

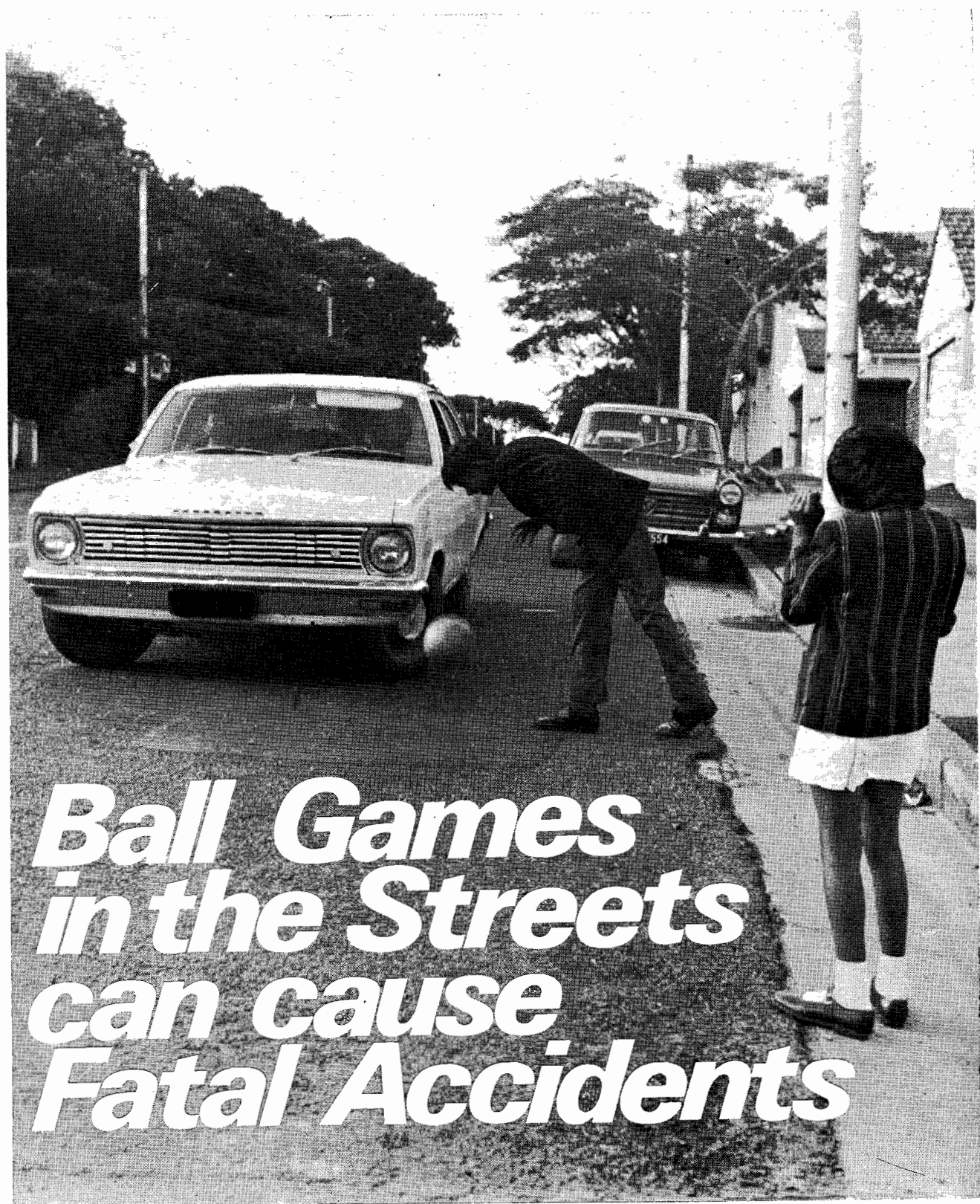
FIAT LUX



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Ball Games in the Streets can cause Fatal Accidents

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FRONT COVER:
The State President and Mrs. Fouché meeting their guests at the reception (see page 2).

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The State President meets Members of the Indian Community

A RECEPTION given by the State President and Mrs Fouche for members of the Indian Community on Wednesday, 14th July, at the Orient Islamic Hall, Centenary Road, Durban, was an historic occasion for the Indian people of South Africa, for it was the first time that such a wide cross-section of the Indian community had been given the opportunity of meeting the State President.

The atmosphere was tense with excitement as some 200 guests, many of whom had come from as far afield as Vryburg, Cape Town, and various centres in the Transvaal and Natal, filed into the hall for the formal occasion. They were received at the door by Mr M. J. de W. van Eyssen, the Department's Regional Representative in Durban, and Mrs van Eyssen, and then introduced to Mr H. A. Prinsloo, Secretary for Indian Affairs, and Mrs Prinsloo, and to Mr A. L. Pretorius, the President's Secretary, and Mrs Pretorius.

The State President and Mrs Fouche arrived shortly afterwards. After the playing of the National Anthem, the Presidential couple were

introduced to Mr A. M. Rajab, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council, and Mrs Rajab, and Mr H. E. Joosub, Chairman of the Council, and Mrs Joosub, and all the guests.

Mr Pretorius then announced the State President who, in welcoming the guests traced the history of South Africa, saying that in the 300 years since the nation had been born, a diversity of nations such as is probably found nowhere in the whole wide world had been brought together in this country. It was his duty to be the symbolic head of all the various nations and groups which constitute the people of the Republic of South Africa.

"By the very nature of the diversity of its people with their diversity of cultures, languages, beliefs and traditions our country is beset with problems - some very serious, others less difficult - yet it is a fact that we have been able to live together and develop side by side in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and understanding. We do not always realise what a wonderful achievement this is because we are so used to the overall good order in our State and we take for granted the tremendous economic development of our country. Yet these things are the results of a way of living together in harmony and mutual goodwill and co-operation."

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS GOODWILL

"I am very happy to say that this process of developing ways and means of living together in such a manner that every section of the people can make its contribution towards the building up of our country into a prosperous and happy society and to reap the benefits of their efforts, is still continuing. I have no fear in saying that if left alone and given the time and opportunity we in South Africa will resolve our problems without interference from outside. It is my sincere wish that each and every one of us shall contribute our share in creating goodwill and seeking co-operation in promoting sound relations. It is on



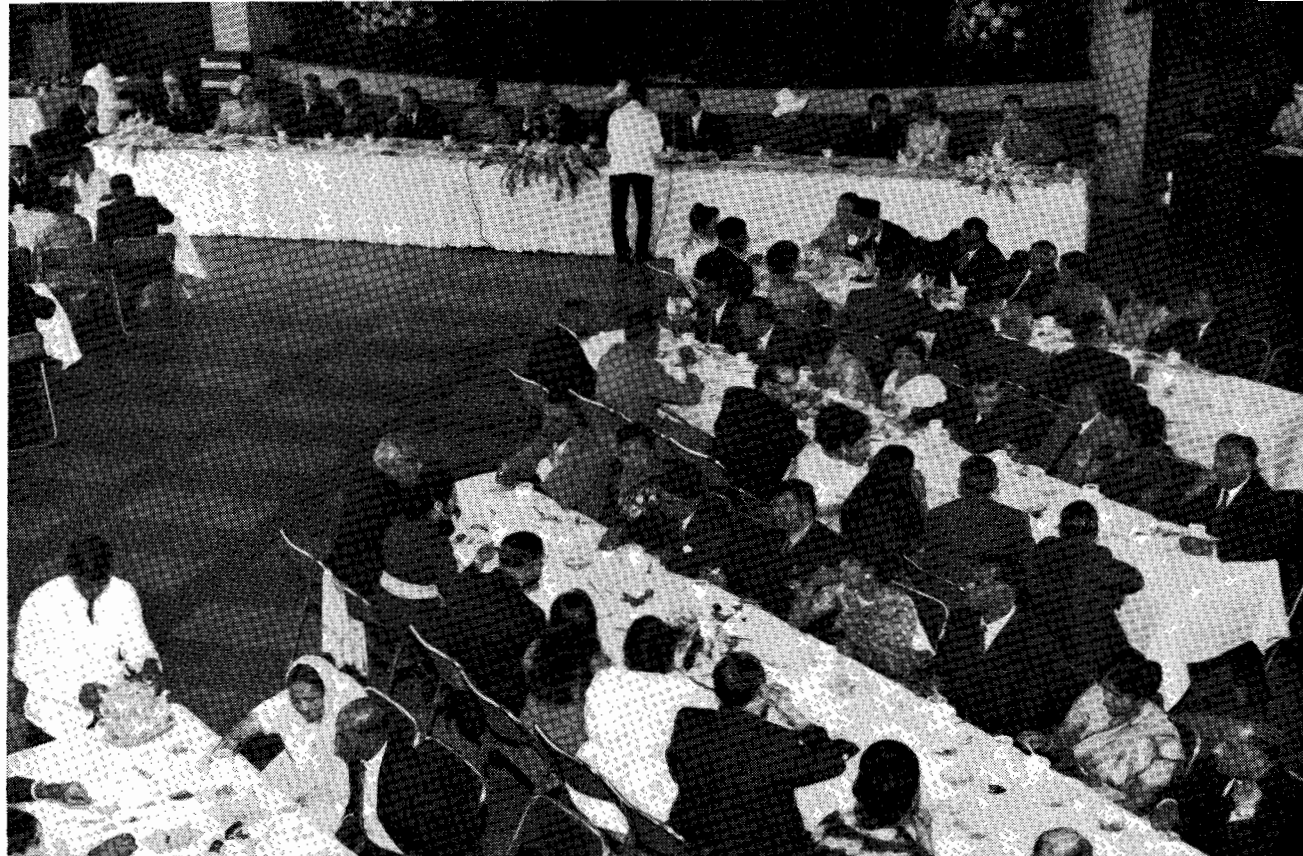
Mr Fouche receives a gift of a pair of gold cuff links from Mr I. G. H. Kathrada, Chairman of the Verulam Town Board.

Mrs Fouche is presented with a bouquet of flowers by Dr Devi Bughwan.



The State President and Mrs Fouche seen with some of their guests. From left to right: Mrs A. M. Rajab, Mr A. M. Rajab, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council; Mrs H. E. Joosub and Mr H. E. Joosub, Chairman of the South African Indian Council.





