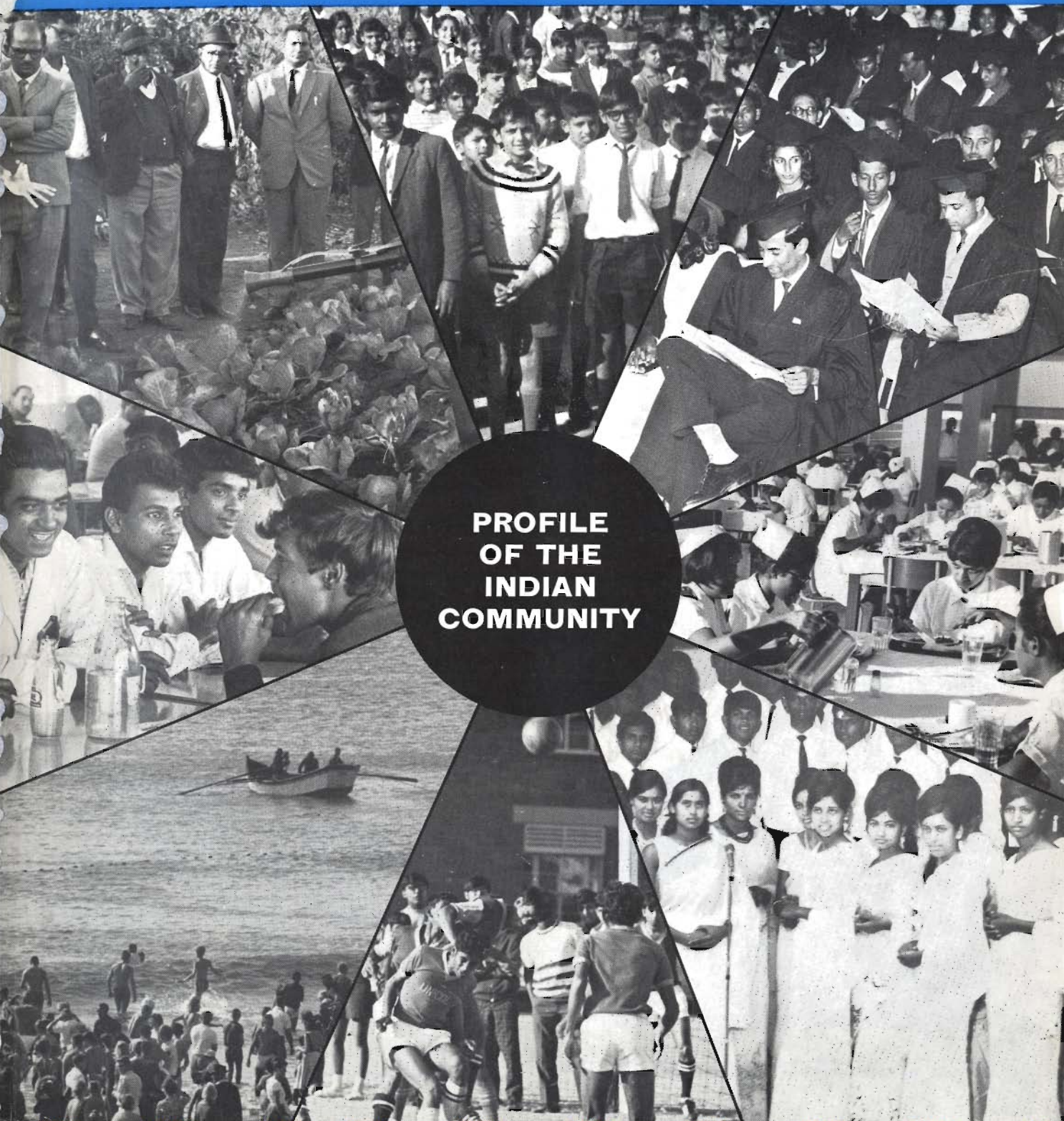


VOLUME 5 No. 4
MAY 1970 MEI

FIAT LUX



PROFILE
OF THE
INDIAN
COMMUNITY

706/859

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Cover: The Indian community has many faces. For the results of an interesting survey see "Profile of the Indian community" on page 7.

VOL. 5 NUMBER 4
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A MONTHLY JOURNAL
PUBLISHED ON BEHALF OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

'N MAANDBLAD NAMENS
DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN
INDIËRSAKE UITGEGEE

All correspondence and requests
for this journal should be directed
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THE EDITOR
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Alle briefwisseling en versoeke vir
hierdie blad moet gerig word aan:

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The views expressed in this journal do
not necessarily reflect the policy of the
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Die sienswyse wat in hierdie blad uitge-
spreek word, vertolk nie noodwendig die
beleid van die Departement nie.

How to Fill in Your 1970 Census Form

THE 1970 population census — the largest statistical operation ever undertaken in South Africa — will officially begin on 6th May. It will cost between R6 million and R8 million.

The enormity of the task was impressed recently on a group of newsmen who attended a Press conference held by the Secretary of the Department of Statistics, Mr D. P. J. Botha, in Pretoria.

Mr Botha said that for the first time in South Africa the bulk of the work would be handled by a highly sophisticated computer, and that final results would be made available in about three years' time.

OVERSEAS METHODS

To ensure that this year's census would be as accurate as possible, the Department of Statistics has made an intensive study of methods used overseas. Born of these studies is an operation and control centre in Pretoria, which, Mr Botha said, was probably unique in the world.

COMPUTED

It is from these headquarters that all the figures will be computed.

Another "first" is a new census questionnaire, which has been simplified for rapid answering. It is considerably less complicated than previous forms.

"Most people are unaware of the importance of a census to the future planning of the country," Mr Botha said.

The initial step in taking the latest census was the division of South Africa into 25,000 sub-districts, comprising between 800 and 1,200 people.

Each sub-district will have a census controller and a census taker, or enumerator.

Here are some figures worked out by the department in connection with the census:

- It is estimated that the enumerators, supervising the filling in of the forms, will walk a total of 1,000,000 miles over a period of ten days from 6th May.

- A total of 13 million forms will be completed.

- These forms will be divided into 400 separate computer programmes.

- An estimated total of 18,000 man-hours will be spent on the programming.

- A total administrative staff of 1,000 will be employed during the census.

- The end result of the census will fill 150 publications.

ALL WAYS

Mr Botha said that helicopter, motor-cycles, bicycles, horses and other forms of transport will be employed by Bantu enumerators to reach areas where no White men have ever been seen, to supply accurate figures concerning the non-White population.

Mr Botha stressed that the onus rested on the public to furnish the information required by his department. "If a person has not filled in a form three weeks after 6th May,

he must contact the census supervisor in his area, or a magistrate," he said.

The 1970 census is the first to be held in the country since it was declared a republic. It will be the 11th census to be held since South Africa became a Union.

In 1911 South Africa's population stood at six million people. Today there are an estimated 20 million people.

FILLING IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

To ensure the correct completion of every question, it is essential that the instructions accompanying the questionnaires be thoroughly studied beforehand.

