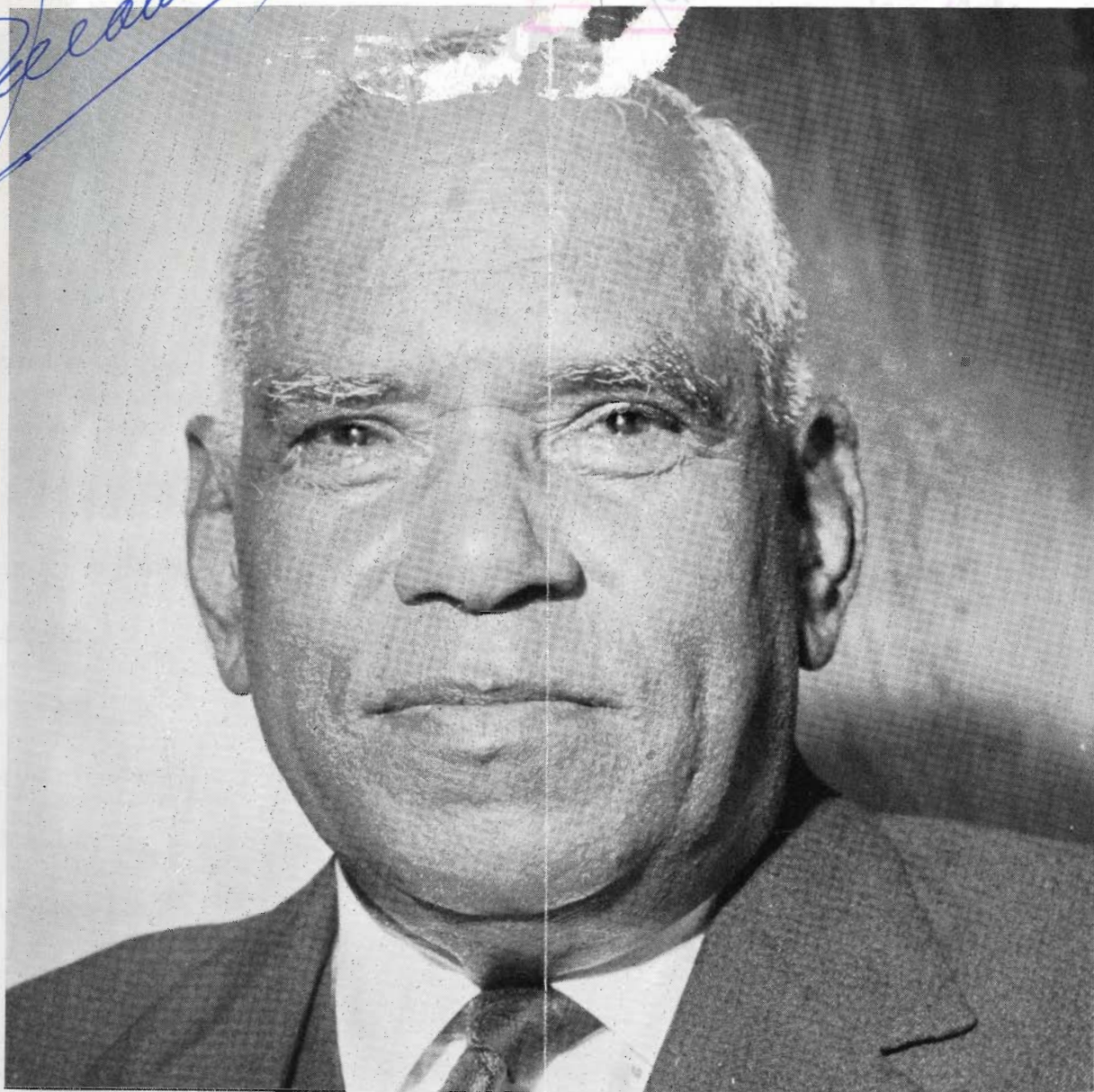


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FIAT LUX

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FIAT LUX

"Let there be light"

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Cover: The late Mr P. R. Pather one of the most respected members of the Indian community, who passed away tragically on January 27. (see page 9)

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Drug Menace Growing — Inquiry Chairman

"Mercury" Correspondent
PRETORIA.—Evidence given so far before the Government Committee inquiring into the drug menace in South Africa has indicated that a social problem of alarming dimensions is developing, according to the chairman, Dr. John Grobbelaar.

Indications were that the problem was worsening, he said in a Pretoria interview yesterday.

The committee would have its first hearing in Johannesburg, starting on January 19. These would probably last for two weeks, and evidence would then be heard in

Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Durban and Pretoria.

It was hoped that the hearing would be completed by the end of May.

Dr. Grobbelaar said that, based on the evidence given to the committee in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London, it had become apparent that the greatest care would have to be exercised in drawing up any anti-drug taking campaign for schoolchildren.

CURIOSITY

"If such a campaign is not planned with a thorough understanding of the danger involved

appear to schoolchildren as a kind of dare or challenge.

"In such circumstances it could arouse a dangerous curiosity about the effects of drugs, and lead to some of the more adventurous children trying them out."

He said that drug taking among the youth of the country appeared to be widespread geographically.

So far, drug taking in South Africa appeared to be confined to the softer drugs — dagga, the amphetamines and the barbiturates.

But many who became "hooked" on the softer drugs attributed to the

Natal dagga haul at the R98-m. level

From Our Correspondent

DURBAN. — The police search-and-destroy dagga raid in Natal entered its third day today with the destruction of a further 350 tons, bringing the total haul to 769 tons which, had it reached the market, would have been worth almost R98½-million.

The tonnage destroyed in the past 72 hours in the Weenen and Upper Tugela areas is higher than was confiscated in Natal, the Free State and the Cape in a year, according to the figures quoted in the last South African Police report, which dealt with the year ending June 1968.

Large posses made up of White and African police are being helped in the operation by spotters in two Air Force helicopters.

No police spokesmen were available today to comment on the raids, but it is understood that several arrests have been made.

Natal has long been South

Africa's main dagga cultivation — and raiding — area, but the present raid outstrips any similar activity in recent years.

It is believed that the operation will still continue for several days, but according to Brig. P. B. Fourie, Divisional Commissioner of Police for Natal, "we would not like the public to know how long we are going to continue."

The police raiders moved out at dawn again this morning into several almost inaccessible regions of the Upper Tugela area.

Dagga fields have been established in ravines and in areas of formerly thick bush which was

cleared for the purpose. In many cases the fields can only be spotted from the air.

Besides trying to find the dagga fields, police are endeavouring to track down the cultivators, who are at present lying low as word of the raids has got abroad.

The fields are spread over a wide area which will still take several days to scour. For the time being police are camping in the Upper Tugela district.

Working at the source of supply, police are also hoping to discover some of the methods which have been used to distribute the dagga and to track down those behind the distribution.

THE LETTER below illustrates the effect drugs can have on a person. Penned by a distressed young Indian in response to a recent appeal by the *Sunday Tribune*, Durban, for the public's views on drugs and their experiences, it conveys much of the tragedy of this menace to our society. Although a fictitious name is used, the story is true.



The Drug Problem

DAGGA AND MY FRIEND GEORGE

"George and I are twenty-two and have been friends since we were kids. We work as clerks in a factory. George had been working here for five years, and I for four years, but towards the end of last year George lost his job at the factory — and right here I will set the cause down to dagga.

"Some time in 1968 George began smoking dagga. How and when he began smoking the stuff I do not know, but all my efforts to stop him were in vain.

"As we were good friends I can give the details of how George changed due to dagga. I first noticed it in July and August of last year. He changed in appearance and also in his attitude to his work, and this change I only understood when I saw him

smoking dagga in the toilet at the factory. Then only did I realise that George was an addict.

"Concerning his appearance, his eyes became small and reddish, as though through lack of sleep, and he looked generally unkempt.

"He paid little interest to his work, he muddled it up, started coming to work late and staying away, and when he was at work he would neglect it, and sit in the toilet smoking dagga.

"All efforts by myself, friends and the boss could not change his attitude, so that it was no surprise to us when he got the sack.

"The following is an outline of his activities from the time he left his job to March this year, when he was sentenced to prison for two counts of burglary:

"He became one big worry to his parents. He didn't bother to look for

work, loitered around street corners and found friends who were all dagga smokers.

"He was always borrowing money from his parents, selling articles from home when he was unable to get money from his parents to buy dagga. By this time he was smoking dagga so often that he stayed away from home for days on end, and nobody would know his whereabouts.

"Things came to a head for him early this year when his father had to leave work through ill-health, and George was arrested and convicted of burglary — because he needed money for dagga.

"In all, I would say that when he began smoking dagga his life changed for the worse. He lost his job, his character and finally became a criminal — though I once knew him as an ambitious, friendly and hard-working person."

The above letter tells of some of the misery that the drug addict can suffer – but it does not tell all. Dagga, although probably the best-known and most widely used of the so-called “soft” drugs, can lead to experimentation and addiction to much more potent drugs.

Much has already been said in the daily Press about the dangers of experimenting with drugs but there is still a great deal of action necessary to combat the menace. Besides pointing out the dangers of drugs, we need to educate, to offer alternatives. Dagga is at present the main drug affecting our population, but it was only very recently that studies of the drug were undertaken and still not enough is known of its effects, or of the extent to which other drugs are abused.

It is, however, encouraging to note that the South African public seems thus far to be taking – at least in some of the main cities – an active interest in the curbing of drug abuse. Public involvement has already gone so far as holding public lectures, conferences and discussions, and the formation of committees to deal with the matter.

GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

The matter has also attracted attention at Government level, and a Commission of Inquiry has been appointed to investigate and report its findings to the authorities.

This commission is visiting the main centres to obtain information from the public and from other bodies and organisations. It will be in Durban next month. The Commission has devised a comprehensive questionnaire which the public are invited to complete for the use of the committee (see box on next page).

WHAT'S WRONG WITH IT?

Just what is wrong with taking drugs, especially the “soft” ones which are generally regarded as not habit-forming? Perhaps the letter above, and the tragedy of “George” portray the answer in some measure.

While it is true that not all drugs are habit-forming in the sense that they lead to direct physical dependence, all abused drugs lead to emotional



dependence. And for the maladjusted or immature, this can be a severe problem.

Drug abusers seldom lead successful lives – by any standard. Over a period of time they lose interest in school, jobs and family – all the facets of life that go to make up a normal healthy existence. Drug abusers have few friends who are not also on drugs; they simply have neither the time nor the energy to keep up normal social contacts. Their only purpose becomes the search for enough drugs to keep “high” and to duck the agony of being suddenly deprived of drug support.

LOSE CONTROL

The worst of it is that the addict has lost control of his life. He has given up the power to do what he wants, and must bow to the new power that rules him.

At what point do you lose control? No one knows at this stage, but it certainly varies from person to person. However, it is a mistake to just assume that you can stop once you start – dagga included. Because someone else does, doesn't mean that the same applies to you.

The best defence against getting caught up in the sordid life the drug abuser lives in is to know how it

happens and why it happens. There are many things about drug-taking that the medical profession does not yet know, but on the other hand there is much that they do know.

Most of the serious drug problems exist in the hearts of the major cities. But drug abuse can be found anywhere, from the worst slum area to the wealthiest suburb. The common factor is the attempt to escape from either physical or emotional problems. Many people, of course, try it first “just for kicks” but eventually cannot do without it.

YOUTH VULNERABLE

Young people are particularly vulnerable. Usually they are introduced to drugs by friends, not by “pushers”. It can be pretty difficult to refuse a favour or a “dare” from a friend. It's more difficult still to refuse group pressure where you're the only one who isn't joining in.

Heavy and frequent use of alcohol often paves the way for experiments with drugs. When the alcohol flows freely, watch out!

Some think that only the stupid or uneducated get “hooked” on drugs. This is not so. Many drug abusers have above average intelligence and may be well educated.

As with any social habit, various people use drugs for various reasons. An often-quoted one is the desire to feel good. Modern medicine is felt by some to have made drugs quite legitimate in that they are promoted for casual use, and not only for combating great stress and anxiety.



GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OF INQUIRY



THE COMMITTEE of Inquiry into the abuse of drugs is currently visiting the main centres of the Republic to hear evidence from individuals as well as public and private bodies. It is in the national interest that those who feel they may have useful information on the problem submit memoranda or give evidence before the Committee. The Committee has already visited Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Johannesburg, and will visit Bloemfontein and Kimberley this month. Next month it visits Durban and Pretoria.

Copies of the comprehensive questionnaire that the Committee has prepared are available from the various offices of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions. The questions included in this are merely a guide-line for drawing up memoranda, and embrace all aspects of the problem. It is not necessary for people to fill in every question, but merely those aspects of which they have special knowledge or in which they are interested. The subject matter of any evidence as well as the identity of the witnesses will be treated as strictly confidential.

From enquiries made by *Fiat Lux*, it appears that at this stage relatively little is known about the problem as it affects the Indian community, and assistance from the Indian community will be of great value to the Committee. It is in the interests of the Indian community that as much information as possible be obtained, so that the problem can be assessed as accurately as possible, and the most effective measures devised.

The questions on the official questionnaire are grouped as follows, with a number of subdivisions:

- Various types of drugs and the effect of each on humans;
- The nature and extent of the abuse of drugs;
(this includes information on the ways in which they are illegally made available to the public, ways in which their use may lead to abuse, black-mail in any form which accompanies the procuring of drugs, descriptions of any activity accompanying the taking of drugs, and particular types of drugs used by children and adults).

- The persons who abuse drugs;
(this includes factors such as sex, age, home language, educational qualifications, where resident, occupation, socio-economic position, and family circumstances).
- Effects of the abuse of drugs;
(effects on the youth, family, family life and national life, work, law-breaking and other forms of social misconduct).
- Measures to prevent and combat the abuse of drugs;
(these include the role of courts and the police; the role of education; of social work; of medical and nursing services; of the pharmaceutical profession, the churches, and any other).
- The organisation and co-ordination of services to combat malpractices, trafficking and smuggling in the importation, manufacture and distribution of drugs.
- Research;
(this includes opinions on whether there should be more research, who should undertake it, who should finance it).

Can YOU Help the Commission?

Time magazine quotes recent studies in the United States which give a "profile" of the dependency-prone person. He is likely to be pre-occupied with himself, and mistrustful of most people.

"Many heavy drug addicts," says Anthony Philip, a psychologist who heads the Columbia College student-counselling service, "are driven by an intolerable, chronic, low-grade depression, which includes a sense that they have somehow been cheated by life".

Last year there were 34,000 prosecutions in South Africa in connection with the abuse of dagga, according to Professor H. Grant-Whyte, professor of anaesthetics at the University of Natal. He considers all drugs harmful, both hard and soft, and says "it is important to note that the so-called 'soft' drugs are now listed in the Dangerous Drugs category and special legislation has been enacted in most countries to control their effects".

PICTURE BLURRED

Professor Grant-Whyte is an authority on the subject and is actively involved with fighting the drug menace. He says that although the popular Press may have highlighted the issue, the whole picture of drugs and drug dependence is blurred because of a lack of information concerning its various aspects in South Africa. How many habitual drug users are there? How fast is the number growing? How do people

get their supplies? What about treatment?