A view of the beautifully decorated hall and some of the guests present.

this basis alone that we shall overcome our personal problems which in their sum total make up our national problems. I, for my part, do everything in my power to develop national co-operation and goodwill; the keystone to our success in the struggle for our survival as a multi-national country."

Apart from a meeting with leaders of the Indian community in Cape Town during April, 1968, Mr Fouche said that he had also met other leading personalities in the Indian community on various occasions.

"The last was the opening ceremony of the Republic Festival on the 21st May, 1971, in Cape Town, when I had the pleasure of handing to the Chairman of the South African Indian Council, the National flag and Credo. There was also present at that function a contingent of Indian school children who played a prominent part in the pageantry connected with the opening ceremony. I was impressed with their neat appearance in their school dress and by their exemplary conduct. They were indeed worthy representatives of

their community."

The State President said that he was very pleased to have the opportunity of meeting the assembled guests who were gathered from all parts of the Republic and from all walks of life and who, therefore, represented a good cross-section of Indian South Africans.

Thereafter, he bid the guests a hearty welcome to the reception and trusted that they would enjoy what Mrs Fouche and he had to offer them.

Following the State President's address he was garlanded in the traditional manner by Mr H. E. Joosub and Mrs Fouche was presented with a bouquet by Dr Devi Bhugwan.

This was followed by tea and an address by Mr A. M. Rajab.

In his speech Mr Rajab said that it was the first time since their official acceptance as an integral part of the South African population ten years ago that the Indian community of South Africa had been given the opportunity of meeting their constitutional head of state on a

social occasion.

"It is indeed," he said "an occasion therefore for happiness and rejoicing, because implicit in this invitation lies the recognition from the highest possible level of our assured place in the South African family of nations as it is structured to-day. It is visible proof also of our newly acquired status as South Africans belonging to this country of our birth, which we share with all its different people and to which country we give our undivided allegiance and loyalty."

He referred to Mr Fouche as being the central figure around whom revolved the four racial groups that made up the population of our country - Whites, Blacks, Coloureds and Indians with multiple divergencies within each group, giving rise perhaps to the view held by superficial outside observers that we are hopelessly divided and doomed to disintegration. Yet, he said, the opposite was true, and that we were here together, linked by a unity of background and purpose and committed to a common fatherland.

VARIETY OF PEOPLE

"We are endowed," he said, "in this challenging country with a variety of people with specific skills and aptitudes and we are finding, slowly perhaps, but nevertheless surely, ways and means of living together in peaceful co-existence, mutually interdependent, and allowing for maximum individual development for all our communities.

And we are succeeding in an extraordinary way much to the astonishment of a critical world.

Surrounded by animosity from nearly every corner of the world, with isolation in many fields forced upon us, the weaknesses of our social structure the subject of hostile and unfettered criticism, yet, we have achieved notable political stability and an astonishing record of sustained growth and solid achievement on all fronts. It is impossible to believe that even the poorest classes have not benefited from the extraordinary prosperity of the last two decades; a prosperity that all have contributed to in their individual

ways and to the limits of their capabilities.

We have proved to the world that we have achieved all this because we are basically a united people, working together as a team towards common objectives for the common good - despite certain differences of thought and belief - and where in the world is this not present? And to-day, we have the privilege and the pleasure of meeting our Head of State for the first time after a decade of living in Republican South Africa, free at last from the fear of repatriation, free to thrive and to grow with no ceilings on our upward mobility, assisted and guided by a Minister of State and by his Department of Indian Affairs towards reaching mutually acceptable goals and objectives.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

I am proud to say, sir, that our record of achievement in the fields of education, economic development and of housing, and in the substantial increase of our people in the professions and services is second to

none in South Africa. The achievement of the Indian South African has become the model for other non-white communities to follow. We have taken the first steps towards our political development as well, and through the means of the Local Government Administration we are taking control progressively of our own autonomous areas. This is a means to the ultimate end when we hope that we will be given, on merit and achievement, a place in the Central Legislature to have a say in the running of this country to which we belong."

Concluding his address, Mr Rajab assured the President of the Indian peoples' unqualified loyalty and devotion, and of their absolute commitment to the maximum growth and development of their beloved country, South Africa.

As a grand finale to a very successful afternoon's function, Mr I. G. H. Kathrada, Chairman of the Verulam Town Board, on behalf of the Indian community, presented Mr Fouche with a pair of gold cuff links, whilst Mrs Fouche was presented with a gold brooch by Dr A. Singh ●

The State President and Mrs Fouche wave good-bye to the crowd as they leave the hall after the ceremony.





PASSING-OUT PARADE OF INDIAN TRAINEES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE

PRECISION DRILL and an exhilarating physical training display by Platoon No. 5, to the accompaniment of martial music played by the band of the Centenary High School, were features of the passing-out parade of 36 Indian trainees of the South African Police, held at Unit 3 Sports Ground, Chatsworth, on the 29th April, 1971.

The trainees were addressed by the Divisional Commissioner of the Port Natal Division, Brigadier C. P. J. De Guisti, who said that Indian policemen formed an integral and important part of the South African Police Force, and that their services were indispensable to the Police Department. Indian policemen, he said, had contributed to a great extent to the exemplary record and prestige of the South African Police and it was up to the new members to maintain the record and prestige and even improve upon it. He urged the policemen to treat members of the public with

The Divisional Commissioner, Port Natal Division, Brigadier C. P. J. De Guisti, inspects the drawn-up ranks of the Indian trainees of the South African Police at Chatsworth. From left to right in the picture: Lieut.-Col. (Rev.) J. C. Jansen, Chaplain of the South African Police; Mr M. J. de Wit Van Eyssen, Regional Director for the Department of Indian Affairs; Lieut. S. Pillai, Station Commander at Chatsworth.

respect and civility, and to carry out their duties without prejudice, fear or favour. He reminded them that it was not their duty to permit offences but that it was their duty to gather the required evidence if a person had contravened the law and to present it to the courts. Thereafter it is the function of the judges and the magistrates to decide whether the alleged transgressor is guilty or not, and if so, to impose punishment.

The Brigadier presented a trophy to Constable V. Moodley for being judged the best student at the Police Training College •



To be able to obtain 83% average in six examinations is no mean feat, but for Constable V. Moodley it meant the coveted trophy for the best student. He is seen receiving his prize from Brigadier C. P. J. De Guisti.

The Minister of Finance, Dr The Hon. N. Diederichs, being met on his arrival at The New Republic Bank, Durban, by the Managing Director, Mr J. N. Reddy.



THE NEW REPUBLIC BANK

THE OFFICIAL OPENING of the first All-Indian Bank — The New Republic Bank — took place in Durban on Monday, 5th July, 1971. The Minister of Finance, Dr The Hon. N. Diederichs, performed a symbolic opening ceremony by cutting a tape across the entrance to the Bank premises. At this ceremony the Minister expressed his gratitude for being invited to perform the opening ceremony of such a unique bank. He referred to the manager and his personnel in the constructive contribution they are rendering to Durban and expressed the hope that the bank will develop into one of the soundest and most stable banking institutions in our country.

At the conclusion of the ceremony at the bank, the Minister and invited guests proceeded to the M.L. Sultan Technical College, where the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr H. E. Joosub, in welcoming the Minister, said that the occasion was one more milestone in the long history of service which the Indian South Africans have rendered to the country, especially in the field of commerce, agriculture and industry, and that the establishment of this bank is not only a monument to our past but also a

promise for our future and for the future of the country.

"For very long Indians," he said, "have been limited largely to commerce, but during recent years, primarily through their own efforts, they have become more diversified in their activities. They have become more sophisticated, and what is even more important, they have become more education-conscious. The result is that they have acquired aptitudes for employment in many fields other than commerce. More and more of

our young people are now following university courses, and I foresee that in the future there will be an ever stronger stream of well-qualified young Indian South Africans coming from the universities, with a variety of skills and aptitudes. They will need the scope in which they can practise those skills, and what is more, South Africa will need their skills and their devoted labour. I may add that this bank will play an increasingly important role in assisting these young lads who are university-trained. Our



aim is to serve, and in serving those young people, we shall be serving South Africa also.

DIVERSIFICATION

Our institution is a step towards diversification of employment for Indians. There has come a growing need for a bank specially geared to the special needs of the Indian community. This bank has not come to take the place and do the work of the older banks. It has come to implement that work. We are allies, not competitors, and we are grateful for what they have done for us and what they will do in the future.

Here I can take an example from the Afrikaans institutions. The Afrikaans banking institutions have come later than the other banks, but they work together, and all of them have made their contribution to the progress of the country. Although we have commenced with only one branch, which is also our head office, here in Durban, we shall in time spread our activities to other areas in Durban,

to other towns in Natal and in the Transvaal. That will not only render service to the people of these areas, but it will also create more and more employment for young Indians in the field of banking, and indirectly in other fields of commerce and industry."

The Minister in his address said he welcomed the opportunity of being able to meet the Indian community and to broaden his knowledge of their economic activities. Going back into the past when very little contact between the Government and the Indian community took place, Dr Diederichs referred specifically to the Gandhi-Smuts period, when feelings often ran high and later periods when it seemed that the bridge between the Government and the Indians, vulnerable as it was, was in danger of being destroyed completely.

"One of the reasons for this 'feeling' between the Indians and the authorities was the uncertainty which the repatriation policy of all governments since 1910 brought for the

Dr Diederichs performs the symbolic opening ceremony by cutting a tape across the entrance to the bank. Looking on, from left to right: Mr S. M. Paruk, Mr J. N. Reddy and Miss D. Chetty.

Indians, and especially for the Indian entrepreneur who wished to contribute towards the development of the economy but who had the sword of repatriation hanging over his head. I would suggest that this uncertainty was one of the major reasons why Indian undertakings tended towards small retail establishments which could be got rid of with a minimum of loss should repatriation be enforced.

What you and I do know is that all the uncertainty which Indians felt as to their position in South Africa was removed in 1961 when the present Government announced that the Indians were regarded as a permanent and integral part of our population. This new policy brought relief to all the Indians in the country but especially to those involved in the more sophisticated economic activities



The Minister seen addressing the gathering at the bank. From left to right: Mr J. N. Reddy, Mr H. E. Joosub, Chairman, Board of Directors; Mr S. M. Paruk and Mr H. N. Naran.

and who were anxious to develop their undertakings.