Two forms, 01 and 03, will be issued to you for filling in. The first, form 01, deals with personal characteristics of individuals, whereas form 03 requires particulars of the family, dwelling and household. FORM 01.

For question A, state the surname and first name of each individual.

This information, together with the signature at the bottom of the form, establishes the *bona fides* of and identifies the person who fills in the form. It will also, together with the address given at the top of the form, indicate to whom the forms must be redirected should any information be omitted or obviously wrongly supplied.

For question B the relationship of each person in the household (excepting Bantu servants) to the head of the family should be stated, i.e., Head, Wife, Son, Daughter, Visitor, Lodger, etc. The husband is usually the head

of the family. Should he, however, be deceased or temporarily away from home, the wife is, for census purposes, the head of the family and the word *Head* must appear on the form next to her name.

The answer to this question will also be used mainly for administrative purposes in the checking of the forms, ensuring a complete survey of all persons and guarding against duplication. Apparent contradictions which might appear on the rest of the form can be easily cleared up by the answer to this question.

Question C requires information in connection with the racial composition of the population of the Republic of South Africa.

Members of the Asian community should furnish their specific identity such as Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Pakistani, etc.

In question D, Sex, a cross (x) should be made in the applicable space, to indicate whether male or female.

The next question, Question E, requires the age of each person. The age in years only, as on the last birthday, should be given, e.g., 28 years. For children under the age of one year the figure "0" should be filled in.

Should a person not be sure of his/her age, an accurate estimate should be made. Under no circumstances must this question be left unanswered.

The sixth question, "Marital Status", may present problems. Space 1 provides for persons who have never been married, and this may vary from babies to elderly people, who never married. Space 2 provides for persons legally married, space 3 for persons whose marriage partners have died and space 4 for divorced persons. Married people not legally separated although estranged, are still legally married and should fill in space 2. Space 5 provides for all persons living together as husband and wife although not legally married to one another. It is clear that one of the other four marital statuses is also applicable to those who resort under Space 5. A person who thus lives with another person as man and wife, can, for example, never have been married and yet live together; may be married, and yet lives with another as though

legally married; is divorced and lives with another; or is a widow/widower and lives with another. In such cases, the cross must be put in space 5. Only ONE of the five spaces must be marked with a cross.

Question G — Birthplace: You are required to indicate whether you were born in the Republic of South Africa or S.W.A. Should the place of birth be outside these two territories, the name of the country must be stated.

In question H you must indicate your present nationality or citizenship by means of a cross (x) in the applicable space. Citizens of the Republic of South Africa, including South-West Africa must insert a cross in the space R.S.A., whereas citizens of other countries should state the name of the country.

In the 9th question, Question I, your usual place of residence should be given. Should you be enumerated at home a cross should be made in



the space "Here". Persons enumerated away from their usual place of residence should furnish, in the space "Elsewhere", the address and type of dwelling of their place of residence.

In the next question everyone must indicate their home language. **The home language of babies is that of their mothers.**

Should persons not have Afrikaans or English or Afrikaans and English as a home language, the language should be written in the appropriate space.

When answering the question on Religion, vague terms should be avoided. The specific religion or denomination should be named and not the name of the Church building, e.g., Church of the Province of South Africa, Methodist Church, etc.

Nobody is, however, compelled by the Census Act to indicate his religion and should there be any objections,

the word "Object" may be written in the appropriate space.

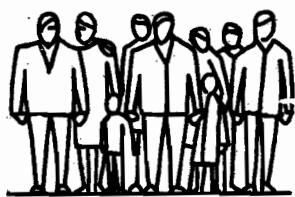
The question on "Level of Education" of the population makes provision for 2 answers. Part (1) of the question must be filled in respect of the highest standard passed by persons. The particulars of present scholars must also be filled in. In the case of a scholar being in standard 4 at the time of the enumeration standard 3 should be filled in because he has not yet passed standard 4. Part (2) of the question is mainly for persons who have obtained higher educational training at a university or additional qualifications at a training college. Such persons must, therefore, furnish particulars of university degree, diploma or certificate acquired, e.g., B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., N.T.C.III., etc.

Question M deals with the **Personal Occupation** of each individual in the country. It supplies data on the economically active population. It is divided into 4 parts.

1. Personal occupation means the nature of the work done. Vague terms such as apprentice, foreman, etc., should be avoided. The type of work done by you must be clearly defined, e.g., apprentice in motor mechanics. Personnel of the Civil Service must, apart from type of work, also indicate their rank.

2. Part 2 of the question is to ascertain the work status of every member of the population. In other words, who are employers and who employees. An employee is a person doing work for someone else for payment, usually a salary or wage. An employer is a person managing his own business with the assistance of one or more employees. A managing director is an employee and not an employer. "Worker on own account" is someone controlling his own business without the assistance of any employees, whereas an unemployed person is someone without employment but available for work and seeking employment.

The words "not working" must be used for students and other persons not in service and not actively seeking employment. This part of the question, "economically active" and the "not economically active", is intended to differentiate between those actively employed and the other section.



3. Part 3 of this question is solely used by the Department of Statistics to simplify the identification of the industry or profession. The full name of the firm or employer must be stated. Employees of the State, provincial administrations or municipalities must, apart from the name of the employer, also state the department, sub-department or branch in which they are employed. Persons enumerated in a place in which they are not employed should state the place or town wherein employed.

4. Part 4 relates to the industry or profession (kind of establishment). This refers to the kind or type of business or activity carried on by the employer of every respondent. What is wanted here is the kind of establishment in which the person works, e.g., construction, gold mining, agriculture, etc.

Question N deals with the personal income of every individual. Salary and wage earners must show their gross salary, that is, before any deductions have been made. Farmers, businessmen and professional men on the other hand must show net income. In other words all expenses incurred in earning this income must be deducted. The appropriate code appearing on the questionnaires should be used to indicate the income.

FORM 03

Whereas Form 01 dealt with the personal characteristics of the population, Form 03 deals with families, households and homes.

There are questions on this form which also appear on Form 01. The reason for this apparent duplication is that the forms are independently being processed by the Department.

Part I of the form must be filled in with regard to each family. If a dwelling is being occupied by more than one family, the particulars of the

whole dwelling and the household, Part 2 of the form, must be filled in by the chief occupant on his form. A family consists of a father, and/or mother with no/any number of unmarried children, residing in the house. Any other members of the father's or mother's family, visitors, boarders and servants, must NOT be counted with them.

In question 1, the number of the members of the family must be filled in, differentiating between the males and females over and under the age of 10 years.

Question B requires details of the head of the family — race and sex, marital status and age at the last birthday.

Question C asks for the joint income of the husband and wife, or of the head of the family alone, if the head is a widower or a widow, or a divorced person, for the period of 12 months, ending on 30th April, 1970. If so preferred, the sum can be mentioned for a period of 12 months, ending 28th February, 1970.

If any unmarried children, who work, contribute anything towards the family income, this should be counted in. The income must be marked with a cross (x) on the list printed on the questionnaire.

