

fiat lux

De laur



Christmas and New Year Greetings from the Hon.
the Minister of Indian Affairs, Senator O. P. F. Horwood

WITH the approach of the Festive Season I take this opportunity of conveying my sincere Christmas and New Year greetings to all officials and employees of the Department of Indian Affairs. Considerable progress has again been made during the past year in the provision of improved services and amenities for the Indian community and I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to the staff of the Department, the members of the South African Indian Council and those members of the community who have contributed towards this advancement.

Let us continue in the New Year to play our special role in promoting the interests of the Indian community in the Republic in a spirit of resoluteness and mutual trust.



Kers- en Nuwejaarwense van Sy Edele die Minister
van Indiërsake, Senator O. P. F. Horwood

MET die oog op die naderende Kersseisoen wil ek van hierdie geleentheid gebruik maak om my hartlike Kers- en Nuwejaarsgroete aan alle beamptes en werknemers van die Departement van Indiërsake oor te dra.

Aansienlike vooruitgang is weer gedurende die afgelope jaar gemaak in die voorsiening van verbeterde dienste en geriewe vir die Indiërgemeenskap en ek wil graag my dank en waardering betuig aan die personeel van die Departement, die lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Indiërraad en daardie lede van die gemeenskap wat tot hierdie vooruitgang bygedra het.

Laat ons in die nuwe jaar voortbou aan ons spesiale taak ter bevordering van die belange van die Indiërgemeenskap van die Republiek in 'n gees van beslisheid en onderlinge vertroue.

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'N MAANDBLAD NAMENS DIE
DEPARTEMENT VAN INDIËRSAKE
DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN
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Alle briefwisseling en versoeke vir
hierdie blad moet gerig word aan:

DIE REDAKTEUR
FIAT LUX
PRIVAATSAK X4332
DURBAN

EDITOR • REDAKTEUR
E. J. TURNER

•
K. M. CHETTY
PHOTOGRAPHER • FOTOGRAAF

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All correspondence and requests for
this journal should be directed to:

THE EDITOR
FIAT LUX
PRIVATE BAG X4332
DURBAN

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THE Seventh Meeting of the Second Statutory South African Indian Council was held in Durban from 5 to 7 November 1973.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

The Committee congratulated Mr J. N. Reddy on his appointment as Chairman of the Executive Committee in succession to the late Mr A. M. Rajab, and welcomed the following new members who had been appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of three members and the resignation of another member:-

Mr B. Gokal of Lenasia.

Mr M. Lalaram of Lenasia.

Mr R. P. Moodley of Durban.

Mr A. C. Reddy of Park Rynie.

Mr M. E. Sultan was elected as a member of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy caused by Mr J. N. Reddy's appointment as Chairman.

TRIBUTES TO DECEASED MEMBERS

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, members observed two minutes silence and paid tribute to the memory of Messrs A. M. Rajab, L. Nelson, N. Phillip and H. Bodasing, a former member of the Council, who had all passed away since the last meeting. Great appreciation was expressed for the outstanding contribution which each one had made to the progress and development of the Indian community and all speakers agreed that the Council had suffered a grievous loss through their deaths. A unanimous motion of condolence with relatives of the deceased was adopted.

The discussions which thereafter ensued covered a wide range of subjects, the most important of which concerned the following matters:-

VISIT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE TRANSVAAL AND KIMBERLEY

The Council was given a report on the recent visit by members of the Executive Committee to the Transvaal and Kimberley and noted that the members of the Committee had been well received wherever they had gone.

ELECTED COUNCIL

The Council gave consideration to various matters arising from the recently announced decision of the

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN COUNCIL MEETS

Government that one-half of the members of the Council should be elected, and decided to make certain recommendations to the Minister of Indian Affairs with regard to matters such as the number of seats to be allotted to each province, the manner in which the members are to be elected, etc.

FORMATION OF A CULTURAL COUNCIL FOR THE TRANSVAAL

Mindful of the need to stimulate and promote Indian culture, and in view of the fact that a cultural council had been established for Natal which is functioning very satisfactorily, the Council recently took steps to examine the possibility of such a body also being established for the Transvaal. Present indications are that there is every likelihood of such a body being created for that province.

VICTORIA STREET INDIAN MARKET

The Council received a progress

report from the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who is the Council's representative on the State Committee appointed to find a permanent solution to the problems of stallholders who were affected by the fire in March this year. It was pleased to learn that the new building would be ready for occupation during November 1973, and that 70 of the stallholders would be accommodated therein. It also noted that the immediate question of the resettlement of the stallholders who have to vacate the restored portion of the market situated on the land required for the freeway, is presently receiving the State Committee's attention. The Council further agreed to pursue negotiations with the Central Government and the Durban City Council with a view to establishing a permanent market complex as a replacement for the old market and to provide for resettlement of those affected by the fire.

The Executive Committee: Standing (from left to right): Messrs Y. S. Chinsamy, M. E. Sultan, H. E. Joosub. (Seated) Mr J. N. Reddy (Chairman) Dr M. B. Naidoo.



The Control Magistrate, Mr H. S. v. d. Walt is seen attesting the oath of office taken by Mr R. P. Moodley.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIANS AS MARRIAGE OFFICERS

The Council heard a report on the discussions which have lately taken place between Council members and representatives of various religious organisations in regard to the proposed appointment of Indian priests and persons holding responsible positions in recognised religious bodies as marriage officers. After noting that complete agreement had been reached about the basis on which persons would be nominated, as well as the manner in which the legal requirements could be complied with, the Council decided that the Executive Committee should take the necessary further steps for the appointment of such persons as marriage officers.

PROPOSED INDIAN MILITARY UNIT

The Council noted with gratification that discussions had been held between the Defence authorities and the Executive Committee which had resulted in a decision by the Government to create an Indian Service Corps. Recommendations had also been made to the authorities with regard to the name of the unit and matters such as its emblem, corps colours, etc.

SEASIDE HOLIDAY HOME FOR UNDER-PRIVILEGED CHILDREN

The Council noted that an area of land on the Tongaat Beach was being set aside for the establishment of a holiday home for under-privileged Indian children and that steps were

being taken to establish a trust to handle this project.

BILINGUALISM IN THE HOTEL TRADE

Council noted that the Executive Committee was continuing its efforts to have Afrikaans classes in the Midlands of Natal and on the South Coast provided for Indian hotel telephonists and receptionists who wished to attain the required standard of bilingualism.

DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND HOLIDAY RESORTS AND REST CAMPS

The Council noted with gratification a press statement by the Minister of Planning and the Environment that inland holiday resorts and rest camps for Indians, like beach resorts, are to be provided, developed and controlled primarily by provincial administrations and local authorities in consultation with the Government departments concerned, and with the

Mr M. E. Sultan taking the oath of office as a member of the Executive Committee.



aid of funds provided by the Government on a basis agreed upon; and furthermore that Indian undertakings or White interests will also be allowed to provide such facilities.

The Council felt that a long-felt need would be met hereby and authorised the Executive Committee to nominate certain members who could act in a consultative capacity to the authorities with regard to the development of these facilities.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Council was informed that members of the Executive Committee had held discussions with representatives of certain Government departments and other bodies with a view to deciding what amount should be regarded as an economic income level for Indian farmers.

It also noted with pleasure that with effect from January 1974 five posts for Indian agricultural technicians had been created on the establishment of the Regional Representative, Durban. Training of the technicians will be on full pay for a three-year period. Members were unanimous that this extension service would assist greatly to put Indian agriculture on a sound and efficient basis.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL DEGREES OBTAINED IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

This matter which has engaged the attention of the Council for some time now was again discussed. The Council was pleased to note that members of the Executive Committee had held discussions with the M.E.C. and the Director of Hospital Services in Natal and that additional posts

VERTEENWOORDIGERS van Fiat Lux het onlangs besoek aan Warmbad in die Transvaal gebring om nader kennis met die Indiërgemeenskap aldaar te maak.

Warmbad, wat sowat 80 kilometers noord van Pretoria geleë is, het veral bekendheid verwerf as gevolg van sy minerale baddens en word gereeld deur vakansiegangers van heinde en ver besoek. Baie van die besoekers gaan spesiaal daarheen om verligting van hulle kwale te soek in die minerale water wat na bewering helende eienskappe sou besit.

Anders as in die geval van meeste van die Transvaalse dorpe het die Indiërs van Warmbad hulle sedert die vroegste jare saam as gemeenskap vir woon- en besigheidsdoeleindes in 'n gebied ongeveer 2 kilometers wes vanaf die middedorp gevestig. Toe die kwessie van die proklamering van 'n Indiërgroepsgebied 'n paar jaar gelede te berde gekom het, is daar besluit om die gebied in die onmiddellike omgewing waar die gemeenskap destyds woonagtig was slegs uit te brei en te ontwikkel.

Mnr S. Bham, Voorsitter van die Raadplegendekomitee van Warmbad.



fiat lux besoek Warmbad



Een van die groter winkels in Jinnah Park.

Met die daaropvolgende proklamering van Jinnah Park as Indiërgroepsgebied wat okupasie- en eiendomsregte aan die gemeenskap versker het, is enige twyfel betreffende hul toekoms te Warmbad wat by sommige van die inwoners kon be-

staan het, uit die weg geruim. Die verklaring van die groepsgebied het aan die Indiërs die geleentheid gebied om hulle eie huise op te rig. Die hervestiging het vlot verloop en 'n model dorpsgebied het sedertdien verrys in samewerking met die plaas-



Die handelsaktiwiteite word tans voortgesit in 'n sierlike ry moderne winkels.

like owerhede en die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou.

Van mnr S. Bham, Voorsitter van die Indiër Raadplegendekomitee van Warmbad wat Fiat Lux op 'n toer deur die Indiërdorpsgebied vergesel het, is verneem dat sy gemeenskap uit ongeveer 150 siele bestaan waarvan die oorgrote meerderheid aanhangers van die Moslem geloof is.