Furthermore, with the 1961 policy statement, the Indians were, I may say, incorporated in the broader policy of separate development. And let me say that in the years that followed the Indian leaders have in a responsible and balanced manner accepted the advantages which this policy brought for them. They have criticised the implementation of the policy on numerous occasions and it is their right to criticise but they have seldom come with requests, reasonable requests, under our policy of separate development which were not treated sympathetically. I may say, too, that in spite of the alarmists, the Government is actively assisting the Indians in their political, social and economical development. What is today being done was derided as 'pipe dreams' in certain quarters a few

years ago. Is the bank, for instance, which we are concerned with today, a 'pipe dream'? I leave it to you to answer.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN COUNCIL

With the establishment of the South African Indian Council the first recognised channel of contact ever between the Indian community and the Government came into being. Before the establishment of the Council there was some contact between the Government and individuals or organisations from time to time. But these contacts were never really meaningful for many reasons, one being that they often were crisis contacts in which emotion and personalities caused the relationship between the parties more harm than good. Contrary to this position, the South African Indian Council can now with the machinery at its disposal approach the Government at the highest level and I wish to pay a tribute to the South African Indian Council and its Executive Committee who have guided and assisted the community it represents in so many ways in recent times. I wish

also to place on record the Government's appreciation of the manner in which the Council has conducted from time to time its negotiations with the Government. These negotiations embrace many aspects of Indian life in South Africa. Whilst a large variety of matters are dealt with, we in the Government can always be sure that the representatives of the South African Indian Council can be relied upon to conduct their negotiations with dignity — no matter what the subject of discussion. I believe that the Council today stands on the threshold of new developments. It has shown by its approach in the past that it is ready for the next stage of development envisaged for it within the scope of the Government's policy of separate development. I would commend to the Council and the Indian people of South Africa to take the fullest advantage of the further development plans which will be put forward from time to time so that the ultimate goal planned for the self-development of the Indian community will be achieved.

THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The development plan has many elements, all of which are interwoven and all of which aim at the granting to the Indian population of opportunities to participate in all aspects of their communal life. Remarkable progress has already been made, for which we are thankful. Would anyone who knew the political situation in South Africa two or three decades ago have envisaged an independent local authority elected by Indians and governed by Indians in South Africa towards the end of the sixties? And yet it happened at Verulam and I would say that not only the Indians but also the Government are proud of what has been achieved at Verulam. And what has happened at Verulam can happen in many of the areas which at this stage have local affairs committees. There is progress and with this progress we shall ultimately reach the stage where all Indian local government bodies, as ultimately the South African Indian Council, will consist of persons elected by Indians. There is progress, I say, and though it may appear to be slow at times, we must be mindful thereof that 'all good things come to him who waits'.

GREY STREET

It is only natural that on an occasion such as this one will also discuss the economic development of the Indian. After all, the establishment of your New Republic Bank is a major achievement in your economic growth. In this regard I also wish to say something about Grey Street. I understand that the announcement in the House of Assembly, on the 9th June, 1971, by my colleague, the Minister of Planning, in regard to the future character of Grey Street has met with the general approval of the Indian community. I feel that the Government has here shown its understanding of the great importance of the Grey Street area for the Indians of Durban. And not only for the Indians of Durban but also for those resident in the rest of South Africa. I express the hope that once the legal aspects of the area's proclamation are resolved, the Indian community will develop the area to the utmost of its potential and that the quality of the development of the area will be a worth while monument to all those people who have striven so hard over many years to retain the area for Indian development. I know that you are 'thinking big' for the Grey Street complex and my wish is that your high expectations will materialise to your satisfaction.

I mentioned earlier that in the Indian sector of the country's economy small retail establishments played a major role. This phenomenon in your economic history has bestowed on the Indian community the reputation of being shopkeepers above anything else. Not that I for one moment wish to belittle the value those small shops had for the rural areas of our country. Some of those small traders must be seen as pioneers who had the courage to go out into the remote areas and to establish their businesses in places which were not regarded as sound business localities by other groups. In doing so they rendered a valuable service to isolated communities and brought goods and merchandise to areas which up to that stage were dependent on the irregular itinerant pedlar.

But times have and are changing. Our whole commercial pattern in

regard to retail trading has changed under the impact of the large departmental and chain stores which have come into prominence over the past 15 to 20 years. And the Indian is too astute a businessman not to realise that under this impact the romanticism of the small shop is fast becoming something of the past. The consumer prefers the one-stop service of the departmental stores and this, coupled with the rise in rents and overheads has made the survival of the small trader in the cities and larger towns somewhat uncertain. In a spot check taken at random in some of Natal's larger towns retail licences increased by more than 40 per cent. in the years 1965 to 1968 but then significantly the increase was far less during the years 1968 to 1970. The sample taken is too small to prove conclusively that fewer new retailers are coming on to the scene but it may be a pointer. One of the reasons for this phenomenon may be that Indians are gradually breaking away from the traditional 'general dealer' type of business and are entering the more sophisticated method of trading and specialising in a more limited range of goods. In this respect it is interesting to note that in some re-settlement projects where shopping complexes have been erected to accommodate traders transferring from other areas, the Indian has indeed done just this. This is a tendency which is worthy



Mr H. E. Joosub, Chairman of the Board of Directors of The New Republic Bank, welcomes the Minister and invited guests.

Mr M. E. Sultan welcomes the Minister of Finance, Dr The Hon. N. Diederichs, to the M. L. Sultan College, where the Minister delivered his official address. Mr A. M. Rajab looks on with Mr Anson Lloyd on the left.

Guests at the main table included Mr S. M. Paruk, Mr G. Oxford, Mr J. N. Reddy, Mr M. De Wit Van Eyssen, Regional Director for the Department of Indian Affairs, and Mr A. M. Rajab, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council.



of encouragement and I commend it to the community.

Having touched upon re-settlement schemes, I should perhaps mention here that all these schemes, such as those in Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Klerksdorp and Vryburg are designed to provide alternative accommodation for traders who are being re-settled. These schemes cost a large amount of money which is normally made available through Government channels. Surely this large expenditure should indicate that there is no desire, firstly, to drive out or to ruin the Indian trader, or, secondly, even to contain him and his business activity in his own group area. The Government does not envisage the disappearance of the Indian from this sphere of the South African economy. The Government accepts the position that the Indian trader, perhaps to a lesser extent, will in the future have a place in the retail and the wholesale trade in South Africa.

PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIAL FIELD

But the Indians are already going into other economic activities also. To support this statement there is the remarkable increase in Indian industrial undertakings from 181 in

1961 to 626 in 1970. More remarkable is the fact that in 1948 there were 10 Indian-owned clothing factories in Natal whilst the latest available figure reveals that there are now more than 100 such undertakings. It is further estimated that Indians today own approximately one-sixth of all factories in Natal and that these factories employ approximately 20 per cent. of the total number of Indians employed in industry in Natal. As things now stand, there are more Indians employed in the industrial sector (25 to 30 per cent.) than in commerce (20 to 25 per cent.) whilst employment in the services sector is gaining on commerce as well.

DIVERSIFICATION

And there is really nothing in the way of Indians diversifying their activities and employment pattern even more. As you know, Indians enjoy border area benefits in border areas and in retarded areas where there is unemployment among the Indian population. You know of the potential of areas such as Pietermaritzburg, Verulam, Tongaat and Stanger, where border area privileges apply. You also know that in its decentralisation policy, the Government is identifying growth points in

selected areas and there is no reason why Indian industrialists will not share in the advantages of such a policy. But it is not for me to preach to the converted! For as it is, many of you have invested heavily in industry and you are to be congratulated on your enterprise. In contrast to the position obtaining in respect of other race groups in South Africa the Indian has accomplished this change-over with little or no assistance from State sources. You are to be commended for what you have achieved in this respect. Not only have you opened up new employment opportunities for Indians but in doing so you are accomplishing diversification. Moreover, your entry into the industrial sector is of benefit to the whole South African economic structure. Your success in industrial ventures proves in no uncertain way that the Indian's natural aptitude for business has found another outlet outside the wholesale and retail trade. The South African Indian as a member of one of the permanent population groups of the Republic has a destiny to fulfil in this country. His undoubted talents must be developed to the full and should feature prominently in the broader South African economy.

MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

I want to say a few words about the position of management and technical personnel for your present and future undertakings and in this regard I may enter a sphere where you may not share my views.

I am told that it is traditional for some Indian entrepreneurs to keep the 'business in the family' and that the top executive and management posts are often filled by members of the family. This tradition is commendable if the family executives and managers have received the necessary training and are capable to compete in the highly technical and advanced business environs of today. But if they are not so equipped, you will find that the know-how of yesterday will just not be good enough. I should, therefore, suggest that undertakings of today and of tomorrow should be alive to the possibility of employing trained personnel from outside in top positions because the competition will always become stronger

and never weaker. And such men and women are becoming available. Your bank will be needing them and other concerns are keen to get them.

There is no shortage of training facilities for the aspiring Indian executive and manager. In Natal alone there are at present approximately 8 000 Indian pupils in Std. 9 and Std. 10. Apart from the **University of Durban-Westville**, where a variety of courses are offered, these candidates can also train at the **M.L. Sultan Technical College**, whose hospitality we are now enjoying and which, as you know, was declared a college for advanced technical training in 1969. So the training establishments are there and one can expect an ever-increasing number of qualified men and women emerging from them. They will bring with them new ideas and knowledge. It is up to you to use them to best advantage.

THE NEW REPUBLIC BANK

Bearing in mind what I have said this afternoon, it came as no surprise to me to learn that a group of prominent South African Indians had come together and had established a banking institution with the object of mobilising the savings of the Indian people so that the funds made available may be used for the benefit of the Indian community. A banking institution conducts a specialised type of business which must be handled with great care and responsibility. When one looks through the list of names of the Directors of the New Republic Bank, one cannot help but notice that the list contains names of persons who themselves have been successful in the spheres which they have chosen for their careers. These men have now the important task of looking after and giving direction to this banking institution in its infant years. The success which has attended their own undertakings, it is hoped, will ensure the success of this institution. The foresight of these gentlemen is to be commended and one wishes them well in the running of this banking institution.

The establishment of your banking institution, the shares of which are held by members of the Indian community of South Africa, opened a new field for your people and con-

stitutes a challenge for those who undertake the responsibility of the management of the institution. As it only commenced business on 1st February, 1971, the bank is still in its very infancy. It has undoubtedly already experienced growing-pains and will most likely continue to do so but I trust that these will be overcome soon.