Firstly, there is a need for more information on drugs. There are four categories of drugs which can turn potentially useful citizens into hopeless people and if not checked, affect the nature and character of society. Fortunately here in South Africa we still have a long way to go, it would seem, before we reach the depths of involvement with the matter as in countries such as the United States.

LSD

The first category is the hallucinogenic drugs, particularly LSD and dagga (marihuana). LSD particularly has been regularly in the news headlines and conflicting reports about its "good" and bad effects require that we know something about it.

LSD is sometimes called the "Vision of Hell" drug. It is far more dangerous than dagga. Under its influence one can ignore facts previously considered valid and construct new beliefs, often highly irrational. People often feel that they have powers which they don't have, and sometimes they get hurt, by for instance, believing they can jump out of windows without getting hurt. Fantasy becomes a substitute for reality.

Long term psychological damage can result from the use of LSD, even though it may not at first be apparent. Brain structural damage is

possible and there is evidence that LSD attacks the hereditary genes.

Regular use of LSD and other drugs generally weaken the body and make the person easy prey to disease. The body builds up a tolerance to the drug, and because the user feels so tired and depressed when the drug wears off, he is tempted to start again.

DAGGA

The other drug which we all know about is dagga, or marihuana. It comes from the flowering tops of a hemp plant, *Cannabis Sativa*, and goes under several other names, such as hashish, pot, bhang, etc. It is hallucinogenic – in other words the user can see all sorts of unreal visions – and it has no medical use. It may be smoked in cigarettes, sniffed or chewed, and acts mainly on the central nervous system. It does not appear to produce a true addiction.

Its effects range from reddened eyes and relaxation to changed perception. Ideas may be rapid, disconnected and uncontrollable. There may be a feeling of well-being or at other times there may be a "down" with moodiness, fear of death or panic. Seconds may seem like minutes, minutes may seem like hours. Distance and sound may be magnified. A dangerous effect is a slowing down of the reflexes. Since it causes a distortion of reality, particularly of the sense of time, the drug is often a cause of road accidents.

Besides these drugs there are a number of others. Many relatively harmless pills are being sold in South African cities as the "real thing", at high black market prices. These pills are usually sold as amphetamines – such as benzedrine, dexedrine and methedrine. They are otherwise known as pep pills, "Bennies", "co-pilots" or even "speed". Individual brands are often identified by their colour, shape, or distinctive markings; for example, whites, brownies, cross-roads, hearts or cartwheels.

The barbiturates are a useful class of medicine if not abused. They are valuable for their sedative and hypnotic qualities, and for their ability to induce sleep or relieve tensions.

A YOUTH PROBLEM

Dangers for the abuser of barbiturates are dependency, coupled with withdrawal symptoms that can be dangerous when the drug is withheld. They are also the second most common agent used for suicide – sometimes unintentional.

Finally, there are the narcotics, or "hard stuff" which cut the user off from reality. People who take these drugs on a regular basis almost always become "hooked", and eventually they lead to the death of the user. Withdrawal symptoms, if the drug is withheld, are severe.

The category of people primarily exposed to drugs are our youth – because they enjoy experimenting, because they want to get away from it all, because they want to be different. There are many reasons why they take them. But there are also special risks they should know about.

Firstly, breaking the laws dealing with some of these drugs, such as dagga, can have serious effects on the lives of young people. Besides the health aspects mentioned earlier they may find their education interrupted and their future shadowed and altered by having a police record. It can complicate their lives. For instance, someone with a police record must meet special conditions to obtain a driver's licence. It may prevent him from entering a profession, such as medicine, law or teaching. It can make it difficult for him to get a responsible position in commerce and industry. Special enquiries are necessary before he gets a Government job.

Fine, you may say, but if there is such a problem, what is being done about it? The answer is, plenty – although still in first gear. Here in South Africa drug abuse is not as yet, with the possible exception of dagga, anywhere near as advanced as many countries overseas. There is still time to take active steps. As mentioned earlier, committees of responsible people are being formed

voluntarily, and the Government is taking steps.

Last year a conference on the abuse of drugs was held in Durban, which was attended by many prominent interested persons and bodies, and addressed by experts on various aspects of the problem. Youth was also called in and made a valuable contribution to the conference.

The *Natal Mercury* described it as "a remarkable occasion when leading



businessmen sit down at a conference with doctors, ministers of religion, social workers, top-ranking Government, Provincial and local City Council officials, professors and students to discuss a social and medical problem."

They went on to say that "it is also clear that the generation gap is very wide between young intellectuals and their elders on the drug problem.

"Yet while many young intellectuals seem to think that society may be forced to take a more lenient line on the use of 'soft' drugs, such

as dagga, their main opponents to this idea are young recovered drug dependants."

PLANS TO COMBAT

The following are some of the steps that resulted from the conference:

Resolutions were taken that the conference should request that the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Council for Alcoholism should take immediate steps to bring into being a panel of informed lecturers from overseas who would be able to lecture on the subject.

That the educational system on a national level grant time and facilities in the educational institutions for a selected panel of speakers to educate school-children and students in regard to drugs and their dangers.

That the National Council on Alcoholism extend its involvement to cover also rehabilitation and treatment of people addicted to drugs. (This step has since been taken by the Council.)

The Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions and the Natal Provincial Administration and Natal local authorities have been requested to help provide funds for remedial and rehabilitative work among drug addicts.

A steering committee consisting of medical, religious, welfare, police, commercial and industrial leaders has been set up to implement the conference resolutions and considerable progress has been made in these various spheres.

The realisation that involvement with drugs very often is connected with other social problems – broken homes, alcoholism, maladjustment, and other seemingly minor problems (except to the individuals concerned) has led to the concept of rehabilitation through discussion, and not merely stern measures being adopted. This method is gaining ground, especially where youth is involved.

In informal discussion groups youth can discover for themselves the dangers inherent in drug abuse, and here responsible adults and teachers can play a role, by not only acquiring an active knowledge of the problem but in also relating it to other problems that young people may have.



TRIBUTES TO A GREAT LEADER

DEATH OF MR P. R. PATHER

WITH THE DEATH on January 27 of the doyen of Indian politicians, Mr P. R. Pather, has also come the end of an era in the life of the Indian community. The 75-year-old chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council collapsed at his home in Durban and died the next day in St. Aidan's Indian Mission Hospital. More than 6,000 people attended his funeral in Durban after commemorative services.

Tributes to Mr Pather poured in from all over the country, from top Government level, diplomatic missions and city and local authorities, as well as many organisations and individuals. Included were the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Frank Waring, and the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Mr H. A. Prinsloo. They mourned his death as a loss not only to the Indian community but also to the Department, which will miss his safe advice and friendship. The former Secretary for Indian Affairs, Mr J. H. H. van der Merwe, travelled from Scottburgh to attend the funeral.

Mr Pather's funeral was one of the biggest ever in the Indian community, and thousands of people filed past the body as it lay in state in the Vedic Hall before being taken to the cemetery. Many Indian businesses closed their shops and offices early as a mark of respect and so that their employees could attend the funeral.

Mr Pather was an expert on Indian life in South Africa. In his many years of public life, he extended his involvements and interests to cover almost every sphere of Indian activity, including politics, welfare, education, religion and cultural matters.

A politician of moderate views, Mr Pather was involved in many controversies in his colourful public career of over 50 years. The contribution he has made to the progress of the Indian community has been such that he will be remembered as one of the great men of the South African Indian

community.

Many tributes were paid to the late Mr Pather by prominent individuals and various organisations. Besides messages of condolence from Government Departments, diplomatic missions, provincial, city and local authorities, and organisations in Mr Pather's many and varied fields of interest paid tribute.

The Director of Indian Education, Mr P. W. Prinsloo, said his Department would miss Mr Pather, who had shown keen interest in all Indian education matters.

Mr R. S. Naidoo, president of the S.A. Indian Teachers' Association, said Indian teachers had lost a friend and a consistent champion for their cause.

In a Press statement on behalf of the South African Indian Council, Mr A. M. Rajab, said Mr Pather was without doubt the most widely respected Indian in South Africa.

"Absolutely fearless in speech, he never took 'no' for an answer when pleading a cause and he usually won by his persistence, frankness and charm.

"He was a champion of the underprivileged in every sense. The Council mourns its leader and prays Almighty God will rest his great soul in peace."

The vice-chairman of the S.A. National Council of Child Welfare, Mrs M. B. Lavoipierre, said Mr Pather was a humanitarian in the greatest sense of the word.

Mr Pather had his early education in Northern Natal, Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

Mr Pather began his public life early, at the age of 19, as Secretary of the Young Men's Vedic Society and was a founder member of the South African Indian Congress in 1924. In 1928 he became the Secretary of the organisation. In 1932 he was instrumental in forming the Colonial Born Settlers' Association (later the Natal Indian Association). He was also the secretary of this body, which later merged with the Natal Indian Congress.

Mr Pather and his friend, the late A. I. Kajee, played prominent roles in the affairs of the Congress movement in Natal in the years that followed. He attended the Second Round Table Conference between South Africa and India and also the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the Congress.

In the late thirties Mr Pather broke away from the Congress to found the Colonial Born and Settlers' Association. In 1939 this merged with the Natal Indian Congress. Later he formed the Natal Indian Organisation together with Mr Kajee, but this body, although it still exists in name, plays no active part in the affairs of the community.

Since the beginning of 1960 the late Mr Pather played an ever more important role in the life of the Indian community, serving in almost every sphere of activity. Up to the time of

The late Mr P. R. Pather, with Mrs Pather, photographed for the occasion of their fiftieth wedding anniversary only a week before his death. Mr and Mrs Pather celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on 24th January, 1970.



— By Courtesy of the "Daily News"

his death he served on the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society, the Natal Indian Council for Child Welfare, the Natal Educational Committee and the Natal Indian Schools Grantees' Association. Until recently he was also the President of the South African Hindu Maha Sabha and the Natal Tamil Vedic Society.

According to the Regional Representative of Indian Affairs, Mr M. J. de W. van Eyysen, Mr Pather made a particular contribution to Indian education, particularly during the period prior to the take-over of Indian Education by the Department of Indian Affairs in 1966.

Speaking at the funeral, Mr van Eyysen paid tribute to the lasting work that Mr Pather had done in many fields. In education, he had been one of the founders of the Indian Technical Committee which laid the foundations of technical education for Indians, "and it is largely due to his efforts that the field of tertiary education is now being explored."

"He was also one of the prime movers in the field of university education for Indians and contributed towards the institution of university education classes by the then Natal University College, and thereafter the University of Natal."

Referring to official contact with Mr Pather, Mr van Eyysen said that his first official contact with him had been when his Department first opened an office in Durban.

"I found him a man of strong convictions and greatly concerned about the welfare of his people. He was cautious but made it clear that while he was not prepared to accept the Government's policies he would be willing to co-operate with the Department where any contemplated action was likely to operate for the benefit of the community.

"Although we disagreed on the manner in which his community could be assisted his willingness to co-operate in certain respects offered a firm basis on which a liaison with him and others could be built up. Through mutual trust and understanding this willingness to co-operate laid the foundation for an association which in recent years proved to be great value to the Indian community,

and eventually led to Mr Pather agreeing to serve on the S.A. Indian Council.

"This body had been set up in 1964 to act as a link between the community and the authorities, and as a medium through which the views of the people could be obtained concerning steps which were contemplated by the authorities. It fulfilled the purpose for which it was created and emphasised the need for closer contact between the public and the authorities.

"When it was decided in 1968 to replace this body with one which was to be entrusted with statutory powers, the late Mr Pather and many others felt that the time had come for them to review their attitude to the question of serving on this Council. This resulted in him and several other prominent Indians accepting appointment as members of the new Council, which commenced to function in September, 1968.

"Because of the prominent role which he occupied in the community, the former Minister of Indian Affairs, Senator A. E. Trollip, offered him the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the Council, which he accepted. This committee consists of five members of the Council, four of whom are elected by the Councillors themselves. This body functions in many ways like the Provincial Executive Committee, and is entrusted with the task of guiding the Council and of giving effect to its decisions. A very heavy responsibility therefore rests on the Chairman of this body to ensure that it fulfills the purpose for which it is created.

"As this was the first time that this new body functioned it meant that much new ground had to be broken, and new relations with Governmental institutions, high-ranking officials, and even Ministers of State had to be established. This has been one of the major tasks of the first year of office of this Executive Committee, and considerable progress has been made in this connection. At the same time the Executive Committee has striven to consolidate its ties with the Indian community whose interests it seeks to serve. In all these matters the late Mr Pather played a

very great role and the success which has been achieved so far by this committee has in no small measure been due to the experience, and knowledge of the people's needs and aspirations, which the late Mr Pather had acquired over the many years that he had been in public life, and was able to make available to the committee.

"In the relatively short life of this Executive so far, a comradeship and unity of purpose which has played an ever-increasing role in the conduct of the community's affairs had been built up under his guidance. His untimely death has left a big gap therefore which will have to be filled.

"Mr Pather's closer association with the Department as a result of his position as Chairman of the Executive Committee has also been of great value to it in dealing with matters where specialised knowledge of the Indian people's needs, aspirations and feeling was necessary. A close understanding was built up with him as time went on and this has assisted the Department in assessing the true needs of the community. As head of its Durban office I shall miss his wise counsel and his cheery disposition, and I am sure that this feeling is also shared by other members of my Department who have had contact regularly with him.

"And this brings me to the qualities which made of the late Mr Pather the man he was. To me the two most dominating characteristics in his make-up were, firstly, his selfless dedication to the task of serving his people, and secondly, his cheerful and pleasant disposition.

"As a fighter in the cause of his people he had no equal in the Indian community. Undaunted by criticism, he fearlessly spoke out in support of the cause he served, whenever the occasion demanded it and he never took 'no' for an answer if he felt that he was right. Much of what has been achieved by the Indian community has been due to his determination and perseverance regardless of the opposition which he encountered. This determination earned for him an admiration and respect from comrade and opponent alike, and was an inspiration to all with whom he came in contact.



— By Courtesy of the "Daily News"

More than 6,000 people from all walks of life attended the funeral of Mr P. R. Pather at the Queen Street Cemetery, Durban. Included were representatives of British and American Consulates, leaders in Industry and Commerce, Government Departments, including that of Indian Affairs and Information, various social welfare, cultural, educational, religious and charitable bodies, as well as the Chief Magistrate of Durban. Picture shows a section of the huge crowd at the graveyard.

"His great experience and wisdom, coupled with his ability to interpret the true feelings of all sections of his people very accurately enabled him to give a much valued lead to his people in all matters which affected their everyday lives.

"His natural and friendly manner made it possible for him to discuss thorny problems with the authorities and other bodies and to present the Indian people's case in an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill. This often contributed much to the easing of tensions and the building up of goodwill for the Indian people's cause.

"Despite the prominent position which he occupied in the community he remained a part and parcel of his people. Anyone could approach him with his problems and he was always willing to hear and to guide them as to how they should act. This endeared him to all sections of his community and resulted in people acknowledging him as their leader and the champion of their cause.

"The late Mr Pather was blessed with many talents, all of which he developed and used to the best advantage in the service of his people. Although he has gone, this record

of service is indelibly written in the hearts of his community, and will serve as an inspiration to all who come after him. His life was devoted to the promotion of the welfare of his people and all here today honour his memory for what he was able to achieve.

"A great man has passed along and has made a magnificent contribution to the welfare of his people and of his country, which we dare not forget. In taking leave of him we join with the members of the Indian community in saying that his was a life well spent and for that we honour his memory."