Die gemeenskap vind sy bestaan hoofsaaklik in die handel en die handelsaktiwiteite word tans voortgesit in 'n sierlike ry van moderne besigheidspersele aan die oorkant van die straat waar hulle vroeër hulle winkels gehad het maar toe was sommige geboue in 'n vervalde toestand. Hierdie ontwikkeling het gepaard gegaan met groot kapitale beleggings en

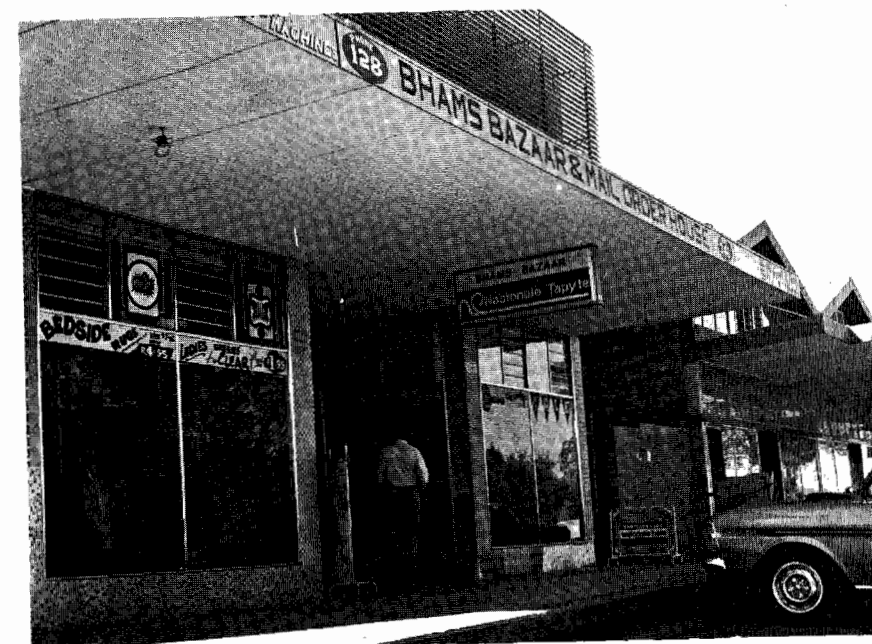
dit dien as bewys van die vertroue wat die gemeenskap in die handelspotensiaal van hulle gebied het. Die groot verskeidenheid van handelsware wat aangebied word wissel van boumateriaal tot kruideniersware, klerasie tot ysterware terwyl fietse, radios, meubels, vloermatte, ens., ook verkoop word. Die netjiese winkels met voldoende parkeerruimte word deur alle bevolkingsgroepe ondersteun.

In die onmiddellike nabyheid, maar og afgesonder van die besigheidsompleks, is die goedbeplande woonwoud met sy netjiese huise, 'n blok antrekklike woonstelle en pragtig uitgelegde tuine waaroor 'n sierlik ontwerpte moskee pryk. Daar is ook 'n skool met 'n leerlingtal van 56 in die middel van die dorpsgebied.

In 'n onderhoud met Fiat Lux het die Stadsclerk van Warmbad met lof gepraat van die gesonde verhouding wat tussen die Stadsraad van Warmbad en die Indiërgemeenskap opgehou is deur middel van die Indiër Raadplegendekomitee.

Deur onderlinge samewerking word dit as doelwit gestel om Jinnah Park nie alleen 'n model dorpsgebied vir die Indiërbewoners te maak nie, maar ook een wat baie goed sal vergelyk met enige ander gebied van Warmbad.

'n Sierlik ontwerpte moskee pryk oor Jinnah Park.



THREE NEW SCHOOLS OPENED
WITH the opening of three new schools during the past few months, the Department of Indian Affairs has advanced a further step forward in its aim to provide more and improved educational facilities for the Indian community of the Republic of South Africa.

Speaking at the official opening of the Estcourt State Indian Primary School on 29 September 1973 Mr P. W. Prinsloo, the Director of Indian Education said that when the first school for Indians in Estcourt, consisting of a humble wood and iron shanty was opened in 1921, it was not then anticipated that 50 years later the educational needs for the community's children would be provided for in two effective primary schools and a high school. He paid tribute to all those who have contributed to the advancement of Indian education in Estcourt and to those members of the community who had the vision in those early days for their pioneer work in this connection.

"Today," he said, "is another milestone in the development of this community for it marks a further achievement in the provision of better educational facilities for its youth. And schools do not simply come into being by themselves, or out of nothing; a new school is the result of growth and it is an accomplishment often preceded by toil and sacrifice."

In referring to the fact that we are fortunate to live in a land which is still at peace, Mr Prinsloo said, "We should be aware of the danger that lies all around us and manifests itself in permissiveness, drug taking, indiscipline, violence, etc". "I think," he said, "that one of the most worrying problem of parents and educationists today is the disorientation of youth. Perhaps here in Estcourt your children are fortunate to live under more sheltered circumstances and they do not experience the onslaught on their young minds and souls so directly as those in the big cities. But no community can altogether escape the spirit of the time. Let us therefore be on our guard against the evils that threaten the future of our youth".

THREE NEW SCHOOLS OPENED

Mr Prinsloo emphasized that close and abiding links between home and school were necessary. The school is a continuation of the home and together with the home its main concern is to guide and educate the child so that he may one day take his place as a happy and useful member of his community.

Referring to the role of the Department in the education of the Indian child, Mr Prinsloo said that it does its share in preparing the child adequately for the future by offering a teaching programme that is based on sound educational principles, by ensuring that its teachers are well-trained and by providing suitable

and well-equipped buildings. "The Department", he said, "remains constantly alert to change and new requirements in the field of education and up-dates its programmes accordingly."

Concluding his address Mr Prinsloo expressed his thanks to the Education Committee for their support and co-operation and said that it was always encouraging for a principal if he has a Committee on whom he can rely.

The opening of the Pioneer State Indian Primary School at Actonville, Benoni, the first school to be erected by the Department of Indian Affairs on the East Rand, by the Director of Indian Education was a great occasion.

The Director of Indian Education, Mr H. A. Prinsloo seen unveiling the plaque commemorating the opening of the Estcourt State Indian Primary School. Mrs Prinsloo looks on.



sion for the Indian community of Benoni. Among the many distinguished guests present at the ceremony were the Mayor and Mayoress of Benoni, Councillor and Mrs Barrable, the Diplomatic Representative of Rhodesia, Air Vice-Marshal H. Hawkins and Mrs Hawkins and Mr S. Collakoppen, Member of the South African Indian Council.

In his address Mr Prinsloo said that the erection of the school was the result of the growth of the community over a fairly long period and the children attending it were the offspring of the Indian pioneers who have lived in the area for many years. The policy of the Department, he said, is to provide the best opportunities for the school-going child to enable him to prepare himself for life and to become a worthy member of society. "We endeavour to achieve this in the first place by means of a well-planned educational programme and adequate physical facilities such as modern equipment and well-planned buildings. Effective buildings are beneficial to the learning process while bad buildings have an adverse effect and may cause a waste of both teachers and pupils. We therefore design our schools attractively so as to create a stimulating school environment for the child and to help him find pleasure in learning. New methods and innovations in education would be less effective if the space in which these are to be employed is unsuitable. Certain modern apparatus supplied to our schools require specific environmental conditions to be employed. A comfortable and restful indoor atmosphere is furthermore necessary to promote successful learning. And not only the learning but the grounds around the school must be made attractive. Teachers and children are happier and feel more at home in pleasant surroundings".

Commenting on the rule that the school is expected to play, Mr Prinsloo said that the task of the school is of course in the first place to teach, that is to prepare the child mentally to master the tools of learning. This is a professional and specialised task for which the teachers have been specially trained.



The scene at the opening of the Pioneer State Indian Primary School.

"The school", he said, "has however another very important role to fulfil if it is to serve youth effectively, it must develop the child's whole potential and not only his mental ability. In other words, it must prepare him emotionally, morally, spiritually and socially to live with himself and with others in a modern and changing society and to meet the challenge of life. In short the school must mould character. In a world of turmoil and uncertainty the building of character is more important than the retention of knowledge. Although the educational programme in the primary school is linked with the educational programme of the high school, the aim of primary education is much more than merely preparing the child for the high school. The primary school provides a broad educational programme and aims at developing the whole child and the fulfilment of his own being. Developing a stable personality and firmness of principle in a child is an ideal that can only be achieved if home and school become co-workers. In the home-centred society the school serves as an extension of the home and both are important pillars in the upbringing of the child. Close and abiding links between the two are

therefore imperative".

One of the first high schools to be built according to the new-type plans of the Department, in the Chatsworth area, the Montarena High School was officially opened by Mr G. Krog, Deputy Director of Indian Education on 3rd November 1973.

Commenting on the plans on which the school was built, Mr Krog said that the old-type plan which was taken over from the Provincial Administration provided facilities for teaching what is commonly known as "the straight six subjects". With the introduction of a more diversified educational programme by the Department it became necessary to re-plan schools to provide the necessary facilities for the programme. Because of the fact that new plans were approved schools were being built accordingly and the Department was in a position to introduce the new differentiated programme at the beginning of 1973 without many problems. The Department, he said, was one of the first three education departments in the Republic to introduce the new programme of differentiated education. He referred to the fact that in Chatsworth alone the Department had built 29 new



Mr G. Krog, Deputy Director of Indian Education, unveils the plaque at the opening of the Montarena State Indian High School. The Principal, Mr Rama, looks on.

primary schools, six of them on the new type plans, making a total of 40 primary schools catering for 32 963 primary pupils, which is 29,8% of the total primary school population of 110 481 in Natal. Nine new high schools have been completed, 4 of which were built according to the new type plans. The 11 high schools in Chatsworth cater for 11 555 pupils, which is 27,2% of the total high school population of 42 473 in Natal.

The Montarena High School has all the facilities for the differentiated programme, with accommodation comprising:

- An administrative block which provides ample accommodation and other facilities for the management staff of the school;
- Thirty classrooms for general teaching;
- Some 15 special rooms for the teaching of subjects requiring special furniture and equipment, eg. the sciences, industrial arts and related subjects, home economics, housecraft, needlework, art, typing, etc.
- A library — the nerve centre of an educational institution.

Mr Krog said that he would be failing in his duty if he did not appeal to the pupils to avail themselves of the facilities being provided by the Department to ensure a sound education which is in no way inferior to any programme being offered by other departments of education. He also appealed to teachers to ensure

that they make full use of the facilities to enable those who are placed in their care to develop to the maximum their abilities and interests.

"Our schools", he said, "are planned to serve certain educational functions. The school should be something more than a mere building where teachers and pupils spend eight hours per day. It is here where knowledge is imparted, characters are moulded and sound habits of thought and attitudes are formed. The school cannot, however, accept sole responsibility for this task, the parents and the community served by the school have an equal responsibility in the educational programme

to ensure that the goals that are set are attained.

This new school, therefore has the task of intellectual development of its pupils and the moulding of their characters. The intellectual development of the pupils will be cared for by the teaching staff but the parents must assist the school in its task by instilling in their children the right attitude towards learning. Education today is a tremendous task and the ever-changing world we live in makes it even more demanding. If we wish our youth to take their rightful place in the world of tomorrow we must educate not only for today but for the future." □

Guests at the official opening of the Montarena High School examining a student's work in the woodwork room.



