 in 1969.
- (ii) Faculties increased from 2 in 1961 to 4 in 1969.
- (iii) Departments increased from 17 in 1961 to 30 in 1969.
- (iv) Courses offered increased from 20 in 1961 to 341 in 1969.
- (v) Degrees awarded in 1963 - 9 ; in 1968 - 143.
- (vi) Diplomas and certificates awarded in 1963 - 1 ; in 1968 - 119.
- (vii) Staff: The lecturing staff increased from 16 in 1961 to 141 in 1968 and the administrative and technical staff from 10 in 1961 to 96 in 1968. Of the 141 lecturers, 27 are Indians (including one professor and four senior lecturers) ; 58 of the 96 administrative and other staff are Indians.

These figures, commented the Minister, give reason to believe that before long the enrolment will have increased to some 2,000.

He foresaw that the new modern university at present being built at Chiltern Hills will receive even greater support. Despite the accommodation difficulties experienced by the University College at Salisbury Island, its achievements in a short time have been remarkable and proved how successfully it could and did function

and flourish as a separate institution for higher education.

The Bill was passed by Parliament and will come into operation on a date to be fixed by the State President by proclamation in the Government Gazette.

THE BUDGET DEBATE

This year's debate on the Revenue Vote, Department of Indian Affairs, covered various aspects of Government policy. The question of a "homeland" for Indians was again raised in the debate. In his reply the Minister made it clear that "the policy of the Government is that there is no intention whatsoever to develop an Indostan". In other words, no "homeland" for Indians was contemplated.

The Vote, amounting this year to no less than R22,390,000, was passed by Parliament. This represents an increase of R2,788,740 on the Department's Vote for the previous financial year, which includes provision for payment of enhanced social benefits and pensions to Indians at the rate of R180,000 per annum.

S.A. INDIAN COUNCIL

In his speech at the opening of the 1969 session of Parliament, the State President, Mr. J. J. Fouché, referred to the establishment of the statutory South African Indian Council and stated that the creation of the Council marked a further stage in the political development of the Indians.

Later in the session, the Minister was formally asked about the progress that had been made towards

SAVINGS POWER IS MONEY POWER



The Senate debating room in the House of Assembly, Cape Town.

making the South African Indian Council an elected body. The Minister replied that the statutory South African Indian Council was only created on the 1st September, 1968, and had not, as yet, given attention to the preparatory work necessary for the conversion of that body into an elected or partially elected Council. This included such matters as demarcation of electoral divisions, the qualifications of voters, the registration of voters and the compilation of a voters' roll.

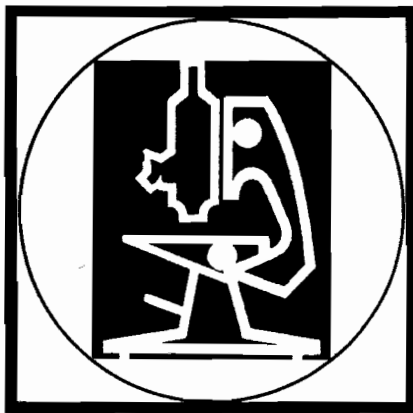
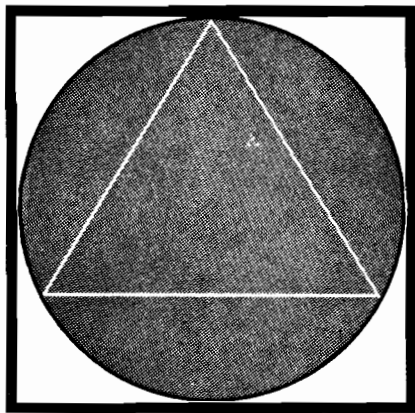
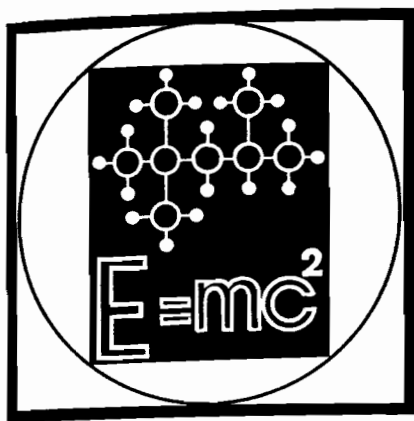
The introduction of further legislation providing for elected members will as soon as practicable receive consideration in full consultation with the South African Indian Council.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE

Various matters figured prominently in questions put to the Minister during the session. These questions, covering a wide range of the activities of the Department of Indian Affairs, elicited the following information :

- (i) The Government has expended R3,121,881 on the M.L. Sultan Technical College since its inception.
- (ii) During the financial year 1967/1968, an amount of R1,036,511 was expended on the University College, Durban.
- (iii) 77% of third-year students at the University College passed their examinations.
- (iv) 1,489 Indian students at present attend secondary part-time classes for adults.
- (v) 2,105 Indian pupils received non-repayable bursaries during 1968.
- (vi) 823 students at teachers' training colleges received non-repayable bursaries during 1968 and 251 were granted loans.
- (vii) An amount of R240,504 was expended in 1968 by the Department of Indian Affairs in respect of bursaries and loans.
- (viii) 1,438 Indian students are presently enrolled at teachers' training institutions.
- (ix) 424 teachers qualified at the end of 1968.
- (x) 856 Indians served in senior educational capacities in the Education branch of the Department.
- (xi) 300 students received degrees, diplomas and certificates from the University College, Durban, in 1968/1969.
- (xii) 16 posts of social workers at private welfare organisations are subsidised by the Government at the rate of R810 per post a year.
- (xiii) There are at present 10 posts for qualified Indian welfare officers in the Department of Indian Affairs.
- (xiv) The first pupils were admitted to the School of Industries at Newcastle on the 1st April, 1969.

SPAARKRAG GEE ONS GELDKRAG



First Science and Mathematics Convention for Indians

DURING THE JULY vacation 150 Indian science and mathematics teachers from all over the country gathered in Durban to attend their first-ever national congress on mathematics and science, held at the University College for Indians. Lectures, demonstrations of equipment, discussion groups, practical experiments and outings filled a week of stimulating fare for those attending.

At the opening of the convention the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Mr J. H. H. van der Merwe, stressed the great need for trained Indian scientists and technologists, and said that there were great opportunities for them.

The phenomenal development that was taking place all over the world had led to greater diversification in many fields, each of which depended for its successful operation on highly scientific planning, organisation and management. Science was playing an integral role in man's achievements.

In welcoming four eminent overseas scientists attending the convention, Mr van der Merwe mentioned that

a contributing factor to South Africa's position as the leading country of the African continent was the brainpower and work of the Republic's scientists. South Africa was willing to extend a helping hand across its borders to assist with the general upliftment of under-developed countries.

With the ever-increasing demands being made on trained scientists, it had become evident that South Africa was not providing sufficient men of the required calibre to meet the demand, although brainpower and potential were not lacking.

"Unless those in our schools, colleges and universities who are endowed with the necessary intellect and aptitude are guided to acquire an interest for these subjects, and to

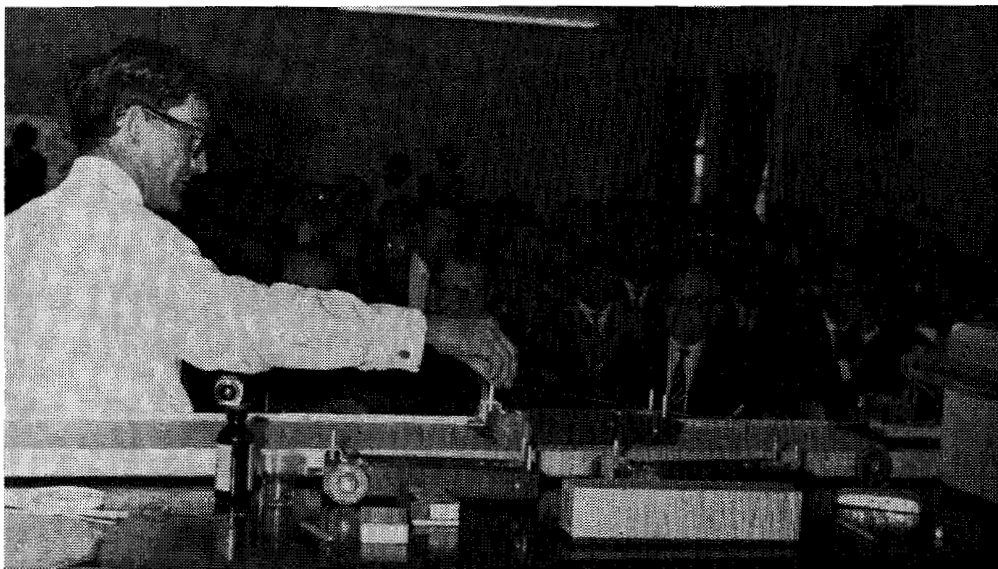
qualify in one or more of them, the position will undoubtedly deteriorate," he said.