Part 2 is relevant to all separate and independent homes, like a house, a flat, a tent, a caravan, a hut, etc., and not to collective homes like hotels, boarding houses, hostels, hospitals, etc., etc.

Question A asks for the race to which the head of the family belongs, whereas Question B wants information about the material from which the outside walls of the house is built.

Question C requires information about the number of rooms of each such independent home.

In cases where the exact age of the house is unknown, a creditable estimation must be made by putting a cross (x) in the applicable space of Question D. For convenience sake, this question is divided up into different periods.

Questions E to H must be answered only by those people who live in urban areas. Farmers and occupants of houses where there is no form of

local government, must not provide this information.

In Question E, either part (I) or part (II) must be filled in. It has to do with whether the occupant owns the house, or hires it, or occupies it free of charge.

Question F asks how many separate families, or non-members of the family live in the house, irrespective of whether they are present or not during census night, i.e., at midnight between 6 and 7 May, 1970. Servants must, however, not be counted here.

Question G is very closely inter-linked with the former question. Here, the total number of people of both sexes, under and over the age of 10 years, who usually occupy the house, must be written down, whether they spent the census night there or elsewhere.

In Question H, information regarding the servants has to be given: the number of full-time or part-time servants of both sexes, their wages and place of residence.

The information gathered from Form 03 will be used principally to estimate the housing shortage of the population of South Africa.

As in our previous articles on the 1970 census we once again want to stress 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.

The census is very important. An earnest appeal is thus made to the Indian community to give the correct information willingly. If this is not done a false picture will be painted, the aims of the census defeated, and millions of rands wasted.



The South African Flag

THIS ARTICLE is the first of a short series on national symbols of South Africa. Although these symbols may be well known to us their history and the events which led to their coming into being may not, and delving into their background and meaning is fascinating! In this issue we deal with the foremost symbol of any nation — its flag.

In all the history of mankind there has possibly been no greater token of the significance of any country's national flag than when the American astronauts planted it on the moon to commemorate the first lunar landing. As a symbol of appropriation, a rallying point for armies and peoples, and a means of identification, the flag has been in use for several thousand years.

Through the ages, together with other symbols, such as coats-of-arms, they have been refined into a complex and fascinating branch of heraldry, bearing a wealth of history and charged with meaning and emotion, whether the flag be linked with the armed forces, civilian and other organisations, or the nation's homeland.

The forerunner of the flag was the standard, used in ancient times as a rallying point for fighting units. The standard usually consisted of a sculpted human figure, a beast, ship, or other such symbol, on the end of a pole. These standards were used by various ancient peoples and empires such as those of the Romans, Greeks, Persians and Assyrians.

Later it became the custom to drape strips of cloth, usually coloured, or with a particular significance, below the figures on the standard. These were modified and improved to become banners. In Roman times a crossed piece of wood was fixed across the standard and the banner draped from this. Such figureheads became the imperial standards of the Roman emperors.

REFINED VALUES

Even later, as civilisation came to Europe, flags, in various shapes and sizes, but similar to those we know

today, came to replace the emblems sculpted in wood or metal. Besides their early associations with fighting units they took on more refined values associated with religious idealism and piety. An example of this is their by no means insignificant part in the knightly code during the age of chivalry.

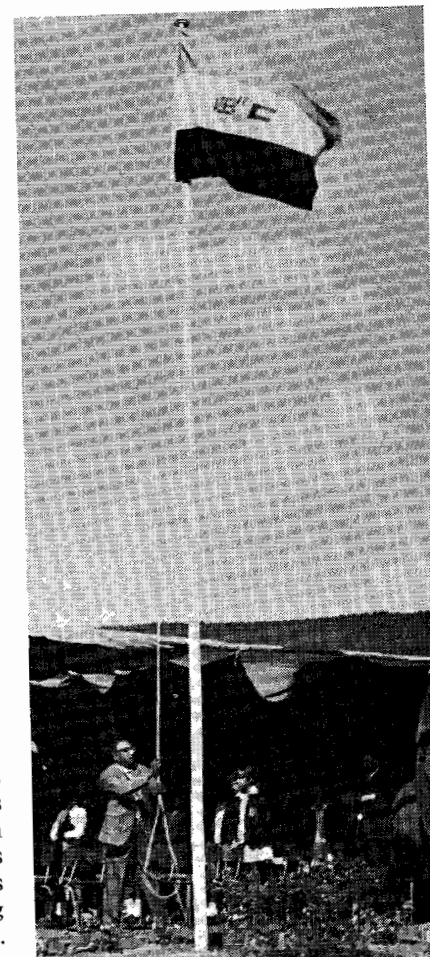
Flags, above all, are a means of identification, of associations rendered almost sacred by high ideals and great causes. For this reason each flag is full of meaning, and through the years certain traditions have also been absorbed into the composition of a flag — for instance, the edge nearest the flagpole is considered more important than the outside edge, and the upper section more important than the lower. All this naturally results in many headaches for those contemplating the creation of a new flag or the modification of an existing one!

COLOURFUL

Stemming from earliest times, flags have tended to be colourful. It is probable that this helped them catch the eye when in ancient times flags were used as rallying points, and this is no less valid today, not only among the armed forces but in civilian life.

The colours long ago assumed various meanings still held in the field of heraldry. They also held profound religious significance. For instance, red stood for the blood of sacrifice, green for hope and growth, white for purity and blue for celestial things.

The modern word "flag" stems from the Dutch word "vlag", which came into use in the 15th century. It is also related to the old English word



The South African flag flies proudly at many a function.

"fleogan", meaning "to fly or float on air".

The South African national flag which we have today has been in use since 1928, when it was first flown together with the Union Jack as one of the country's two official flags. In 1957, after South Africa had left the British Commonwealth, it was pro-



claimed the only official flag of the country. With the establishment of a republic, on 31st May, 1961, the designation Union Flag was dropped and officially we now refer to the National Flag.

As such it is designed to encourage and sustain the loyalty of the people to the country and to remind them of their common ties and duties, being a compromise of historical sentiments.

COMBINATION

The National Flag is a combination of the various flags belonging to the two Boer Republics and the two British colonies before Union in 1910.

The three broad bands of orange, white and blue on which the other flags are imposed stems back to the first landing at the Cape by Jan van Riebeeck in 1652. The colours of the Dutch flag were at that time red, white and blue, and it appears from records that the orange in the flag can be traced back to the Prince of Orange. He was the hero of the so-called "Water Beggars" who comprised

the liberation fleet of the Dutch province of Zeeland, which came into conflict with the Spanish. These "Water Beggars" replaced the red of the flag with the colours of their hero, and these also became the colours of the Dutch East India Company, whose fleet brought Van Riebeeck to the Cape.

On the white panel of the National Flag appear, from left to right, the Union Jack, the flag of the Republic of the Orange Free State (vertically) and the old Transvaal Vierkleur. The Union Jack represents both the Cape Colony and Natal, for both were British colonies and therefore had the same flag.