Miss Rokaya Mohamed (right) was one of the candidates who attended the unique course in Family Planning. With her is Dr B. McDonald, a lecturer at the course.

ON September 28 a unique two month course in Family Planning ended in Pretoria when 31 Non-White nursing sisters from all over South Africa received their certificates. Among them was Miss Rokaya B. Mohamed, an Indian tutor sister from the R.H. Khan Hospital in Durban.

Miss Mohamed was accommodated privately in Laudium near Pretoria and found the course "very intensive" and interesting. In future she would be able to include family planning in her lectures, she said.

The course in family planning was presented as a joint project by the Provincial Administration (Hospital Services), the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the Faculty of Medicine (University of Pretoria) and the Department of Health. The City Council of Pretoria donated the buildings for the Proes Street Clinic and Training Centre. In future two-week courses for family planning advisors, health inspectors and social workers will be presented there and as soon as enough new applications are received, the intensive two-month course will be repeated.

The certificates were presented by the main speaker, Chief H. T. R.

Maseloane, the Minister of Interior of Bophuthatswana. Chief Maseloane, who favours family planning, calls for co-operation between advisors and medical personnel. He said that a patient's health and his cultural background should also be considered in this matter.

The family planning project is expanding. At various nursing colleges short courses in family planning are

being compiled. Attention is being paid to the examination of patients, the correct choice and application of contraceptives, as well as to the practical advantages of family planning and spacing. Patients are free to choose the number of children they desire and can obtain free contraceptives and advice at the family planning clinics in order to attain their objectives. □

Miss Mohamed receives her certificate from Mr H. T. R. Maseloane, Minister of the Interior of Bophuthatswana



HEIDELBERG



The modern Indian-owned garage.

AND ITS INDIAN COMMUNITY

One of the attractive houses in the township.



THAT the siting of Heidelberg's Indian group area in its present position has been of great benefit to the Indian community of this growing Transvaal town situated some fifty kilometres from Johannesburg on the national road between Johannesburg and Durban, was confirmed when representatives of Fiat Lux visited Heidelberg recently.

Soon after Heidelberg was established in the days of old Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek, Indian traders settled in this picturesque little town nestled in the Suikerbosrand hills. When a decision had to be made as to where the 600 strong Indian community had to be resettled in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, consideration had to be given to accommodating them in an area which would provide them with the necessary potential to carry on their trading activities. The area which was eventually selected was one which met this specific requirement ideally. Situated as it is off the busy national highway, it is bordered on one side by a very large housing complex for Whites, a large industrial area and adjacent to the Bantu area, it provides all the potential for the go-ahead trader to make a success of his business.



A general view of the shopping centre.

To encourage the traders to move from their premises in the town, the Department of Community Development built a number of shops in the new township, which are leased to displaced traders. These have proved so successful that other businessmen have followed suit and erected their own premises and from all accounts are doing good business. Drawcards are ample parking facilities and the fact that traders with initiative are catering to a greater measure for the sophisticated tastes of customers.

Besides the large shopping complex an enterprising entrepreneur has erected a modern garage, which holds the franchise for the sale of popular and well known makes of motor cars.

Industry, albeit on a small scale, too has its place in the Heidelberg Indian township. Fiat Lux had an opportunity of visiting a furniture factory where inexpensive items of furniture intended for the Bantu trade were being manufactured, a paper concern which is engaged in the manufacture of toilet rolls and cosmetic tissues and a plastics factory which turns out plastic bags and other containers.

The township bounded on the east by a pretty tree lined stream, despite the activity around the shopping centre, retains its air of rural serenity. Some of the residents have

built attractive homes and have added to the natural beauty of the area by laying out colourful gardens. A primary school with an enrolment of 100 pupils caters for the educa-

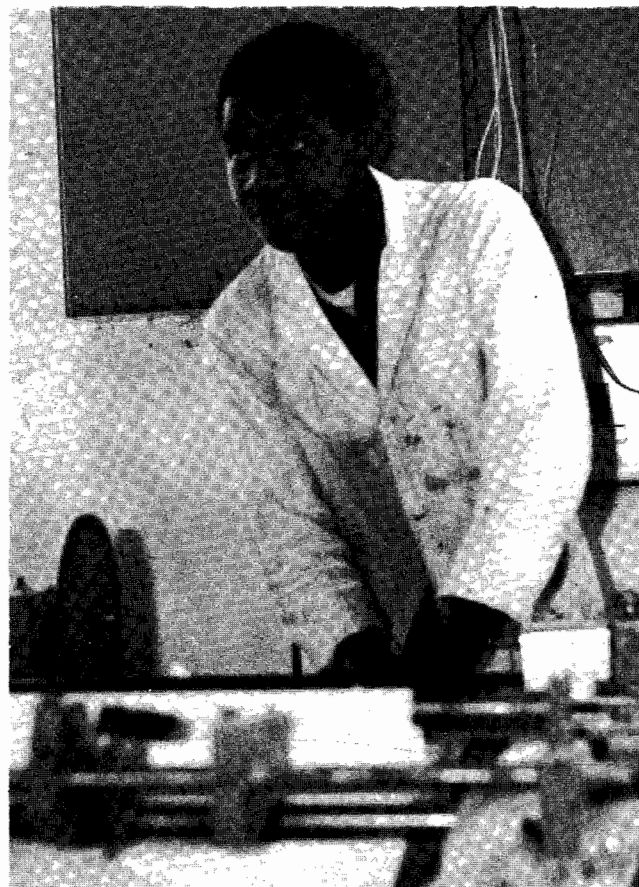
A tree-lined stream borders the township.



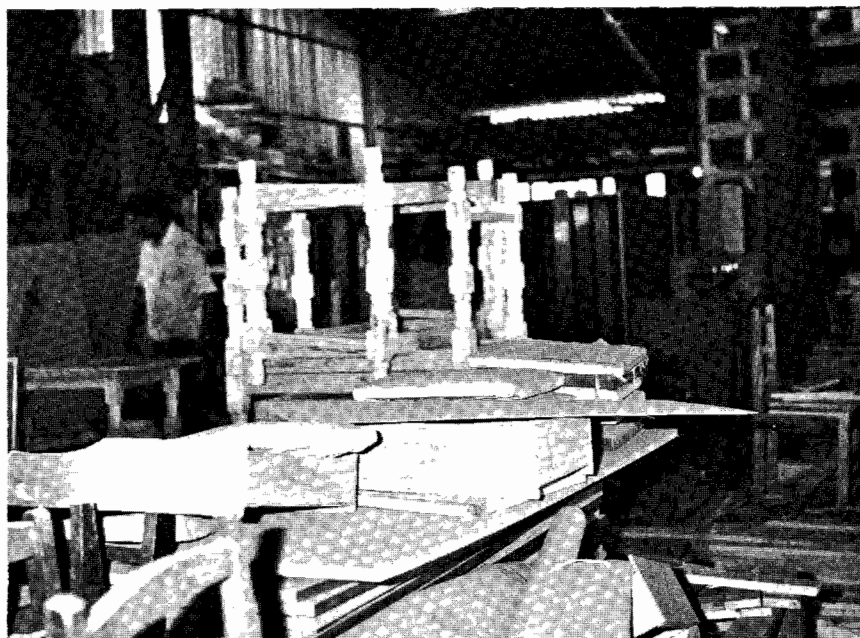
tional requirements of the children of the residents.

The Town Clerk of Heidelberg during the course of an interview with Fiat Lux said that his Council had erected 55 economic houses which had been sold to the occupiers at very reasonable prices. With the exception of 16 erven all building sites in the township had been sold. The Council had also provided four all-weather tennis courts for the community's use and has plans to provide other sports amenities in the future. Commenting on the relationship between his Council and the Indian Consultative Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr Ebrahim M. Adia, he said that the co-operation his Council had received from the Committee was excellent and that both his Council and the Committee were working as a team with the common aim of ensuring the happiness and contentedness of Heidelberg's Indian Community. □

An operator cutting paper on a machine that produces cosmetic tissues.



A tailor plying his trade in one of Heidelberg's outfitting establishments.



The furniture factory turns out inexpensive items of furniture.

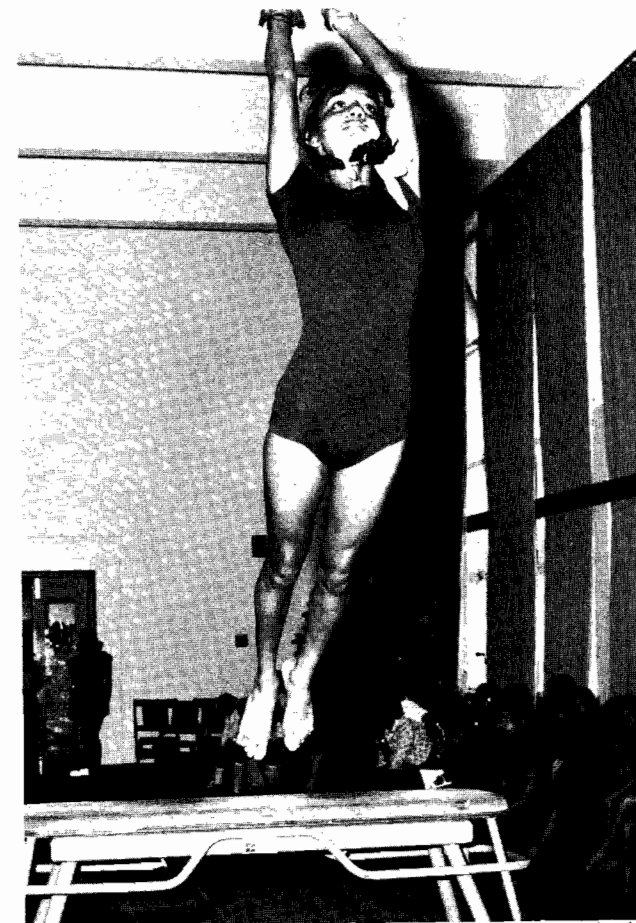
Schools' Gymnastic Championships

THE first ever gymnastic championships for Indian primary and high schools took place at the Springfield College of Education on Saturday 20th October 1973. These championships were organised by the College's Department of Skills.

More than 500 gymnasts, representing more than 50 schools throughout Natal competed in the beginners, first and second grade exercises as prescribed by the South African Amateur Gymnastics Union. It was indeed an experience to see so many gymnasts of all ages keenly competing with one another.

Many people mistakenly regard gymnastics as being just another branch of "physical education", whereas it is in fact another code of sport like soccer, swimming or tennis. It is desirable, therefore, that it should be included in the sports programme of every school.

An agility movement by a young male gymnast.



A vault by a female competitor.