This signed article was received from Mr Pather only a few days before his death on January 27th. It is believed to be the last article he wrote, and the last official document concerning the South African Indian Council that he was concerned with. As such it is a historic document. Mr Pather held one of the highest positions on the South African Indian Council, as Chairman of its Executive Committee, and the contents of this article reflect the way Mr Pather has striven for the good of the Indian community over the past few years. We are proud to publish this article not only as a record of the Council's achievements, but as a tribute to the "Grand Old Man" of Indian politics, Mr P. R. Pather.

THE WORK OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN COUNCIL

By P. R. Pather
(Chairman, Executive Committee)

A feature of the Council's work during 1969 has been the very sound links which have been established with Government Departments, local authorities and other bodies. Here members of the Council meet the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Frank Waring, and the former Minister, Senator A. E. Trollip.



THE SOUTH AFRICAN Indian Council is about to commence a new year of service in the interests of the Indian community, and it is perhaps an opportune moment to review what was achieved during 1969.

Looking back over the work of the Council during the past year, the most notable feature has undoubtedly been the extent to which the Council has got to grips with the many complex problems facing a community which until comparatively recently was not recognised as a part and parcel of the permanent population of this country. The application of the Government's policies and the role which Indians are being required to play in the progress and development of the country, as well as in the upliftment and advancement of



The South African Indian Council when it met the State President, Mr J. J. Fouché, last year. "More and more opportunities have been presented to the Council of being brought into contact with persons and organisations whose views and decisions play an important role in the moulding of public opinion . . . a great deal of goodwill for the Indian people has been built up."

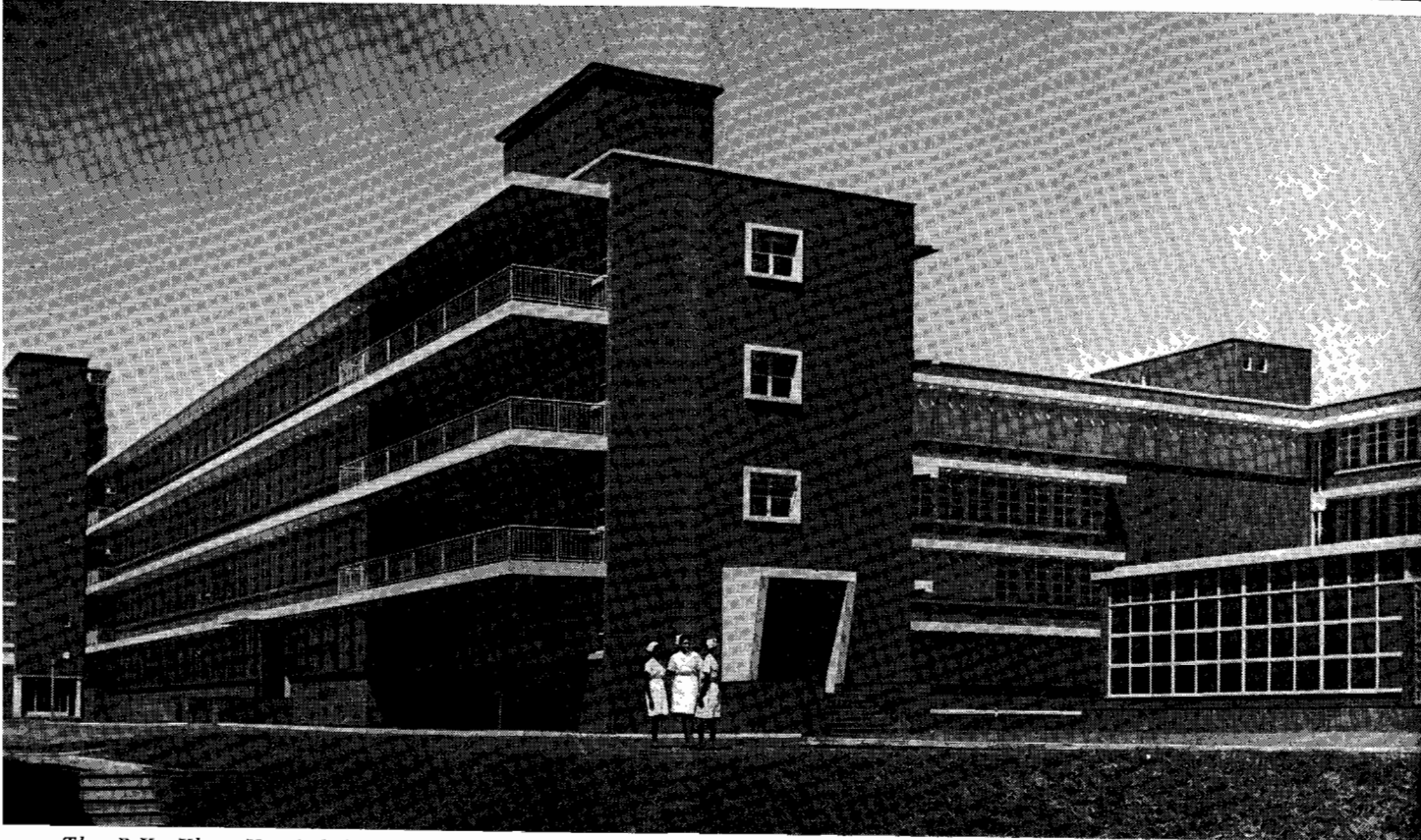
their community, have resulted in many matters having been referred to the Council for consideration, as well as many issues being raised by the Council with the authorities. The Council has used these opportunities to submit the Indian community's views on these matters and is satisfied that it has thereby been able to make a valuable contribution to the clarification of the issues involved. Freedom of expression enshrined in the Law has helped the Council a great deal.

Another feature of the Council's work during 1969 has been the very sound links which have been established with Government Departments, Local Authorities and other bodies. This has greatly facilitated the treatment of matters and has enabled the Council to hold discussions at the highest levels with the authorities concerned. Besides affording the Council an opportunity of ascertaining the views of such authorities on the issues involved and removing any misconceptions which may have existed, discussions have also been of value in giving such authorities and bodies a proper insight into the real needs and aspirations of the Indian people. In some cases it has resulted in a reappraisal of situations having been made by such bodies.

The manner in which the Council's representatives have been received on these occasions and the attention which has been paid to the Council's views have made it abundantly clear that the Council is fulfilling the function for which it was created. The increasing number of matters that are being referred to the Council for its consideration is a clear indication that this is so. One of the aims of the Council during this year will be to maintain these sound relations and to seek links with other bodies as well. Besides the useful ties which exist with these bodies, more and more opportunities have been presented to the Council of being brought into direct contact with persons and organisations whose views and decisions play an important role in the moulding of public opinion. As a result of the manner in which the Council's representatives have conducted themselves on such occasions and their realistic presentation of the Indian community's case, a great deal of goodwill for the Indian people has been built up. This has been a very notable achievement of the Council and one of which it can be justly proud. Every effort will be made during this year towards securing an even greater measure of goodwill for the Indian people.

All this has resulted in the prestige of the Council being greatly enhanced and this has been cause for considerable satisfaction to all who have played a part in the handling of the Council's affairs. The Council is starting 1970 with the intention of devoting all its energies towards the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people and proposes using every opportunity of doing so. It knows that it can rely on the Department of Indian Affairs to assist it wherever possible, and it is confident that it will succeed in furthering the cause of the Indian people in this country to a greater measure than was possible in the year that has ended. It appeals therefore to the Indian people to come forward and to co-operate with it in the fulfilment of this task. Much can be achieved by standing together. This Council is there to serve the interests of the Indian people and it is up to the members of the community as to how much use they make of this body. The more use they make of it the more effective can it become as an instrument of the people for promoting its progress, welfare and development.

Among the matters which have engaged the attention of the Council during 1969 have been :



The R.K. Khan Hospital for Indians, Durban, which came into operation last year. The new hospital has been planned to serve the whole southern Indian complex of Durban and continues the valuable work done at the King Edward VIII Hospital.

(1) THE GREY STREET COMPLEX.

One of the most important matters to come up during the course of the year was the enquiry into the final planning of the Grey Street Complex in terms of the Group Areas Act. The Council shared the deep concern of the Indian people and made out a strong case for the proclamation of the area as an Indian Group Area, with certain restrictions in regard to further residential development. It is generally felt that this area should be developed fully as a commercial area to provide for Indian participation in the central business area of Durban.

(2) TRADING LICENCES.

The Council has had discussions with the Regional Representatives of the Department of Community Development in Durban and Pietermaritzburg with a view to ascertaining how the new restrictions on the issue and renewal of trading licences are to be applied. During these talks the problems facing Indian property owners were stressed. The Council is satisfied that it is the intention to

apply the legislation in co-operation with property owners and traders so as to create as little hardship as possible.

(3) MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The Council has also been seriously concerned over the difficulties experienced in staffing the R. K. Khan Hospital at Chatsworth, which is adversely affecting the poorest sections of the community and has assisted the Administration in its endeavours to bring about a solution of some of the problems so that the total facilities at the hospital could be made available without further delay and the hospital become fully operational.

(4) HIGH PRICE OF LAND AND DESIGN OF HOUSES.

The Council has been concerned about the high price of land which has seriously prevented the working man from acquiring a house of his own. Coupled with this problem has been the unattractive appearance of some housing schemes. The Executive of the Council has made extensive investigations into this matter and has

visited housing schemes in Lenasia, Laudium, Actonville and other places, to acquaint itself with housing development in Transvaal and Natal, and to compare the cost of houses and land in the two Provinces. The Council is anxious to assist the Indian house-seeker and is determined to do everything possible to bring about an end to the sale of land by public auction in areas set aside for working class people. It also proposes making representations before the Commission of Enquiry set up to enquire into the high price of land.

In so far as the planning of new Indian housing schemes is concerned, the Council has decided to make suggestions to the authorities that will be useful in improving the level of amenities provided and the quality of the houses constructed for people at different levels of income. In the planning of new housing schemes, the provision of basic amenities such as sewerage, electricity, roads, transport should be made before commencing with the building of houses so that people who had to move could re-settle themselves with as little hardship as possible.

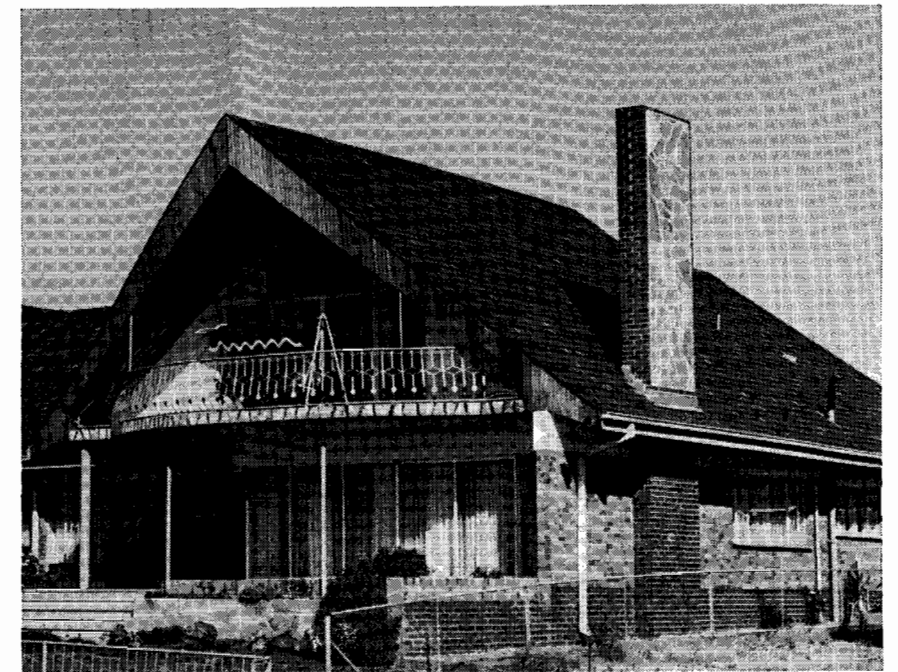
(5) DEMARCATION OF BEACHES AND AMENITIES.

On account of the growing popularity and use of beaches the Council has repeatedly made strong requests for beaches to be demarcated in order that full amenities can be provided for the community. The construction of swimming baths and the need for teaching Indian boys and girls to swim has the earnest and full support of the Council and has urged that these should be proceeded with as soon as possible.

(6) NEW EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

The Council believes that Indians must be given the opportunity to engage in all types of occupations and is working for the progressive opening up of avenues of employment hitherto closed to Indians. It is hoped that the training of electricians, plumbers and telephone technicians will be under way shortly and that the Durban Corporation will be able to train Indians for the new Mount Edgecombe/Phoenix Township which it is now starting to build. This important break through will mean that electrical, sanitary and telephone installation and maintenance work in Indian townships will be undertaken as far as possible by Indians as soon as they are trained and ready to take over these services in their own areas.

In the professional field the Council has made good progress in its efforts to have the doors opened for Indians to enter the Auditing and Accountancy professions. These professions have



"The Council is anxious to assist the Indian house-seeker." Pictures show sub-economic housing scheme (Chatsworth) and a privately-built Indian house (Laudium).

been virtually closed to Indians up to now, but the negotiations with the body responsible for the control of these professions are in progress and it is hoped that they will have a successful outcome.

(7) ZULULAND AND RICHARDS BAY.

The Council made strong representations for Indian participation in the development of Richards Bay and the Tugela Basin. The submissions made were reinforced by a deputation of the Executive Committee which met

the Minister of Planning in Cape Town to discuss this matter as fully as possible. However, in so far as Zululand and Richards Bay are concerned the Government has not acceded to the request of the Council. It is to be hoped that Indians forming an integral part of the population of South Africa will be given the necessary opportunities to participate at all levels in the development of the Tugela Basin industrial region. The opportunities here would provide for Indian enterprise and labour settled in this region.



The Executive Committee decided to make further representations requesting that Indians be permitted to continue working and living in Zululand until such time as they are satisfactorily resettled in their own areas south of the Tugela. Any displacement of Indians by Bantus should be phased over as long a period as possible as would make the transition come about with the least disruption possible.

(8) LADYSMITH AND NORTHERN NATAL.

The Executive Committee visited Ladysmith to acquaint itself with the position of Indians arising out of the recent Group Areas proclamation. It attended and addressed meetings after inspecting the affected areas and the Indian Group Area in Ladysmith and had discussions with the people there. The Council expressed its deep concern over the deproclamation of the Forbes Street Area and assured the Indians that it would take up this matter as it was opposed to the principle of deproclamation. Affected Indian Traders in Northern Natal expressed concern over the notices that were served by the Department of Community Development, notifying them to vacate their premises within one year. The Council in an interview with the Regional Representative of the Department in Pietermaritzburg suggested that before such notices were served, suitable alternative accommodation should be offered in areas where the trade potential was at least equal to that presently enjoyed by the affected traders. Affected traders should also be kept informed of new alternative accommodation as they become available to facilitate their resettlement. The Council was assured that traders would be assisted in every way by the Department to effect their resettlement with as little disruption and loss as possible.

(9) TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS.

Restrictions on inter-provincial travel have always proved irksome to Indians who point out that they are the only group in the Republic subject to such restrictions. The Council has made representations for the removal of these restrictions.