The original red, white and blue Netherlands flag is retained as an insert in the flag of the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal Vierkleur. The various components of the Union Jack are symbols of the three countries that go to make up the British Isles - England, Scotland and Ireland.

TRADITIONS

There are certain traditions that are

This well-known painting depicts Jan van Riebeeck landing at the Cape, bearing the original orange, white and blue flag.

observed when handling the flag. Because the flag is a symbol of the nation and all that is dear to it, it is treated with respect. It is used on ceremonial occasions and, as mentioned, to promote national unity.

On the death of a head of State or other important public figure, it is customary to fly the flag at half-mast. It is important, however, that the flag should first be raised fully and then lowered into the half-mast position. Likewise, the flag should not be struck directly from the half-mast position but should be first raised fully and then lowered.

It is also not proper to leave the flag flying during the night. The flag must be struck at sunset and may not be raised before sunrise.

(The next in this series will deal with the South African coat-of-arms.)



High car ownership was a surprising feature of the survey, with some members of one in three households owning a car.



The radiogram is by far the most popular "luxury" possession, found in 66 per cent of Indian homes.

Profile of the Indian Community

WHO ARE Durban's Indians? How do they live? How much do they earn? What do they do with their money? What do they eat, drink, wear? A fascinating profile of the Indian community emerges from a scientific survey conducted on behalf of "The Daily News".

Conducted by Media and Communications Research (Pty.) Ltd., Johannesburg, the findings were gleaned from 1,500 interviews among a full cross-section of the Indian community, whose household incomes ranged from R25 monthly to more than R400 monthly.

SURPRISE

Among surprise findings was that a radiogram is by far the most popular possession of all socio-economic groups in the "luxury" range of home appliances, and holds pride of place in 66 per cent. of all homes of Indians. By comparison, every one in two homes has a refrigerator.

Surprisingly high car ownership was another feature, with some members of one in three households owning a car. In households with a monthly income of R150 upwards, the car ownership proportion increased to a car for every two out of three households.



What shall we have for supper? In Durban's heat a refrigerator is very, very useful in the home. So much so that one of every two Indian homes have one.

The average Indian shopper is extremely brand conscious, it was found, to the extent of a certain make of toothpaste commanding 80.5 per cent. of all toothpaste sales to Indians. The next most popular make accounts for only 1.8 per cent. of the sales.

Although an extreme example, there are only minor exceptions to the general picture which emerges of one or two big seller brands claiming the lion's share of the market, their sales separated by a wide gap from those of competitors.

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Insight into eating habits of pre-prepared foodstuffs places tinned fish



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EATING

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A toothpaste problem? Not so for most Indians. According to the survey 80.5 per cent of Indians plump for one particular brand.

way at the top, stored in the larders of 86.5 per cent. of all Indian households. Tinned meat slumps to inclusion on the menus of only two in every 100 homes.

Fresh vegetables are the order of the day for the Indian housewife, as only 18 per cent. of them resort to tinned vegetables, while the frozen food way is by-passed with an Indian consumer demand of 15 per cent. However, the sales graph for tinned fruit improves to 43 per cent.

That old English tradition, the early morning "cuppa", "elevenses", etc., is firmly established in Indian households with tea stocked in 96.3 per cent. of them. Ground coffee is next in line (in use in half the total number of homes), while instant coffee is found in 38 per cent. of them.

The war against insect pests is pursued as aggressively in Indian homes as it is in most other homes in cockroach-infested Durban, nine out of ten Indian households employing insecticides in the struggle.

"Vanity, all is vanity," complained Thackeray in "Vanity Fair," and the Asiatic women, especially of the younger set, are no exception judged by the demand for beauty aids.

HAIRSPRAY

Face creams top the list (virtually 100 per cent. for the age group 16 to 34), then hairspray, lipstick (down to one in three), talcum powder, deodorant (down to one in four) and nail polish (slightly higher than one in five).



Tea is a popular drink among the Indian community, with 96.3 per cent of households having it.



Fresh vegetables are the order of the day for the Indian housewife, as only 18 per cent of them resort to tinned vegetables.

Indian men are conservative (squares by teenager standards), their morning chores confined in the main to shaving gear, toothpaste and hairdressing preparations. Less than one in 20 call for deodorants.

Indians who lift an elbow prefer beer, the survey found, thus shattering another illusion, although cane spirits comes a close second. The heavy

drinker inclines to cane spirits, while the beer drinker is more of a one-night-a-week-out-with-the-boys type.

Trailing behind in order of popularity comes brandy, then vodka, wine and whisky, while gin lags as an also-ran.

Anti-liquor leagues and other prohibitionists will be pleased to note that one in every two Indian men are

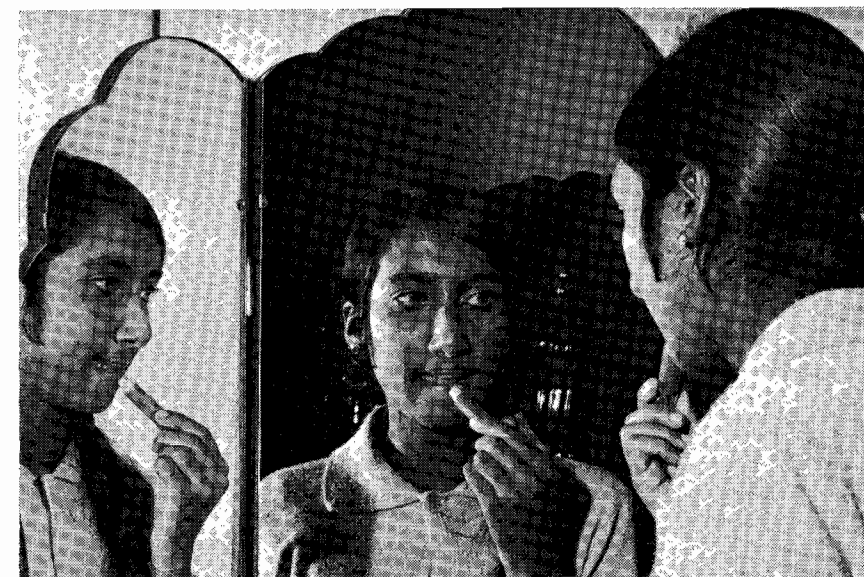
teetotallers and only one in every 20 Indian women partakes of beer or alcoholic beverages.

ABSTEMIOUS

The age group 16 to 24 is the most abstemious with 85 per cent. of all Indians on the water wagon, but by the time they reach 50 years, one in

every two has succumbed to the temptations of Bacchus.

Indian women drinkers are in no danger of mother's ruin as none drink gin (or whisky or vodka for that matter). An occasional bottle of wine is their most popular drink and a brandy or cane spirits for special occasions.



"Vanity, all is vanity," said Thackeray. There is a strong demand for beauty aids among Indian women.

Indian women love sewing, with three in four owning a sewing machine.



Two out of every three Indian men smoke cigarettes (averaging 16 to 20 a day), while their womenfolk are virtually non-smokers.