FUNCTIONS

On this occasion I think it is proper to say something about the **functions of banking institutions**, their stewardship in relation to trust moneys and the importance of thrift in the battle against inflation.

Basically, a banking institution is a financial intermediary which mobilises the savings of the public, i.e., of depositors, and canalises such moneys to other members of the public who experience temporary shortages of money, i.e., the lenders. As the mobiliser of the savings of the public the banking institution acts as trustee of the moneys entrusted to it. The trusteeship function requires that under all circumstances the trustee should observe the utmost good faith and that in the performance and discharge of his powers and duties he should exercise the necessary care and diligence.

In the sphere of banking the general public demand two safeguards. The **first** is in respect of the solvency of a banking institution. The public require certainty that they are protected against possible losses. The **second** requirement relates to the liquid position of banking institutions. A depositor wants to know that the banking institution will at all times be in a sufficiently liquid position to meet on due date its liabilities in respect of the repayment of deposits. The Banks Act makes provision for both these aspects by requiring every banking institution to maintain a prescribed minimum amount of capital, including reserves, and of liquid assets. In this connection I also wish to point out that it is in principle wrong for a banking institution to invest deposits drawn from the public in investment fields, which from the nature of things, should be financed from risk capital obtained on the open market.

It should be clear from what I have already said that it is essential

that the business which a banking institution conducts should be based on sound financial principles coupled with high standards generally and in particular high ethical standards on the part of those persons who are responsible for the management of the affairs of a banking institution. Members of the managing body of a banking institution must be fully conversant with matters affecting the institution and capable of fulfilling properly their fiduciary responsibilities. Furthermore, they should always bear in mind that they should in the first instance promote the interest of the public whose funds they administer and that they can demand only a reasonable compensation for the capital invested in and for services rendered by the institution.

SPECIAL FUNCTION

In the economic system of the Republic banking institutions have a special function. Not only is the major portion of the money owned by the private sector held with banks but the expansion or curtailment of this supply of money must also be effected through the banking system. For this reason it is also essential that the authorities should constantly exercise a degree of control over the activities of banking institutions. Anyone who establishes a banking institution must accept the fact that his responsibilities extend beyond the mere making of a profit for his shareholders. The privilege extended to a banking institution to do business with the money of the public also entails the acceptance of these responsibilities and the inevitable control measures which have to be applied in the national interest.

INFLATION

Turning to the **national economy**, I am pleased to say that there are already indications that inflationary pressure is beginning to decline, although there is not yet any proof that inflation has definitely been curbed. The disappointing savings performance of the public remains the source of the problem of disequilibrium between the supply of and demand for funds in our economy. The reason for this appears to be that many people are spending more and saving less because they

are under the impression that inflation will continue.

Inflation is the cause of excessive consumer spending and insufficient personal saving and therefore if the general public save more they will contribute directly towards combating inflation. You will appreciate therefore how important it is for members of the public to save.

As you know, investment is an essential prerequisite for economic growth and development and South Africa has, over the whole post-war period, allocated a substantial portion of its total resources to investment. These investments must be financed either through borrowing from abroad or through domestic saving. Saving, in turn, is the part of your income not spent. Over the last six years we find, however, that South Africa has been saving far less than the amount required for financing the country's investment. We have used foreign capital amounting to no less than R1 754 million to finance our investment programme and although these funds made a major contribution to our growth and development, we should keep in mind that at least part of it must be repaid and that interest and dividends must be paid to their foreign owners.

DOMESTIC AND CONTRACTUAL SAVING

Domestic saving consists of provision for depreciation, the current surplus of general government, corporate saving and personal saving. Provision for depreciation by all business enterprises is the most stable element of domestic saving and, over the last five years accounted for approximately 38 per cent of the total. The savings of the public sector contributed a further 18 per cent while retained earnings by companies, apart from their provision for depreciation, provided about 15 per cent. Personal saving, which contributed approximately 29 per cent to the total, is not only the second largest source of finance but is also the most unstable component of domestic saving, showing wide fluctuations from year to year.

Over the last five years, personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income fluctuated between

11.9 and 7.6 per cent. These fluctuations and the relatively low level of personal saving, especially in 1969 and 1970, are causing concern as the decline in the ratio of personal saving to disposable personal income occurred during a period of rapid increase in personal income. It should also be remembered that **contractual saving**, e.g. savings with insurance companies, pension funds and repayments on housing loans, which accounts for a major part of personal saving, is basically a stable and increasing magnitude. What has happened during the last few years is that the increase in contractual and other positive saving as reflected e.g. in increases in savings and demand deposits with financial intermediaries, has to a large extent been neutralised by increases in negative saving. Negative saving consists mainly of increases in bank credit for consumer purposes, hire-purchase credit and open account credit extended by retailers and motor traders to households. From time to time the government has warned against the further extension of this type of credit, firstly, to preserve the available finance for productive purposes and, secondly, to curb excessive demand in the fight against inflation.

MAIN PURPOSE

On this occasion I would, therefore, once again like to stress the point that the **main purpose of this bank** should be to act as an intermediary between the providers of funds or savers and the users of funds, mainly for productive purposes. Although credit for consumer purposes will certainly also be extended in future, a proper balance should always exist between credit extended for productive and credit extended for consumer purposes. As a registered bank is in a special position, it must always act in a responsible manner and in the interest of the country as a whole and not as an ordinary business concern always looking for the highest profit.

I was impressed with what I saw at the bank's premises this afternoon. The décor and the furniture and fittings which have been provided place it on a par with the most attractive banking halls in the Republic. The management have

spared no effort to make the premises of the bank as attractive as possible. I congratulate those responsible for the internal layout of the bank. Then I should be failing in my duty if I did not mention the guiding role played by one of our foremost commercial banks, the Standard Bank, in the establishment of the New Republic Bank. It is represented by its nominee on your Board of Directors and it has seconded some of its senior staff members to act in an administrative capacity in the general running of the infant bank. Its guidance and assistance are of very great value to this new institution and I should like to say that the authorities are appreciative of the role undertaken by this large banking institution.

I am convinced that the Indian community are capable of running successfully the affairs of this bank. All that the community lacks at this stage is the 'know-how'. This will be provided by your association with the older well-known South African Bank, which has so generously undertaken to guide the New Republic Bank through its teething stages. In this way you have provided further evidence of the responsible manner in which you have embarked upon this venture. I should also like to draw attention to the fact that this Indian institution has opened up yet another opportunity for the employment of Indians in a direction which very few in the past have envisaged. For this your Board is to be congratulated. I wish your institution well for the future and express the hope that you will develop it into a bank of which the Indian community will be proud and which will contribute its rightful share towards the development of that community."

Mr. J. N. Reddy, the Managing Director, in thanking the Minister for officiating at the ceremony paid tribute to the University of Durban-Westville, and the M.L. Sultan Technical College for the part that they are playing in providing the training for the young men and women who would eventually take up a career in the bank. He also paid tribute to a well-known commercial bank who assisted to set The New Republic Bank on its course •

NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY CAMPAIGN FOR PEDESTRIANS

1971

ON 19th APRIL, a road safety campaign for pedestrians was launched throughout South Africa. This campaign by the Road Safety Council is aimed at reducing the drastically high pedestrian death rate in the country and is of vital importance to every individual.

Although all pedestrians are not motorists, all motorists and riders of motor-cycles and bicycles are pedestrians and users of roads, and it is a fact that pedestrians in comparison with motorists predominate in the daily use of roads, and to the same degree therefore are exposed to all the risks which attend the use of public roads. This is indisputably proved by statistics. Out of a total of 5 132 fatal accidents which occurred on our roads during the nine months ended 31st December, 1969, 2 293 involved pedestrians.

The Council was faced with finding a solution to the problem which confronts our courts in dealing with those cases where pedestrians have indiscriminately violated traffic rules. It is impossible to prosecute all pedestrians who violate traffic rules, and the Council has found it necessary to introduce other practical measures.

As an alternative to wholesale prosecution, which in any case is impracticable, the Council decided that the solution lay in launching a campaign aimed at educating all pedestrians to understand and apply five fundamental safety measures which in the opinion of the Council, are of vital importance to all pedestrians when using a public thoroughfare. The five golden rules which all pedestrians should put into practice are :

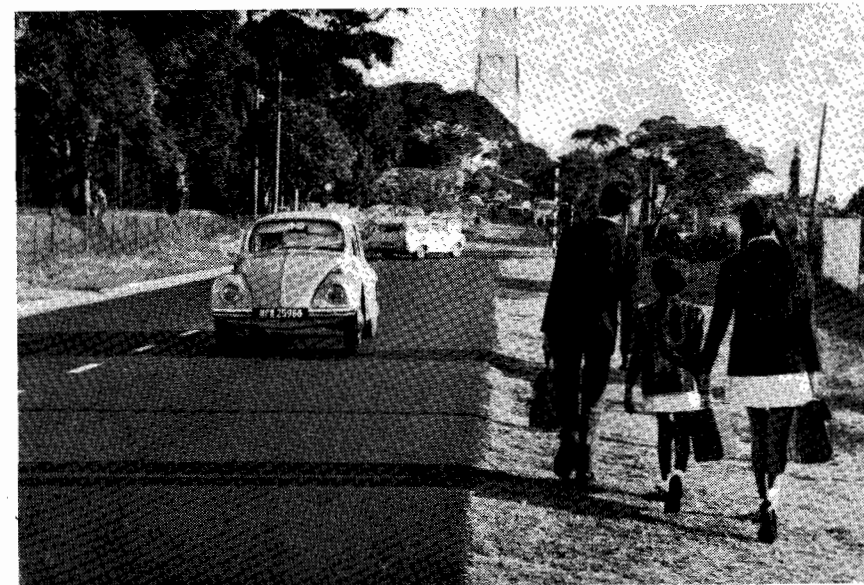
- Walk facing the oncoming traffic where there is no sidewalk.



Introducing our Road Safety family. They are passing a new road sign indicating a pedestrian crossing.

- When waiting for the robot light to change, wait on the pavement, not in the road.
- When alighting from a bus, step onto the pavement, wait until the bus has moved on before crossing the street.
- Make yourself visible at night by carrying a white handkerchief or folded newspaper in your hand.
- Remember the kerb drill — which is most important in crossing roads.
Look right and listen;
Look left and listen;
Look right again;
Walk straight across if the road is clear.