The Department of Skills of the Springfield College of Education is already planning the 1974 championships and arrangements have been made to conduct a gymnastic coaches course for all coaches early in 1974.

The winning teams of the 1973 championships were as follows:—

Beginners Grade:

Primary Schools: (Boys) — T.P.A.
(Girls) — T.P.A.

High Schools: (Boys) — Sastri College.
(Girls) — Meadowlands.

First Grade:

Primary Schools: (Boys) — Willow Park.

High Schools: (Boys) — Meadowlands.
(Girls) — Glenover.

Second Grade:

High Schools: (Boys) — Windsor High.

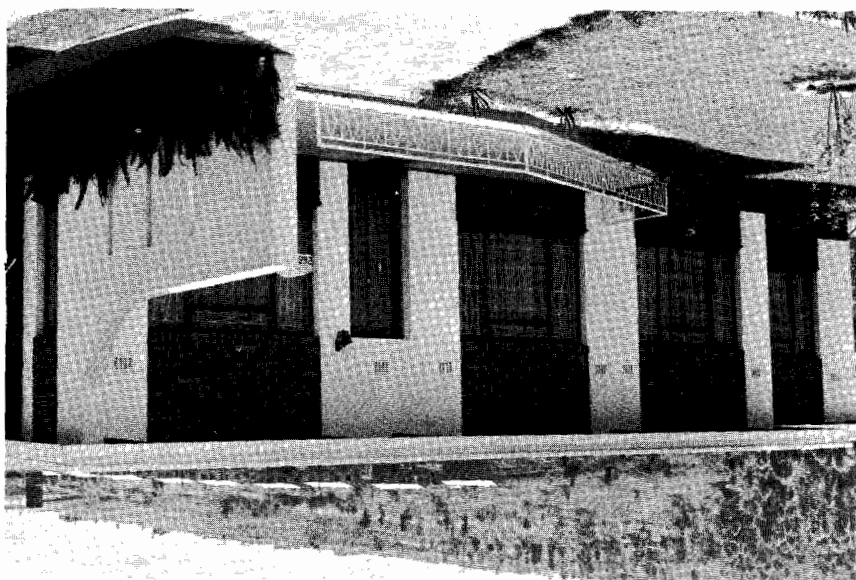
□

WITH the completion of approximately 130 houses per month the present phase of the Pietermaritzburg City Council's massive housing project for Indians at Northdale is expected to be completed by June next year — nine months ahead of schedule.

Since the Council embarked upon its economic and sub-economic housing schemes for the Indian population of Natal's capital city, it will have provided 3 256 economic and 1 355

sub-economic houses in Northdale when the present two schemes in units 7 and 8 are completed. Rents for these sub-economic houses and economic houses based on size and type range from R1,04 to R5,10 per week.

The economic scheme includes 150 "better-type" houses which are offered for sale by the Council. Approximately 91 of this type of house have already been sold. These attractive well built homes, of three different designs, are of 86,85 m² in



An example of the fine type of dwelling erected by private owners.

Some of the newly completed houses in Unit 8.



Some of the "better-type" economic houses built by the Pietermaritzburg City Council.

extent, have verandah, lounge, dining room, three bedrooms, bathroom and toilet. They range in price from R6 750 to R7 230 and can be purchased with a deposit of R570 and monthly instalments of between R51 and R55.

A start has also been made with the planning of yet a further phase of the Council's scheme, namely, that of Units 9 and 10. This R10 million scheme will consist of the provision of 2 266 additional houses. The City Council's approach in regard to this

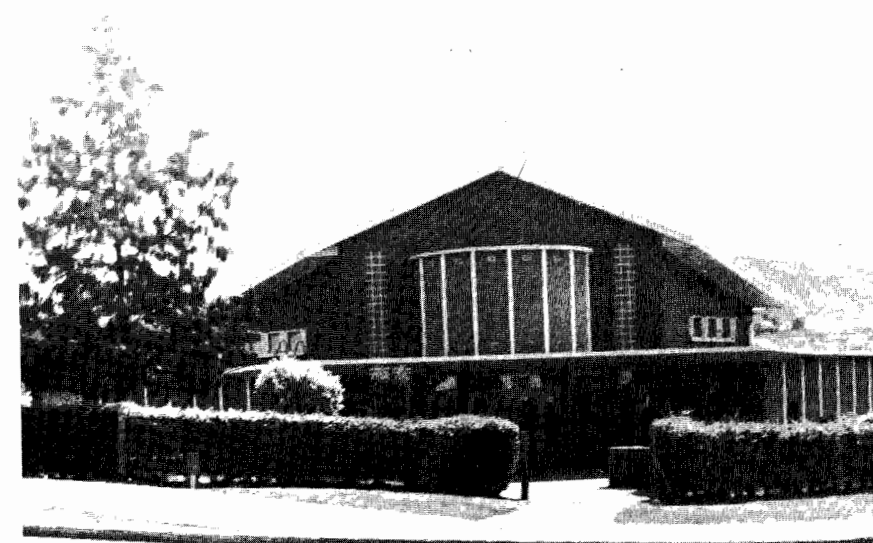
scheme, is to break it down into a number of smaller communities or clusters. The sub-economic houses will not be grouped as independent units but will be interspersed among economic dwellings. This approach will be welcomed by all as it will break the monotonous effect created by grouping sub-economic dwellings all together and will create better opportunities for the development of communities.

Provision has been made in Northdale for those members of the com-

munity who have the financial ability to erect their own homes. Over the years a total of 618 sites have been sold for private development. Many well-designed and attractive homes have already been erected and these lend character to the area.

Most of the streets in Northdale are macadamised. It is in fact the Council's policy that no building operations can be commenced in an area until such time as proper roads, pavements and stormwater drains have been provided.

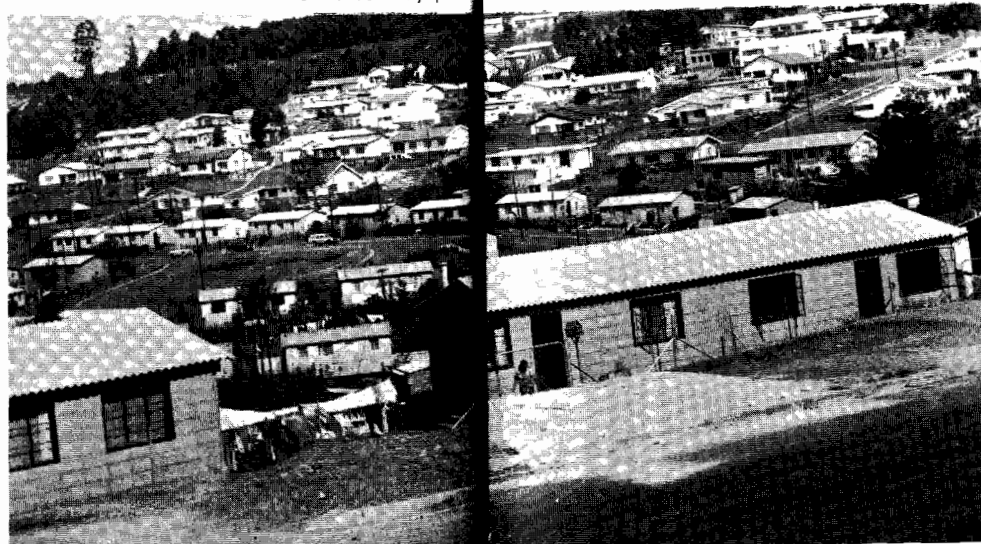
The Pietermaritzburg City Council in an effort to make Northdale as attractive an area as possible for its Indian citizens has provided parks, playgrounds with the necessary equipment, a sports stadium, soccer fields, tennis courts and a community hall with an outdoor kitchen specially designed for large functions such as weddings and socials. Numerous trees have been planted on the pavements with a view to beautifying the township. □



The community centre at Northdale.

A new hotel which was recently opened in the Northdale area.

Homes built by private seen in the background.



THE SERVICES provided by the teacher-counsellor concern the total student and not just his academic achievement or vocational choice. The personnel providing these services may consist of one, several, all or none of the following specialists: school counsellor, psychologist, psychometrist, doctor, nurse, social worker, remedial reading specialist, speech therapist. These people generally work together as a team in their endeavour to meet certain specific needs of the pupils. In our schools the teacher-counsellor will perform the dual function of guidance and counselling.

It is important at this stage to distinguish each of these two functions: guidance is concerned with information-giving and therefore it is content-orientated and thus impersonal; the approach is structured and leader-centred or controlled.

Counselling is concerned with, or emphasises affective rather than cognitive aspects or problems and it deals with attitudes rather than information and knowledge or skills; it is personal, centering upon the individual and upon the inter-relationship among members in a group (usually not more than 2 or 3 members).

THE PARENT CONFERENCE

Parent conference is one of the vital functions in guidance and counselling. In order to get a better insight into the problems of pupils, so that he could help them, the teacher-counsellor may visit the homes of pupils at the invitation of parents or without an invitation, or he may invite parents to the school. I want you to join me on an imaginary interview with a parent who has responded to the invitation of a teacher-counsellor. (N.B. The case in point is hypothetical and the names are fictional).

In response to an invitation of the teacher-counsellor, let us say, from Westside High School, Mr and Mrs Rao, the parents of Ravi, who is in standard VIII, arrive at the principal's office. After the formal exchange of greetings the couple are introduced to Mr Seelan, the teacher-counsellor.

Mr Seelan welcomes them warmly

and ushers them to the Counselling Room, which is a small room next to the Guidance Room. (This provision is envisaged in all future planning of schools). This carpeted room is tastefully arranged with comfortable easy chairs, and a table. The atmosphere is warm and friendly — ideal for counselling. The visitors are shown their seats.

Mr Rao remarks, "I hope you're not going to say that our son, Ravi, is in some sort of trouble."

"I'm sorry, Mr Rao. I am not aware that Ravi is in 'trouble'. Is there some reason for you to believe that he is in 'trouble'?" asked Mr Seelan.

"Well, because you asked us to come to the school, I rather suspect that there is some trouble. Further, parents are generally summoned to the school only when their children are involved in some sort of trouble," said Mr Rao.

"There are many reasons for conferences with parents, Mr Rao, but the conferences I like best are about students who are not in trouble. In fact, the reason for inviting you to the school is to see whether or not we might be able to help Ravi a little more by our mutual co-operation to understand him. Recently his work has been gradually falling short

of expectations. He is a very capable lad you know . . ."

"This is interesting Mr Seelan. So you are concerned about Ravi! I'm sure you should know by now about his poor performance through his teacher!" said Mr Rao.