Indian women love sewing, with three in every four owning a sewing machine, mostly hand-driven, but the younger set is turning more and more to electric machines.

Three-quarters of the Indian population eat meals prepared on electric stoves and one in five have toast which pops out of an electric toaster.

However, visitors to Indian homes have slightly better odds of four chances in five of avoiding the boredom of having family photo albums pressed on to them as less than one in five families owns a camera.

BANKS

The attitude of Indians to banks, savings accounts and insurance, diverges from the main stream of Western thought as only 13 per cent. have accounts with a bank; seven per cent. savings accounts with a building society; three per cent. savings accounts with the Post Office and 16 per cent. a life insurance policy.

Only two in 1,000 deal in stock exchange shares.

English is the home language in nearly half of the households, with Tamil and then Hindu spoken in the bulk of the other half.

On the religious side, by far most are Hindu (nearly 80 per cent.), 12 per cent. are Muslim and eight per cent. Christian.

INCOME

Only one in 100 Indian households earns a monthly income in excess of R400 and 14 per cent. fall within the bracket R150 to R400, leaving the bulk (68 per cent.) with an income of less than R150.

A breakdown of the lower income groups shows: 14 per cent. earning between R26 and R50 a month; 19 per cent. between R51 and R75; 18 per cent. between R76 and R100 and 13 per cent. between R101 and R150.

Finally, a large percentage of the Indian population will read this article as they are keen newspaper followers, with "The Daily News" and "Sunday Tribune" claiming the attention of the highest portion of quality readers.

Department Promotes Record Number

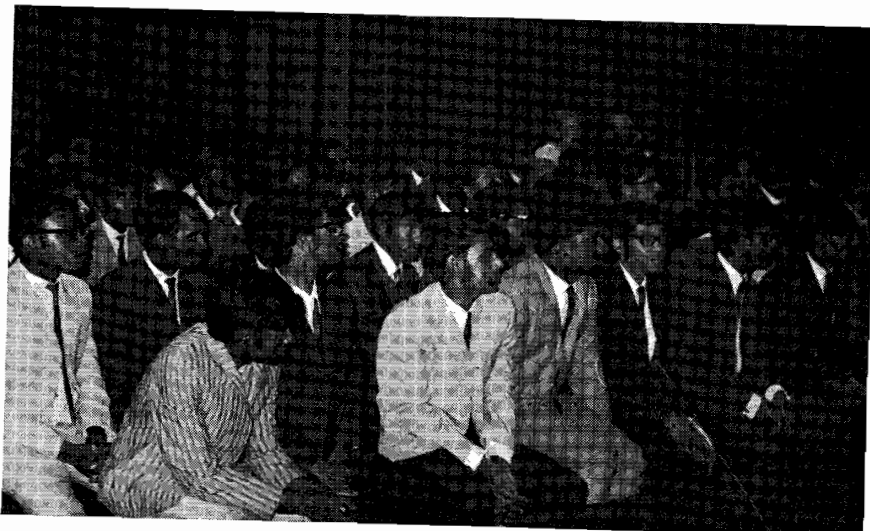
Many More Posts for Indians



NEVER in his 38 years of service had he experienced that 45 per cent of the full consignment of a group of Public Servants were promoted, the Deputy Secretary for Indian Affairs, Mr G. T. Nieuwoudt, said in Durban recently. He was speaking as guest of honour at a ceremony to mark the promotion of 45 Indian personnel of the Department of Indian Affairs in Durban.

(Left): The Deputy Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs, Mr G. T. Nieuwoudt, who was the guest of honour at the promotion ceremony, seen addressing the gathering.

(Below): Members of the Indian personnel of the Durban office of the Department of Indian Affairs who attended the promotion ceremony.



"This achievement is remarkable in the service and will not easily be surpassed," Mr Nieuwoudt said.

The Department of Indian Affairs, he said, had accepted the policy that Indians should be trained for the highest posts possible in the Department and was working towards that goal.

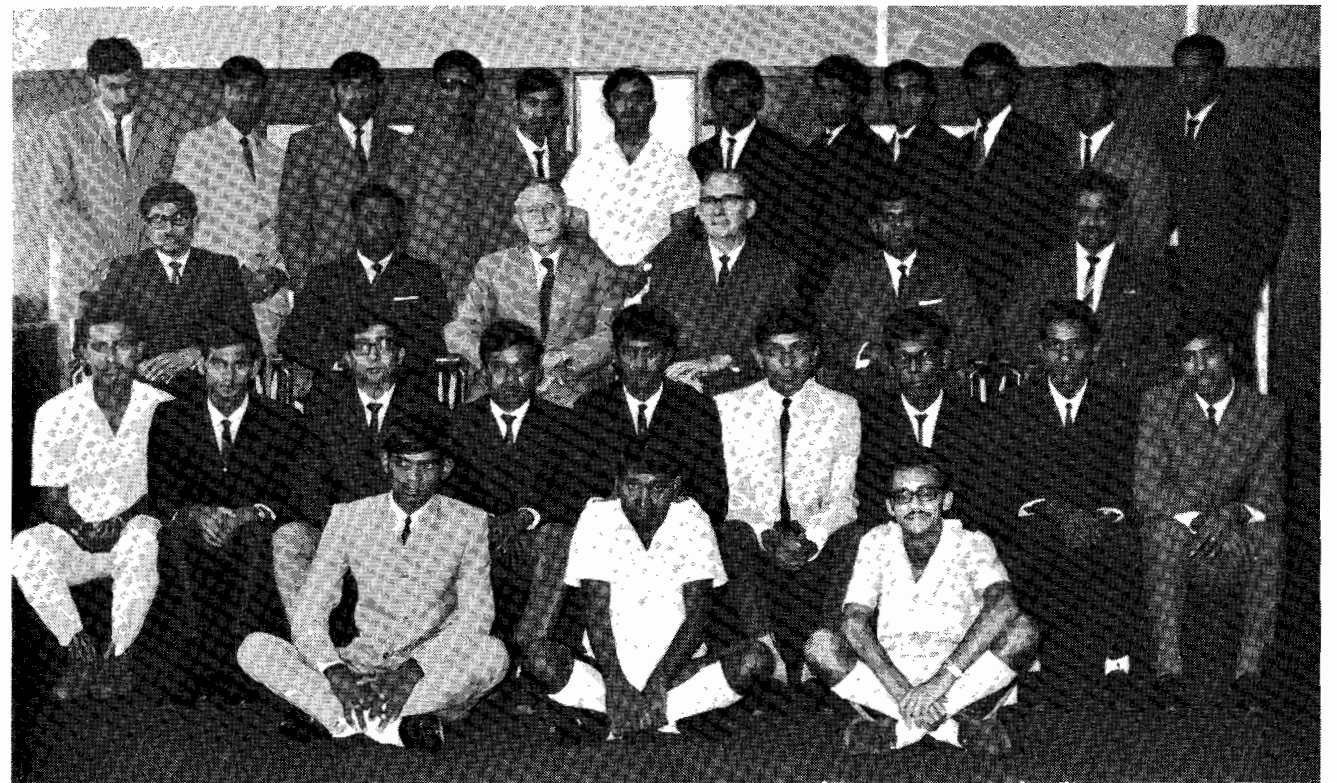
"We already have Indians as registrars at the M.L. Sultan Technical College and at the Teacher training colleges. In fact, all the permanent clerical personnel at these institutions are Indians, which shows the trust placed in Indian personnel has not been misplaced."