In Natal and the Transvaal, where Indian education was under the Department of Indian Affairs, the entire school-going population in June was over 155,000. Of these 119,000 were at primary school and 36,000 at secondary schools.

The teacher force in charge of these pupils consisted of 5,752, of whom only 694 had university degrees.

"If it is borne in mind that the majority of these $\pm$ 700 graduates hold a B.A. degree with little or no post-matriculation science education, and about 50 per cent. of them are in principal's posts, the position as far as the sciences are concerned, is far

One of the four eminent foreign visitors who added an international touch to the conference was Mr J. M. Ogborn, at present joint organiser of the Nuffield Advanced Physics Project in England. Here Mr Ogborn gives a physics demonstration.





A number of the 150 teachers at the conference were from the Transvaal. Here, enjoying a joke, are (from left): Mr L. R. Naidoo (Transvaal College of Education), Mr A. R. Maskew (Rustenburg State-Aided Indian Asiatic School), Miss F. Pochee (Standerton Indian School) and Mr H. Bhatray (William Hills High School, Benoni).

from satisfactory," Mr van der Merwe said.

"An academically ill-equipped teacher very often is at loss to conduct practical lessons in the senior classes, resulting in book-learning on the part of the child, a stifling of the pupil's interest, and the loss of a potential science student in the post-matriculation stage.

To enable teachers to acquire more knowledge, experience and confidence in the teaching of modern science and mathematics the Department of Indian Affairs, in conjunction with

the University College and other authorities, arranged refresher and orientation courses.

Since taking over Indian Education in 1966 the Department had held the following courses :

- A senior physical science and biology refresher course at the Springfield College of Education in April, 1967.
- An orientation course in general science at the University College for Indians, Durban, in February, 1969.



The Secretary for Indian Affairs, Mr J. H. H. van der Merwe, who officially opened the conference, with two Durban teachers, Mr V. Rama and Mrs Rama, a husband and wife who both attended.

- A course in the teaching of the New Maths at the University College, Durban, in February, 1969.

For February, 1970, a course in general science was being arranged for primary school teachers, which would probably run concurrently at three different centres for a week, and would draw representatives from all over Natal and the Transvaal.

Mr van der Merwe then sketched the facilities in Indian schools and the possibilities for post-matriculation study.

"During the next financial year, all primary schools with standards III to V will receive basic equipment and chemicals to enable the teachers to introduce the practical approach to science. Overseas this serves to awaken the desire to choose a scientific career at an early age.

"All high schools are already, or are in the process of being, equipped with proper laboratories to enable the pupils to approach the subject on a practical basis from the first high school year.

"Standard lists of the most modern apparatus and equipment have been approved, and this equipment is now being supplied to high schools. During the latter half of 1969, at least the 25 high schools in Natal and the Transvaal teaching physical science up to the Std. 10 level should receive apparatus to the value of R40,000."

Opportunities were being made available at the two colleges of education in Natal and the Transvaal for teachers to specialise in biological or physical science subjects so that they could teach up to the Std. VIII level.

"Though the courses in the biological sciences are not too sparsely attended the same can unfortunately not be said for the physical sciences. More teachers are urgently needed in these subjects," Mr van der Merwe added.

At the University College, Durban, only about 300 of close on 1,400 students took science courses, and those who completed their degrees in science were more often than not absorbed by local industry, with the result that the problem of the shortage of science teachers remained unsolved.

Regarding the future, Mr van der Merwe assured teachers that his Department would employ every well-qualified teacher of science and mathematics that offered his services.

"Indian scientists and technologists will also be required to meet the demands of the great industrial developments taking place in this country."

Also speaking at the opening of the Convention, the chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr H. E. Joosub, said that it would be tantamount to suicide for man to neglect subjects like science and mathematics. Students in high schools and universities should not take "luxury subjects" that often led them nowhere.

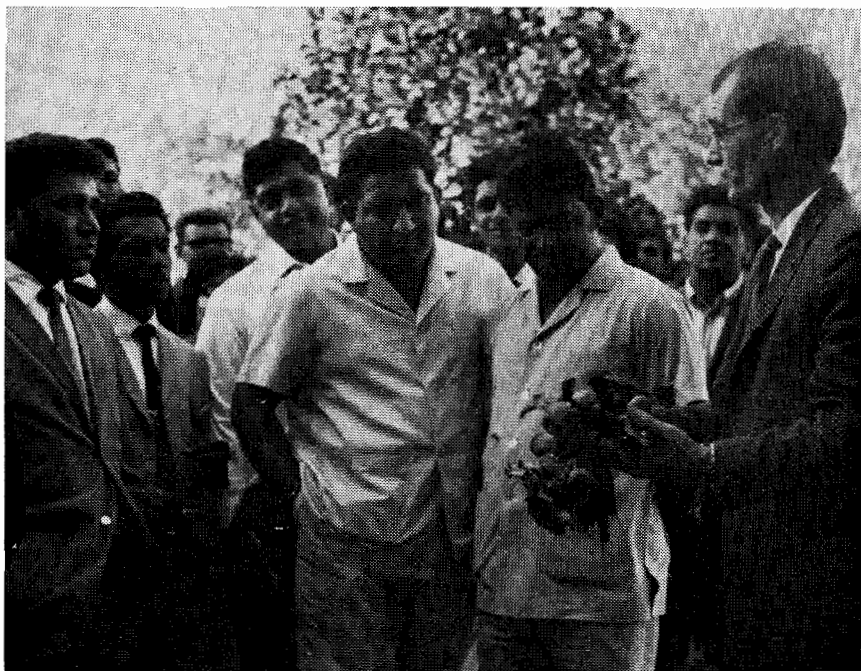
"A young man with a degree in political science or sociology is an educated man, but what will he do with his education when the community needed workers skilled in technology and industry?"

"A society enjoys prosperity if it shares in the industrial and commercial life of the country and the world. And if that society does not have its full quota of people skilled in science and mathematics, in technology and inventiveness, such a society cannot have its own industries. It can only follow others."

Urging science and mathematics teachers to carry on with the good work they were doing, Mr Joosub called for parents to give their children greater aid in choosing subjects that would, although difficult, be of more use than others that might be chosen simply because they were easier.

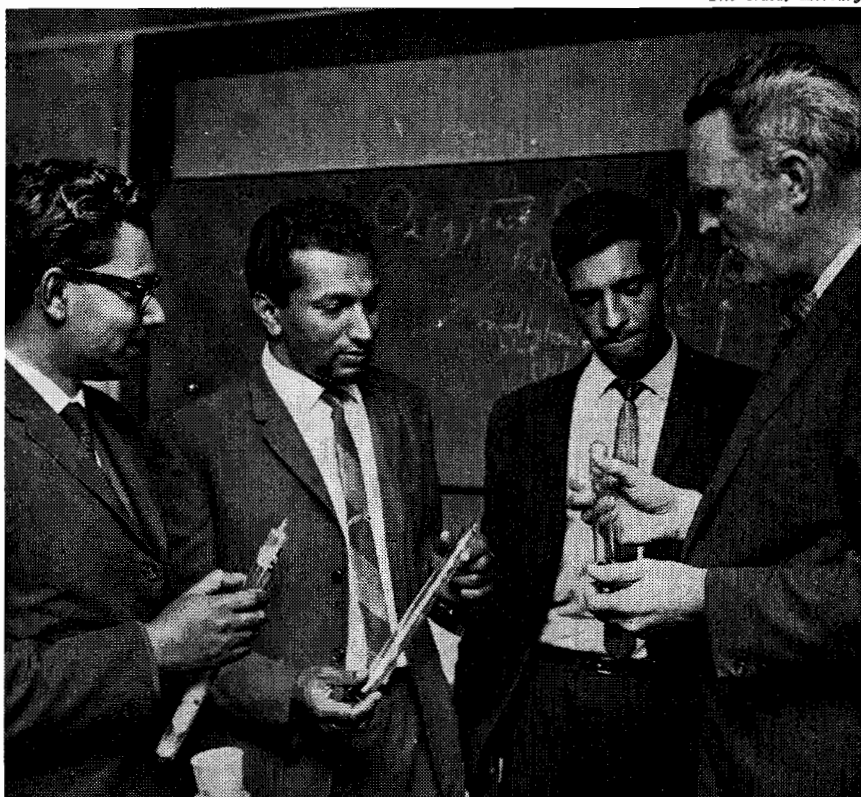
"A matriculation certificate or degree is not in itself a goal . . . One can have the qualifications and still be relatively inadequate. A certificate of degree is no more than a statement that we have learned certain things, and those things could be very useful, or by comparison, of little value," Mr Joosub commented.