Mrs Rao added, "You know that Ravi's dad and I have been forcing him to learn his school work, but for some reason he is no longer keen on his studies. So far he has not failed a single class. Perhaps his teacher is not inspiring him. Further, he does not behave like his former self, you know."

"I am not sure, 'forcing' him will solve the problem, Mrs Rao. Indeed, until this term his work has been above average all through the primary school phases and also in the first two years in the Junior Secondary School phase." Mr Seelan took out Ravi's file from among the neatly arranged files in the filing cabinet and said, "This is Ravi's school record. We call it the cumulative record."

"School record?" Mrs Rao looked rather puzzled.

Nodding his head, Mr Seelan replied, "Yes, his complete record from the time he began school in the Infant class to date. Here is a

summary of his health record, school attendance record, names of members of the family, his scores on standardized psychological and achievement tests which he took at different times during his school career . . ."

"I have very little faith in all these test scores," Mr Rao interrupted. "What can these test scores tell about my son?"

"Indeed, a test score does not tell much," Mr Seelan admitted. "But a series of scores over a period of years can give a very reliable indication of a student's abilities and achievements. By 'ability', I mean, what the pupil is capable of doing, and 'achievement' refers to what he actually is doing. See these scores (pointing to the achievement scores) they are expressed in percentiles and they tell us that Ravi ranks around the seventy-fifth percentile in overall achievement—this was last year."

Mr Seelan illustrates this statistical concept (percentiles) graphically on a vertical line. He said, "If you arrange the scores obtained by 100 pupils from the lowest at the bottom to the highest on top — (pointing to the illustration) — Ravi's score will be on 75. This means that he has done better than 74 pupils — only 25

pupils have done better than he." Mr Seelan continued his explanation of Ravi's performance in each subject, noting areas of strength and weakness. "You notice that he has been performing well above average in all his subjects. You know, that education authorities the world over are agreed that pupils who score like Ravi are getting a good education and above all, are capable of doing better work."

Mr Seelan then drew Mr Rao's attention to other sets of scores on standardized tests which Ravi had taken in Standard VIII in the first school term.

"There is something wrong. These scores are all below the seventy-fifth percentile!" Mrs Rao exclaimed in surprise.

Mr Seelan nodded, "That's right. Most of the percentile scores over the last two terms fall below the sixtieth percentile."

Mr Rao asked, "Why is this difference?"

"Well, that is what I'm hoping to find out," said Mr. Seelan.

"I think he spends too much time with his friends at parties and cinemas," said Mr Rao.

Mr Seelan explained, "There are many reasons for poor school performance besides parties and cin-

emas'. Since he has been working consistently to the level of his potential until this year, it won't be logical to say that his study habits suddenly changed; there must be some other reasons."

"What reasons, may I know?" Mrs Rao inquired.

Then Mr Seelan listed some common reasons for poor achievement at school: poor health or other health problems; boredom; lack of interest or motivation; rebellion against authority; incompatibility with teachers; poor study habits; too much extracurricular activity; emotional upset; too much pressure from adults who come into contact with him; too much pocket money; too much extraneous work after school. He also added how each of these could interfere with his study time.

Mr Seelan casually inquired, "Tell me, did Ravi at any time express a desire to take a job — part-time or full time?"

"Yes, he did ask me once if he could take a part-time job as a clerk in a supermarket," replied Mr Rao.

"So, what happened?" asked Mr Seelan.

"We objected to this. We don't want him to work, you know. We want him to complete his matric and enter the Medical School," said Mrs Rao.

"Oh, yes. What was his reaction?"

"Well, you know, Ravi is not a lad who will argue with us. He just shrugged his shoulders and walked away. Besides, what I say goes with my children," said Mr Rao.

"However, what has this got to do with his school performance?" inquired Mrs Rao.

Mr Seelan said, "Well, some students find it difficult to say how they feel. They may express their displeasure in different ways."

"Like what, may I ask?" interrupted Mr Rao.

"Quite often pupils react with unacceptable behaviour and poor performance to show their resentment to adult disapproval of their scheme of work. Well, this is their way of telling us how they feel about things," replied Mr Seelan.

"Do you now mean that Ravi is deliberately under-achieving as a

The Role of Parents in Counselling

by
V. POONAN
(Guidance Officer)



protest?" asked Mrs Rao.

"No, no. I mean that when a student is disturbed about something he is likely to perform poorly even without knowing why. Of course, there's nothing unusual about a drop in a pupil's performance. We can diagnose and plan remedial work. We can even motivate him to want to do better," said Mr Seelan.

"But we don't know why Ravi's work has fallen down," reminded Mrs Rao.

"Yes, not yet. But I have already had one interview with Ravi and I plan to talk to him again," replied Mr Seelan.

Mr Rao interrupted, "I know Ravi too well. He won't tell you anything — do what you like."

"He may not," agreed Mr Seelan. "However, we might get some insight into his problems and thus be able to help him. Anyway, I will try to help him if you are prepared to co-operate with me."

Mr Rao was still dubious as to how just listening to Ravi's spilling out his

problems was going to solve anything.

Mr Seelan assured him that through counselling, some change can be brought about in the pupil. "Sometimes a bad situation can be changed. Usually, though, changes are in attitudes, feelings, the way people think of themselves and others."

Mrs Rao confessed at this stage, "We trust your judgment. I am now convinced that you have the right approach to the problem and you are the right man to help Ravi. You can have our full co-operation. After all, you are doing this in our interest. I also realise that just 'forcing' Ravi to do his work is not the solution to his problem. I admit that there is much more than meets the eye."

"Before we leave, I want to apologise to you for accusing the teacher for Ravi's poor performance. I am convinced that his problem lies much deeper than I thought at the beginning of this conference. I hope our ambition for him to qualify as a doctor has not triggered this kind

of behaviour. However, I have faith in you, Mr. Seelan; I am sure you will do your best to help Ravi."

Mr Seelan thanked them for responding to the invitation and for the conference. He assured them that with their co-operation he would do everything to inspire Ravi to be a good student again. He walked with them to the school gate and bade them well.

On his return to the counselling room he made a note in Ravi's file to invite him to the counselling room during his free period sometime during the week for another session with him.

Having won the Rao's co-operation he is inspired to work with greater enthusiasm. In fact, this assurance of co-operation has set in motion a whole new thinking about Ravi's problems. At once Mr Seelan sought the assistance and co-operation of all those members of staff who come into contact with Ravi at school and worked out a counselling programme unique to his problems. □

DEATH OF MR. HARRY BODASINGH



IT is with deep regret that Fiat Lux records the death of Mr Harry Bodasingh who died at his home in Stanger on 23rd October 1973.

Mr Bodasingh who served as a member of the South African Indian Council from September 1968 until September 1971 when he resigned for health reasons, was actively associated with the Indian sugar growing industry for many years. The largest single Indian cane producer with an annual quota of some 6 000 tons, Mr Bodasingh was a foundation member of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association established in 1936. He served as its president for

almost 25 years between 1944 and 1969.

He was also the first Chairman of the Stanger Local Affairs Committee and until his death was a member of the University of Durban-Westville Advisory Council.

In a tribute to the late Mr Bodasingh, Mr Y. S. Chinsamy, member of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council and president of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association said that "he was a great South African and friend who had done much for Indian farmers in the sugar industry over the last 38 years." □

DIE Afrikaanse Departement van die Springfield-onderwyskollege het op die aand van Woensdag, 3 Oktober, hulde gebring aan "Ons Erfenis" by geleentheid van 'n luisterrike aand van musiek en woord: KAFETERIA '73.

Vir die aand is die betreklik saai ontspanningsaal omgetower in 'n lushof van Natalse blomme en sierstruik. Gaste het aangesit by tafels wat

KAFETERIA '73



'n Besonder dramatiese skarlaken en wit kaftan lok die belangstelling uit.

'n Jong Mannekyn vertoon 'n besonder aantreklike swart en wit "lungi" van egte sy.

tradisioneel op piesangblare keurig gedek is. Al die disse was inheems: hoenderbrijani met interessante slaai, vars Natalse vrugte en 'n verskeidenheid van eksotiese kaassoorte, almal in ons land vervaardig. By elke plek het 'n kelkie vrugtesap geblink.

Die interessante program vir die aand was van tweeërlei aard: in die vooraand is ons vergas op verskeie koor- en beurtsangnommers met ons Suid-Afrikaanse bodem as bindende tema. Uit ons digkuns is van ons jonger digters geloof deur die medium van etlike koorspraaknommers — en weer eens was die landelike

tema deurlopend. Laataand het 'n ander deel van „ons erfenis" onder die klaklig geval toe daar in 'n parade, verskeie vorme van formele Indiese drag aan 'n betowerde gehoor ten toon gestel is. Daar was weelderig-geborduurde kaftans, lungi's van egte sy en asemrowende saris.

Die mannekyn — almal tweedejaar Afrikaanse spesialisstudente — het met gracie tussen die tafels deur beweeg teen 'n agtergrond wat afgewissel het tussen strelende orrelmusiek en die bekoorlike Oosterse klanke van 'n Ravi Shankar liefdeslied. Vir die Blanke gaste was die deel van die aand se verrigtinge veral interessant en die jong mannekyn moes telkens by 'n tafel talm om nadere ondersoek toe te laat.

Die groot aantal vriende en belangstellendes wat op hierdie mooi aand die saal volgepak het, was vir die Kollege se Afrikaanse Departement beslis bemoedigend. □





AN HISTORIC MARKET

By

RAJENDRA CHETTY

IN March this year, an important part of Durban's history went up in smoke in the disastrous fire that razed the 60 years old Indian Market in Victoria Street.

The Market with its 250 odd traders had, over the many years, become Durban's premier tourist attraction and it had a world wide reputation — a reputation that drew all sorts of people from all kinds of countries to a complex that sold anything from a little pin to a R25 000 ivory replica of Lord Krishna's mythological chariot.

The oriental character of the market was fully preserved and trade covered a wide range of oriental products, mostly imported, pets, fresh produce, other edible products . . . in fact just about everything, saleable.

No one knows quite when and how the Indian Market originated. There are those who say it all started as early as the 1870's, some ten years after the first Indians arrived here on the five-year indentured scheme to work on the sugar plantations.

This may well be true, in the absence of records, as those early Indians, like the many hundreds who followed them, brought with them a strange assortment of seed — both

fruit and vegetable — that soon flourished in the virgin soil of Natal.

For example they brought with them the seed of many varieties of fruit — all exotic migrants to Natal, and trees were soon firmly established. These trees needed no special care and attention and they flourished in all parts of the Coast. Mangoes, jack-fruit, custard apple and bananas were in plentiful supply.