In conclusion, it must be stressed again that the Council was established to enable the Government better to

promote the interests of the Indian people and it is now for the Indian people themselves to make the best use of the Council in order to make it as effective an instrument as possible for the achievement of their aspirations.

"The Council believes that Indians must be given the opportunity to engage in all types of occupations and is working for the progressive opening up of avenues of employment hitherto closed to Indians." Picture illustrates an activity in which Indian women are achieving great success — nursing.



CHANGES IN DEGREE COURSES AND NEW TEACHER TRAINING STEPS

OF LATE there has been much discussion by University authorities over the desirability of extending the minimum period of study for a bachelor's degree at South African universities to four years. It was felt that some measures ought to be introduced to cater for the ever-expanding syllabuses offered at universities to keep abreast with the latest academic achievements.

The University College, Durban, would have failed in its academic calling by not giving this matter serious attention. A study was made of the records of students in previous years and it was found that the results attained in the matriculation examination bore a definite relationship to the ability of a student to complete a degree course over the minimum period of three years.

It was found that students who did not attain a certain standard in the matriculation examination but who registered for degree courses with a three-year curriculum, usually failed so many courses as a result of the three-year curriculum being too difficult, that they took five years or longer to complete the degree course. Many became disheartened and did not complete the course.

For this reason and to protect students from attempting something beyond their ability, the University College will require applicants who register for degree courses for the first time in 1970, and who do not comply with the following minimum standards of achievement in the matriculation examination, to select their courses in such a manner as to extend the curriculum for the degree over a minimum of four years:

- (i) For a Science degree — an average of 60% in English, Mathematics and one Science subject;

- (ii) For an Arts or Commerce degree — an average of 50% in all the subjects written for the matriculation examination.

A student who shows the ability in the matriculation examination to complete a degree in three years will in this way not be deprived of this opportunity, which would be the case if the minimum period for all degree courses was extended to four years. The admission requirements are in no way amended, neither are there any changes in the requirements for the attaining of degrees.

A student whose curriculum is planned over four years, but who does sufficiently well in his courses in the first year, could still be permitted to complete his degree in the original three years when the combination of subjects makes this possible. For example, instead of doing five courses in the first year the student would now only be permitted to do four. Should he do well in these four he would have indicated a general ability, and he could still complete the course in three years.

The University College will admit B.Sc. (Engineering) course students for the first time in 1970. This new course to be offered by the University College is further evidence of the rapid expansion being experienced by the institution.

TEACHER TRAINING

FOR a considerable number of years the Springfield College of Education and the Transvaal College of Education offered two-year post-Junior Certificate Teachers' courses. These courses were permanently abolished in Natal and the Transvaal with effect from 1963 and 1968 respectively.

The normal two-year post-Senior Certificate courses preparing teachers for the primary school continued, with a third year course added for specialist teachers in the infant and primary sections, or for teachers in the lower secondary school.

In 1967 the compulsory three-year course for the training of lower secondary school teachers was introduced. The course was integrated and enables teachers to specialise in certain fields for the lower secondary school.

In view of new trends in education dealing specifically with the enhancement of the content of teachers' courses, the raising of standards and due recognition being given to the teaching profession, the Department has decided to abolish all two-year post-Senior Certificate teachers' courses with effect from the end of the academic year 1969 and introduce compulsory integrated three-year courses.

With effect from 1970 all teachers' courses at Colleges of Education will be of three years' duration and will prepare teachers for the Department's infant schools, primary schools and lower secondary schools.

The design and nature of the courses incorporates a degree of specialisation in certain fields with the teachers for infant classes being responsible for Class I—II and Std. I, the primary teachers being responsible for classes ranging from Std. II to Std. V, and the lower secondary teachers being responsible for certain subjects in classes ranging from Std. VI to Std. VIII.

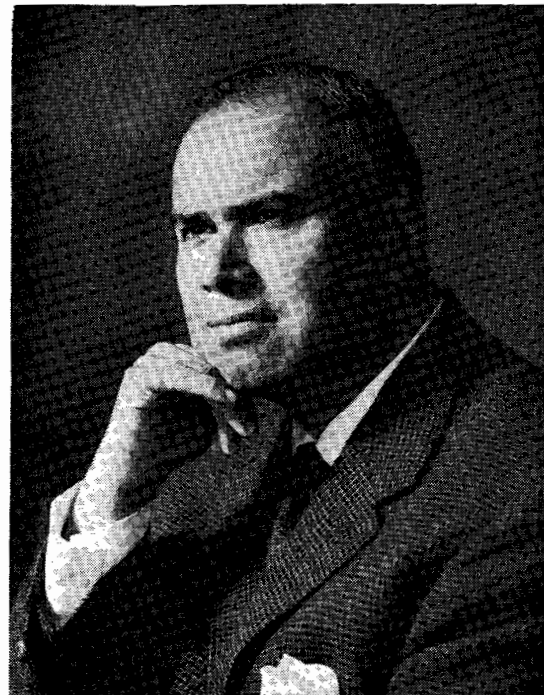
The new three-year compulsory teachers' courses now offered at Colleges of Education are for Education Diplomas in Primary School Teaching, Lower Secondary Teaching and Specialisation in Infant Teaching.

(Continued on page 28)

CHANGING PATTERNS IN INDIAN EMPLOYMENT

By A. M. Rajab

*A leading Durban industrialist
and businessman, and an
executive member of the
South African Indian Council.*



GONE are the days of 1961/62 when we had to contend with the problem of serious unemployment among large numbers of Indians in Durban and other places. In the years that followed the declaration of a Republic of South Africa, we in South Africa experienced an upsurge in economic activity such as this country has never known. Apart from almost entirely eliminating unemployment amongst our people, all kinds of new opportunities have been created for Indians to render service in new fields and in that way to assist in meeting the critical man-power shortage.

Indian employment trends have taken certain broadly defined patterns in recent times. Traditionally, the labour pattern in this country has generally been of White workers performing skilled jobs, Coloureds and Indians semi-skilled jobs and the

Bantu unskilled jobs. This situation has changed altogether as the economy has grown in recent times, and the demand for skilled labour has reached greater proportions. The inability of the White group to provide the increasing manpower needs of the economy has led to the position where Indians and Coloureds have been brought in to supplement White labour in these skilled fields.

The supplementary process that has been responsible for providing better jobs for Coloureds and Indians is also providing better jobs for the Bantu as well. This is a significant trend of great benefit to the progress of the country in many ways.

Had the process of labour supplementation not proceeded along the pattern it has, the skilled labour needs of industry and commerce and various State undertakings could almost certainly not have been met by the White group only. The economy would inevitably have suffered a serious set-

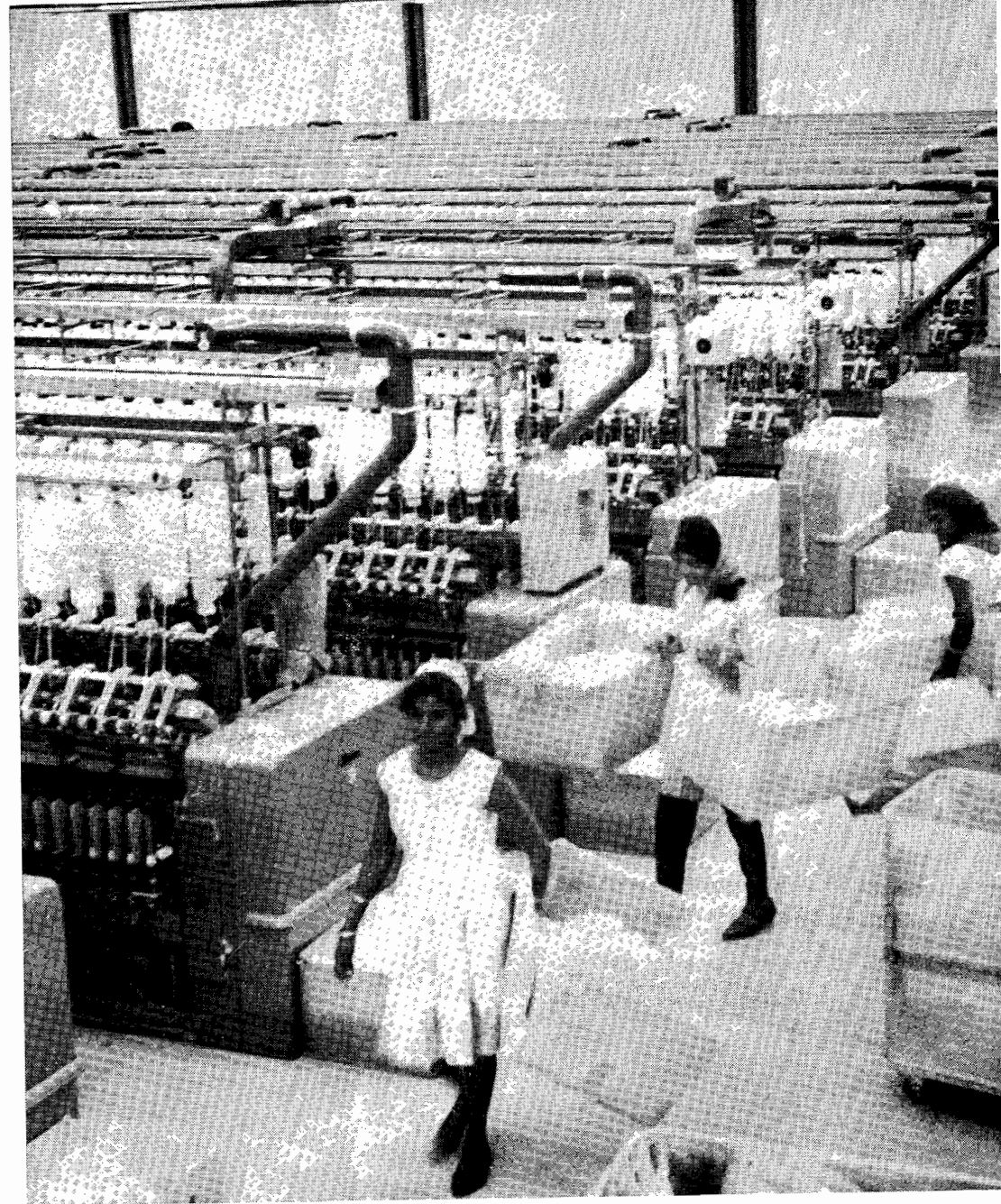
back much to the detriment of the continued and harmonious development of our country and its general well-being.

An alarming situation was developing where too many jobs were being offered to only a few people, as far as the White group was concerned, and the dangerous inflationary trend that was inherent in this situation has been checked by the use of Indians and Coloureds in a supplementary capacity to do these jobs.

SALARIES

However, while the improvement in the employment position of the Indians is cause for satisfaction, there is room for improvement in the wage and salary scales paid to Indians. Organised industry has accepted the principle of "the rate for the job". This means that prescribed rates are paid for certain operations, irrespective of who performs them. These rates, as well as other matters, such as conditions of service, duration of holidays,

All kinds of new opportunities have been created for Indians in various fields of employment. Women are playing an increasingly important role in industry and other activities.



etc., are periodically reviewed and brought up to date by negotiation between representatives of the workers and the employers as prescribed by the Industrial Conciliation Act, and this negotiated Agreement is administered by an Industrial Council set up for that purpose, composed of representatives from both sides.

The Industrial Council enforces the Agreement, ensuring that the prescribed wages are paid to workers in each industry, and that other conditions are observed fully by employers, and in this way safeguards the workers' rights and privileges.

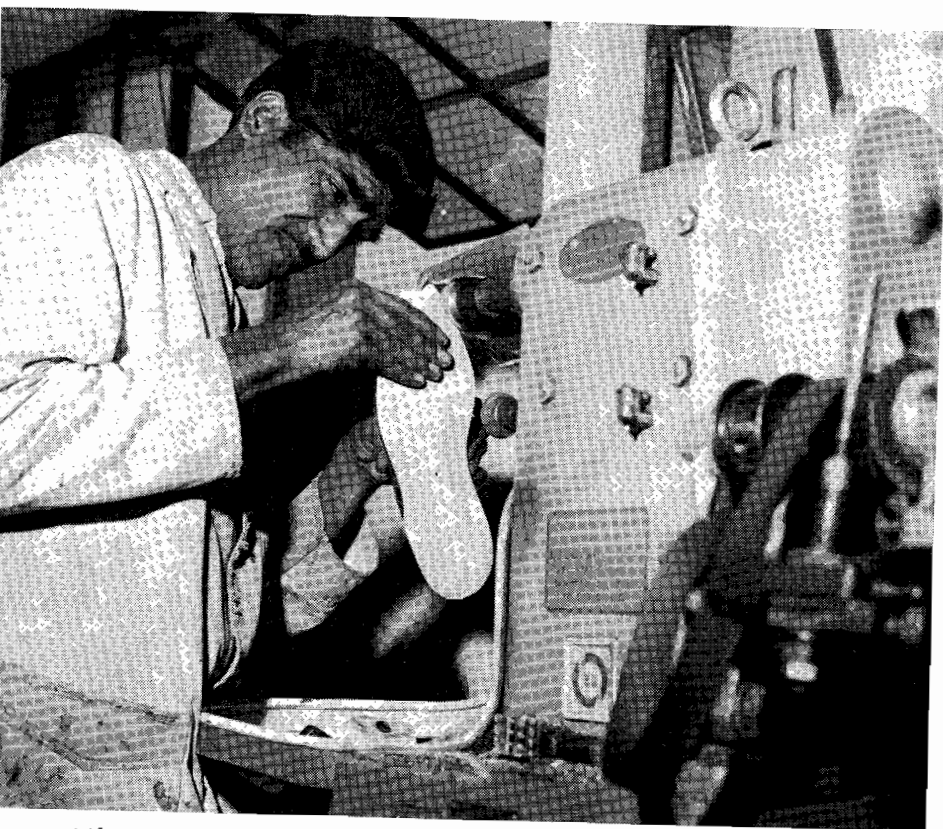
Employers are legally bound to observe these basic rates, but many, however, pay those employees who merit it a regular bonus in excess of the minimum rates laid down in the Agreement. In practice it has been found that in several industries over 30% of the workers receive wages in excess of the basic minimum rates. This bonus is paid to workers who are considered more productive or more efficient, and Whites, Indians, Coloureds and Bantu all benefit.

TIME FOR CHANGE?