Earlier, delegates were welcomed to Durban and the University College by the Mayor of Durban, Mr Trevor Warman, and the Principal of the University College, Professor S. P. Olivier.



Mr C. J. Ward (right), of the Botany Department, University College for Indians, with some delegates during a field trip.

— The Natal Mercury



Professor J. A. Campbell (right), American chemist and pioneer in the teaching of chemistry, discusses an experiment with Mr L. R. Naidoo (Transvaal College of Education), Mr Y. Pillay (Raisethorpe Indian School, Pietermaritzburg) and Mr R. L. Beharee (Windsor High School, Ladysmith).

Science and Maths Convention – an evaluation

THE FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION for Indian teachers of science and mathematics, held under the auspices of the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology, and in collaboration with the Division of Education of the Department of Indian Affairs and the University College of Durban, is but one of the significant events in the new pattern of Indian education that is now beginning to take shape.

The interest and enthusiasm displayed by those teachers fortunate enough to attend, impressed those responsible for its organisation to such a degree that the holding of similar conventions in the future is assured. Furthermore, it is more than likely that those teachers who attended will encourage their pupils to study science and mathematics at school and later at university, for it is patently obvious that a community without adequate numbers of scientists, mathematicians and technologists is unequipped for the demands of the contemporary world.

This convention was not a refresher course. On the contrary, its purpose was to orientate teachers to the new thinking and developments in the fields of science and mathematics by bringing them into contact with overseas and local experts who operate at the frontiers of their respective disciplines, and to show them some of our major research establishments and industrial enterprises.

The first overseas visitor to address the convention was Professor J. A. Campbell, of the Department of Chemistry at Harvey Mudd College, California, U.S.A. He is the chief architect of the Chem Study Project, which has served as the catalyst for modernising the teaching of chemistry throughout the world. He also spoke at a public meeting at the M.L. Sultan Technical College on the role of the chemist and the exploding population.

He explained and demonstrated how chemistry can become a thought-provoking activity by getting pupils involved in a problem-solving situation, and stressed that chemistry was an experimental science.

He was followed by Mr J. M. Ogborn, formerly of the Worcester College of Education in England,

By

PROFESSOR A. L. BEHR,
Professor of Education,
University College for Indians,
Durban

where he was responsible for the in-service training of teachers, but is now joint organiser of the Nuffield Advanced Physics Project. Mr Ogborn explained the principles underlying syllabus construction in physics, and stressed the need for developing unifying concepts that enable us to explain theories, and make science meaningful. Thus heat, temperature, magnetism, etc., should not be treated as separate entities, but their inter-relatedness should be shown in terms of force, energy and the molecular nature of matter.

The man who gave us a real jolt was the third overseas speaker, the noted French mathematician from Nice, Prof. J. A. Dieudonné. He told us bluntly that the so-called "new mathematics" was not new at all, and that much of what was being taught was irrelevant and lacking in rigour. He ridiculed the use of the traditional ruler and compasses for introducing geometry to beginners, and stated that the division of mathematics into algebra, geometry, trigonometry, etc., was obsolete. However, there was some comfort for South African teachers of mathematics when he said that the teaching of the subject at high school was in a "horrible mess" in most countries, with the possible exception of Belgium.

It is clear that mathematics has acquired a unity, largely through the use of set theory, and we should no longer think of mathematics as a collection of disjoint branches, namely, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and so

on. The unifying elements besides sets, are mappings, relations and functions. These in turn give rise to groups, rings and fields and ultimately to the algebraic-geometric concept of vector spaces. This requires abstract thinking to a degree to which we are as yet unaccustomed in our schools. Such thinking would in any case have to begin in the primary school, and in my view it is doubtful whether the majority of pupils will be able to cope with it.

The last of the overseas speakers was Prof. W. V. Mayer, of Stanford University, and an associate director of the Biological Sciences Curriculum Study, one of the boldest efforts yet made in any country to revitalise the teaching of biology.

He stressed that biology must interpret the pupil's environment, and that memorizing facts was outmoded. He stated that if a school were restricted to offering one science subject only, that subject should be biology.

The local speakers, who were in the main members of the university staff, dealt with the difficulties students of science and mathematics experienced in bridging the gap between school and university.

Displays of the most modern school science apparatus and audio-visual equipment, as well as an exhibition of some 400 of the latest books, attracted a great deal of attention.

Ample opportunity was provided for discussion and social intercourse. This enabled teachers to interchange ideas and pool resources.

A noteworthy outcome of this convention was the establishment of an association for furthering the study of mathematics and science in Indian schools. The portents for the future of science and mathematics in Indian schools are very encouraging.

NEW CIVIC HALL FOR GREYTOWN

PICTURESQUE GREYTOWN, nestling in the wattle-covered hills north-east of Pietermaritzburg, can be proud of being the first town in the Republic to create a non-statutory body to advise the Town Council on matters affecting the Indian community. This body was replaced by the statutory Indian Local Affairs Committee in February, 1966, in terms of the Natal Provincial Administration's policy of extending local government to Indians in their own group areas.

It was on this note that the Mayor of Greytown, Mr B. Feinauer, welcomed the 150 guests present at the opening of the new Indian Civic Hall at the end of June. The modern and spacious hall, with change rooms and kitchen, is expected to play an important part in the future civic activity of the Greytown Indian community and become a hub of entertainment.

The hall was officially opened by Mr Percy Fowle, Member of the Executive Committee of the Natal Provincial Administration, who highlighted the need for the Indian community to play a more positive role in matters affecting its own welfare. He also stressed the role of education in preparation for a full and useful life.

Referring to the role that the community was expected to play, Mr Fowle said: "I believe that you are playing your part, as you have done for many years in the economic development of your province, and in the social and political fields you have a rightful place. You have to accept some of the responsibility in playing a practical role in the development of the community."

WOMEN'S ROLE

Stressing the increasingly important role that women can play, Mr Fowle appealed to the Indian community to

encourage young women to take up nursing as a career.

"We have the magnificent new hospital (the R.K. Khan Hospital), equal to any other, in Chatsworth, Durban, and we are planning another at Northdale, in Pietermaritzburg, exclusively designed for the Indian people. We want you to have the opportunity of serving your own people and we need your girls to nurse your own people in your own hospitals."

Discussing education, he expressed the view that to be educated qualifies one not only for a better post, but enables one to become a wiser person with a sense of discretion, of purpose, proportion and perspective.

The reason for education was not only the material one, to better jobs with better pay packets, Mr Fowle said. People should think of jobs where they would fit in happily and satisfactorily. The reason for education was to enable people to "enter

Mr P. Fowle, M.E.C., unveiling a commemorative plaque at the new Greytown Civic Hall. On the right is the Mayor of Greytown, Mr B. Feinauer.





as fully as possible into an understanding of life's real meaning".

"Education builds stability and character," he commented.

Sketching the need for these attributes, Mr Fowle pointed out their value in a changing world.

"It is a vastly changing world that we face, and in this changing world we face a big challenge that every part of the community has to measure up to."

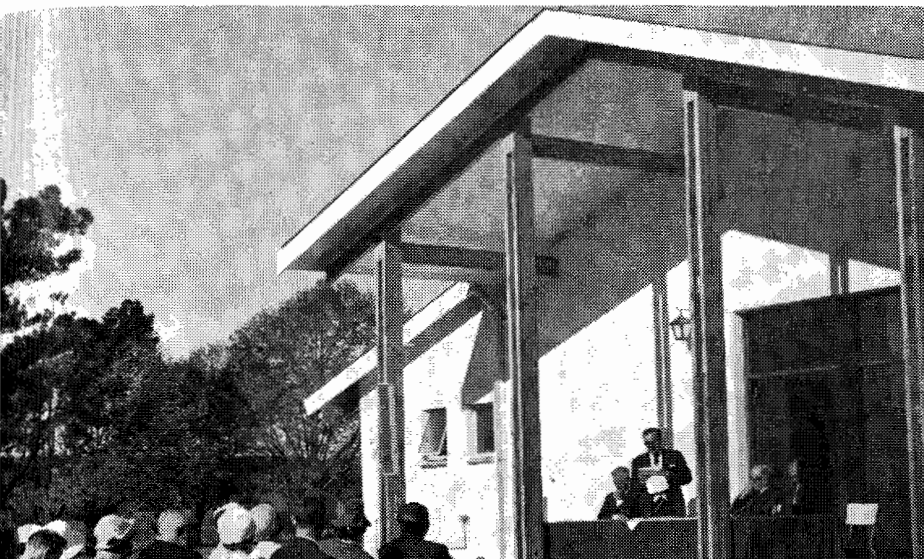
Calling for community leadership that combined the ways of the past with new approaches, Mr Fowle likened this to a human challenge equal to that of space conquest.