At the end of each five-year period of indenture many Indians chose to remain in Natal and took advan-

The Victoria Street market ablaze.

tage of the free plots of land granted to them in areas around Durban, Umzinto on the South Coast and various parts of the North Coast. They worked the land and sowed the seed they had brought, vegetables, varieties of lentils, herbs and fruit.

Wherever they settled and the soil was good, the crops grew in abundance — all of which contributed to a great increase in the number of Indians who made the long trek to Durban, on foot, to do business. Many of these Indians spent many hours on the dirt roads and bush to reach Durban and it is believed several of them perished, bitten by snakes.

Maybe because the Indian people at that time were a small insignificant community, they stuck together, and groups of them journeyed long distances into Durban to offer baskets of fresh produce to their countrymen.

Soon market gardening became a viable proposition, and groups of people converged at a point near the present Post Office in Durban's Gardiner Street and did a brisk trade.

The old fig tree at the corner of Grey and Leopold Streets, which was used as a route-marker in the early days of the market.



The site of the burnt out market cleared for reconstruction.

During the 1880's, at a time when hundreds of Indians had already completed their indentures and were settled together as a farming community market business prospered with the additional custom of Whites.

It is interesting to note that, a tree still exists in Durban, that was considered a route-marker for those who came from the North Coast. The farmers found their way to the Post Office via a fig tree at the corner of Grey Street and Leopold Street. The tree is still there and it is here that they stopped on their many journeys for news of their countrymen. And it is the same tree from whose boughs many of those early Indians hung themselves for some or other reason.

The explanation for the suicidal tree is simple. The men took their lives, hanging from the branches of this particular fig tree as they wanted their countrymen to know of their fate. In those days there was hardly any form of contact between relatives and friends who came together from India as they were widely distributed in the different coastal regions of Natal and their only contact, sometimes, in later years was at the market place.

The little market the Indians set up near the Post Office soon disappeared when the first group of passenger Indians arrived in Durban and set up business somewhere in Grey Street. In 1900 the scene of activity shifted to a site where the present

Grey Street Mosque stands.

It was a colourful sight. Men in their gaily coloured turbans and dhotis and women in their multi-coloured saris as they were worn in those early days. And by now there were lots of little children who joined their parents and marketing became a daily feature of morning activity. As the numbers swelled and the site was needed for building development, they moved into Victoria Street.

It is believed that for a very short time though, market trading in fresh produce was also conducted on a vacant piece of ground where the old Royal Bioscope in Victoria Street once stood (opposite the present Municipal Library).

The influx of the market gardeners caused chaos, traffic, mainly of the horse-drawn variety, adding to the congestion. The City Fathers and the market gardeners found mutual agreement when it was finally decided that the street bounded by Grey Street near Kapitans Hotel and the railway line near Brook Street be prohibited to traffic and that market gardeners be allowed to ply their trade in the open street every day from Monday to Saturday between the hours of 4 a.m. and 10 a.m.

By this time Victoria Street had already established itself as an Indian business area. While traders

The newly-constructed temporary market buildings.





The fish market is carrying on business again after the fire.

continued with their business, the market gardeners squatted on hesian sacking on the street with produce and fruit heaped on all available space.

Those who had prospered over the years had their own spring carts and the horses munched merrily away at the feed stacked in bags and slung around their necks as the men and women plied their trade.

Others transported their produce in two-wheeled push carts while the great majority trudged along with heavily-laden baskets on their heads.

Victoria Street resembled a vegetable patch at the end of each day's trading. The street was strewn with leaves, rotting vegetables and fruit and grass twine — a valuable necessity in those days for makeshift bags and baskets to carry fresh vegetables.

The City's own team of horse drawn water carts cleared up the mess for traffic to roll along once again each afternoon.

People still remember those early days when some farmers, still with large stocks of produce that they were unable to dispose of in a day, stayed on a little longer than closing time for that extra bit of custom

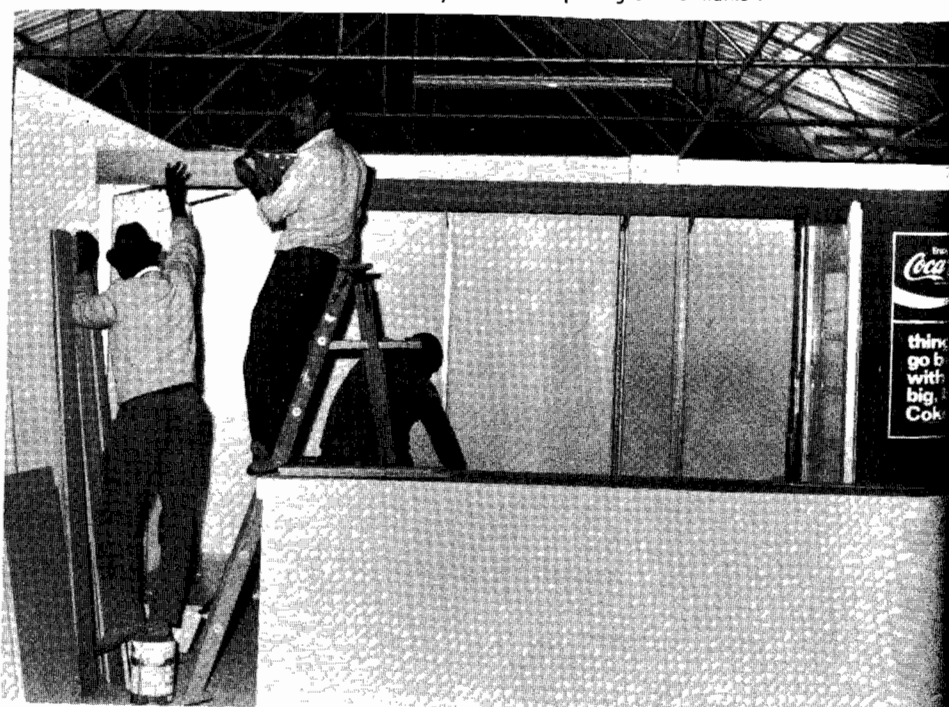
to lessen the load back home And invariably they found themselves drenched when the water hoses were turned on.

Because of the perishable nature of fresh produce and because of the distances involved, market gardeners whose numbers steadily swelled, brought in their produce in the late evening when the sun had set and then camped for the night on the verandahs of Indian traders. Evening fires glowed in the dark to provide warmth from the cold and, very often, a hot meal for the vendors. This was the scene that was repeated six days a week and one that went on and on for a great many years until, in 1934, the Squatters Market in Warwick Avenue, was established.

There was a splash of added colour and activity in 1910 when the Victoria Street market as we knew it, was opened. Nobody knows whose idea it was to establish this kind of a market place. Maybe it had something to do with the Indian way of life that was so well illustrated in the open air trading in the street outside.

Whatever the reason for its establishment the market in Victoria Street brought with it a charm of its own, enhanced by the variety of things sold, other than fruit and vegetables.

A stallholder getting his stall ready for the re-opening of the market.



Durban being a coastal town, it was not unnatural for Indians to branch out into the fishing industry. As a result, a small but significant fishing community soon sprang up in the Fynnland area. This ensued a regular supply of fish to the market. The fish and meat stalls were located in one corner of the main market at the rear approach to Queen Street where the Bantu Beer Hall once stood. Live poultry was also made available along with the fish and meat. It is interesting to note that fish and meat had to be delivered daily to ensure that the supply was always fresh. Indians tended to be very particular about what they bought — for instance they insisted on buying mutton from a newly slaughtered sheep while the blood was still warm. In the absence of refrigerators and soaring summer temperatures, this would seem justified. If the supply was short, fresh stock was immediately brought in. There was an abundant supply of everything at phenomenally low prices. A whole leg of mutton weighing 8 to 10 pounds for instance, cost the consumer about two shillings and six pence — the equivalent of 25 cents. Fish, and there were several varieties, sold for a few pence.

The new market soon became a scene of colourful activity with men in their gaily coloured turbans, anklets and earrings and women in jewellery ranging from silver pendants on their foreheads to glass bangles, earrings toe rings and nose rings. A walk down the many thoroughfares was an interesting experience. People walked with blissful abandon and there was the ceaseless invitation to try this and that. There were good things to eat . . . laddos and samoosas, dal and rice and a variety of other sweetmeats.

As the volume of trade increased, it became necessary to extend the market and so, around about 1929,



The curry and condiment sellers will be back in business again soon.

a separate section was established for the meat and fish stalls. It is this section, incidentally, that withstood the recent fire, and is now back in operation for the purpose it was originally created — fish and meat.

With the opening of the Warwick Avenue Squatters Market which catered for the selling of fresh produce, the Victoria Street complex became increasingly an important tourist attraction. Although soft goods had virtually disappeared because of the competition from Grey Street, a large variety of other goods continued to be stocked: groceries, curios, spices, live birds, and pets, and a whole host of cane and bead work — an important contribution from the African sector of the population. Apart from selling a wide variety of goods, most stalls specialised in something, and it all added up to a highly colourful and

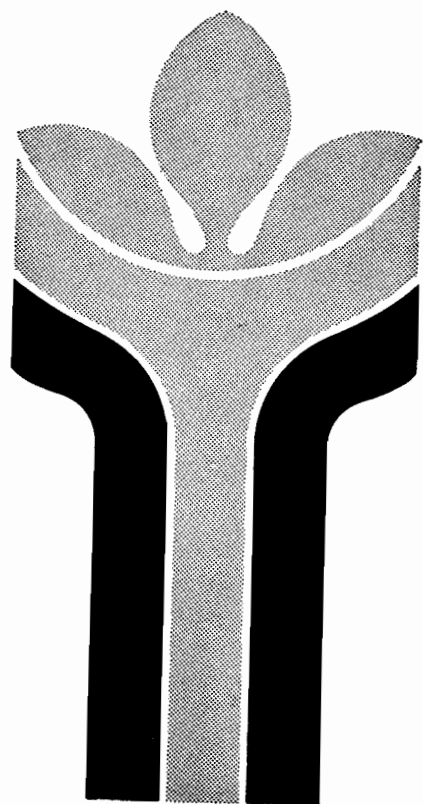
aromatic atmosphere. The masala 'king' for instance, dealt in a number of different kinds and mixtures of condiments. Colourful ground spices were stacked in heaps with placards stuck into them displaying fancy names — often quite amusing. This idea of the market being a platform for social intercourse was further highlighted when we consider that people of the various racial ethnic groups were, in one way or another drawn into it. Often people went to the market, a symbol of Indian endeavour, simply out of a sense of curiosity to see what it was like and to experience an oriental atmosphere unknown in any other part of South Africa. □

(This article was compiled from talks broadcast in the "Saturday Mirror" programme of the South African Broadcasting Corporation.)