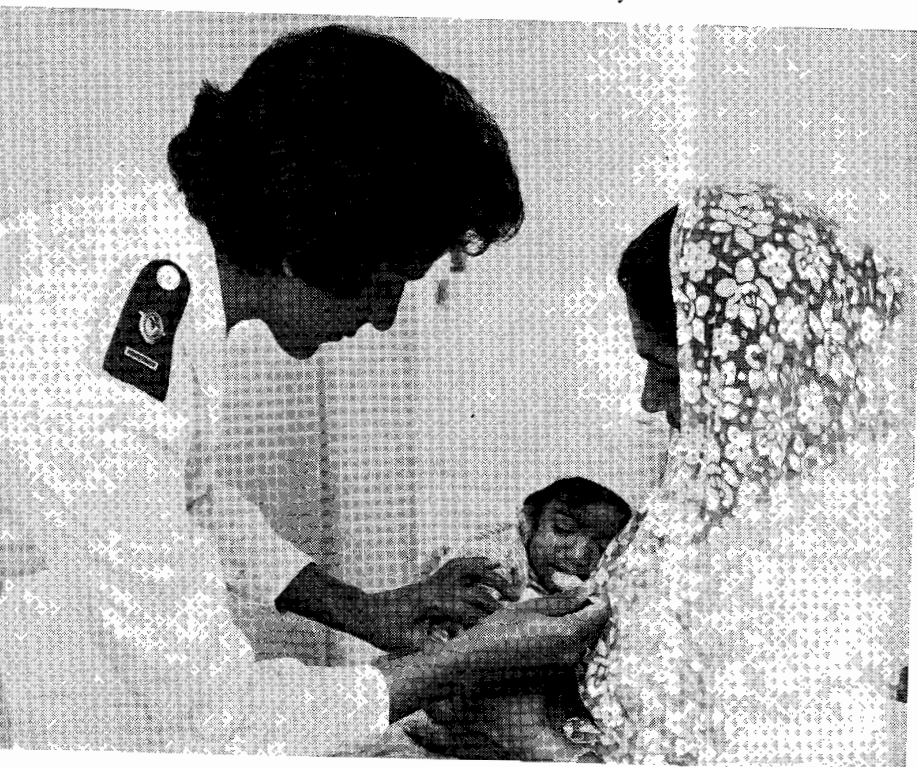
There are certain industries, how-

ever, where the benefits of a negotiated agreement are not available to workers, and employers are not bound by the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation Act — the worker's Magna Carta. Indian workers are at a disadvantage in these industries, and certain employers in such industries are underpaying their employees, so that the rates of pay are not commensurate with the skills and productivity required.

Where these jobs were formerly being done by Whites, it also leads to resentment on the part of such workers who feel that undercutting is taking



(Above): Many industrial trades are using qualified Indian staff. Here a worker trims a shoe sole. (Below): Indians are playing an ever-greater role in caring for their own community.



place. In order to gain greater control over these matters and to avoid any disadvantage workers may suffer through the absence of a joint council to regulate conditions of service in these industries, it is suggested that the time is right for a change in the Labour Regulations to provide for all industries to be covered by the Industrial Conciliation Act. This will guarantee that any worker, whatever his calling may be, will have the opportunity of negotiating an agreement that is mutually acceptable to all concerned for the industry he is employed in.

We have dealt generally with the artisans in industry. What of the technicians and technologists? The position here is also very interesting. The manpower shortage is as acute, if not more so, in these upper branches of service.

The valuable contribution of the M.L. Sultan Technical College in the training of Indians in various technical fields is too well known for elaboration here. It is sufficient to say that many of the industrial trades are now being provided with Indian staff who received their technical training at the College. With the elevation of the College to the status of an institution for Advanced Technical Training, and the increase in the number of courses and subjects progressively becoming available, it is confidently expected that Indians will be receiving the special training to equip them for top level jobs in industry and commerce. The community will then be providing a balanced work force — men to plan, design and create work for men who will execute these ideas on the factory work benches, building sites, industrial plants, etc.

COMMERCE

What of commerce? The same change is taking place here as well. With the mounting manpower shortage in office workers, bookkeepers, typists, accounting machine operators, computer operators, etc., Indians who have the training and educational qualifications are increasingly being employed to supplement the diminishing number of White workers available and willing to do these jobs. Indians have shown that they have a



Voting day! Indians are making increasing use of the opportunities for service being presented to them by local authorities and the Government.

particular aptitude and compatibility for this kind of work and employers have expressed their satisfaction at the quality and efficiency of the work produced by their Indian employees. White workers are not being displaced as more Indians are being employed in these spheres. As more jobs are being created by the expansion of the economy, Indians are being used to supplement White labour in the absence of White workers willing to do these jobs, and this is becoming increasingly accepted.

SALARIES

At the upper levels, those who are educationally qualified and trained are being paid salaries that compare favourably with White salary scales and there are some cases where Indians are being paid the same salaries as Whites for doing the same jobs. It is at the lower levels, however, where there is room for improvement in salary scales. Most workers at these levels are educationally unqualified and have had little or no training.

Since the supply at these levels also exceeds the demand, it is not surprising to find that some employers pay these workers the basic minimum rates only provided for in Wage Agreements, which are sometimes out of

date and consequently do not take into account the rising cost of living. Salary scales in such cases are completely inadequate to meet the basic needs of living.

It is suggested that all Wage Agreements and Wage Determinations administered by the Department of Labour be reviewed from time to time and wage scales be brought up to date in relation to the cost of living at different levels. The problems of this group are temporary, however, since it is clear to all that better educational qualifications and better training go hand in hand with better salaries and wages. As they increasingly take advantage of the widening educational facilities being provided for them, they will be improving their income levels as well as they move up from unskilled to skilled jobs with the acquisition of new knowledge and new training gained thereby.

GROUP AREAS

With the creation of Indian group areas, a new development is taking place, one of special significance to the Indian community. In line with the policy of the Government, the creation of separate facilities for Indians in their own areas, such as

township offices, administrative centres, court houses, police stations, sanitary and electrical maintenance workshops and offices, stores warehousing, etc., are being developed in various areas. These offices and workshops are all being staffed by Indians only, wherever possible, and members of the staff who are presently White are only there in a temporary capacity. As soon as trained Indians are available to take over these jobs they will be replaced. It is Government policy that in Indian areas all work, of whatever nature, must progressively be taken over by Indians. In Chatsworth, for instance, a police station has already been established with a full Indian staff. Our primary and secondary schools are staffed almost entirely by Indians and the time is not too distant when even the Technical College and the University will have a staff of Indians only. The speed with which this transition can be achieved will depend upon the Indians themselves.

PRIVATE SECTOR

It is not only in the public sector where this policy is being applied. The private sector, too, represented by the major financial institutions and public companies are following this policy and applying it in the branches situated in Indian areas dealing with the Indian people.

A good example in this connection has been set by the building societies, one of which now has a branch in the Grey Street complex which is staffed entirely by Indians from office boy to manager. Insurance companies and banks are also doing likewise and it is anticipated that the fine example set by the building society mentioned will be emulated by other financial institutions. As the managing director of this institution reportedly said at a reception when handing over the branch to an Indian manager recently: "Indians have proved that they are completely trustworthy, responsible and capable. It would be very short-sighted, in view of the man-power shortage facing us, not to make the fullest use of them"

To prevent disruption in public services, local authorities and the State are also making more employment opportunities available to Indians

as the manpower shortage makes itself felt in all spheres where labour is required. We have the example of the Durban Corporation seeking permission to employ Indians as drivers in their Cleansing Section, a job hitherto performed by another racial group, as one instance of many, where the need for maintaining essential services has made it necessary to use our manpower resources in a more realistic way.

MORE FEMALE LABOUR

Another interesting feature of Indian life today is the increasing availability of Indian females on the labour market. This is due to the progressive emancipation of Indian women brought about by an increasing acceptance of Western norms and standards. In its train this has brought with it a rise in living standards and a consequent rise in the cost of living. To supplement the family income to meet these rising costs and to share in the benefits derived from a higher standard of living, Indian women are increasingly offering their services on the labour market. Due to a very practical educational programme, our girls are acquiring a better education today to equip them for roles as teachers, nurses, typists, hairdressers and stylists, office machine operators, clerical workers, bookkeepers, etc.

The sterling work of the M.L. Sultan Technical College in this field again cannot go unmentioned. This is a very encouraging development that must gather greater momentum and force as the Indian people develop to their full potential.

OTHER FIELDS

Finally, the day does not appear to be far off when Indians will be able to offer their services in occupations which hitherto have been closed to them, e.g., as wiremen, linesmen, meter readers and testers, maintenance engineers, etc., in the Indian areas being established to the north and the south of Durban, for instance. Plumbers, sanitary engineers, sewer maintenance engineers, and other occupations in this field will all be for Indians.

Encouraging progress is being made in this direction as the Durban Corporation plans to go ahead in training

Indians to do these jobs, providing the necessary practical experience through apprenticeship training under its own control, and the Technical College providing the theoretical and technical knowledge necessary to complete the artisanship requirements of these various trades.

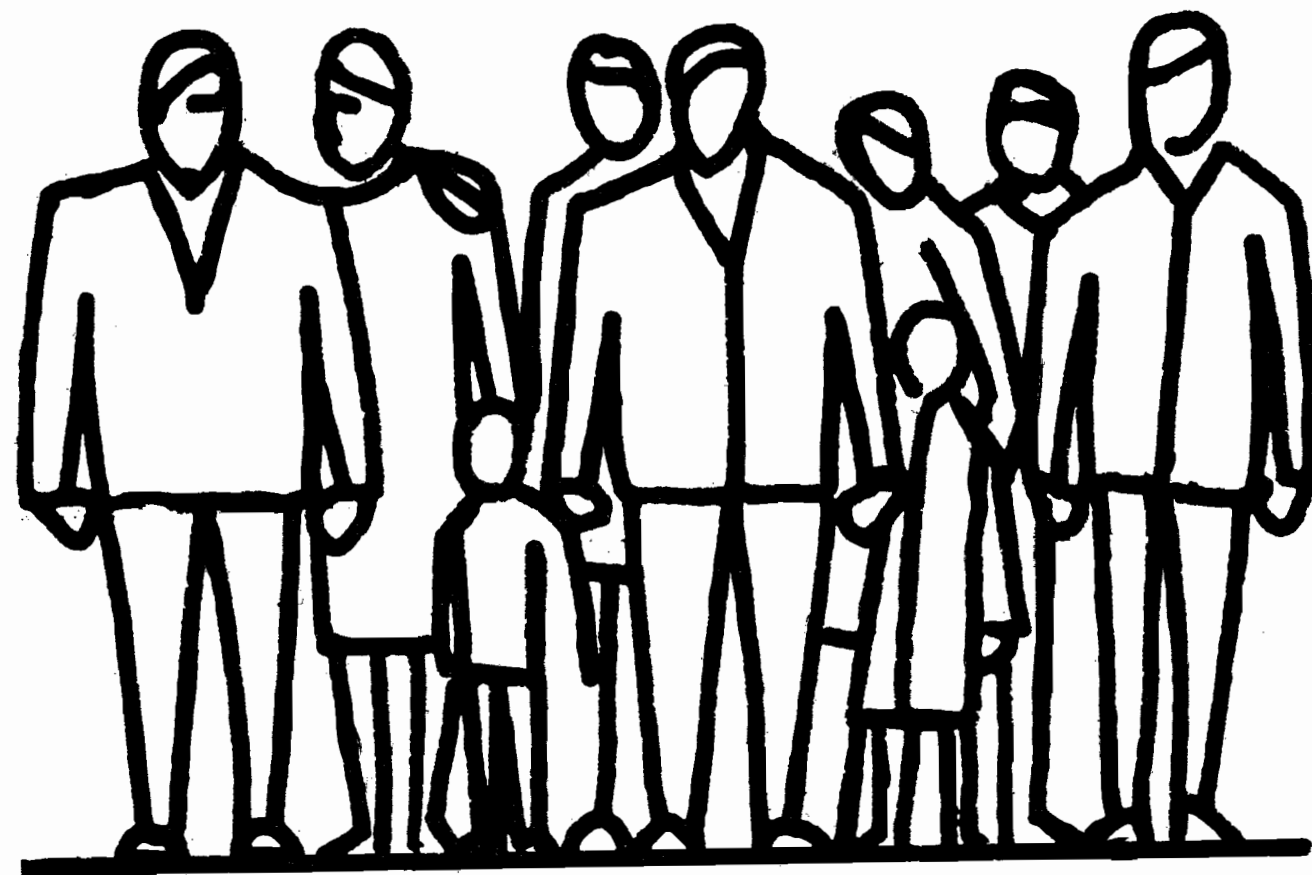
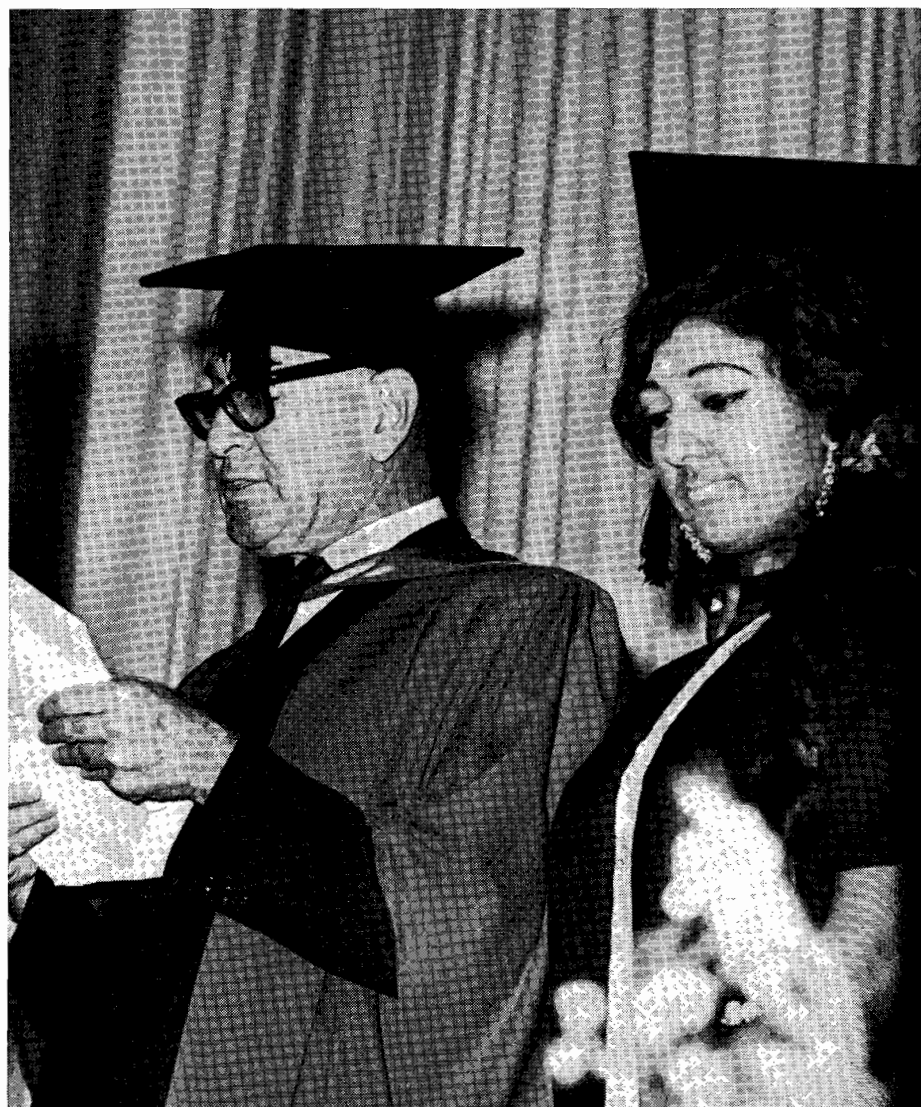
PROFESSIONS

This also applies to the professional fields in which Indians are already playing an important role and making a valuable contribution in the legal, dental, medical, educational and other fields. It is hoped that there will be a breakthrough shortly in the auditing and accountancy professions which have virtually been closed to Indians up to now. With graduates being provided by the University College in increasing numbers, it is

confidently expected that Indians will be able to make a significant contribution in this field. When this is achieved, Indian participation in virtually all spheres of professional work will be a practical reality.