"A new approach to a new age is needed and I believe your people are making that new approach in your

A bouquet is presented to the Mayoress of Greytown, Mrs B. Feinauer, on behalf of the Indian community, by Miss Fatima Shaikh.



Members of the Greytown Local Affairs Committee share a joke with Mr Percy Fowle. They are (from left): Messrs G. R. Aheer, V. Murugan, Dr M. A. Shaikh (chairman), R. Bheekie (deputy chairman), D. Bickharie (secretary) and A. A. Lakhi.



Some of the crowd that gathered for the opening of the magnificent new Civic Hall.

local sphere, and you are making it with responsibility."

Addressing the members of the local committee, he pointed out that its very purpose was "to see to it that your own people give you the responsibility of being the mouthpiece to the next tier of Government, they in turn a mouthpiece to the next".

Mr Fowle also made a plea that spiritual education should not be neglected in the modern world.

Concluding his speech, Mr Fowle expressed his pleasure at the co-operation which existed between the Local Affairs Committee and the Town Council. It was to no small extent due to this co-operation that the presentation to the Indian community of a swimming bath by the Council had been brought about.

REGISTRASIE VAN GEBOORTES

WEET U dat dit 'n oortreding is indien u nalaat om u kind se geboorte te registreer? Afgesien daarvan kan dit baie probleme vir u sowel as u kind meebring.

WANNEER WORD DIE PROBLEME GEWOONLIK ONDERVIND?

- Wanneer u kind tot die skool toegelaat moet word.
- Wanneer hy of sy die ouderdom van 16 jaar bereik en aansoek om 'n persoonskaart moet doen.
- Wanneer hy of sy die skool verlaat en om 'n betrekking aansoek doen.

U sal tog sekerlik nie wil sien dat u kind se toekoms deur u nalatigheid benadeel word nie. Indien u dus u kind ongerief wil spaar, sorg dan dat sy of haar geboorte binne die voorgeskrewe tydperk geregistreer word.

WAT IS DIE VOORGESKREWE TYDPERK?

In stedelike gebiede moet geboortes binne SEWE dae aangegee word terwyl dit in ander gebiede binne DERTIG dae gedoen moet word.

WAAR MOET DIE GEBOORTES GEREGISTREER WORD?

- By die kantore van die Departement van Binnelandse Sake of by enige landdroskantoor.
- Indiërs in Natal moet egter die geboortes van hulle kinders by die kantore van die Departement van Indiërsake aangee. In distrikte waar die Departement nie kantore het nie moet die geboorte by die naaste landdroskantoor aangegee word.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

DO YOU KNOW that it is an offence not to register the birth of your child? Apart from this it creates many difficulties for yourself and your child.

WHEN DO THESE DIFFICULTIES ARISE?

- When he or she has to be enrolled at school.
- When your child requires an identity card at the age of sixteen.
- When he or she leaves school and seeks employment.

Surely you would not wish to jeopardise your child's future through your omission to register his or her birth! If you want to save your child much trouble you must ensure that his or her birth is registered within the prescribed period.

WHAT IS THE PRESCRIBED PERIOD?

In urban areas births must be registered within SEVEN days after the date of birth. In rural areas, however, they must be registered within THIRTY days.

WHERE MUST THE BIRTHS BE REGISTERED?

- At offices of the Department of the Interior or at any Magistrate's office.
- Indians in Natal, however, must register the births of their children at the offices of the Department of Indian Affairs. In districts where such offices have not yet been established, the birth must be registered at the nearest Magistrate's office.

INDIAN BUSINESSMEN —

THEIR FUTURE ROLE

By J. N. Reddy

DURING March and April this year a series of lectures on business leadership were given by prominent businessmen and economists to a group of 40 young Indian executives who attended a business leadership course conducted by the M.L. Sultan Technical College. The final session took the form of a group presentation on the future role of Indian business men within the Indian community. Mr J. N. Reddy, a member of the South African Indian Council and a prominent Durban businessman, was invited to preside over this discussion and to outline his views on the subject. Extracts from his thought-provoking address are here produced for the readers of *Fiat Lux*.

Sketching the background of Indian business men in South Africa, Mr Reddy said they had first arrived here primarily to serve the needs of indentured labourers working on the canefields. (This was towards the end of the last century.) In time they expanded their trading activities, "and were soon established throughout Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape Province, providing for the needs not only of Indians, but of other sections of the population as well".

DIVERSIFICATION

Mr Reddy considered that the creation of group areas would cause a large number of Indian traders to go out of business or to diversify into industry.

"The Coloured and Bantu are as eager as any other community to enter business and in their respective areas are making rapid progress in acquiring business acumen and skill," he commented.

"Therefore, Indian traders will in time have to give up their trading activities, not only in White areas, but also in areas set aside for the Bantu and the Coloureds. In this connection the Minister of Community



Mr J. N. Reddy

Development has given a categorical assurance that no Indian trader will be deprived of his livelihood, and where an alternative business cannot be provided, the disqualified trader will be allowed to trade under a permit.

INDIAN BUSINESSES

"Traders, comprising mainly those in small family businesses often barely earning a living, will in time be ploughed under by competition from organised chain stores.

"It will, therefore, be observed that at present there are many limiting factors as far as the retail trade

is concerned, and our community must, in the light of these developments, make a critical reappraisal of our future role in business.

"The present position, if allowed to continue, will most certainly lead to a stage where economic forces will reduce the Indian business community to a handful of traders in group areas and in other business areas where Indians will be allowed to trade.

THE FUTURE

"We therefore have to change and adapt ourselves to the needs of the day, and plan a new strategy to obtain a fair share of the economic life of the country.

"The answer, as I see it, is to emulate what the Afrikaner community has done for itself over the last fifty years, and whose spectacular progress has earned for them, not only respect from their fellow South Africans, but also international recognition.

EMPLOYMENT CHALLENGE

"Our community is today becoming increasingly sophisticated, and the majority of our young people will be leaving schools and colleges with higher qualifications. It is most unlikely that they will all want to stand behind shop counters for long hours — both men and women will be seeking better opportunities and occupations with greater challenges.

"Employment for these people will have to be increasingly provided by the Indian community in factories and institutions with growth potential and

where initiative and enterprise will be recognised and rewarded.

LARGER CONCERNS

"Our community cannot over-night diversify into industry, for we lack technicians and business leaders with the necessary academic qualifications to lead our community. The change I envisage is from family enterprises to companies which will ensure larger capital participation by the public and will be directed by men selected on merit for their ability.

"Whilst we must acknowledge the role family enterprises have played in the past and will continue to play in the future, we must not lose sight of present-day trends in company structures. Capital and highly qualified manpower both need to be harnessed to ensure dynamic growth. Whereas a shopping complex can be controlled by a family, this cannot be said of industry, which requires both capital and skilled personnel coupled with top-class management.

RESOURCES

"Our community has to seriously consider pooling its financial resources and offering attractive inducements to young men to persuade and enable them to become business leaders and qualified technicians. For capital alone, without the necessary trained manpower, cannot ensure the required progress for diversifying our businesses.

"In short, we have to gear ourselves to enter industry and must be prepared to learn from others who have succeeded. Here again I must cite the example of the Afrikaner and plan our strategy accordingly. The progress of industry in recent years cannot be ignored and we should be asking ourselves the question as to why our community has not shared in this prosperity.

"Many questions and problems are bound to arise and we have to seek a solution to each of them. These are by no means insurmountable provided we have the necessary

zeal and enthusiasm. In addition, we have to explore in detail every little economic activity to ascertain whether a particular development will afford us an opportunity to embark on industrial ventures for future markets and requirements. We need men with ability to create and plan future developments with insight, and with initiative to seize an opportunity and to realise its potentialities."

Mr Reddy then pointed out factors to the advantage of development in Natal. "The province has practically everything in its favour for rapid development," he said. "These include water power, labour resources and a harbour. The Tugela Basin, the future industrial hub of South Africa, should serve as an added incentive to the Indian community to diversify into industry. It is estimated that Natal's population will increase from the present $3\frac{1}{2}$ million to 9 or possibly 10 million in the year 2000 and will have a gross domestic product of R13,500 million, which will be more than the total figure for the whole of South Africa at present.