When the campaign was planned, the Council made an appeal to indi-



Road Safety Rule number one is to walk on the right-hand side of the road facing the traffic when there is no pavement. Here the three children in our road safety family show how it is done.

viduals, bodies, private undertakings, and the authorities to actively support the effort. The Administrators of the four provinces and S.W.A. readily took the lead and enlisted the help of the Provincial Education Departments, the Education Departments for the Bantu, Coloureds and Indians, principals of schools and the traffic departments of local authorities, The South African Police, all Government Departments; all of which have undertaken to actively support the campaign for a period of not less than six months.

In order to impress upon pupils, the necessity for observing the five golden rules in the most receptive stage of their lives, the schools, at the request of the Administrators and the Directors of Education, are playing a major role in the campaign. Lectures are being given by headmasters, on the five basic principles, influencing scholars to observe the rules as part and parcel of their daily pattern of living. This process will be repeated by teachers in classrooms whenever the opportunity arises. Pamphlets will be distributed for parents and scholars alike.

The various traffic departments are also assisting in distributing the pamphlets to schools. They are also

keeping a watchful eye on transgressors who are suitably warned. In cases of serious or wilful contraventions of the rules they will not hesitate to institute legal proceedings.

The following statistics indicate the number of Indians killed in road accidents during 1970 :

During January — November, 1970 :—
6 757 people of all races were killed.
162 Indians were killed.

Mr A. D. Brown, Acting Regional Secretary of the South African Road Safety Council, meets South African Indian Council members at the Department of Indian Affairs to discuss certain aspects of the 1971 Road Safety Campaign for pedestrians. (From left to right): Mr M. J. de Wit van Eyssen, Mr A. M. Rajab, Mr A. D. Brown and Mr M. E. Sultan.



of these more than half, viz. 85 were pedestrians.
15 468 people of all races were seriously injured.
466 Indians were seriously injured.
40 431 people of all races were slightly injured.
1 774 Indians were slightly injured.

The Road Safety Council has set itself the task of bringing home to every individual his responsibility towards himself, his family and members of his household. Appreciable success can only be achieved if each individual contributes his full share.

In addition to these measures the Secretary of the Durban and District Road Safety Association had a meeting with members of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council where he explained the objects of the campaign. The committee gave the Secretary its assurance that the campaign carried the unanimous support of the Council and that members would take all necessary steps to publicise the campaign amongst the Indian community.

"Fiat Lux" intends publishing a series of articles on this most important and vital subject in order to bring home to all its readers that by observing the simple rules of road usage they will be doing much to bring about a significant decrease in the number of road accidents involving pedestrians ●

A NEW health clinic, situated in Unit 6 in Chatsworth, near the R.K. Khan Hospital, has been in operation since the 27th April, 1971.

The clinic consists of three sections dealing with Child Health and Immunisation, Family Planning and Tuberculosis. It is controlled by the Durban City Health Department and serves Units 5, 6, 7 and 9 with a daily intake of some 700 cases in the Child Health section alone.

The Child Health and Family Planning section is operated by a staff of nine, including a medical practitioner who attends the clinic in the mornings, two sisters, one for family planning and one for immunising, and six nurse aides, who are all present mornings and afternoons, Monday to Friday.

Fiat Lux recently paid a visit to the Clinic and accompanied a sister on her round of duties. As a mother enters the clinic with her child the



of the community, the clinic serves as a channel through which the City Health Department is able to distribute foodstuffs to combat malnutrition. Pro-Nutro, skimmed milk and powdered milk are distributed monthly at a nominal fee, according to the requirements of the families concerned.

The Chest Clinic is staffed by a Medical Practitioner and sister, two Indian auxiliary nurses and a clerk. The clinic deals with all types of chest complaints, although the majority of cases treated are for tuberculosis.

On checking into the clinic the patient's particulars are recorded by the clerk. The patients are required to visit the clinic for monthly check-ups. Necessary X-rays are carried out by means of a travelling X-ray unit.

The increasing number of people who are attending the clinic is proof indeed that the residents of Chatsworth appreciate and recognise the invaluable service that the Durban City Council is providing for them •

Health Clinic at Chatsworth

child is weighed, and the weight recorded in its personal card, together with other details which help to keep a check on its progress.

The mothers are given an opportunity to discuss any problems which they may have, either domestic or otherwise, with one of the sisters. Any sick children are examined and treated, the necessary medicines being distributed free of charge.

Immunisation plays an important role at the clinic. The sister concerned with this aspect makes an effort to ensure that each child is immunised against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, polio and smallpox.

Another important function of the clinic is family planning. Health educators travel throughout the area, paying house-to-house calls and encouraging mothers to visit the clinic. The sister holds consultations with the mothers, giving advice on family planning and helping her to find a method which will best suit her needs, and supplying her with contraceptive pills and other aids.

Apart from providing a very useful service for the mothers and children



(Top, Left): Mrs Preshana Singh stands by while Sister Kamala Pillay weighs her baby girl.

(Bottom, Left): While Sister V. Gyadin administers smallpox vaccine to a child she explains the process to the baby's mother.

(Top, Right): Mrs Hussein, surrounded by her children, receives advice about family planning from Sister S. Chetty.

(Bottom, Right): These two nurses administer a Heaf test for T.B. to a trusting child.



(Top, Left): Hundreds of walkers stride eagerly towards the finishing post.

Twenty-year-old crippled shoe factory worker, Mr Narainsamy Naidoo, smiles broadly as he displays the trophy he received for completing the race.

MILK MARATHON

in Chatsworth

SUNDAY, the 23rd May, dawned bright and clear, providing good weather for the Annual Durban Milk Marathon, organised by the Durban Milk Publicity Council. More than 50 000 Indians turned out to watch 1 308 men, women and children walk the 25-km. race.

The Mayor of Durban, Councillor Raoul Goldman, started the race at the Unit Three sports ground at 9.30 a.m.

Of all the competitors, only 270 failed to complete the distance in the stipulated four hours and qualify for the certificates.

First prize, a gold medal, was won by 19-years-old Bob Govender, who finished in 2-hrs. 21-mins. Rajab Amod, who finished four minutes later, received a certificate.

Among the bravest competitors in the race was disabled Narainsamy Naidoo, who completed the distance



on crutches only five minutes outside the specified time. He was presented with a trophy by Mr Dhanpal Naidoo, a sports administrator.

A trophy was also given to 73-year-old Mr Moonsamy Pillay, the oldest competitor.

Indhrani Naidoo, a high school student, won the female section for the second year in succession. She was followed by Daun Thamiah and Gythre Ramsunder •

The winner, Bob Govender, proudly receives his gold medal from Mr Dhanpal Naidoo.

PHOTO FLASHES



MR J. M. NAIDOO, formerly Senior Indian Clerk in the Welfare Section of the Durban Regional Office of the Department of Indian Affairs, was recently promoted to the

post of Principal Indian Clerk in the office of the Local Representative of the Department at Pietermaritzburg. Mr Naidoo assumed duty at his new post on the 1st June, 1971.



STANDERTON SCHOOL WINS TWO TROPHIES

A LESSON in saving can be learnt from the pupils of the Standerton State Indian School. They have been awarded two trophies in a competition organised by the R.S.A. Savings Service. Both the Stanley Damp and the

M. D. Coovadia trophies are now safely installed in the office of the principal, Mr J. J. Maharaj.

Our picture shows the donor of the Coovadia Trophy, Mr M. D. Coovadia, handing over the prize to Zakera Pochee, who received it on behalf of her school.

A FAMILY AFFAIR

IN 1931 Mr Eadhev Singh started a small furniture shop in Stanger, on the North Coast of Natal, using only Umtamboti wood. This small beginning has since flourished, in spite of the fact that this beautiful hard brown wood with a distinctive smell, is extremely scarce and obtaining stocks necessitates a permit. His two sons, the Messrs. J. E. and K. E. Singh, assist their father, and customers from all over the world send orders to this small factory in Natal.

After the wood is cut it takes nearly ten years to mature. It shows dark brown when polished with large yellow white patches to give furniture made from this rare South African wood its distinctive appearance.

It takes the art of a craftsman to use a rough piece of wood, like the one Mr J. E. Singh is handling, and make a durable piece of furniture out of it.



Donation for First Crèche in Pretoria

Mr. G. T. Nieuwoudt, Deputy Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs, handing over a cheque to Mr A. B. Ebrahim, Chairman and Trustee of the Pretoria Indian Child Welfare Society. The cheque is the Department's contribution towards the erection costs of the Hajee Joosub Memorial Crèche, Laudium, Pretoria, the first crèche to be erected exclusively for Indians. Looking on, from left to right, are: Mr S. A. Khoja (Trustee), Mr J. Kalyan (Treasurer) and Mr S. H. Joosub (Trustee). The Hajee Joosub Memorial Crèche is a project of the Pretoria Indian Child Welfare Society. On the extreme left is Mr L. Millar, Chief of Social Development, Department of Indian Affairs, with Mr C. Brink, Administrative Control Officer, next to him.