The Deputy Secretary said his Department was committed to a sound personnel structure for its Indian personnel and would at all times endeavour to prevent stagnation in the various ranks.

"Here I wish to mention that some of the Grade I clerks who have now become Senior Clerks were only promoted to Grade I less than four years ago, which is regarded in the Public Service as extraordinary."

Describing the personnel structure of the Department, Mr Nieuwoudt said that when the Department of Indian Affairs was established in 1961 Indians in the Public Service were an unknown factor; but that the promotion ceremony was evidence that all questions had been answered positively.

There was now a total of 251 posts available for Indians in the Department. The 1970 establishment represented an increase of 150 per cent on the 1966 establishment and an increase



This group photo shows the Indian staff who received merit promotions, together with the Regional Representative of the Department in Durban, Mr M. J. de W. van Eyssen (centre, left) and the Director of Indian Education, Mr P. W. Prinsloo (centre, right).

of 450 per cent on the original 1961 establishment of 23 posts.

Now there were posts for four grades of clerks for both men and women. The presence of Principal Clerks at the top had given the personnel structure a pyramid form, giving everyone an incentive for promotion.

Mr Nieuwoudt went on to describe the qualities needed for success within the organisation. These were responsibility, insight, good human relations, organisational ability, and productivity.

Some of those present had been tested for these qualities in merit assessments, he said. The merit system had been introduced to enable the better man to bypass his colleagues. Officers possessing a higher sense of responsibility were credited for it by a higher marking, and this was taken into consideration in promotions.

Congratulating those present who had been promoted, the Deputy Secretary advised them not to rest on their laurels but to continually strive to do better.

A special word of congratulation to Mr P. G. Chetty by the Deputy Secretary for Indian Affairs, Mr G. T. Nieuwoudt. Mr Chetty was recently promoted to the post of Senior Clerk — the first Indian to hold this post.



IN THE FEBRUARY issue of "Fiat Lux" we published an article on Drugs. In this issue we deal with its stablemate — Alcoholism. Although it has recently been somewhat overshadowed in the public eye by the drug problem, alcoholism has been with society for much, much longer, is more widespread and certainly as much a problem as drug abuse. As when we compiled the article on drugs, not very much specific information appears to be available, regarding alcohol and the Indian. However, a very interesting survey, conducted by the Department of Education, Arts and Science, in 1966, bears out what is generally known about Indians and drinking, and also sheds some interesting light on the subject.

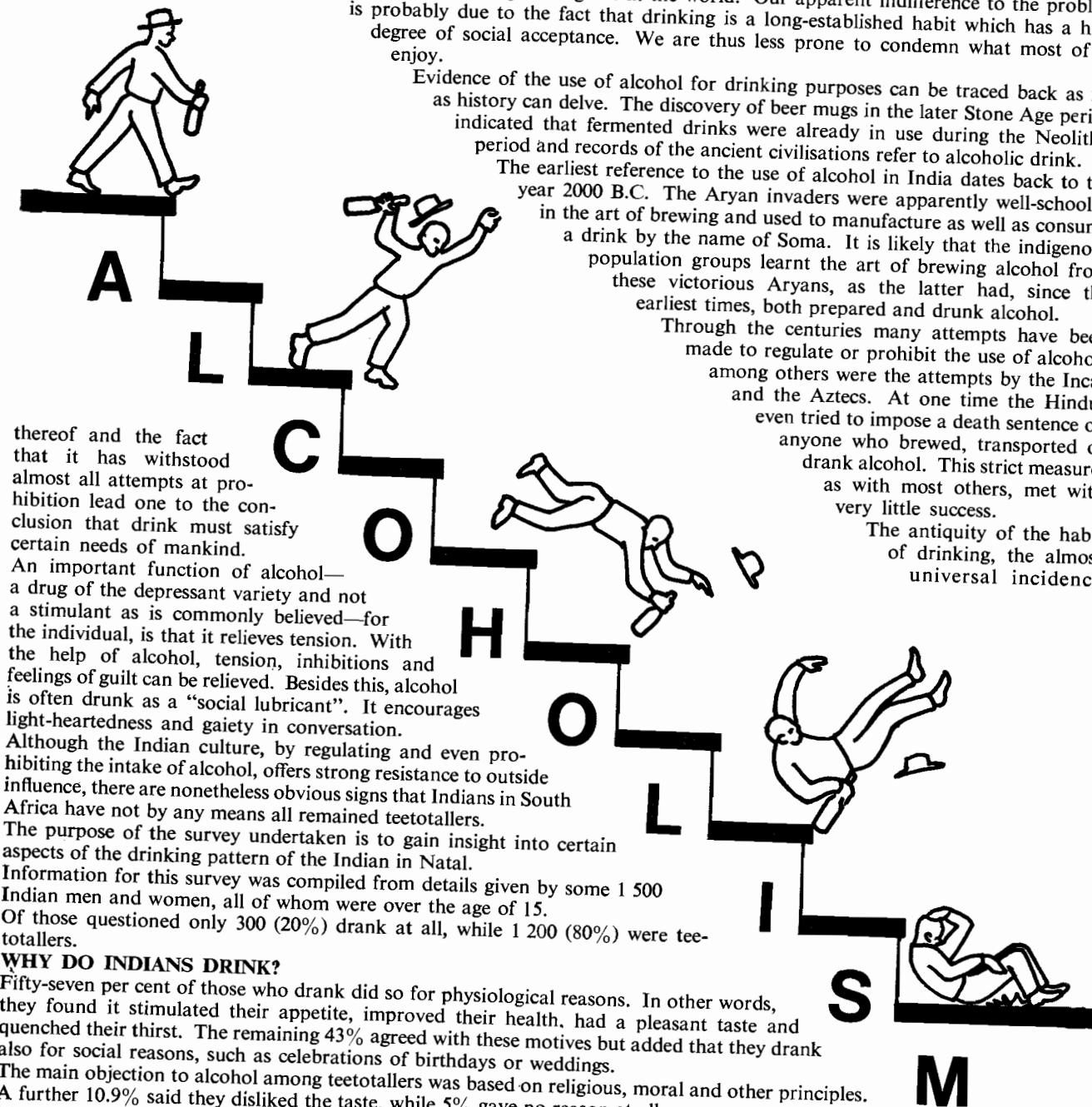
The incidence of alcoholism in South Africa together with that in the United States and in France, ranks among the highest in the world. Our apparent indifference to the problem is probably due to the fact that drinking is a long-established habit which has a high degree of social acceptance. We are thus less prone to condemn what most of us enjoy.