INDIANS' SHARE

"The Indian community can share in this progress to the extent to which it is prepared to participate in the industrial growth of our province," Mr Reddy said.

"We should keep in mind the fact that in the years to come there will be a decline in our gold production and consequently exports of secondary industry will play an increasingly important role in earning foreign exchange. With the shortage of White labour Indian industrialists, favoured with vast Indian labour resources, can exploit this potential for the benefit of our country and our community.

"The Government has created Indian border areas, viz., Pietermaritzburg, Stanger, Verulam and Tongaat, which qualify for all the concessions applicable to a White border area. These concessions were incorporated in the country's first five-year plan,

yet to date only three factories which qualify for border concessions have been established by the Indian community.

YOUTH TO THE FORE

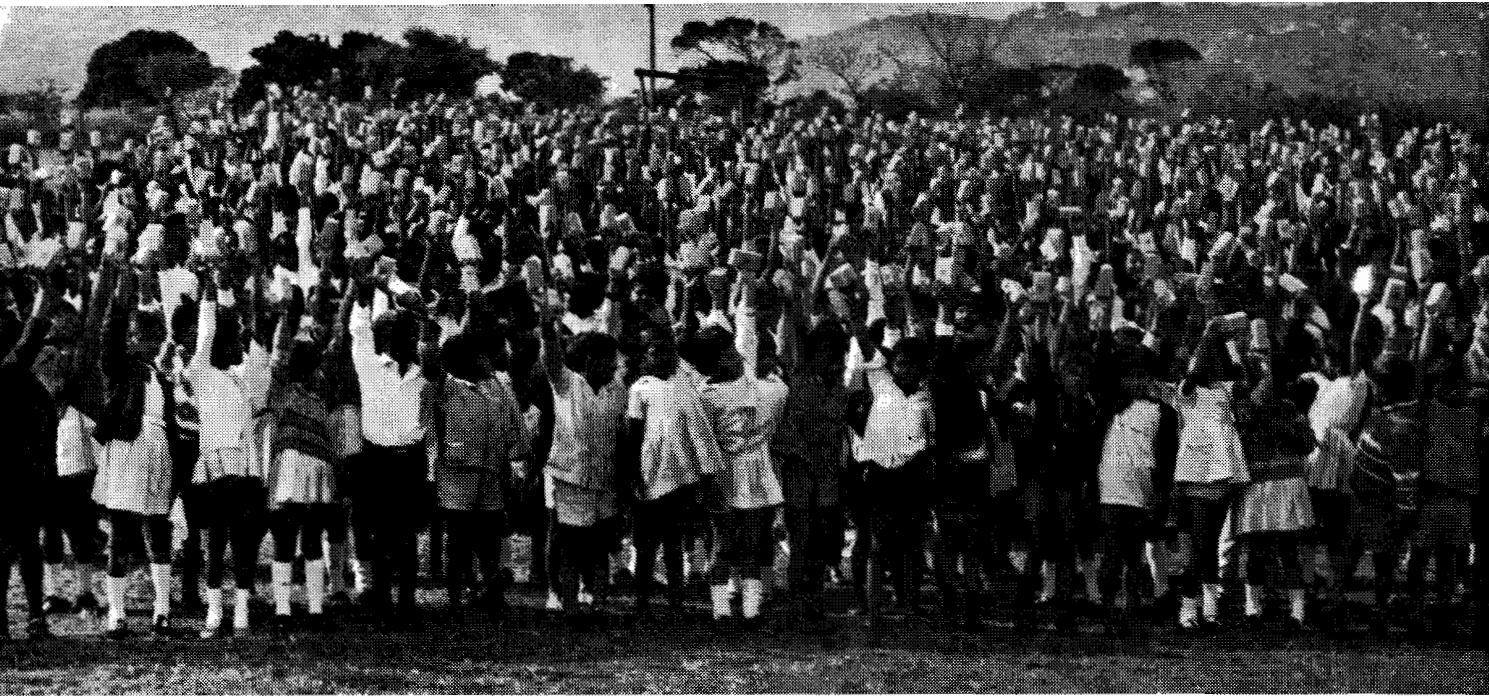
"We are living in the age of the computer, a time of rapid change, and the Indian community, in order to progress and prosper and to provide increasing opportunities for our young men and women, will have to diversify. Fortunately for us, the younger business people have recognised and accepted the fact that the change must come — and quickly at that. To this end many sections of our community are getting together and discussions are taking place to map out a programme to accelerate this development.

"The first Indian bank will be registered shortly and an investigation into the workings of a life insurance company are now being carried out with a view to starting up such an institution. These institutions are complementary and are an essential requirement to stimulate the type of development advocated.

"More than fifty years ago, Sanlam was launched by the Afrikaner community and from humble beginnings, along with other Afrikaner banking and life offices, spearheaded this community's participation in the economic life of the country. The progress of the Afrikaner community in the past twenty years is a proud achievement. Surely the Indian community, knowing full well their responsibility to their own people, can emulate the contribution of the Afrikaner community.

"The Indian community is fortunate in that in our midst we have people who by their honesty of purpose and sincere dedication are helping to lay the foundations for the community's greater participation in the industrial life of the country. Let us therefore resolve to diversify, to adapt, to change and step by step to plan and execute a programme designed to make our dream a reality."

Start Today . . . Straight Away . . . SAVE NOW!



Reaching for the Sky! Pupils of the Springfield Flats Primary School show their enthusiasm for the Savings Campaign.

THE FIVE W'S OF SAVING

LAST MONTH WE introduced the RSA savings campaign, which aims to promote saving by every man, woman and child in the Republic. The campaign, which continues until September, is a worthy one to the benefit of South Africa and all its people, and which we should know more about. The following article sets out some of the more important points about saving.

The campaign is aimed not only at breadwinners, but at everyone; and although the campaign proper ends in September, it is hoped that the savings habit will continue. To help it along and to aid the country's youth to a good start in this direction, two million money boxes have been distributed to primary school children throughout the country. Many schools held ceremonies at which the distribution took place, and the accompanying pictures show a few of these.

WHAT IS SAVING?

Saving, in its widest sense, is being aware of the need to obtain, conserve and use wisely those things, both material and physical, which promote the well-being of the individual, the community and the State. The individual who saves conscientiously has one of the most important sources of strength and independence on his side. The sum total of a nation's saving is also the source of power

for both the community and the State.

In the field of saving, South Africans have done well, both individually and as a nation. During the five-year period from 1963 to 1967 an average 25 per cent. of the country's total income (gross domestic product) has been saved. Only a few countries, such as Norway and Australia, were able to save more than this, while those who saved less in-

cluded such major economic powers as Germany, France, Great Britain and Canada.

South Africa's personal savings — which form part of the country's total savings — during the above-mentioned period also shows a favourable picture, amounting to an average 29 per cent. of the total savings.

There is more to saving than one's bank account, post office book or the piggy bank on the mantelpiece. There

SAVE NOW! SAVE MORE!



The Durban director of the RSA Savings Campaign, Mr J. L. de Klerk, handing out some of the plastic money-boxes to children at the Methodist State-Aided Indian School in Durban.

are indirect ways, such as personal and public cleanliness and by avoiding unnecessary waste. If private or public property is damaged someone has to pay for it and whether a landlord, home-owner, or the authorities are paying directly, it is the nation's money that is being used.

In some of the above points South Africans unfortunately lag behind other countries and millions of rands are, for instance, spent annually by authorities on cleaning streets, public grounds, etc.

WHY SAVE?

Firstly, of course, to satisfy your own needs and desires, present and future — whether it be to buy new clothes or to assure your child's education. And, secondly, for the

benefit of the community and State, of which we are all part. Thrift and diligence are the corner-stones on which a financial independence is based.

Saving is also of paramount importance for the development of strength and stability in the social and political field. Under difficult circumstances South Africa has acquired status not only in Africa but in the rest of the world. In scientific and technological fields we are in certain respects world leaders, politically the country is stable and even in the field of sport the Republic is a force to be reckoned with.

These achievements need to be not only maintained but to be improved on. Saving, in its widest context, is

a sure way of giving a boost in this direction.

In the economic development of a country we have to take note of and combat factors that might impede growth. These include inflation, which has become a familiar word in the South African vocabulary. In a young, developing country like the Republic physical bottle-necks such as a shortage of labour and certain raw materials may crop up, and excessive spending is inclined to lead to price increase as the demand for commodities and services exceeds the supply.