It is clear that Indians have the intellectual ability to serve in the professions, trades and occupations that are open to them at the present time. They have shown initiative and responsibility in all these spheres. What they need now is the requisite training and the opportunities to show what they can do in other areas of employment. This is what the people who hold the future of this country in their hands, must give them so that they can make their rightful contribution to the prosperity, success and progress of this country which is also their home.

Great strides and a valuable contribution in the professional fields.



THE 1970 CENSUS

AS WITH ALL the other racial groups, the Indian Community will also have a population census in the very near future. This article serves a dual purpose. In the first instance it intends to lend publicity to the coming census, while in the second, some general information regarding the census will be explained.

WHAT IS A CENSUS?

There are different kinds of censuses, e.g. when an agricultural census is held, the main object is to gather information concerning agricultural matters; in an industrial census the information concerns the industries. This article and the 1970 census, have to do with the population.

The census is instituted in the Census Act of 1957 (Act 76 of 1957) as amended. A population census means, firstly, counting the whole population. However, the law makes provision for the gathering of any other information which the State President may consider necessary. In the forthcoming census, information regarding the way of life of the people will be gathered: thus, questions of age, sex, level of education, income, occupation, religion, marital status, dwellings and households will be asked.

WHY IS A CENSUS HELD?

The chief aim of a population census is to gather information about the national economy, so as to plan for the future welfare of all the racial groups of the Republic of South Africa. For efficient planning a

thorough population census is a necessity. There is hardly a single aspect of the way in which a nation lives, that does not require planning. To name a few: hospitalisation, education, road planning, food production, establishment of industries and towns, housing schemes, with the necessary social services like water supply, sanitation, etc.

The population census in South Africa this year coincides with a world census, and with the data thus gained, South Africa's position in the world can be determined regarding population numbers, level of education, etc.

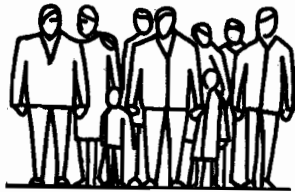
The importance of the census can be readily seen from the above-mentioned facts. An earnest appeal is thus made to the Indian Community

to give the correct information willingly. If this is not done a completely false picture will be painted when the data are processed, and the chief aim of the census will be defeated as well as millions of rand wasted.

WHEN DOES THE CENSUS TAKE PLACE?

The Census Act of 1957 was amended in 1961 so that a census could be taken in 1970.

Early in 1968 the Cabinet decided that the next population census would take place on May 6, 1970. Over a period of about 10 days covering May 6, 1970, the total population of the Republic will be enumerated (counted).



WHO IS ENUMERATED?

Regarding the Indians, every living man, woman and child will be counted. Not only are the Indians involved in this; but every person of the three other racial groups — White, Coloured and Bantu — will be counted. All South Africans who are abroad temporarily, such as the personnel of the Republic's embassies, as also all South African tourists overseas, will be included in the census.

The whole Republic is involved in this census. Every individual of each racial group *must* furnish the information required by the forms.

HOW IS THE ENUMERATION DONE?

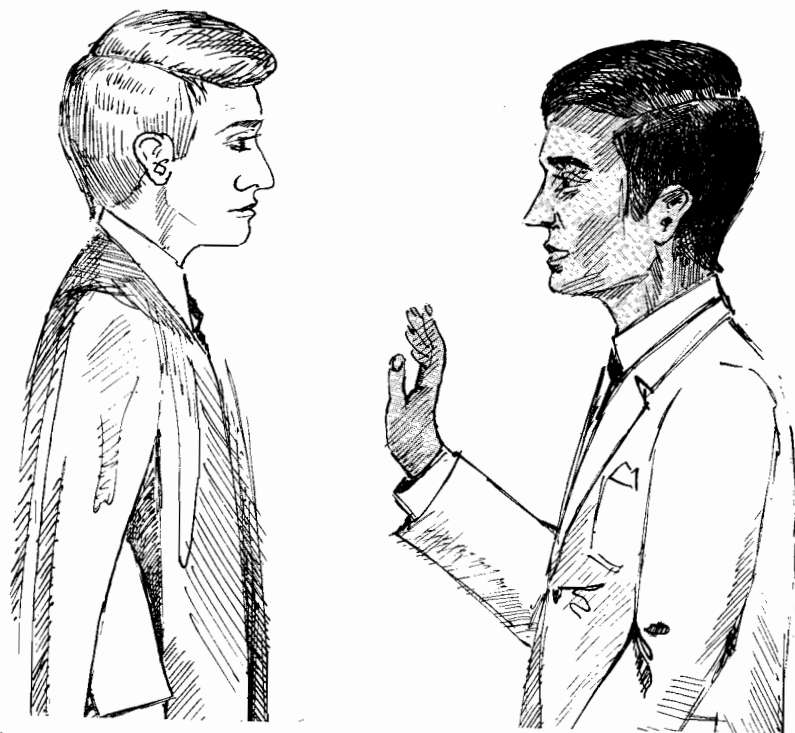
The Department of Statistics, more specifically its "Population Census Branch", is the office that, according to the law, has been instructed to undertake this gigantic task of "census-taking" through all its phases of preparation, enumeration and data processing.

The Republic will be divided into approximately 25,000 enumerators'



sub-districts. For each sub-district a census enumerator will be appointed, as also a large number of chief enumerators and assistant enumerators, to do the counting. In 21 Metropolitan areas the Department has already opened branch offices with a specially trained supervisor at the head of each. Besides these 21 supervisors, the Department has appointed landdrosts, magistrates, and Bantu Affairs' Commissioners to act as census supervisors in the remaining districts.

In urban areas the census enumerators will distribute the different relevant forms before census day. These forms must be filled in by the head of the household and kept till the enumerators come to fetch them

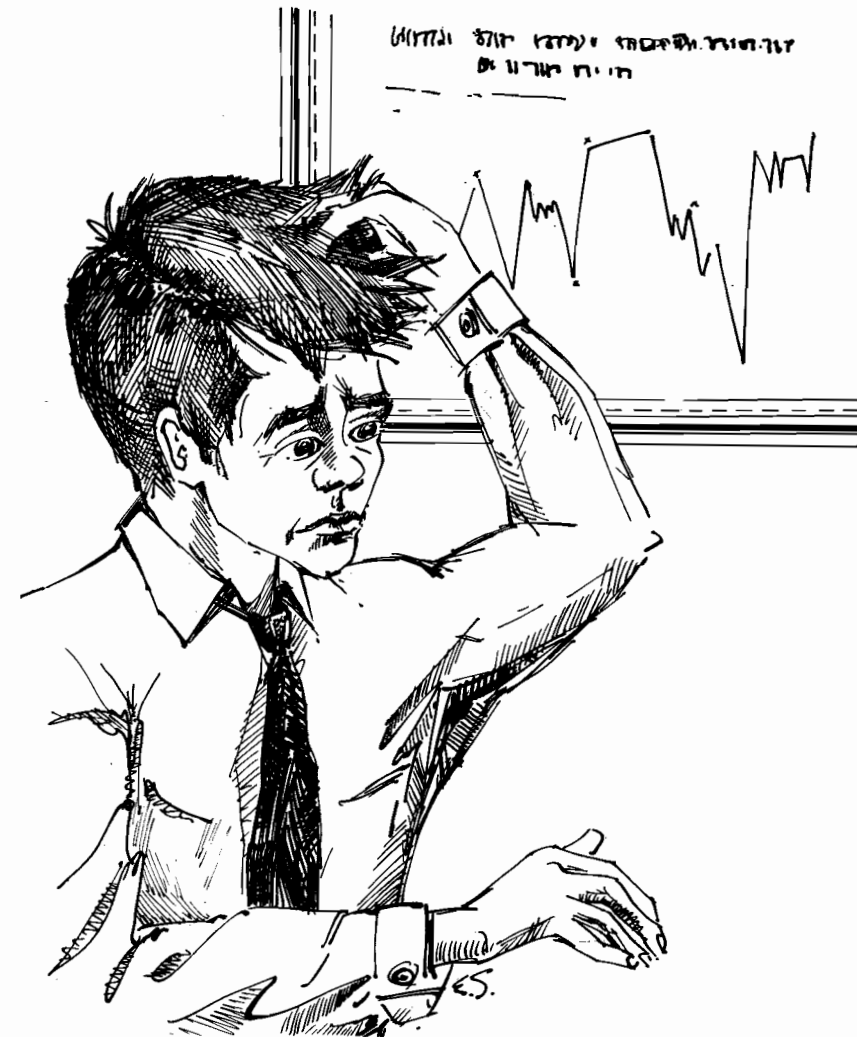


All information given by the public for the 1970 census is confidential. Officials who gather the information have to take an oath of secrecy which forbids them to disclose this information.

after May 6, 1970. When they come to collect the forms they will study them carefully to see whether they have been filled in correctly and completely. In other areas, the enumerators will call at each home after May 6, 1970, when the forms will be filled in by the head of the household, or else the enumerator will ask the necessary questions which will enable him to complete the form personally. As far as possible each racial group will be enumerated by a member of his own group.

ALL INFORMATION IS TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY

Because of the comprehensive nature of the census, there are bound to be questions of a very personal nature. Thus it is essential to point out that all information gathered from the answers will be treated as strictly confidential by all the officials who are involved in the census. No individual information will be given to any person, private enterprise, other state departments, or provincial or local authorities.



It is essential that all information be as accurate as possible, because without the proper data statisticians cannot plan ahead properly. The information is used for many purposes, such as planning industrial and residential development, roads, health and social services, to name a few.



To ensure this, all officials connected with the census must sign an "Oath of Secrecy" on the day of his/her appointment. If any official should break this oath and divulge any information, such an official will be prosecuted, according to the Census Act, and on being found guilty, will be liable to punishment of a

penalty of R100.00 or 3 months' imprisonment. Furthermore, the identity of each person, name and address, will vanish completely when the computers process the data given on the forms. Eventually only collected statistical figures will be published.

Each person in South Africa can thus answer all questions correctly with the greatest of candour. Your help in making the coming census a complete success is urgently requested. The whole-hearted co-operation of every member of the public is needed for this great task which will eventually be beneficial to everybody.

DIE 1970 SENSUS

SOOS vir alle ander rasse-groepe, staan daar ook vir die Indiër-gemeenskap van die Republiek 'n bevolkingsensus voor die deur. Die doel van hierdie artikel is tweeledig van aard. In die eerste plek is dit 'n publiseitspoging om die aanstaande sensus bekend te stel, terwyl dit in die tweede plek ook sal dien om sekere algemene inligting aangaande die sensus bekend te maak.

WAT IS 'N SENSUS?

Daar is verskillende soorte sensusse, bv. 'n landbousensus waardeur hoofsaaklik gegewens ingewin word oor landbou-aangeleenthede; 'n nywerheidsensus waardeur gegewens oor nywerhede verkry word. Die sensus waaroor hierdie artikel handel, is 'n bevolkingsensus.

Dit vind sy beslag in die Sensuswet van 1957 (Wet 76 van 1957) soos gewysig. In die eerste plek beteken so 'n bevolkingsensus 'n telling van die hele bevolking. Die wet maak egter ook voorsiening daarvoor dat enige ander gegewens, wat die Staatspresident nodig ag, ingesamel kan word by wyse van hierdie sensus. In die aanstaande sensus sal dus ook gegewens van die volkslewe ingesamel word soos geslag, ouderdom, onderwyspeil, inkomste, beroep, geloof, huwelikstaat, wonings en huishoudings.

WAAROM WORD 'N SENSUS GEHOU?

Die hoofdoel van die bevolkingsensus is om gegewens oor die volkshuishouding te verkry om te beplan



vir die toekoms en welsyn van al die bevolkingsgroepe van die Republiek. Vir deeglike beplanning is 'n omvattende bevolkingsensus dus 'n voorvereiste. Daar is haas geen faset van die volkslewe waar beplanning nie geskied nie. Om maar net enkeles te noem: hospitalisasie, onderwys, padbouprogramme, produksie van lewensmiddele, vestiging van nywerhede en dorpe en van behuising met meegaande gemeenskapsdienste soos watervoorsiening, sanitasie ens.

Die bevolkingsensus hierdie jaar in Suid-Afrika val saam met 'n wêreldensus sodat met behulp van die gegewens wat daaruit verkry word die posisie van die Republiek in die wêreldprentjie t.o.v. bevolkingsgetalle, onderwyspeil ens., vasgestel kan word.

Die belangrikheid van dieensus kan dus duidelik uit die bostaande afgelei word. 'n Ernstige beroep word derhalwe op die Indiërgemeenskap gedoen om die gevraagde gegewens korrek en gewillig te verskaf. Indien dit nie die geval is nie sal 'n skewe beeld te voorskyn tree by die verwerking van die gegewens en sal die hoofdoel van dieensus verlydel en miljoene rand verspil wees.

WANNEER VIND DIE SENSUS PLAAS?

Die Sensuswet van 1957 is in 1961 gewysig om voorsiening te maak vir die hou van 'nensus in 1970.

Vroeg in 1968 het die Kabinet reeds besluit dat die volgende bevolkingsensus op 6 Mei 1970 sal plaasvind. Oor 'n tydperk van ongeveer 10 dae om en by die 6de Mei 1970 sal die totale bevolking van Suid-Afrika opgeneem word.

WIE WORD OPGENEEM?

Wat die Indiërs betref sal elke lewende man, vrou en kind opgeneem word. Maar nie net die Indiërs word by dieensus betrek nie; ook elke

persoon van die ander drie rassegroepe — Blank, Kleurling en Bantoe — sal opgeneem word. Alle Suid-Afrikaners wat hulle tydelik in die buiteland bevind soos die personeel van die Republiek se ambassades, asook alle Suid-Afrikaanse toeriste oorsee, sal by dieensus ingesluit word.

Die hele Republiek is betrokke by dieensus. Elke persoon van al die rassegroepe in hierdie gebied moet dus die gevraagde gegewens op die vraelyste verskaf.

HOE WORD DIE OPNAME GEDOEN?

Die Departement van Statistiek, en meer bepaald sy Tak Bevolkingsensus, is die kantoor wat opgedra is om volgens wet dieensus te onderneem in al sy fases van voorbereiding, opname en verwerking.



Die Republiek sal verdeel word in ongeveer 25,000 opnemersubdistrikte. Vir elke subdistrik word 'nensusopnemer aangestel, asook 'n aantal hoofopnemers en assistent-opnemers, om die opname te doen. In een-en-twintig gebiede is takkantore van die Departement gestig en elkeen hiervan word beheer deur 'n spesiaal aangestelde en opgeleide sensuskontroleur. Behalwe hierdie een-en-twintig kontroleurs is landdroste, magistrats en Bantoesakekommissarisse in die oorblywende kontrole- en opnamegebiede aangewys om asensuskontroleurs op te tree.

In stedelike gebiede sal dieensusopnemers voor sensusdag die verskillende toepaslike vraelyste uitdeel om deur die hoofde van gesinne ingevul en bewaar te word totdat die opnemers dit weer na 6 Mei 1970 kom afhaal. Wanneer hulle dit kom afhaal sal hulle die vorms deeglik nagaan om te sien of dit korrek en volledig ingevul is. In ander gebiede sal die opnemers na 6 Mei 1970 by elke woning aangaan en die vorms laat invul deur die hoofde van gesinne

of andersins sal die opnemers die nodige vrae stel wat hulle in staat sal stel om die vraelyste self te voltooi. Sover moontlik sal elke rassegroep deur 'n lid van sy eie gemeenskap bedien word.