EDITOR'S NOTE

A temporary building to replace the burnt-out structure has been erected on a portion of the old market, the State contributing an amount of R100 000 towards the construction costs. It will provide accommodation for 71 of the stall-holders who carried on business as general dealers, curio merchants and sellers of condiments in the fire-gutted market. Those fresh produce dealers who leased stalls in the old market have been offered accommodation in the market building at Unit 3, Chatsworth.

At the time of going to press it was expected that the rebuilt market would be open for business on the 19th November.



*"Echoing pleas are ringing clearly,
Save this earth so green and fair,
Fatherland we love so dearly,
In whose bounty we all share."*

OUR GREEN HERITAGE



Mr C. Kuppusamy planting a tree at the Montarena Indian High School's ceremony.
Mr V. A. Rama, the principal, looks on.

SINCE the inception of the "Our Green Heritage" campaign early this year, Indian schools throughout the Republic have actively propagated the purposes of the campaign, namely, the conservation of South Africa's natural vegetation. Many of the schools have arranged special tree-planting and other ceremonies to mark their participation in this national campaign. Reports on some of the functions held at Indian schools are published below.

DURBAN

The pupils of the Montarena State Indian High School at Chatsworth, Durban, embarked on a wide range of activities associated with conservation measures, such as the staging of plays, painting and poster contests

and modelling, as well as a tree-planting ceremony at which the Circuit Inspector, Mr C. Kuppusami, and the Principals of the feeder primary schools in the area were present. Addressing the pupils, the Principal exhorted them to respect trees and actively propagate them in their own environment.

Mr J. Cooks, a Senior Lecturer at the University of Durban-Westville was the guest speaker at the tree-planting ceremony at the Reservoir Hills Indian High School. He urged the residents of the area to become conscious of our green heritage and suggested that they plant trees around their homes, not only to beautify but also to conserve our natural vegetation.

A number of trees donated by the Cedara Agricultural College and Messrs Colingwoods were planted by guests and the head boy and girl.

A series of talks by teachers and pupils on various aspects of the campaign ranging from the appreciation of South Africa's flora to the reproduction of plants given at the schools' morning assemblies was a feature of the A.Y.S. State Indian Primary School's promotion of the Green Heritage Campaign. The school's contribution to the campaign culminated in a tree-planting ceremony at which Mr R. A. Govender, member of the South African Indian Council was the guest speaker. He suggested that the residents of Chatsworth could do much to beautify the area in which they lived by planting trees, shrubs and plants around their homes "Th's," he said "would change the drabness of the area into a colourful garden".

TUGELA

Dr M. B. Na'doo, Executive mem

ber of the South African Indian Council, officiated at the tree-planting ceremony held at the Lower Tugela Indian Primary School. Mr S. K. Maharaj who was the first principal of the School when it started as a private school in 1932, was also present.

GERMISTON

The function at the Singh Indian School, Germiston, took the form of a sports meeting and a parade of decorated floats. In addressing the gathering, Mr S. Collakopen, member of the South African Indian Council said, "We have been endowed with a wealth of forests, trees, shrubs and the entire plant life which is so essential for the enrichment of our lives. This heritage deserves to be cared for and protected for posterity. We should combine our efforts to give our trees and plants their rightful place. We will learn about them, we will give them better protection than in the past, we will

plant more trees and shrubs and we will utilise the produce derived from them to the best possible advantage."

ERMELO

The Ermelo State Indian Primary School's tree planting ceremony was attended by some 300 people. Handicraft and art exhibits by pupils all illustrating the theme of the campaign were on display. The tree-planting ceremony during which trees were planted in the school grounds by leading members of the community, was preceded by a display of Rhythmic Exercises, Physical training and Folk dances by pupils.

BENONI

Because of illness, the guest speaker Mr H. A. Prinsloo, Secretary for Indian Affairs, was unable to attend the tree-planting ceremony at the Actonville State Indian Primary School. Mr G. J. Brümmer, Deputy Secretary for Indian Affairs, reading Mr Prinsloo's address said "that he

Mr J. Cooks who was the guest speaker at the tree-planting ceremony of the Reservoir Hills Indian High School.

A good omen Mr H. A. Govender plants a sapling in the rain at the A.Y.S. Indian Primary School.





Dr M. B. Naidoo delivering his address at the Lower Tugela Indian Primary School.



Mr H. J. van Eck, M.P. for Benoni, plants a tree at the Actonville Indian Primary School.

Mr S. S. Moodley, the principal, addressing the gathering at the Singh Indian School's celebrations.



was certain that the function had succeeded in bringing home to the Indian community of Actonville a consciousness of the wonders of Creation, a love for the natural environment and a determination to leave future generations an unblemished green heritage. Referring to the trees which were to be planted at the school during the ceremony he said "It is my sincere hope that these trees will be cared for in a proper way by the pupils of the school. In doing so they will ensure that the trees will not only beautify the surroundings but also that in the years to come future generations of scholars will also enjoy the beauty and derive benefit from the trees, thereby sharing in the green heritage. In caring for these trees this school will not only be associating itself with the aims and objects of this campaign but will also give significance to the well-known saying that 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever'".



BELT-UP for SAFETY'S SAKE

THE National Road Safety Council wishes to point out that staggering third-party insurance costs could be cut down considerably if vehicle occupants wore their seat belts. A total of 2514 drivers and passengers of motor cars were killed in road accidents in South Africa during 1972. Based on estimates calculated in Australia, 450 of these victims could have been saved if they had worn their seat belts at the time of the accidents. **A belted occupant has a five times' greater chance of staying alive in a road accident.**

A roadside survey conducted in Pretoria this year, showed that only 3 per cent of the drivers of 35 332 cars wore shoulder or lap-and-shoulder belts. Most cars on South African roads are models later than 1965, the year when the fitting of seat belts in the front seats of all new cars was made compulsory. Car owners are therefore paying for equipment

which is included in the price of the car but is hardly ever used. And not just ordinary equipment either, but devices especially designed with the safety of the wearers in mind and to safeguard them against death and serious injuries in road accidents.

The roadside survey also revealed that the wearing-rate for seat belts was 10 per cent in rural areas — which means that occupants are more inclined to fasten their seat belts on longer trips at higher speeds. Statistics show however, that most accidents take place at speeds lower than 70 km/h and within a radius of 40 km from the victims' homes. It was found in Australia that the wearing-rate of seat belts does not vary with the age of the driver but that it was the well-to-do driver who more often belted up. It was also found

Pupils of the Reservoir Hills State-Aided Primary School spelt out this road safety slogan in stones on a bank in the school grounds.



in roadside surveys held in Australia, that if the driver was belted up, the passengers usually were also, and vice versa.

In another study conducted on third-party insurance claims, the average costs of road casualties in the case of Whites were estimated at R4 000 for fatal, R1 500 for serious and R200 for minor injuries.

Estimated at R4 000 each, the third-party insurance claims for the 2514 fatalities among drivers and passengers during 1972 amount to over R10m — costs for which the motorist has to pay eventually through increased third-party premiums. If all motorists wore their seat belts it could cut down staggering third-party insurance costs considerably.

For a well-positioned seat in a good film show one has to pay R2 at the present entertainment rates and about R6 for a testmatch rugby ticket. A well-known manufacturer of seat belts has informed the National Road Safety Council that a three-point lap-shoulder belt costs approximately R12 and that a seat belt will outlast the life of the car, but will provide protection to the wearer for at least six years. At the price of a ticket for a film show, you can for a year have a five times' greater chance of staying alive in a road accident and for the price of a rugby ticket you are protected for three years — provided that you use your seat belt, of course!



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF BOTANICAL ART

An international exhibition of Botanical Art at which examples of botanical paintings by artists from all over the world, were on display, was held recently at the University of Durban-Westville.

Our picture shows visitors to the exhibition admiring the paintings.

INDUCTION OF CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE AT POTGIETERSRUS

The induction of members of the newly constituted Potgietersrus Consultative Committee took place recently at the Municipal Offices at Potgietersrus.

Seen in the photograph are the members of the new committee (from left to right): Messrs M. Moosa, I. Hoosen (vice-chairman), A. B. Ismail (Chairman), I. E. Bhyat and M. M. Mayet.



Mr J. A. CARRIM



Mr A. EBRAHIM



Mr K. MOONSAMY



Mr L. R. MULLOO



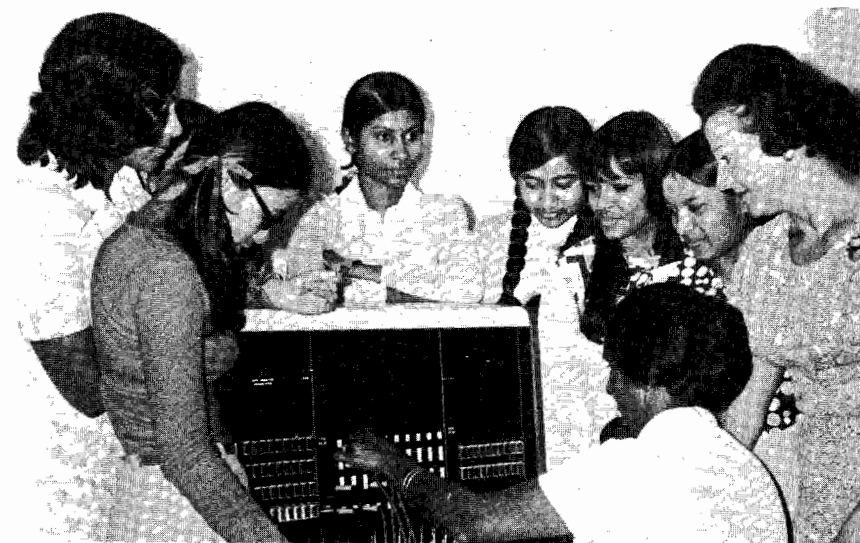
Mr A. N. PADAYACHY

LAUDIUM ELECTIONS

2 642 of the 3 680 registered voters (74.2%) of Laudium went to the polls on 31st October 1973 to elect a new Management Committee.

The successful candidates were Messrs Aboobaker Ebrahim (1 999 votes), Joosub Carrim (1 683 votes), Krishnasamy Moonsamy (1 528 votes), A. Nadasen Padayachy (1 199 votes) and Lutchman Mulloo (1 038 votes).

At a function given by the outgoing committee on 30th October, Mr H. A. Prinsloo, Secretary for Indian Affairs said that the members of the different Consultative Committees have ably served their apprenticeship in local government administration. "We have now come to the end of an era in the history of local government administration in Laudium and we are entering a new phase when the residents of Laudium will have the opportunity for the first time to elect their own representatives on the Management Committee. I wish to express the hope that the men who will become the first elected members of the Management Committee will shoulder their duties responsibly and realistically, that they will co-operate with the City Council very closely and that they will dedicate themselves to serve the interests and welfare of Laudium and its inhabitants" said Mr Prinsloo.