Saving is one of the best weapons in the battle against inflation. By setting aside as much as possible of our income after deducting essential

expenses, we check too much spending. This results in less demand for commodities and labour and a slower rate of growth, so that increases in price and salary structures are combated.

WHEN TO SAVE?

Now. Today. Regularly.

Someone who starts work at a salary of R1,000 a year and gets an annual increase of R100, earns about R39,000 during his first 20 years of service. If he saves 10 per cent. of his salary and invests it at a rate of 6 per cent., he will save R6,900. If his salary increases at the same rate, he will earn R118,000 during his average active economic life of 40 years — and his savings will amount to R37,000.

Money invested at 5 per cent. compound interest will double itself in just over 14 years. At 6 per cent. it will double in 12 years and at 7 per

cent. slightly more than 10 years. There are, of course, other ways of investing money which will give an even greater return. But, whichever way you think of saving or investing, you still have to make a start sometime, and there is no better time than the present.

WHERE TO SAVE?

Go and see the nearest postmaster, building society, bank or RSA savings office. If you *want* to save there are many institutions that will help you along.

WHO CAN SAVE?

Just about everyone, in some form or another, if saving is seen in its wider context, embracing not only individuals but the community and the State, and applied to things other than money. It's worth it — and *you'll* reap the rewards.

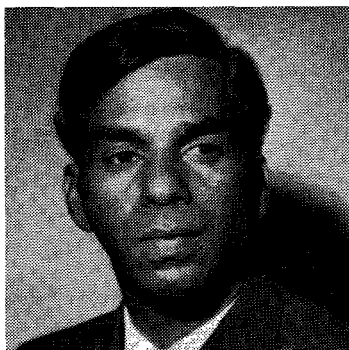
*SWITCH
ON
SAVINGS
POWER*

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN INFORMATION OFFICER

MR H. J. LAWRENCE has been seconded from the Education Division of the Department of Indian Affairs to the Department of Information to serve as an Information Officer. He is now based at the Department's Pietermaritzburg office and serves the Midlands and Northern Natal.

Mr Lawrence, born in Pietermaritzburg in 1931, received his high school education at the Woodlands Indian High School, Pietermaritzburg. He then studied at the Teacher Training Institution when it was attached to Sastri College, Durban.

Soon after commencing teaching he read for a B.A. Degree at the University of Natal, Durban, and in 1961 completed a B.A. Honours in English.



His first appointment was to the Methodist Indian School, Pietermaritzburg. In 1954 he was transferred to the Woodlands Indian High School where he taught Mathematics and in 1959 he commenced teaching in Durban. He taught Afrikaans at several primary schools in Durban before being appointed

principal of the E.P. Moodley State Aided Indian School, Port Shepstone. In 1964 he was promoted to the principalship of the Cliffdale Indian School and in 1967 to that of the Richmond State Aided Indian School.

Mr Lawrence is a keen sportsman, taking particular interest in tennis and soccer. One of his chief hobbies is gardening.

Mr Lawrence comes from a well-known, old-established Pietermaritzburg family. His grandfather, the Rev. John Thomas, was the first Indian Methodist minister in Natal. Of his ten brothers and sisters every one has been a teacher except his older brother, the Rev. H. F. Lawrence, who is at present serving the Pietermaritzburg area as a parson.

OPERATION MONEY BOX

**It's
YOUR
Future
You're
Saving
For**



**Build
YOUR
FAMILY
a
Better
Future**

The Deputy-Mayor of Durban, Mr R. Goldman, presents a young pupil of the Springfield Flats Primary School with her moneybox.

OPERATION MONEY BOX," when the RSA Savings Campaign organisers handed out two million plastic money boxes to primary school children of all races recently, was the largest memento-distribution scheme of its kind yet undertaken in South Africa.

The money boxes were a practical application of the national savings drive, and aimed at stimulating children to save. They were handed out to pupils during ceremonies at the schools. (See pictures.)

The manufacture of the orange-coloured boxes was a mammoth operation that called for round-the-clock

activity over a period of six weeks before they were distributed.

Distribution, too, called for much organisation so that all schools would have their quota on time.

The boxes are made from an extremely tough polymer that will take a lot of rough handling, or, for that matter, make it very difficult for dad to borrow some of junior's savings!

The boxes are in the design of the Post Office letter boxes of 1919, when the first organised savings movement in South Africa was born. On the sides, in blue, is the RSA Savings motif, and the box comes equipped with its own little plastic key which

open the box in exactly the same way as the postmen used to.

To make sure that no one is tempted to use some of his savings, the box has a series of non-return devices which make it impossible to remove the coins through the slot.

When completely filled with five-cent pieces the box will hold an average R17, a tidy sum for depositing in a bank or other institution.

An indication of the savings potential locked up in those little boxes is that if they were all stacked one on top of the other they would form a tower almost a million feet high, and laid in a straight line they would stretch for 150 miles.

PHOTO FLASHES

Social Clubs in many communities do sterling work in welfare and other charitable work. One of these is the Lenasia Indian Women's Social Club, some of whose members are shown here. A correspondent writes that among the highlights of their work this year has been a "Mothers' Day" celebration, at which the older members of the local Indian community were honoured. There was reportedly a splendid response to this worthy occasion and the club is continuing with an active programme.



The Natal Indian Blind Society, which has done sterling work for the Indian handicapped, recently celebrated its 10th anniversary at its workshops in Durban, where the Indian blind can learn various trades. Evidence of the success that has been achieved is the leap in sales of products manufactured by the blind workers — from R560 in 1959 to a record R30,437 last year. A target of R50,000 has been set for this year. Seen cutting the 10th Anniversary Cake is the Deputy-Mayor of Durban, Mr R. Goldman. With him is Mrs Goldman, and (left to right) the chairman of the Society, Mr C. M. Bassa; manager of the workshop, Mr E. A. Khan, and the secretary, Mr H. Gokool.



Above: A woman in a man's world — that's Mrs A. V. "Dolly" Naidu, who operates a fork-lift truck at a Durban warehouse — showing that it is not only men who can handle the little vehicles. Mrs Naidu is believed to be the only woman fork-lift truck operator in South Africa, and trained for about three months before beginning her unusual job in 1967. The manager of the warehouse got the idea of employing a woman truck operator in Europe, where, he said, women very often won international fork-lift truck operators' competitions.

Natal Mercury



Another club, the Northdale Social Club, Pietermaritzburg, recently held its annual garden meeting, where the accompanying picture was taken. It shows Mrs R. Pillay being presented with the Joseph Naidoo Trophy for the best garden, by City Councillor C. E. Wright. In presenting the award Mr Wright said: "In encouraging the residents of Northdale to improve their surroundings the Club is doing a service to the locality and the State."

Other activities by the Club include sports meetings, baby shows, social activities such as dances and baby competitions, and welfare work.

Right: The Natal Indian Agricultural Union recently arranged a short course on vegetable farming in collaboration with the Department of Agricultural Technical Services. The course began with lectures at the Verulam Town Hall with the audience joining in discussions and asking questions. In the afternoon a field visit was paid to a local farm where a demonstration of crop spraying (see picture) was given. The course was very well received and was a positive contribution by local farmers to their own progress.



SAITA CONGRESS

AMONG THE MOST important events in the teaching calendar took place last month, the 43rd annual general meeting of the South African Indian Teachers' Association, when more than 150 teachers from all over the country assembled in Durban for a week-long series of talks, lectures and meetings. The theme of this year's conference was "Education for Responsibility", and a number of thought-provoking addresses were given on various aspects of this subject.

Opening the annual congress at the City Hall, Mr Justice Milne, Judge-President of Natal, said that education for responsibility was an education needed by everyone, from the lowest station to the highest, as all people were dependent on one another, and "the greatest men are entirely dependent on others all the time".

Sketching the importance of those on whom education depended, he stressed that education was not only the acquisition of the knowledge and skills, but also the realisation that a job worth doing was worth doing well, not only for material rewards, but also for the satisfaction of producing the best in serving others.

"All people who are not disabled have to serve others in some way most of our lives," he said.

The means for developing and using all talents, including that of accepting responsibility, should be provided by education.

Pointing out the tremendous importance of the teachers' role, Justice Milne said they had a great responsibility to teach their pupils effectively so that they in turn could discharge their duties to the best of their ability.