ALLE GEGEWENS WORD VERTROULIK BEHANDEL

Weens die omvattende aard van dieensus sal daar noodwendig vrae op dieensusvorms verskyn wat persoonlik van aard is. Dit is dus paslik om hier die aandag van almal daarop te vestig dat alle gegewens wat verkry sal word uit die antwoorde absoluut as streng vertroulik behandel sal word deur alle amptenare wat betrokke is by dieensus. Geen individuele gegewens mag bekend gemaak word aan enige persoon, private instansies, ander staatsdepartement of provinsiale en plaaslike owerhede nie.

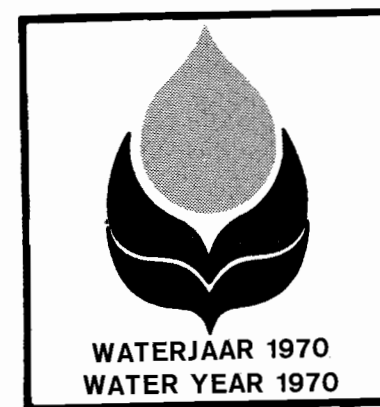
Om dit te verseker, moet alle amptenare wat met dieensus te doen het by hul aanstelling 'n eed van geheimhouding onderteken. Indien enige beampte van die inligting openbaar sou maak, sal hy ingevolge die Sensuswet vervolgd word weens dié misdryf en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar wees met 'n boete van R100.00 of drie maande gevangenisstraf.

Boonop sal die identiteit van elke persoon, met naam en adres, totaal van die toneel verdwyn by die verwerking van die gegewens op die vraelyste deur middel van die Departement se rekenaar. Slegs saamgevatte statistiek sal uiteindelik aan-gegee word wanneer die resultate gepubliseer word.

Elke persoon in Suid-Afrika kan dus met vrymoedigheid alle vrae volledig en korrek beantwoord. Gevolglik word 'n dringende beroep op almal gedoen om van die aanstaandeensus 'n volslae sukses te maak. Die heelhartige ondersteuning van elke lid van die publiek word benodig vir 'n saak wat uiteindelik tot die heil van almal sal bydra.



THIS MONTH SEES the commencement of the Water Year, 1970, the national campaign which has been launched to make people conscious of the vital role which water plays in our everyday lives, and the need for using it as beneficially as possible.



In a special message published in the first newsletter issued by the Water Year Office, Mr S. P. Botha, Minister of Water Affairs said,

"Our country is a veritable wonderland — we would not change it for any other. It is a golden land. To us its children it bestows upon us in generous measure its joys and riches.

"But of water we do not have sufficient.

"Our water must make the ears of corn and the fruit of the vine to swell to maturity, the fruit to ripeness, and the plant life to flourish abundantly.

"Our water must make the wheels of industry spin, cool our power stations and keep our factories active.

"Our water must refresh — not only mankind, not only the animals or birds, not only the dry earth.

"Our water must purify by its purity.

"It is a pity that we have not enough — not enough to waste.

"This is the challenge of South Africa's water situation; that the gift of water that the clouds bring or what lies still under our mountains and plains, must be used with the greatest responsibility.

"The gigantic national action launched during 1970 under the banner 'Water Year 1970' is designed to bring about a consciousness which will lead to such responsibility.

"There must be a beginning.

"In anticipation I extend my heartfelt thanks to all who make a personal contribution in this campaign."

The main purpose of the Water Year is:

- to draw the attention of everyone in South Africa to the role of water in all aspects of living.
- to promote the image of water.
- to promote insight into the country's water position.
- to encourage active and efficient utilisation of water, and
- to offer the general public the opportunity of demonstrating its solidarity with the ideals of this programme.

We in South Africa, and particularly the city dwellers, are inclined to take water for granted — it is such a simple everyday commodity that we hardly give it a thought — yet water is a vital natural resource which will increasingly influence our future economic development.

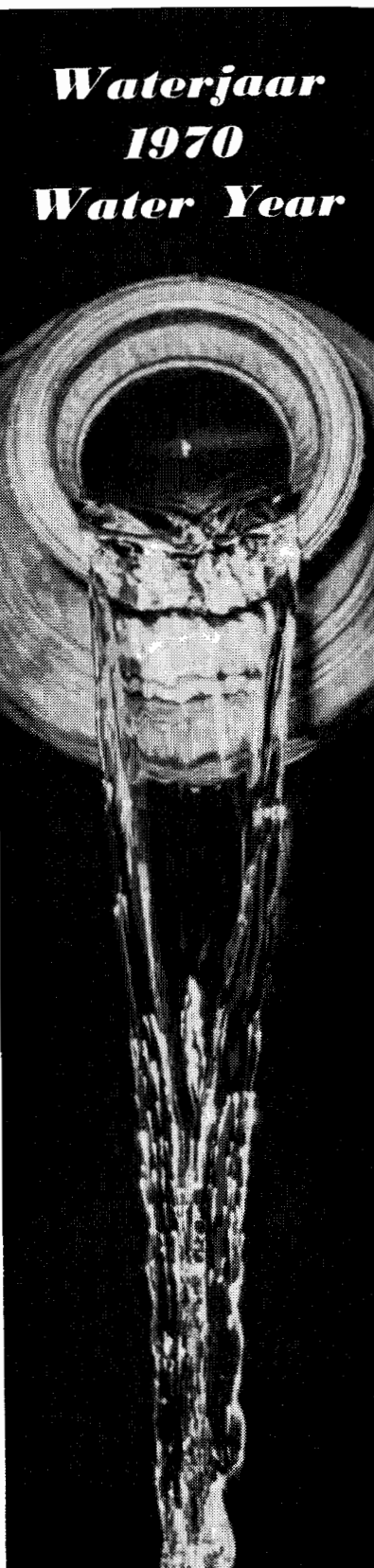
The Indian community of South Africa is concerned with this matter in the same way as any of the other racial groups in the country. It is right and proper therefore that it should be given an opportunity of playing its part in the furtherance of the aims and objects of the Water Year 1970.

COMMITTEES

With this object in view certain sub-committees have been established under a Central Action Committee. One to co-ordinate and organise programmes for the youth, and others to focus attention on the vital role played by water in agriculture, industry and urban living, and others.

CIRCULAR

The Youth Sub-Committee comprises representatives of the Education Division of the Department of Indian Affairs, the University College and the M.L. Sultan Technical College, and principals of all schools will shortly be receiving a circular issued



by the Director of Indian Education, suggesting various projects concerning water which can be undertaken by pupils.

The Agricultural Sub-Committee consists of representatives of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association, the Natal Indian Agricultural Union, The Natal Indian Tobacco Growers' Association and officials of the Departments of Agricultural Technical Services, and Indian Affairs and is at present devising ways and means whereby the Indian farming community can play its part in the campaign.

PROGRAMMES PLANNED

Programmes in which the importance of water for urban communities – from big power stations and indus-

tries to small dwelling houses – will be stressed, are being drawn up in collaboration with civic and other bodies, and will be presented to the public during the course of the year. Full details will be announced later through the medium of the press and the radio.

While it is not the intention to organise local and regional festivals as was done in the case of the Festival of the Soil, all communities will be given an opportunity of playing their part in this national campaign.

Among the presentations at present being considered are radio talks, addresses by qualified professional and technical officers, film shows, exhibitions, agricultural demonstrations, etc., in collaboration with the appropriate public bodies concerned.

The South African Indian Council and other important bodies have also been approached and they are all willing to play a role in this campaign.

YOU CAN HELP!

An earnest appeal is therefore made to all Indians who are interested in promoting the aims and objects of this campaign to communicate with the chairman of their Local Affairs Committee, principals of Indian Schools, and officials of the Department of Indian Affairs, and to offer their services in the presentation of the programmes which are being drawn up. Suggestions from the public as to how the aims and objects of this campaign might be conveyed with the best advantage to local communities would be welcomed at all times.

TEACHER TRAINING

(Continued from page 17)

With the enhancement in status of the M.L. Sultan Technical College in terms of the Indians' Advanced Technical Education Act of 1968, the College will henceforth offer specialised courses on the tertiary level.

With effect from 1970 all teachers' courses will be of three years' duration (post-Senior Certificate) and will cater for the training of highly specialised teachers of vocational subjects in high schools. These include commercial subjects, domestic science, physical education, woodwork, metalwork, etc.

The courses offered are for Education Diplomas in commerce, home economics, physical education and industrial arts.

In addition to the above courses, as an interim measure, the College will continue to offer for the years 1970 and 1971 the one-year specialisation courses in Physical Education and Industrial Arts, which are open to those in possession of a two-years' teachers' diploma.

BURSARIES FOR TEACHER TRAINING

Since the Department of Indian Affairs assumed control of Indian education in 1969 generous bursaries have been provided by the Department to all teachers in training. These bursaries cover tuition, registration and examination fees, and cost of books. In addition, those eligible are granted transport bursaries and boarding loans.

An estimated R½-million will be spent this year by the Department, more than double the amount provided for in previous years.

Until the end of 1969 the following bursaries, loans and grants were provided for teacher trainees:

(i) Springfield and Transvaal Colleges of Education and M.L. Sultan Technical College:

First and Second Year Courses .. R110 p.a.
Third Year Courses .. R130 p.a.

(ii) University College, Durban:

- (i) Primary Teachers' Certificate .. R110 p.a.
- (ii) Primary and Secondary Teachers' Diplomas:
First Year .. R110
Second Year .. R120
Third Year .. R130
- (iii) Degree, plus University Education Diploma .. R140

In addition, students were assisted with transport grants and boarding loans to the extent of R20 and R150 p.a. respectively. The Department provided for an amount of R212,400 for this.

With new trends in education and the extension of teachers' courses (in duration and content) the allocation of bursaries and financial aid to students has been increased this year, and the following rates apply:

At Springfield and Transvaal Colleges of Education, and the M.L. Sultan Technical College – R300 a year.

At the University College, Durban, students of the Primary and Lower Secondary Courses – R310 a year; B.A. and B.Com., plus U.E.D. – R350 a year; B.Sc. – R400 a year; and U.E.D. – R350 a year.

PRETORIA PLANNER RETIRES

"The township of Laudium, under the directorship of Mr Kingsley, has within the short span of seven years, been transformed from barren and desolate veld, to a beautiful township that has become the pride of this capital city."

This was said by Mr J. A. Carrim, chairman of the Laudium Consultative Committee, in welcoming guests on behalf of the members of the committee, to a farewell reception held at the Laudium Civic Centre at the end of last year in honour of Mr S. F. Kingsley who was retiring as Director of the Non-European Affairs Department of the City Council of Pretoria.

About 400 guests, representing every social, religious and welfare organisation amongst the Indian community of Pretoria, packed the hall for the occasion, which was one of the social highlights of the year. A large number of municipal officials and a number of City Councillors, accompanied by their wives, attended the reception. The Department of Indian Affairs was represented by Mr C. J. Blignaut, and the South African Indian Council by its chairman, Mr H. E. Joosub.

Mr Kingsley was garlanded on his arrival by Mr B. Devchand, vice-

Girls from the Pretoria Hindu Seva Semaj performing an Indian dance for the occasion.



chairman of the Consultative Committee. He was later presented with a beautiful oval mirror together with matching table as a token of remembrance from the Consultative Committee, by Mr M. A. Jaffer. Mrs Kingsley was presented with a bouquet of flowers by Mrs H. H. N. Keshavjee.

Describing the development of Laudium, Mr Carrim said that the City Council of Pretoria had spent approximately R1½-million to provide the various amenities to the township. A further sum of R2,346,000 had been spent on the erection of 754 economic and 350 sub-economic houses. In addition the Indian community of Laudium (which numbers almost 9,000) has spent about R3,000,000 on the purchase of ground, erection of private dwellings and fac-

Mr and Mrs S. F. Kingsley (left) pictured with Mr and Mrs J. A. Carrim at the farewell function held in Mr Kingsley's honour on his retirement from the post of Director of Non-European Affairs in Pretoria.

tories, and improvements to Council-built houses.

"In spite of the fantastic development that has taken place, we are at the moment experiencing tremendous problems in meeting the demand for housing in Laudium, both from the remaining 5,000 Indians in the Asiatic Bazaar and other suburbs of Pretoria, and also from the growing population of Laudium itself.

"The problem has been accentuated by the fact that a few hundred morgen of land to the west has been lost



Stout Effort for Charity

PUPILS of the Parukabad State-Aided Indian School at Glendale, on the Natal North Coast, raised R213 at the end of last year in their annual drive for "Children's Day" and the Natal Indian Blind Society. This is a stout effort and, according to the principal, Mr M. K. Naidoo, it is the highest sum collected by a school along the north coast for this purpose.

Picture shows staff and the Standard V pupils, which raised the highest sum for an individual class — R86.



Metrication in our Schools



Metrication in our schools is coming into effect. Educationists expect more smiles from mathematics and science students.

if we are to make the most of metrication."

South Africa has realised the immense profits to be obtained from using the metric system and, unlike Britain, which is still contemplating the switch, here in South Africa the step has already been taken.

The benefits of introducing metrication in our schools will be felt not only by the pupils, but in later years by the national economy, the simple international terms cutting down on working time and on errors, as the SI system is completely rational and coherent, making calculations far less prone to error.

INVESTIGATION

With the "New Maths" and the many changes in mathematics teaching, flexibility in this sphere is already accepted, and this should aid the changeover, say educationists. The essence of these changes, which affect education from the nursery to post-graduate level, is that in many schools learning by investigation is replacing much of the past learning by instruction. Pupils are presented with a problem which attracts their attention and motivates their learning.

AVOID CONVERSION

It is being stressed by the Metrication Board that as metrication is implemented the public should try and avoid converting commodities, etc., back to the old systems, and try and adjust to thinking only in metric terms. This attitude is being adopted in the schools' programme. So it is that as syllabuses are adjusted to the metric system only textbooks and other apparatus such as rulers, measuring instruments, etc., marked in metric units will be allowed.



THIS SCHOOL TERM sees the introduction of metrication in our schools. The new system is being gradually phased in, according to a carefully planned schedule prepared by the Department of Higher Education to cause the least disruption possible of school curricula. The planning and co-ordination of the metrication programme is being jointly undertaken by the various Education Departments which will give the necessary guidance to schools under their control.

The great advantages of the metric system have been stressed in previous articles, but the special benefits to be felt in schools will be a saving in learning and teaching time. Educationists feel that this saving in time can be put to good use in extending the syllabuses in subjects such as

mathematics and science. They also feel that in the broader field, more exciting mathematical and scientific explorations will be possible in the time once devoted to vulgar fractions and clumsy conversions. They also hope that the simplicity of the new international system of units may encourage more young people to take up scientific studies.

BENEFITS

The *Scottish Educational Journal* quotes the Deputy Director General of the British Standards Institution, Mr G. B. R. Feilden, in an address to educationists as saying:—

"With foresight on our part young people will never have to face what we all endured — bewildering varieties of units for the same quantity, irrational and unpredictable conversions, hours of dreary and quite pointless arithmetical drudgery.