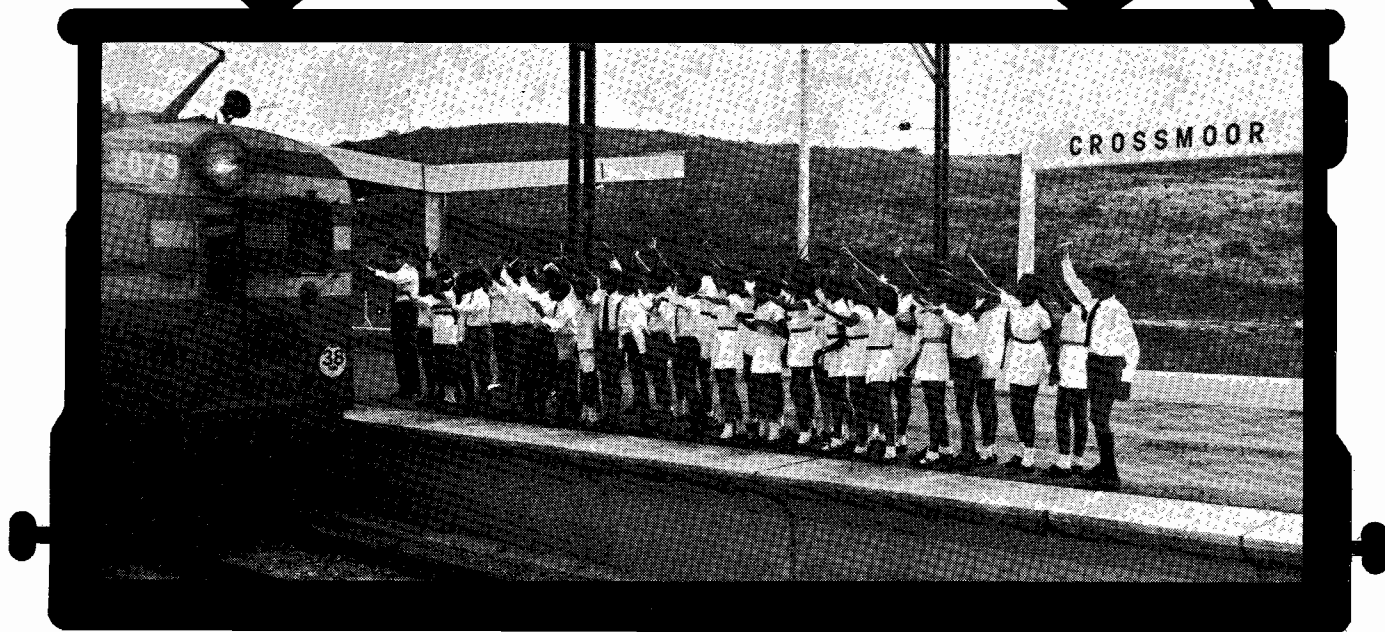


A nursing career at Shifa Hospital

A group of six trainee nurses at the Shifa Hospital, Durban. The new recruits, who began their training on the 1st May, are the first batch to receive training at the Shifa Hospital, which up till now has not had adequate facilities to provide training for nurses. The students will train for two years before qualifying as auxiliary nurses and thereafter will

start their training in general nursing at other hospitals. Shifa Hospital is aiming to provide training for more nurses in the near future. The trainee nurses shown in the picture are, from left to right: Sister O. S. Fayers, T. Gouden, Delores Joseph, Vassintha Moodley, P. Sivapragasan, Aysha Amall, Sheila Lallan.

a train leaves from Chatsworth



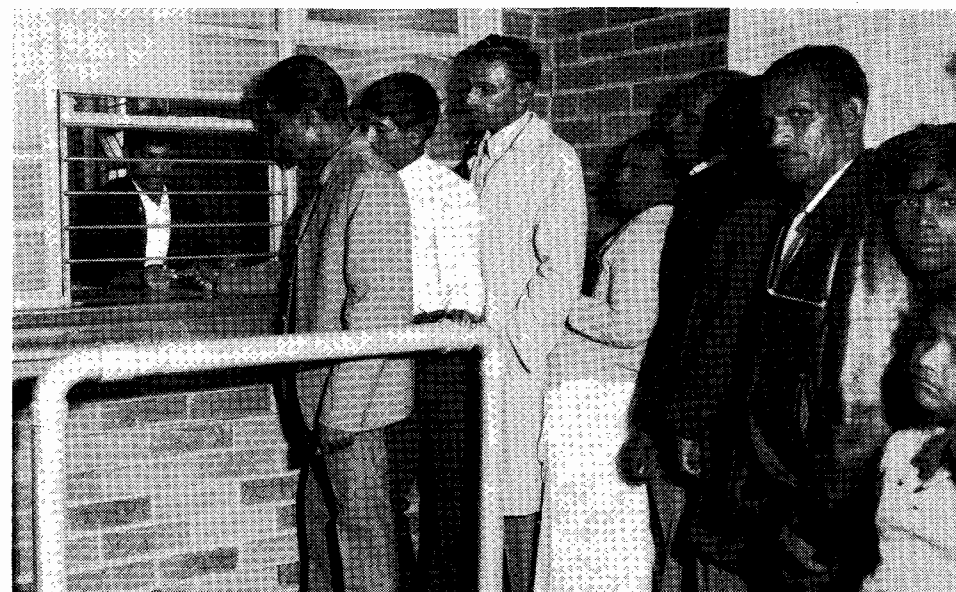
AT 4.05 a.m. on Monday, 3rd May, 1971, the first train pulled out of Crossmoor Railway Station at Chatsworth, Durban. This was the start of a long-awaited and much-needed transport system for the Indian community of Chatsworth.

On the Sunday preceding the commencement of the train service a religious ceremony was organised by a number of commuters at the Railway Station at Westcliff to invoke the blessing of God for safe journeys. A number of senior officials of the South African Railways was present, among them being Mr J. D. Cox, Superintendent of the Commercial Section; Mr G. van Schalkwyk, the Assistant Superintendent; some of the Station Masters at Chatsworth, and other officials of the South African Railways.

Mr J. N. Reddy, member of the Executive Council of the South African Indian Council and Chairman of the Southern Durban Local Affairs Committee, said how pleased he was to be present at such a solemn occasion. He thanked the South African Railways for all they had done to expedite this provision of the rail service for the residents of Chatsworth.

He expressed the hope that the commuters would create a kinship on the platforms and on the trains and quoted the case of his own father who travelled on the

An historic moment! Passengers for trains on the first day of its run queue up in front of the ticket window.



Pupils of School 59 of Chatsworth's Unit 9 welcome the train.



The trains are rapidly filling up in the peak hour.

Sea View train for 42 years — making use of the train at the same hour every day . . . with the result that he occupied the same seat for the whole period. He appealed to the youth of Chatsworth to show courtesy to the older people, especially during peak periods.

The symbolic coconut and pumpkin were broken across the railway line at Westcliff by Mr Reddy and Mr J. D. Cox cut the symbolic floral tape. Although rain fell throughout the ceremony some 500 people were present.

The staff to be employed on this route will consist initially of: 5 Station masters, 5 Grade I clerks, 27 Grade II clerks, 10 Barrier attendants and 8 station

labourers. Of these 55 officials 50 will be Indian. The time-table makes provision for no less than 56 trains each way per day.

REACTION FROM PUBLIC

As was expected, the reaction from the passengers, measured after the service was in practice for just over a month, was mostly favourable. Most of the passengers reported that all trains run on time and they are most reliable and convenient. Except for peak periods passengers have comfortable seats throughout the journey. When Mrs Lois Michael, of Unit 2, complained that there were too few coaches during the peak periods, somebody quickly stepped in to say that there is a train every ten minutes.



Mrs L. Govender performs the rituals at the Prayer Service at Westcliff on Sunday, 2nd May. Mr J. N. Reddy and senior railway officials hold their hands in prayer.

The staff at Crossmoor Station, Unit 9, Chatsworth. Standing, left to right: D. Naidoo and M. Reddy (Clerks in the ticket office); G. Pillay, J. Harpaul, S. Kotiah, S. Mahes, P. Bissesser, G. Ganesan (Barrier Attendants); M. Pillay (Constable on duty), and R. Vadivaloo (Clerk). Front row, left to right: Mr L. D. Jordaan (Station Foreman); M. Ronald (Clerk, Ticket Office); Mr W. E. Smith (Resident Station Master); P. Govender (Clerk, Ticket Office), and Mr J. F. Greyling (Relief Station Master).



Sunday, 2nd May, was a cold, rainy day. Despite this many people participate in the prayer service.

Young commuters in the train on their way to work.

A labourer, Mr T. Moodley, saves R3,41 per month by buying a season ticket. As a Railway employee he is entitled to this privilege.

Mr Chinakrishnen, of Unit 9, works at Jacobs. He saves 13c a week on fares to work alone. He said that trains were most convenient, especially during his night shifts at work.

Mr and Mrs Thotharam, of Duffs Road, took the train to visit a relative at Westcliff. They paid 18c return and saved the inconvenience of going to the bus stop at Victoria Street and "being pushed around". "We got off one train and took another," commented Mr Thotharam.

Mr Reggie Murgas, of Unit 2, saved R2,16 per month by travelling on the train from Bayview to Durban. His weekly season cost him 72c by train. "I like the convenience of the trains," he said.

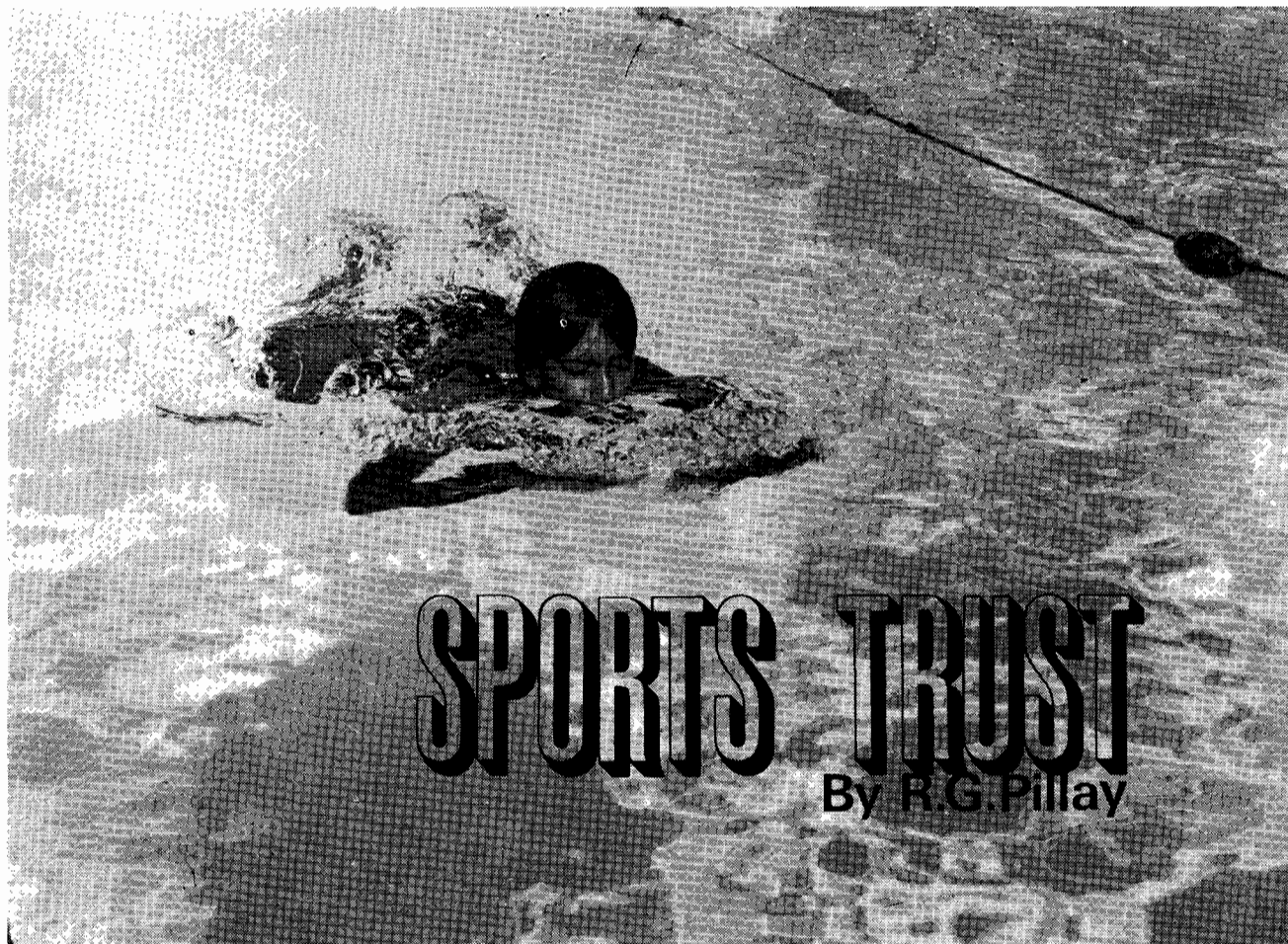
Mr K. P. Naidoo, of Unit 3, pays 72c per week for his season ticket. "I do not only save by way of fares but I go home safely at night," was his comment. When on night shifts he would have to pay 15c by "pirate taxi" or else walk from the Main South Coast Road to his home in Road 307.