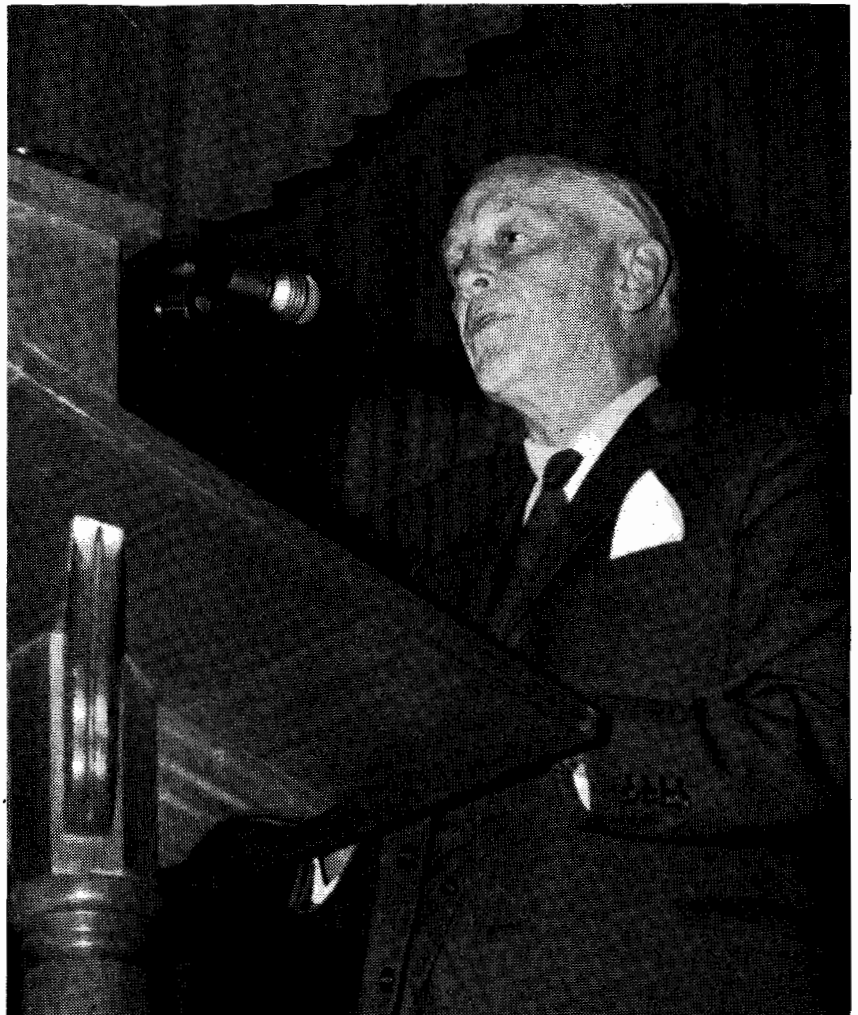
Justice Milne also said that teachers would do well to keep an eye on the way modern education is regarded in the United Kingdom.

Britain was making a great effort to ensure the best possible education for its citizens, "with the realisation that in a technological age, when technical education of high quality is essential, a wide general education is essential for the individual and correspondingly, national well-being".

He added that most Britons were enterprising and alert to the needs of modern man.

In his presidential address Mr R. S. Naidoo, speaking on the theme of the congress, education for responsibility, stressed the importance of the teacher's role in moulding a responsible character.

"A great deal depends on the teacher's character, his training and upbringing, and his sense of professional dedication. Without these



The Judge-President of Natal, Mr Justice Milne, who officially opened the congress in the City Hall.



Each year a well-known tea marketing concern awards bursaries for first-year study at university. This year four awards were made. Here shown receiving their bursaries from Mrs V. C. Bunn are Mr V. Ramsamy (left) and Miss R. Thavarajan.

qualities he cannot teach or lead with conviction," he said.

Making a special plea on behalf of the young teacher, Mr Naidoo said they needed inspired leadership in the context of their own schools, as well as sympathy and guidance.

"The young teacher has to be protected against frustration in the classroom," he said.

Mr Naidoo also called for more recognition of the training that teachers underwent, and that they "be allowed to get on with the job without being hamstrung by unreasonable rules or impossible demands".

This had to be borne in mind in the training of teachers at both university and college levels, and young teachers had to be regarded as adults and treated accordingly. "He must be encouraged to exercise freedom and be encouraged to think for himself," he said.

Only then would he appreciate these qualities, and no teacher could do this, let alone draw attention to them in a classroom, if he is trained in an authoritarian fashion.

"At all times, in any such training programme, respect for human dignity and the person must be the basis."

A thorough appreciation of responsibility to society could not come through being taught in isolation, Mr Naidoo said. The teacher had to have contact with the outside world at both individual and group levels.

Other educational matters which SAITA was concerned about were the number of unqualified teachers teaching at both primary and high schools, and the drop-out rate at schools. He also advocated higher pay and status for teachers.

Mr Naidoo made a special appeal to parents to try and keep their children at secondary school as long as possible.

"If our children are to be equipped for better jobs and if we are to achieve a higher standard of living, secondary enrolment should be at least trebled over the next five years," he said.

He felt that this would also smooth the introduction of compulsory education in Indian schools, and another incentive would be greater job opportunities for school-leavers.

Saying that teachers were conscious of their responsibilities to their community and pupils, Mr Naidoo made a special appeal to parents to remember that their duty did not end with their children being enrolled at some school, and appealed for their co-operation with teachers.

"The future offers a formidable challenge to both parents and children. Our children need guidance and the encouragement to study, to choose careers and to assume their places as responsible citizens of the future."

In welcoming delegates and guests to the conference, the Deputy-Mayor of Durban, Mr R. Goldman, expressed regret that although teaching was one of the noblest professions, many people did not regard it as a profession, and many more disregarded or overlooked its importance.

He said that the work that teachers did, which was really taken over from parents, was regarded as a matter of fact because education was done on an organised basis. One of the defects of this was that the individual teacher, or teachers, as a body of professional and dedicated people "do not receive the recognition they deserve".

Mr P. W. Prinsloo, Director of Indian Education, said it was pleasing to note that the association was inspired by higher ideals than merely salaries and service conditions.

While it was right and proper that the material welfare of the association's members received its attention, teachers had a more vital task — "The vital task with which we are all concerned — the educational welfare of the Indian child".

During the week-long congress a number of lectures and discussions were held on educational topics, as well as meetings on matters that SAITA was concerned with.



The Director of Indian Education, Mr P. W. Prinsloo, with a group of teachers from the Transvaal who attended the congress. Officials were pleased at the number of delegates from other parts of the country who attended.

At a civic reception for the delegates at a Durban hotel, Councillor J. H. Stander pointed to the importance of Indian teachers producing leaders for the future in their classrooms.

Teachers should inculcate in their pupils a sense of civic interest for they would have to take their place and play their part in local affairs now being established.

Part of the audience of 3,000 that filled the City Hall for the opening ceremony of the South African Indian Teachers' congress.



STUDENTS VISIT WELFARE AGENCIES IN THE TRANSVAAL

By L. L. MILLAR,
*Chief Professional
Officer (Welfare),
Department of
Indian Affairs*

EARLIER THIS YEAR a group of about twenty second- and third-year social work students and a lecturer from the Indian University College, Durban, paid a three-day observation visit to Indian welfare agencies and institutions in the Transvaal, mainly in Johannesburg and Pretoria. This was the first visit of its kind by such a large group of students from the University College.

The visit served as part of their practical training, enabling them to gain a wider knowledge of existing welfare services, particularly in the Transvaal.

Officials of the Department of Indian Affairs in Pretoria, who helped to arrange the visit, accompanied the students and introduced them to the various organisations. For many students this was their first visit to the Transvaal, and according to them it was an experience long to be remembered.

The following are some of the organisations they visited:

THE JOHANNESBURG INDIAN SOCIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION

This Association was formed in 1934, with the initial aim of assisting poor members of Johannesburg's community. The original organisation was first registered under the Charitable Institutions (Control) Ordinance of 1926. It employed its first trained welfare worker in January, 1935, and over the years the Association has continued to expand its services. Today it is a registered welfare organisation in terms of the present National Welfare Act, 1965, with a post- and anti-natal clinic in Lenasia, and family planning clinics in Lenasia and Fordsburg (both near Johannesburg).

The Association has offices in both suburbs, each staffed by a qualified

social worker and administrative personnel, and it also operates medical and dental clinics in Fordsburg. Its case work includes adoptions, child welfare work, poor relief, help in domestic problems, and the purchase and distribution of clothing and blankets to the poor.

The Director of the Association gave the students what was reportedly a most interesting lecture, on the organisation's most recent project, a care centre for mentally handicapped Indian children.

On 26th March this year, the Association opened a small day-care centre in Fordsburg. Some of the basic equipment required by the centre was contributed by the public, and nine children, the most pressing and needy cases, were selected for training at the Centre.