Evidence of the use of alcohol for drinking purposes can be traced back as far as history can delve. The discovery of beer mugs in the later Stone Age period indicated that fermented drinks were already in use during the Neolithic period and records of the ancient civilisations refer to alcoholic drink.

The earliest reference to the use of alcohol in India dates back to the year 2000 B.C. The Aryan invaders were apparently well-schooled in the art of brewing and used to manufacture as well as consume a drink by the name of Soma. It is likely that the indigenous population groups learnt the art of brewing alcohol from these victorious Aryans, as the latter had, since the earliest times, both prepared and drunk alcohol.

Through the centuries many attempts have been made to regulate or prohibit the use of alcohol; among others were the attempts by the Incas and the Aztecs. At one time the Hindus even tried to impose a death sentence on anyone who brewed, transported or drank alcohol. This strict measure, as with most others, met with very little success.

The antiquity of the habit of drinking, the almost universal incidence



thereof and the fact that it has withstood almost all attempts at prohibition lead one to the conclusion that drink must satisfy certain needs of mankind.

An important function of alcohol—a drug of the depressant variety and not a stimulant as is commonly believed—for the individual, is that it relieves tension. With the help of alcohol, tension, inhibitions and feelings of guilt can be relieved. Besides this, alcohol is often drunk as a "social lubricant". It encourages light-heartedness and gaiety in conversation.

Although the Indian culture, by regulating and even prohibiting the intake of alcohol, offers strong resistance to outside influence, there are nonetheless obvious signs that Indians in South Africa have not by any means all remained teetotallers.

The purpose of the survey undertaken is to gain insight into certain aspects of the drinking pattern of the Indian in Natal.

Information for this survey was compiled from details given by some 1 500 Indian men and women, all of whom were over the age of 15.

Of those questioned only 300 (20%) drank at all, while 1 200 (80%) were teetotallers.

WHY DO INDIANS DRINK?

Fifty-seven per cent of those who drank did so for physiological reasons. In other words, they found it stimulated their appetite, improved their health, had a pleasant taste and quenched their thirst. The remaining 43% agreed with these motives but added that they drank also for social reasons, such as celebrations of birthdays or weddings.

The main objection to alcohol among teetotallers was based on religious, moral and other principles. A further 10.9% said they disliked the taste, while 5% gave no reason at all.

HOW OFTEN DO INDIANS DRINK?

Of the drinkers, 4.7% drink daily, 10.3% drink on at least three days a week, 49.7% on one or two days a week, while 35.3% drink only very occasionally. Saturday is clearly the most popular day for drinking. Heading the popularity poll by far were the spirits, which accounted for 78% of drinkers; 20.7% placed beer as their favourite drink, and only 1.3% preferred wine.

AT WHAT AGE DO MOST INDIANS DRINK?

	15 - 34		35 - 54		54 - Upwards.	
	Group	%	Group	%	Group	%
Drinkers	96	10.7	155	30.8	49	48.0
Teetotallers	798	89.3	349	69.2	53	52.0
Total	894	100.0	504	100.0	102	100.0

HOW DOES EDUCATION AFFECT DRINKING?

	Never at School.		Up to Std. 5.		Std. 6 or Higher.	
	Group	%	Group	%	Group	%
Drinkers	61	18.8	143	21.5	96	18.8
Teetotallers	264	81.2	521	78.5	415	81.2
Total	325	100.0	664	100.0	511	100.0

WHERE DO INDIANS DRINK?

Two-thirds of the drinkers questioned drank mostly in hotels or bars, while the remaining third drank at home.

WOMEN DRINKERS

In this survey covering 1 500 Indians 758 were men and 742 women. 35.7% of the men were drinkers, while only 3.9% of the women drank. Most of the women gave physiological reasons for drinking.

WORK

Forty-three per cent of the professional men drank. Forty-eight per cent of those employed in transport and delivery services were drinkers, as were 48.2% of farmers and agricultural workers, and only 4.0% of housewives drank.

STRIKING DIFFERENCES

There are several differences between the drinking patterns of the Indians and that of other racial groups in the Republic.

The most noticeable of these is perhaps the low percentage of drinkers among the Indians. As previously mentioned the incidence of Indian drinkers is only 20%.

The equivalent figure among the Whites throughout South Africa is 74.9%, among the Coloureds in the Cape and Natal it is 61.2% and among the Bantu it is approximately 63.9%. Only 3.9% of Indian women drink, whereas among the Whites this figure is 68.2%.

So far, however, only the drinker, not the alcoholic, has been discussed.

Despite the low incidence of drinkers among the Indian community, the

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence) defines the alcoholic as "a person who cannot at all times control his drinking and as a result, encounters problems in other spheres of his life, such as physical, domestic, occupational, financial, etc."

Alcoholism is a disease, and although people are quite content to refer to it as such, few genuinely believe it. One cannot help suspecting that, lurking in most people's minds, is the feeling that the alcoholic is a weak-willed man, suffering from a moral failing, and that to call him a sick man is no more than being "soft". Will-power, as most psychologists agree, is much misunderstood and when applied to alcoholism, it is meaningless.

Medical authorities term alcoholism as "a condition beyond the control of the sufferer". Consequently, it is senseless to speak of the alcoholic as "weak-willed". To tell the alcoholic to "use a little will-power and control your drinking" is much like telling an epileptic not to have a seizure!

THE ALCOHOLIC

SANCA (The South African

Noise! Speed! Frustration! Tension! Sometimes the demands of modern day living prove too much for us. As life becomes more complex, so we feel smaller and more insignificant. Desperately we try to find relief, escape and peace of mind.



PHYSICAL OR MENTAL?

It has been conclusively proved that there is a chemical element in alcoholism. It is not merely a sickness of the mind, although it can and usually does, lead to serious psychological disturbances. To understand this aspect of alcoholism one must turn to the study of the society in which we live.

The type of social damage which a man suffers as a result of contracting any illness, depends not only on the nature of the illness, but the manner in which society responds to his being ill.

Dr Griffith Edwards, a London psychiatrist and a world authority on alcoholism illustrates this point very well in a recent lecture.

He compared the alcoholic with a man suffering from the common cold. "A man with a cold may stay at home for a couple of days, and get quite better. He is able to stay at home because he has a wife, who will spoil him - be understanding, and because he knows that his boss will also be sympathetic. The consequences of a common cold as far as he is concerned, are two days in the warm and no harm done. Another less fortunate man may have a non-sympathetic employer and a harsh wife; this man may stagger off to his office, neglect the cold, get pneumonia, have to take three months off work, lose his job, and possibly do his health permanent damage. The consequences of a cold are clearly not just the consequence of infection; they are the consequences of a cold, a certain sort of employer, and a certain sort of wife."

A close study of alcoholism may, in the end, lead us not only to a better understanding of the individual's various characteristics but may also show us something of the make-up of society itself. What one must bear in mind is that alcoholism has both physical and social causes.