"These are the educational and scientific victories we must work for,

come to know and respect him as a man who is sincere and just. On behalf of the Consultative Committee and the Indian community of Pretoria, I wish him well in his new post as chairman of the Municipal Service Commission."

Mr Carrim appealed to Mr Joosub to work towards the early establishment of Management Committees in large areas such as Laudium, as provided for by the legislature. He said that this would facilitate and accelerate the rate of development in these areas.

Mr H. E. Joosub, addressing the gathering, recalled his own association with Mr Kingsley as chairman of the first Consultative Committee established in Laudium. He thanked Mr Kingsley for the services that he had rendered to the Indian community of Laudium and wished him all success in his future career.

During his speech Mr Joosub pointed to the fact that the country had a policy of separate development and by virtue of it "we can rightfully expect that there should be development. Although our townships have indeed developed, there has been little progress in our advancement from the

consultative or advisory committees stage to the management stage. Unless the necessary evolutionary steps were taken, he could not see how the members of the South African Indian Council could be elected by their own people in future. Autonomy should begin at the bottom and lead upwards, for the complete management of Indian affairs as envisaged in Government policy for South African Indians.

If these matters were not attended to there would be criticism and this might sow the seeds of distrust in minds that were at present full of confidence in the Government.

The problem of the future extensions of Laudium was already being tackled at the highest level, and the residents could rest assured that Laudium would be provided with sufficient land for its logical and natural development.

"I have also the greatest pleasure in informing you that at the expiration of the present Consultative Committee's term of office, a Management Committee will, in all probability, be created to take its place, and a voters' roll is being compiled with this aim in mind," he said.

PRETORIA PLANNER RETIRES

(Continued from Previous Page)

to Laudium because it has been found to be unsafe for building purposes. Certain extensions to the north and south of Laudium are being considered, and if proclaimed, should solve the immediate problem."

Referring to the seven years of development since proclamation, Mr Carrim said that Mr Kingsley, as Director of Non-European Affairs, had been chiefly responsible for the manner and extent of development in Laudium, and had proved his integrity and worth as a friend of the Indian people.

"Mr Kingsley's connection with the Indian community of Pretoria dates back almost twenty years when, as Assistant Manager of Non-European Affairs, he was responsible to a certain extent, in the administration of the Asiatic Bazaar in Pretoria.

"During the past two years that I have worked with him closely, I have

No textbooks that do not comply with metric requirements will be approved in future. Teachers will discourage children, especially in the primary classes, from converting from the metric system to the imperial system and vice versa.

"Metric units should be the first standard units that primary school pupils use — so that they learn to think metric right from the start," says the Deputy Director of Indian Education, Mr G. Krog.

INGENUITY TESTED

Teachers will of course be required to adapt to the new system and their ingenuity will be tested in devising stimulating ways of presenting the metric system to pupils.

It has been found, for instance, that people are more inclined to take an interest if metric measurement are applied to subjects that interest them. For instance, how many people know that Miss World's vital statistics are likely to be 910, 610, 910 millimetres, and her probable weight about 60 kilogrammes? Is a petrol consumption of 9 litres per 100 kilometres in a 1800 cc car economical? And then there is the problem of area. We no longer must think in terms of acres, or morgen, but hectares (rather larger than a football pitch).

- GUIDELINES**
- In our schools' education programmes guidance will be given on the following aspects of metrication :
- Children will be taught to think in terms of metric units.
 - In initial education and primary classes imperial units will not be mentioned at all.
 - Conversion calculations will not be done at all in the primary classes.
 - Secondary schools should avoid equivalents as far as possible.
 - The metre is accepted as the unit of length, with the km and mm as the most important derived units. The cm will be used in teaching as a practical derived unit.

PROGRAMME

As from January all primary classes, and standards 6–8 will be taught the

metric system. They will write their first metric examinations in November, 1970.

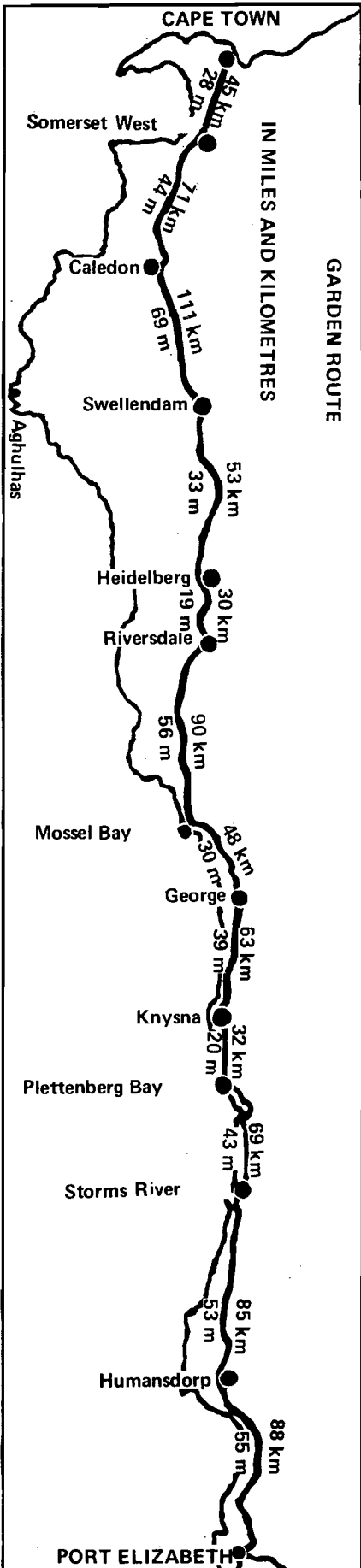
Standard nine classes change over to the metric system in January, 1971, and write their first metric examinations in November of the same year.

Teaching will adopt the metric system for matriculation classes in January, 1972, and in November of that year matriculation students will write a metric paper — but only in applied subjects, which include domestic science, workshop practice and theory, applied mechanics, machine drawing, building drawing, geography and art of drawing.

Post-matric courses (full-time, part-time and correspondence) will adopt metric teaching in January, 1971 and have their first metric examination in November of the same year.

Most other post-school, part-time and correspondence education courses, such as the National Technical Certificates, will use the metric system as from January, 1971 and have their first metric examination in the same year, except for the NTC I and II Block Release Scheme students, who will be taught the metric system from May this year and write their first metric examination in August.

- METRIC CHANGE-OVER DATES**
- August, 1969 :** Potatoes.
- October, 1969 :** Rice, beans, bean meal and rice meal, whole and split peas, pea flour, lentils and pearl barley, bird seed and bird seed mixtures; chicken grits and balanced rations (in small containers); salt; paint; brake fluid and anti-freeze chemicals for cars.
- December, 1969 :** Dried fruit.
- January, 1970 :** Non-prescribed pre-packed commodities (must bear an indication of metric content); lubricating oil and refined petroleum products; fertilisers; cotton seed; baking powder and household chemicals; knitting wools and yarns; agricultural and veterinary chemicals; jam and marmalade; industrial chemicals and glues; pipe tobacco.



AFRIKAANSE OPSOMMING

Metrikasie in ons Skole

HIERDIE skoolkwartaal sien die oorskakeling na die metrieke stelsel in ons skole. Dit sal volgens 'n sorgvuldig beplande skedule deur die Departement van Hoër Onderwys voorberei, geskied.

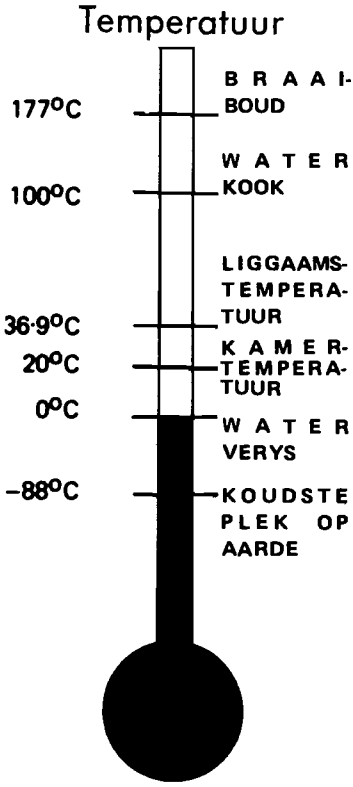
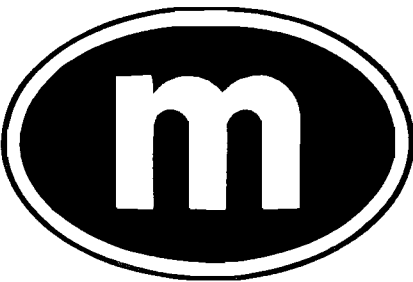
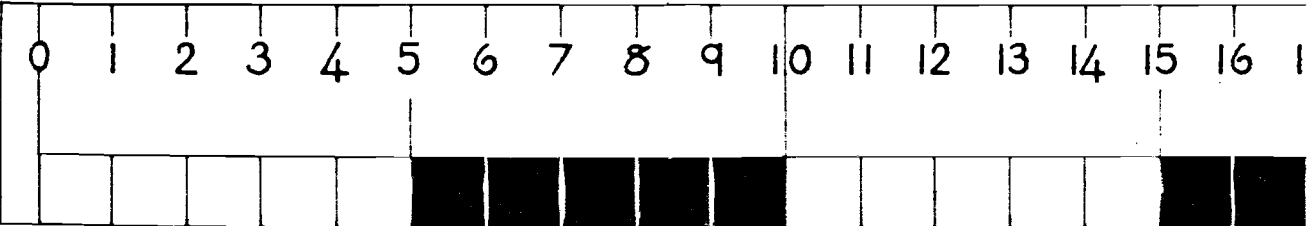
Spesiale voordele van die metrieke stelsel in die skole sal 'n groot besparing in leer- en onderwystyd wees. Opvoedkundiges is van mening dat hierdie besparing tot groot nut kan wees om die syllabusse uit te brei in onderwerpe soos wiskunde en wetenskap. Die eenvoudigheid van die nuwe internasionale sisteem mag ook daartoe lei dat meer jeugdige in wetenskaplike rigtings studeer.

DINK METRIES

Die Metrieke Raad moedig die publiek aan om soos die metrieke stelsel ingesakel word, net in terme van metrieke eenhede te dink. Hierdie siening word ook in die skole toegepas. Dus, byvoorbeeld, sal geen handboeke in die vervolg goedgekeur word wat nie aan die metrieke vereistes voldoen nie.

Onderwysers sal natuurlik self na die nuwe sisteem oorskakel en hulle oorspronklikheid sal getoets word in die uitdunk van stimulerende maniere waarop die metrieke stelsel voorgestel kan word.

Hierdie liniaal is spesiaal ontwerp vir gebruik vir die vroeë skool jare. Die klein kind moet heel gou 'n idee kry van begrippe soos kort, lank, langer (as), ewe lank, ens. Meting vorm uit die staanspoor 'n belangrike deel van die studie van Wiskunde. Die ontwerp help leerlinge om die basiese beginsels van meting baas te raak. Hier help die swart en wit blokkies hom, asook die groepe van vyf — 'n herkenbare getal. Die gebruik van hierdie liniaal vorm 'n natuurlike oorgang tot die gebruik van die liniaal soos voorgeskryf: sentimeters en millimeters. Die liniaal gee ook die leerling 'n baie goeie idee daarvan dat die eenhede ewe groot is.



- Leiding wat aan skole in verband met metrikasie gegee sal word behels onder meer die volgende :
- Kinders sal geleer word om in terme van metrieke eenhede te dink.
 - In die geval van aanvangsonderwys en primêre klasse sal imperiale mate glad nie genoem word nie.
 - Omrekeninge sal nie in primêre klasse gedoen word nie.
 - Sekondêre skole moet ekwivalente sover moontlik vermy.
 - Die meter word as lengte-eenheid aanvaar, met die kilometer en millimeter as die vernaamste afgeleide eenhede.
- Vanaf Januarie sal alle primêre klasse na die metrieke stelsel oorskakel, asook sts 6–8. Hulle sal hulle eerste metrieke eksamens aan die einde van die jaar skryf.
- Standerd 9 skakel oor in Januarie 1971, en skryf hulle eerste metrieke eksamen in November volgende jaar.
- Standerd 10 skakel oor in Januarie 1972, sodat matrikulasie leerlinge hulle eerste eindeksamen volgens metrieke onderrig aan die einde van 1972 in die toegepaste vakke sal aflê. Dit sluit in houtwerk, huishoudkunde, naaldwerk, aardrykskunde, meganika en bedryfskennis.
- Kursusse na matriek sal metrieke onderwys in Januarie 1971 aanneem en in November van dieselfde jaar hulle eerste eksamens volgens metrieke metodes skryf.
- Die meeste ander buite-skoolse, deeltydse en korrespondensie kursusse sal ook vanaf dieselfde tyd volgens die metrieke stelsel onderrig word. Dit sluit in meeste van die Nasionale Tegnieke Sertifikaat kursusse.

GOOD-BYE Mr LEVINE!



Mr and Mrs A. Levine seen with a portrait of Mr Levine, painted for the Springfield College of Education by artist Peter Leftwich. The picture was taken at the College's graduation ceremony.

IN HIS farewell address at the Springfield College of Education graduation ceremony, the rector, Mr A. Levine, complimented the parents of Indian teachers for their foresight in allowing their children to take teacher training courses. This applied especially to those who had let their daughters enter the profession.

Mr Levine has retired as rector of the college after 15 years and has settled in Israel. He has served Indian education in Natal since 1947.

Addressing parents at the graduation of more than 200 teachers at the Durban City Hall in December, he said the College had opened in 1951 with 125 male student teachers, who had only junior certificates. In 1969 there were 140 enrolments in the first year — more than half of them women — all equipped with the minimum qualification of a senior certificate.

All teacher training was now on a three-year post-matric basis.

Mr Levine said that although there were greater opportunities today for young men and women to train in

other specialised and professional spheres, where they could gain greater remuneration and status, the community would always be judged by the standards of its teachers.

He also said that the training for teachers of all race groups should be of equal standard and none should go through a course of training which was inferior to any other.

In a tribute to Mr Levine, the Director of Education in Natal, Mr P. R. T. Nel, described Mr Levine as a "Man in education".

Also attending the ceremony were the Director of Indian Education, Mr P. W. Prinsloo, and the Deputy Director, Mr G. Krog.

Mr Nel, a former Director of Indian Education, paid warm tribute to Mr Levine for his "long and distinguished career" in education, and for his role as "rector, philosopher, guide and friend" of all that constituted Springfield College.

In his address Mr Nel said that the sheer volume of factual information today made its acquisition impractical, and therefore the purpose of education should be to train pupils

in the evaluation and use of information in the forming of ideas, concepts and attitudes.

He said that as life became more complicated, more educational assistance was needed.

Today man had an "open" horizon, for he lived in a world with endless possibilities. Discoveries and inventions had lengthened human life, introduced large-scale mechanisation and automation and had taken him into outer space.

Secondly, modern man relied increasingly on his own judgement rather than supernatural authority. He continually brought larger segments of human life into the domain of human planning and organisation.

Thirdly, 20th century man was increasingly worried and uncertain. With two world wars and the possession of nuclear weapons, man no longer believed in the infallibility of human progress.

"Instead, he is beginning to realise that the future of mankind depends upon wisdom and goodness being accepted as the fundamental axiom of life."