According to the Director the chief aims of the Centre at the moment are to relieve the parents of a heavy burden by assisting the children, to help the child develop language, mix with others in work and play, and to learn the social skills needed in everyday living, as in eating, dressing and matters of toilet.

PROGRESSIVE

The encouragement of delight in singing, music and movement, in form and texture, and other art forms is also an important part of the training the Association is hoping to give. Their teaching and training programme, in short, is geared in the following directions: movements, self-help, socialization, communication and occupation.

In his lecture the Director paid warm tribute to the untiring work and tremendous enthusiasm of members of the Indian community and to the interest shown by both professional and laymen in the various

branches of activity. The multi-disciplinary approach is being applied at the Day Centre, and the project has caught the imagination and attention of a number of other societies.

Another very interesting visit paid by the students was to the office of the Central Islamic Trust in Johannesburg, where they were addressed by two of its prominent members.

The Central Islamic Trust is reportedly the largest voluntary Muslim welfare organisation in the Transvaal, having a membership of over 600 paid members and more than 200 donors. The Trust was formed ten years ago with a view to providing religious, educational and welfare services to the Muslims of the Transvaal. Funds for the Trust were derived from the Transvaal's Muslim community, who forwarded zakaat funds and other donations to establish the Trust.

VOLUNTEERS

At its inception and for the first five years volunteers served on the various committees, with part-time religious teachers as the only employees. However, the growth of the community made such demands on the services that the Trust provided, that it has diversified its activities and established offices in Johannesburg.

The Madrasa Committee at present employs 25 teachers and supervises a further 20 teachers in madrasahs spread over the Reef and Western Transvaal. Some 1,500 children are taught at ten madrasahs. In addition to providing a syllabus and teaching material the Trust gives financial aid in the form of a subsidy, and scholarships and study grants are offered every year either as repayable loans or as grants.

The activities are directed and supervised by four statutory committees.

In order to co-ordinate the activities of the various committees with those of the executive committee the offices are supervised by a director, and the executive committee receives a monthly report from the statutory committee at its monthly meeting.

Another interesting place visited was the **Coloured and Indian Blind Welfare Association**, Johannesburg.

Started by the members of the communities concerned, this Association has been in existence for twenty-three years. It has weathered many storms, finance not being the least of them, but has persevered and today occupies spacious premises consisting of administrative offices, a workshop, canteen and other facilities.

AIMS

The aims of the Association are to foster rehabilitation and welfare, help prevent blindness and render general service to the blind. The St. John's Eye Hospital, the S.A. National Council for the Blind's Bureau for the Prevention of Blindness, and the Association together promote preventive work.

Dr N. T. Mascati, an eminent ophthalmologist from India, was specially invited to participate in a recent prevention of blindness campaign.

In the rehabilitation process children are encouraged to go to the blind school, adults are employed in a special workshop, and braille classes are held at the Centre and Recreation Club.

The Association's welfare services cover a wide field. The destitute are helped with rental, food, clothing and medical assistance. Family problems are dealt with and sometimes the help of special agencies is enlisted to ensure that all requests are attended to. All types of registration are done for the blind.

HOSTEL

The Association also plans to build a blind workers' hostel which will accommodate forty people. Since the workshop is the only one in the Transvaal the hostel is necessary to enable the Association to cater for those blind living outside Johannesburg. Each person will have his or her own bedroom with built-in cup-

boards and hot and cold water, and canteen facilities will be available. The hostel will cost an estimated R65,000 and building is expected to begin early in 1970. When the hostel is completed the Association will be able to use part of its existing premises for rehabilitative work.

In Pretoria the students were welcomed with a tea party at the home of one of the members of the **Pretoria Indian Child Welfare Society** in Laudium, the city's Indian suburb.

This organisation, although only three years old, renders valuable work among the Indian community of Pretoria. As yet the Society does not employ a social worker, but it plans to do so in the near future; in the meantime voluntary workers are doing sterling work.

A project very close to the heart of this welfare organisation is the establishment of a crèche in Laudium. Much of the spade work has been done and the need for such a crèche is at present being investigated by the Department of Indian Affairs.

This organisation has come a long way in a very short time and will undoubtedly still go a long way in rendering service to their community.

TAKE-OVER

The visit of the students coincided with the take-over by the Department of Indian Affairs of professional welfare services for Indians in the Transvaal, and afforded the Department an ideal opportunity of enlightening the students on its activities in this sphere. The students visited the Department's Johannesburg regional office as well as its head office in Pretoria.

A conducted tour of Lenasia, a visit to a rather unique factory, one manufacturing files (the only one of its kind in the Republic, owned by Indians), and tea at the home of one of the local residents were among the lighter entertainments.

It is hoped that an observation visit of this kind to the Transvaal by the social work students of the Durban University College will become a regular event, for there is still a great deal to be seen. It was indeed a great pleasure having the students in our midst, here in the Transvaal.

Bursaries for Social Work Students

The South African National Council for Child Welfare announces that the South African Sugar Association has made a sum of money available to the Society for the award of bursaries to undergraduate and post-graduate social work students.

Application on the prescribed form should be submitted to the South African National Council for Child Welfare, P.O. Box 8539, Johannesburg, not later than 31st August, 1969.

Particulars of the bursaries available and the prescribed application forms are obtainable from the above address.

Apply Early for Passports

In view of the approaching holiday season and the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, with the consequent increase in applications for the necessary travel documents, intending travellers are urged to lodge their applications in good time. This will obviate the possibility of travel arrangements having to be changed at the last minute.

Where can you best use your talents? Not sure? Consult the vocational counsellors of the Department of Labour at the following addresses:

Waar kan jy jou talente bes gebruik? Onseker? Besoek gerus die beroepsraadgewers van die Departement van Arbeid by die volgende adresse:

	ADRES ADDRESS	POSADRES POSTAL ADDRESS	FOON PHONE
1. Benoni	Voortrekkerstraat 38 / 38 Voortrekker Street	Privaatsak } 1007	549931
2. Bloemfontein	Nuwe Landdrosgebou, Eniceweg / New Magistrate's Courts, Enice Road	Posbus } 522	81191
3. Durban	Masoniclaning Staatskantore, Esplanade / Masonic Grove Government Offices, Esplanade	Posbus } 940	28371
4. George	Yorkstraat 98 / 98 York Street	Posbus } 253	2841/2851
5. Germiston	Vicmeygebou, Meyerstraat 125 / Vicmey Building, 125 Meyer Street	Posbus } 509	51-5331
6. Johannesburg	Arbeidsgebou, Breestraat 180 / Labour House, 180 Bree Street	Posbus } 4560	838-8041
7. Kaapstad / Cape Town	Thomas Boydellgebou, Paradestraat / Thomas Boydell House, Parade Street	Posbus } 872	20171
8. Kimberley	Markstead-huis, h/v Markplein en Steadstraat / Markstead House, cor. Market Square and Stead Streets	Privaatsak } 5012	5111/5112/5173
9. Klerksdorp	Vannellgebou 218, Kerkstraat / 218 Vannell House, Church Street	Posbus } 461	25564
10. Kroonstad	Adami-gebou 414, Brandstraat Slegs Maandae 11 vm.-1 nm. en Donderdae 2-4 nm. 414 Adami House, Brand Street Only on Mondays 11 a.m.-1 p.m. and Thursdays 2-4 p.m.	—	4471
11. Krugersdorp	Volksarbeidgebou, h/v Kommissaris- en Fonteinstr. / Volksarbeid Building, cor. Commissioner and Fountain Sts.	Privaatsak } 2022	660-3164
12. Oos-Londen / East London	Hillstraat 3 / 3 Hill Street	Posbus } 312	23021/23025
13. Pietermaritzburg	Woolfsongebou, h/v Kerk- en Wesstraat / Woolfson House, cor. Church and West Streets	Privaatsak } —	29361
14. Port Elizabeth	Eben Dönges-gebou, Hancockstraat / Eben Dönges Building, Hancock Street	Privaatsak } 3908	46641
15. Potchefstroom	Greylingstraat 23 (slegs Maandae 9-12 vm.) / 23 Greyling Street (only on Mondays 9-12 a.m.)		4551
16. Pretoria	Schoemanstraat 271 / 271 Schoeman Street	Posbus } 393	29501/29509
17. Vereeniging	Elizabeth-gebou, Lesliestraat 21 / Elizabeth House, 21 Leslie Street	Privaatsak } —	642-1061
18. Welkom	Homes Trustgebou, Mooistraat / Homes Trust Building, Mooi Street	Posbus } 463	26265
„My Loopbaan” „My Career”	Laboriagebou, Paul Krugerstraat, Pretoria / Laboria Building, Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria	Privaatsak } 117	29711



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