Both Mr Murgas and Mr Naidoo were delighted with the train services.



Some commuters made some unfavourable comments on the feeder buses which serve the outlying units and the various stations, saying that they were unreliable and often overcrowded. It is hoped that the bus operators concerned will soon take steps to improve the position.

There is no doubt that the overall reaction of the general public at Chatsworth, judging by the large number of people using the trains, is that the new service provides a speedy, efficient, comfortable and cheap means of transport between their homes and the city •



THE South Coast District Indian Football Association Sports Trust, established in 1967, has a history dating back 56 years. The South Coast and District Indian Football Association was first formed in 1914 and this marked the beginning of the promotion of sports facilities for Indians living in Clairwood and the surrounding areas.

With a clear vision and foresight, these pioneer sports administrators decided to secure their own sports-fields and in 1926 acquired a 6½-acre (2,6 hectares) plot of land, later increased by 3½ acres (1,4 hectares), near the Umhlatuzana River. These grounds were bought and developed from voluntary contributions made by sporting enthusiasts who attended the weekly soccer matches. The Association had become the only Indian

sporting organisation in the Republic to possess its own sporting fields.

Although the grounds were not very well equipped with modern amenities, they became the "mecca" of Indian sport in the district. The two full-sized soccer grounds were in constant use, in mid-week by schools in the area and during week-ends for organised soccer and cricket fixtures for adults. This happy state of affairs continued until the early sixties, when with the onset of industrial expansion, the Durban City Council earmarked the area for industries. The sportsmen had to make a difficult choice, either to sell the grounds at their best market value or to continue using them as playing fields with the prospect of inevitable expropriation. The sportsmen made the former choice and in 1965 the prized sportsgrounds were sold for R250 000.

A swimming bath to provide recreation for young and old is one of the ambitions of the Trust.

As a result of the sale of land, Indians' sport at Clairwood came to a standstill and thought had to be given of how best to use the sum of money derived from the sale. It was unanimously decided to create a charitable trust which would benefit the Indian community as a whole. Thus the South Coast District Indian Football Association Sports Trust was launched in 1967, as a sports, charitable and educational Trust. The Trust now administers funds in excess of R300 000.

The primary objective of the Trust is to provide a sportsmen's centre in the Chatsworth complex, and one-third of its capital has been set aside for this purpose. The complex will be comprised of a community hall, gym-

nasium and an administrative block with board rooms. Plans for future expansion of the centre include the provision of a sports stadium, tennis courts, children's playgrounds, a swimming bath and a clinic for the sick and aged. The establishment of a community centre of this description in the area will ensure cultural advancement through film shows, live theatre performances, Eisteddfod and lectures by distinguished persons. The Trust has applied for the grant of a 6-acre site at Silverglen for the fulfilment of this scheme. Negotiations are nearing completion and it is hoped that the site will be available in the near future.

The remaining two-thirds of the Trust capital will be used to further its other objectives, which are as follows:

- To provide scholarships and bursaries for Indians.
- To grant financial aid to needy persons.
- To promote education, research and all forms of training.
- To make provision for the improvement of sport and games of all descriptions and to assist sportsmen and institutions or organisations with a view to fostering sport and games.

During the last two years, the Trust has done much towards carrying out these objectives. Grants have been made to several charitable and welfare organisations to the value of R15 000. The Merebank Community Centre has been promised a donation of R10 000 and educational bursaries granted to high schools, as well as for undergraduate and post-graduate studies amount to R6 000. Sporting bodies have also been assisted in various ways and arrangements are at present being made with sporting organisations to sponsor the appointment of competent coaches for cricket and other branches of sport.

The Trust is administered by a panel of 25 trustees, who were elected from amongst the personnel of the South Coast District Indian Football Association. They have been chosen on merit and are drawn from all walks of life and include successful businessmen, an inspector of education, a



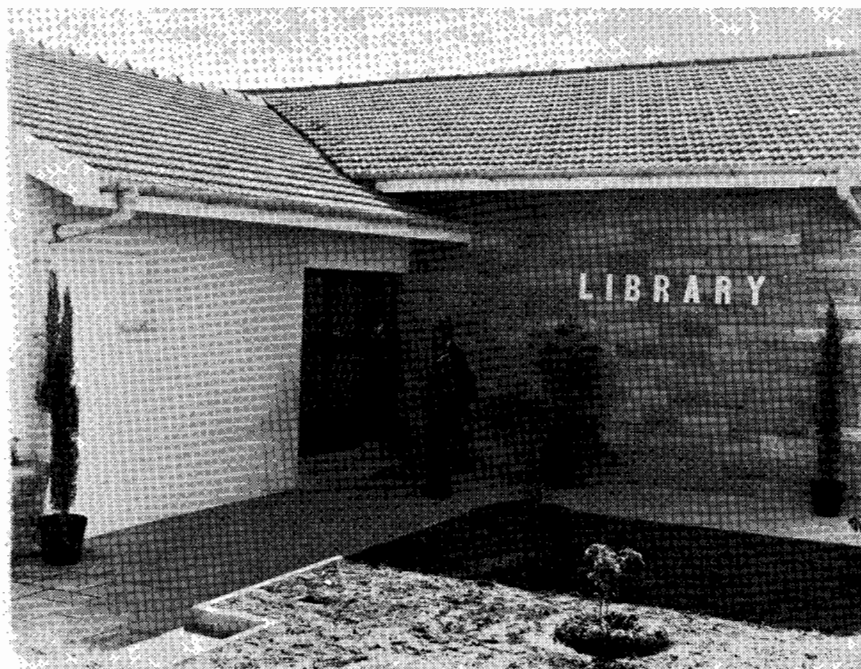
school principal, teachers, clerks, as well as humble factory workers. Integrity, sincerity and selfless community service have been the guiding factors in the choice of trustees •

Indian football enthusiasts enjoying a game.

A time will surely come when a game of cricket be played.



LIBRARY FOR CHATSWORTH



A NEW library at Montford, in Chatsworth, was opened by the Mayor of Durban, Councillor R. Goldman, on Wednesday, 23rd June, 1971.

The library, which is the first in the Chatsworth complex to be provided by the Durban City Council, is housed in an attractive modern building and is well stocked with new books, particularly in the junior section, as well as being equipped with modern library furniture. Three trained library assistants are responsible for the efficient running of the library.

The Mayor, addressing the crowd of interested people who attended the opening, said that the establishment of a library is a considerable undertaking, involving a multitude of operations and discussions before it can be opened to the public. He reminded the gathering of the basic objectives of the Durban City Council's library service which were briefly as follows:

- To make books and associated materials freely available to all members of the community;
- To provide informational services for the use of all;
- To advance the intellectual and cultural stature of the community;

- To promote and encourage the informal self-education of all;
- To provide supplementary informational material to those pursuing formal educational courses;
- To provide the means for promoting aesthetic appreciation;
- To conserve books and other library material for future generations;
- To promote the material development of the community, and in particular to meet the special needs of commerce and industry; and
- To meet the recreational needs of the individual, the family and community, and to encourage the sound use of leisure time.

Within the means at the disposal of the City Council, an earnest endeavour is made to provide a fully integrated library service capable of meeting as many of these requirements as possible. Obviously this cannot be achieved in a single library such as this, but the residents of Chatsworth may be assured that as additional service points are established, other facilities, such as a centralised reference collection, will be provided locally. In time, too, as it becomes clear what the particular needs of the local students are, special

An outside view of the Montford library in Chatsworth gives an indication of the pleasing design of the building.

additional study facilities will also be provided.

He made a special appeal to the children to make use of the library, as books opened up a veritable wonderland to a child and there was joy in books for all of them. He hoped indeed that extensive use of it would be made by all the residents because "a public library is a real centre of culture, propagating human knowledge and dispensing delight. It is a channel for the spread of ideas and provides the members of the community with a means of making intelligent use of their leisure".

Mr J. N. Reddy, Chairman of the Southern Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee, in thanking the Durban City Council for making the library available to the residents of Chatsworth, said that there had been the closest co-operation between his Committee and the Durban City Council in the various planning stages of the project. He hoped that the library would be the forerunner of other much-needed amenities such as community halls, in the Chatsworth complex •

LIBRARY FOR CHATSWORTH

This trio is seen discussing one of the many books on the library shelves. (From left to right): Mr P. Naicker, Mr D. R. Ghoorun, both librarian assistants, and Mr H. Bellingere, librarian in charge of Non-European libraries.



TEACHERS CONFER

THE OPENING of the Annual Conference of the South African Teachers' Association took place on Tuesday, 29th June, 1971. Prof F. G. Butler, of Rhodes University, performed the opening ceremony.