COURSE FOR INDIAN TELEPHONISTS

The Post Office in Durban recently held a five-day training course for Indian private branch telephone exchange operators. The course covered a wide field ranging from talks such as the importance of the telephonist in the business world, the qualities of an efficient telephonist, terms and expressions, to practical switchboard training. The course included visits to the Telephone Exchange, the Telex and Pix and Engineering branches of the Post Office.

Seen in the photograph is a group of telephonists who attended the course being shown the correct way to use the switchboard.

NEWS and PHOTO FLASHES



LICHTENBURG SE 100ste VERJAARSDAG

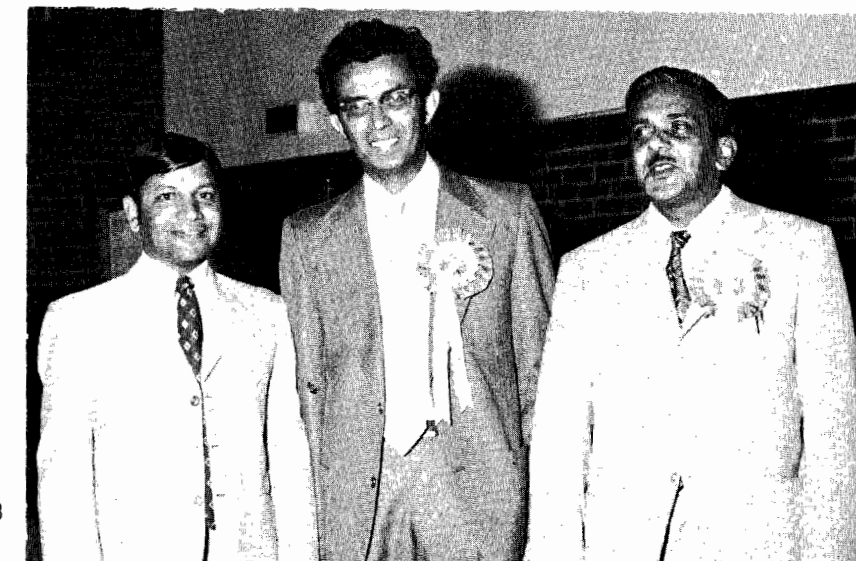
Die Indiërgemeenskap van Lichtenburg het die dorp se honderdste verjaarsdag gevier met 'n karnaval en 'n atletiek byeenkoms. Skole van Lichtenburg, Bloemhof,

Schweizer Reineke, Zeerust en Koster het aan die atletiekbyeenkoms deelgeneem. Op die foto is leerlinge van die verskillende skole wat aan die atletiek deelgeneem het.

FIAT LUX Desember/December 1973

DUNDEE LOCAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

Seen in the photograph are the three successful candidates in the Dundee Local Affairs Committee elections held in October. From left to right, Messrs Solly Ebrahim (250 votes), M. I. Kajee (193 votes) and Jeebodh Basdeo (281 votes).



FIAT LUX Desember/December 1973



Mr Larry Bhagaloo, district manager in charge of a leading South African tobacco company's Natal Indian market division, has been nominated to attend a marketing course in Jersey, United Kingdom, conducted by the parent organisation of the company.

He is the first member of the company's non-White staff in Natal to attend an overseas course. Mr Bhagaloo joined the company in 1952 as a traveller's driver.



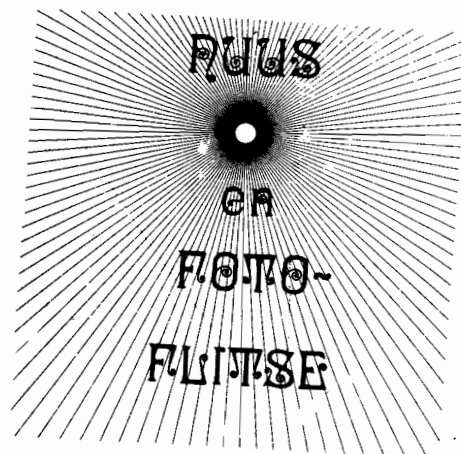
SCHOOL'S EFFORT FOR CHILD WELFARE

In commemorating the 21st year of its existence, the pupils of the Verulam State Indian High School have been raising funds for the Verulam and District Indian Child Welfare Society. At a speech and prize-giving day pupil Haseena Paruk on behalf of the school handed over a cheque for R935,74 to the Chairman of the Society, Councillor S. R. Joshua.



SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTION TO CHARITY

Mr Essop A. Khan, Hon. Treasurer of the Natal Indian Blind and Deaf Society receiving a cheque for R680,00 from Dr A. D. Lazarus, guest speaker at the Victoria State Indian High School's Annual Speech Day and "Our Green Heritage Tree-planting Ceremony". The amount was contributed by the staff and scholars of the school. Mr N. D. Maharaj, the principal looks on.



STIGTING VAN INDIËR RAADPLEGENDE KOMITEE IN KOSTER

'n Indiër Raadplegende komitee is onlangs in Koster gestig. Lede van die Komitee verskyn op die foto onder (van links na regs): Mnr A. M. Bulbulia (onder-voorsitter), A. S. Vadee (Voorsitter), S. S. N. Masher (Sekretaris), A. B. Haffjee en R. A. M. Bulbulia.



SPRINGBOK AWARD

Judgeesh Kalidas has successfully completed the requirements for the Springbok Scout Badge, the highest badge attainable by a scout.

Our picture shows Prof Satya Prakash, visiting Indian educationist and a former head of the Department of Chemistry at the Allahabad University affixing the badge on the recipient's shirt.



SUID-AFRIKA vier hierdie jaar die honderdjarige herdenking van die geboorte van een van haar grootste seuns, C. J. Langenhoven, die beroemde Afrikaanse pionierskrywer en kampvegter vir Afrikaans, wie die grootste deel van sy lewe daaraan gewy het om te verseker dat Afrikaans sy regmatige plek in sy geboorteland geniet.

Cornelius Jakob Langenhoven is in die nag van 12-13 Augustus 1873 op die plaas Hoeko in die distrik Ladysmith gebore.

Hy het sy skoolopleiding aanvanklik tuis ontvang en het later skole by Ladysmith en Riversdale bygewoon. In 1895 het hy die B.A.-graad aan die Victoriakollege van Stellenbosch (tans die universiteit van Stellenbosch) behaal en deur middel van privaat studie die L.L.B.-graad in 1900. Hy is as advokaat in die destydse Kaapkolonie toegelaat maar het hom op Oudtshoorn gevestig, waar hy as prokureur gepraktiseer het.

Vir die saak van Afrikaans het hy hom baie beywer en in 1912 die stryd om Afrikaans aangeknop. As redakteur van „Het Zuidwester" het hy hom beywer om daarvan 'n mondstuk van Afrikaans te maak. Engels het hy nooit afgemaak nie want hy was altyd 'n voorstaander van Engels-Afrikaanse tweetaligheid. Sy voorbeeld was egter dat Afrikaans die erkenning moes geniet wat dit verdien het.

Vanaf 1914, eers as lid van die Kaapse Provinsiale Raad, later as lid van die Volksraad en toe as lid van die Senaat, het hy die stryd om die amptelike erkenning van Afrikaans stelselmatig aangepak. Hierdie ywer en volharding is bekroon met die eerste amptelike erkenning van Afrikaans deur die Kaaplandse Provinsiale Raad en later deur die Provinsiale Rade van die Oranje Vrystaat en Transvaal onderskeidelik.

Hy het hom beywer vir die erkenning van Afrikaans as voertaal op skool en in 1925 het die Volksraad en Senaat, deur middel van sy beywering besluit dat die Suid-Afrikaanse grondwet sodanig gewysig word dat Afrikaans as "Hollands" aanvaar word sodat die amptelike staatsale Afrikaans (Hollands) en Engels sou wees. Die mees uitstaande diens wat

hy aan Suid-Afrika gelewer het was dat hy die volk in hul eie taal Afrikaans leer lees het.

Benewens sy groot bydrae tot die Afrikaanse literatuur, in sy grootste geskenk aan die Suid-Afrikaanse volk en waarmee hy sy naam verewig het "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika" wat in 1918 die lig gesien het. In 1957 is die "Stem" getoonset deur ds. M. I.

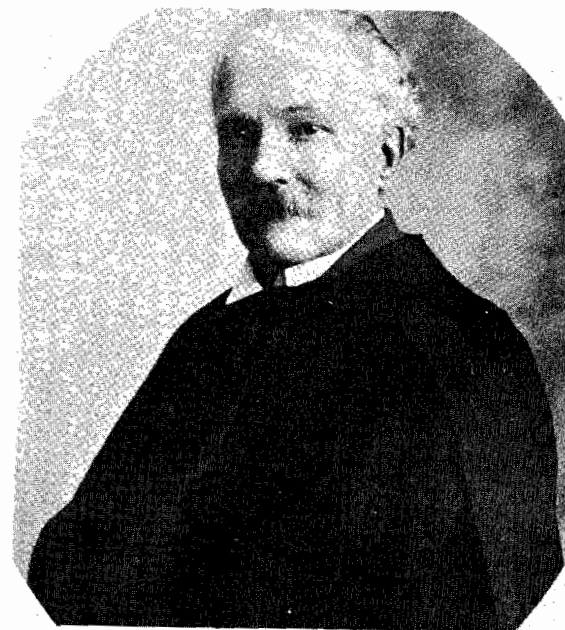
de Villiers tot amptelike Nasionale Volkslied verklaar. Hy het ook "Ons Vlaglied" in 1927 in Afrikaans en Engels gedig.

Op 15 Julie 1932 is C. J. Langenhoven op Oudtshoorn oorlede en Suid-Afrika het sy heengaan diep betreur. Aan so 'n man, en die diens wat hy gelewer het, het Suid-Afrika vanjaar hulde gebring. □

Die Jaar van C. J. Langenhoven

*"Uit die blou van onse hemel, uit die diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes waar die kranse antwoord gee,
Deur die verlate vlaktes met die kreun van ossewa —
Ruis die stem van ons geliefde, van ons land Suid-Afrika.
Ons sal antwoord op jou roepstem,*

*Ons sal offer wat jy vra;
Ons sal lewe, ons sal sterwe — ons vir jou Suid-Afrika."*
(Die Stem van Suid-Afrika)





**BUY CHRISTMAS STAMPS AND
SAFEGUARD A CHILDS LIFE**