His Worship the Deputy-Mayor of Durban, Councillor Ron Williams, welcomed the visitors and wished them a happy stay in Durban and a successful outcome to their deliberations.

Prof Butler then conveyed his appreciation for being invited to open the conference of one of the most important professions — the aim of which was to discuss the various purposes of Education. Conferences, according to Professor Butler, vary . . . it depends on the interest and enthusiasm of the delegates. According to him the arranged programme suggested challenge and response.

It is not possible for anybody to talk about Education in a vacuum. According to Prof Butler the seventies will see great changes, therefore he finds it a very fitting title for a conference: 'Education in the Seventies'.

Prof Butler then went on to state: "The seventies could be eventful years for South Africa. There will be greater demands for better education. Collaboration of individuals and groups will be necessary to achieve this . . . not rivalry. Groups are precious. Nobody has the right to destroy another group. Groups ought to be preserved in their own territories because we do not



Prof F. G. Butler addressing the South African Indian Teachers' Association in the City Hall, Durban



Mr P. W. Prinsloo, Director of Indian Education; Mr R. S. Naidoo, President of the South African Teachers' Association, and Prof Guy Butler, from Rhodes University.

Mr H. W. Naidoo, Principal of Laudium Primary School No. 2 and Transvaal Vice-President of the Association.



really want the group to which we belong to disappear, so that everybody is forced into one.

"Man seems to be an aggressive teacher. Man is not merely tribal or racial. Man must adapt himself to conditions around him. Man is also a genius for choosing an environment — it is especially noticeable in South Africa. Frontiers exist. Man is also a paradox . . . it is part of his nature. Therefore we must allow for racial and cultural differences to exist and develop. But groups are doomed when they stand *alone*. Therefore we must work together, love one another or otherwise die.

"We need to *allow* for differences and not to feel it is a threat. There is a need to discover the many things we have in common. Let us give each one a fair chance. Do not let us spend too much time on differences. We have so much in common which should be stressed."

Prof Butler then concluded by saying: "Our purpose should be: A common loyalty to the entire community. A house divided shall not stand."

Mr R. S. Naidoo then delivered his presidential address wherein he also stressed the need for co-operation especially between teachers and parents to keep unruly elements out of the classroom. He would like to see the better type of student attracted to the teaching profession. At the moment 25% of the Indian population is at school, but 90% do not progress beyond Primary level. Respect for teachers is on the wane and Mr Naidoo hoped it will be restored. Formal education is making way for less formal methods. Mutual trust is the basic requirement for sound education. The pupil must be trained to bring out the *best* in him.

In directing a message to the conference, the Director of Education Mr P. W. Prinsloo, upheld that a teacher should never overlook his responsibility to his own profession:

"He should not only verbally take pride in the fact that he belongs to a noble profession, but it is his duty to do his best to make it a better profession because he is a member of it. A profession is automatically judged by the behaviour of its individual members and the work done by them.

"The dignity of the teacher, however, cannot be upheld without his authority in the classroom being respected, for the two are closely related. We are aware of powers that are at work now-a-days to dismantle all forms of authority, in the home, in the schools and higher educational institutions, in society and even that of God. If the teacher's authority in the classroom is not upheld, both his dignity and that of the child will suffer. No principal worthy of the name would allow that his own authority or that of his staff be challenged by the pupils — the authority delegated to him by the parents while their children are under his care — for that would undermine the discipline in his school. Fortunately the majority of children in our schools come from homes where parental authority is still highly respected and they are well-behaved" ●

SUNLIT GARDENS



SATURDAY, 19th June, marked the official opening of the Sunlit Gardens Children's Home. Set in pleasant surroundings in Northdale, Pietermaritzburg, the neat array of white buildings and attractive gardens of the Home are a lasting memorial to the great effort and sacrifice made by the Aryan Benevolent Society to satisfy this long-felt need in Pietermaritzburg.

A crowd of over 700 people attended the ceremony, which was held under a marquee in the garden. Attractive floral decorations and a choir which rendered a number of items which helped towards making this a memorable and happy occasion.

Among the important guests present at the function were Guest of Honour, Mr H. A. Prinsloo, Secretary for Indian Affairs, Councillor Cecil Wood, the Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, and Mrs Wood, Mr C. Rajagopaul, President of the Aryan Benevolent Society, Mr S. R. B. Naidoo, Secretary of the Aryan Benevolent Society, Mr L. L. Millar, Chief of Social Development, Mr I. C. Dannhauser, Chief Professional Welfare Officer, and Mr H. de Beer, Regional Representative of the Department of Indian Affairs in Pietermaritzburg.

In his welcoming address, the Mayor conveyed the congratulations and best wishes of the City Council to the Aryan Benevolent Society on the occasion of the official opening of the home.

He thanked the large crowd for their presence and expressed his appreciation to all those who cared for children in need.

A view of Sunlit Gardens Children's Home at Pietermaritzburg, shortly after completion.

Mr C. Rajagopaul, President of the Aryan Benevolent Society, said that the opening of Sunlit Gardens marked the culmination of almost 30 years of perseverance by the Society in its efforts to establish a Children's Home in Pietermaritzburg. He traced the history of the project and said that it was only early in the sixties that the City Council had agreed to grant a 3½-acre site in the Northdale Complex.

THE COTTAGE SYSTEM

A set of plans, he said, based on the "Cottage System" was then drawn and an application of a loan for R46 000, the cost of the project, submitted to the Department of Housing. He added that throughout the Society's negotiations the Department of Indian Affairs had been of tremendous assistance. The loan of 3½% interest was finally approved and the actual building operations commenced late in 1969. August, 1970, had seen the realisation of their dream, when the first group of children were admitted to the home.

Mr Prinsloo then addressed the audience, saying that the opening of the cottages was the fruition of a plan first conceived in 1959, when the Society set up an Orphanage Building Committee under the chairmanship of the late Mr S. R. Naidoo. "After much time had been spent on deciding what type of children's home it should be, the 'Cottage System' was finally decided on and late in 1969 the project was started."

Sunlit Gardens

He said that the modern substitute of cottages for large congregate dormitories might be considered as a practical move towards making institutions as homelike as possible and more congenial to normal childhood. But what had mattered most to the children was the reduction in the size of groups and the consequent increase in the amount of mothering a child receives, as well as freedom from the conformity of an institution.

COTTAGE PARENTS

He stressed the important role of the cottage parents, saying that it was within the context of this relationship that the child's basic needs were met or frustrated.

"There is a growing recognition in the institutional field that cottage parents, in order to carry out their roles effectively, can no longer depend on their traditional qualifications, good feelings for children and common sense. These may be sufficient for parents, but not for cottage parents, whose lot is disturbed children, other people's children. Good feelings and a sense of humour, the basic indispensable ingredients of a cottage parent needs to be reinforced and made more readily available through a process of training."

Mr Prinsloo felt that the need for a parental figure who would offer a basic sense of protection, both from the outside world and the child's inner instinctive drives seemed to be common to the majority of children who populate the children's homes of today. Most of them have experienced distorted relationships and are in need of corrective experiences. While this relationship cannot fill up the enormous gap created by the past, it may offer an experience of a basic happy relationship which will allow them to move on and form other healthy relationships.

"The underlying principle is that life in the institution has to be cottage-orientated with the cottage parents as the centre of gravity. The cottage has to be viewed as the home base and the emotional anchorage of the child.

"The cottage parent has to gain conviction that one of the most effective tools in establishing good relationships is individualisation. Within this context, individualisation means the relating of the adult to the youngster as a distinct separate individual. This is conveyed through the cottage parents' interest in and knowledge of the youngster's special idiosyncrasies and his desire to gratify them wherever possible.

"Ladies and gentlemen, here before us today we see the result, the cherished dream of the Aryan Benevolent Society, Pietermaritzburg, brought to reality — buildings comprising an administration block, incorporating the



Mr Prinsloo standing next to the plaque which he unveiled, while Mr Naidoo looks on.

Top, left: Mrs V. K. Cara, helped by her son, unveils the V. K. Cara Memorial Plaque.

Bottom, left: A group of children play happily in the garden of one of the cottages.

Mr A. H. Rawat, Treasurer of the Aryan Benevolent Society, carefully places a garland round Mr Prinsloo's neck. Seated in front are Mrs C. Rajagopaul and Mr S. R. B. Naidoo.



office, board room, sick bays, principal's quarters, kitchen, etc., and four cottages, each comprising the cottage parents' quarters, three bedrooms for the children and all other amenities. The Home enjoys all modern conveniences and is tastefully and comfortably furnished. Already it has its full complement of 60 children of both sexes, ages ranging from 1 to 18 years. Already it is serving in an outstanding manner the Indian community of not only Pietermaritzburg but of the whole of South Africa."

Mr Prinsloo congratulated the Aryan Benevolent Society on establishing Sunlit Gardens and wished the principal well before declaring the Home officially open. He then proceeded to unveil the commemorative plaque.

This was followed by the presentation of a gift to Mr Prinsloo by Mrs L. Naidoo and thereafter the unveiling of the V. K. Cara Memorial Plaque by Mrs V. K. Cara. The Cara family of Pietermaritzburg donated a substantial sum of money towards the building of the Recreation Hall in memory of their late father, V. K. Cara.

After the unveiling of the plaques, Mr G. M. Singh, Chairman of the Children's Home Building Committee, addressed the audience.

"The Indian community is a self-made community. They came out to this country as pioneers, were applauded for their industry and for their frugal habits of life and carved out a place for themselves as traders and educationists. When the history of the Indians of South Africa comes to be written, the part played by them in the social, educational, political and economic spheres would occupy a prominent and glorious chapter.

"The establishment of Sunlit Gardens is another example of the Indian community's desire for adequate Social Service for its people."

He also expressed his appreciation for the assistance given by the Department of Indian Affairs, the National Housing Board and the Pietermaritzburg City Council.

Mr S. R. B. Naidoo, Secretary of the Aryan Benevolent Society, then thanked all the people who had contributed towards bringing about such a successful function. He said that much had been accomplished by the Board of Management in a short space of time and it was hoped that in the near future the Board would be able to make Sunlit Gardens a comfortable and cosy home for the children.

In conclusion to the afternoon's proceedings the home choir gave a moving rendering of "Die Stem" •