The accepted incidence of alcoholism is as high as 6% of all people who have ever had a drink. There have been many attempts to pinpoint an "alcoholic personality" as belonging to certain racial, age or religious groups but no clear-cut answers have resulted, simply because there is no



The alcoholic is a sick man. Even today there is much confusion between alcoholism and over-drinking. A man who is frequently drunk need not necessarily be an alcoholic.

confined group in which the "alcoholic personality" is found.

SYMPTOMS

How can one recognise an alcoholic? Any change in the drinking habits of an individual which can be interpreted as a loss of control, is an indication that alcoholism has started. In other words, when his drinking starts to harm his interests, makes him feel guilty, and causes him to neglect his duties, then you may be sure he is on the road to alcoholism. Another symptom is when a man drinks to change his mood, either to settle his nerves or make him forget.

Changes in physical appearances need not be evident in the early stages of alcoholism. A general deterioration in health, accompanied by puffy, reddened eyes, trembling hands and a carelessness in dress, usually only come about in advanced stages of the disease. Week-ends become drinking bouts, solitary drinking starts or increases, signs of having had a drink begin showing up at the wrong times, as on the job.

Frequent hang-overs, ranging from mild fatigue and headaches to extreme emotional and physical torture, bring about a further deterioration in health. Disturbances of memory and black-outs may also occur. The personality deteriorates, becomes more selfish, irritable, highly emotional and untruthful - especially in regard to drinking!

EFFECTS

The tragedy of alcoholism is that, not only are alcoholics themselves affected, but also their families, friends, employers, etc. Surveys indicate that for every alcoholic there is a minimum of six people who become directly involved. As there are approximately 300 000 alcoholics in South Africa, this means that about 1 800 000 people are directly affected by alcoholism in our country!

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Drink is also the indirect cause of untold misery and insecurity all over the world. For instance, many road accidents, and consequently many

deaths, occur through drunken driving.

Drink slows up one's reaction time, that is, the time it takes for the muscle to act after it receives a signal, such as a sound or light. Slower reactions result from the decreased muscular efficiency that is typical of alcohol's effects. Reaction time to a light signal, for example, is slowed by about a third immediately after the subject has had two or three drinks. In practical terms, at 80 000 metres per hour (50 m.p.h.) it would take about 5 metres (17 feet) more road space to bring a car to a complete stop.

DIVORCES

Also many marriages end in the divorce courts, as a result of the husband or wife being constantly drunk and inflicting both physical and mental harm on his or her partner and children.



Nagging an alcoholic rarely helps.

Whenever any man drinks too much, he first loses his discrimination - his ability to judge his own conduct, and then his social restraint. Man's brain in this case can be likened to a pyramid. The top layers contain his ability to reason and discriminate, particularly in moral judgments. This represents the most marked difference between man and beast. As he becomes more intoxicated, so the alcohol in his bloodstream anaesthetises certain parts of the brain. This occurs far more rapidly than you think! Alcohol may be detected in the brain approximately half a minute after it is swallowed.

The top layers are the first to be affected. When this portion of man's brain has been dulled, social restraint diminishes. If he continues to drink he will reach the level of an animal where he is conscious of little except his immediate wants. Eventually even the lower, more primitive areas of the

brain are affected. He finds he cannot walk without assistance, his speech is slurred and he sees double!

IS ALCOHOLISM CURABLE?

No! Alcoholism is not curable in that the abnormal reaction of the body to alcohol will never disappear. Once this reaction has started every drink he takes will do him harm. Therefore the alcoholic can **never** revert to social drinking. However, **as long as he does not drink** no harm will be done.

Alcohol has a psychological effect that modifies thinking and reasoning. In addition, alcohol has addictive qualities. One drink can change the thinking of the alcoholic so that he feels he can tolerate another and so the cycle continues. The first drink is the most dangerous. The only means of arresting the illness is by absolute abstinence.

THE FIRST STEP

The first step an alcoholic must take on the road to recovery is to admit to himself that he is a sick man, that alcohol has him beat and that he desperately needs help. The alcoholic who realises and admits he has a drinking problem, and who seeks help, is a fortunate man. He is a person who can be most easily helped.

He must be completely honest with himself and not make excuses as to why he should have "just a quickie". He must also have a genuine desire to stop drinking as it is only with the full co-operation of the patient that an end can be put to alcoholism.

The alcoholic should seek help either from a doctor or a welfare

organisation, such as SANCA - the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence - or from Alcoholics Anonymous, both of which have men and women who have been specifically trained to treat this disease.

Alcoholics should be encouraged by their families and friends to consult such organisations. This encouragement is, however, useless if it comes in the form of nagging, lecturing or scolding. It is in this field that Mr J. R. van der Merwe, SANCA's Information Officer in Durban, feels that employers could be of great help.

In the first place, it is usually fairly easy to pick out the alcoholic in a firm, as his work is inevitably affected by his drinking. He is frequently absent on Mondays and his past record shows that he has had numerous jobs, none of which have lasted any length of time.



Mr Etienne Louw, the Director of SANCA, says: "In the light of the manpower shortage we can really present a case. The employer is in a unique position to discover alcoholism early, get an early response from, and 'save' a productive employee."

Motivation to do this is high on the part of the employer because a slack worker costs his firm money. The worker is a firm's best investment and alcoholism strikes at his most productive years, between the ages of 25 and 45. A man may be highly experienced, expensively trained and difficult to

A SANCA worker helps an alcoholic and his wife at the new Indian Information Office.





replace. The employer cannot afford to lose such a man, when his illness can be treated.

Alcoholism in a firm progressively cuts the profits through decreased productivity, inefficiency, unreliability, absenteeism, wrong or delayed decisions, boosted accident rates and drop in sales.

This can be avoided. Fourteen days' treatment at a controlled clinic is enough to help an alcoholic on the road to recovery.

When asked if an employer should fire an alcoholic, Mr Louw replied: "This is rarely the best solution. Protecting or ignoring doesn't help either. SANCA can help you find a better way, based on the experience of many large companies."

As Mr van der Merwe pointed out, motivation to seek help is high on the part of the employee as well. He knows that if he does not do this he will almost certainly lose his job. Therefore the alcoholic will possibly be more inclined to listen to his boss than to his wife, parent or friend.

A new Indian Information Office was opened at the beginning of this month in Durban. People with a drinking problem, or who know of anyone else who has, should contact the offices where help is readily available. The new Indian Information Office is on the 8th Floor (Room 84) of CNR House at 22 Cross Street, Durban. The telephone number is 311279.

The Government is not unaware of the problem and renders assistance where possible. It also supports and subsidises bodies such as SANCA.

Road to Recovery

THIS IS A true story of a recovered Indian alcoholic who shall, for obvious reasons, remain unidentified in this article. Six and a half years ago he was a wreck of a man — constantly drunk, penniless and living a fabrication of lies. Today he is a successful Durban businessman and enjoys a totally different way of life. How did it happen?

James, as we shall call him in this article, grew up in a happy, well-to-do home. Then, in his late teens, he began drinking heavily for no apparent reason. "I just got into the habit", said James. As a result his father sent him to work in the Transvaal. He remained there for about six months, during which time he hardly drank at all.

After his twentieth birthday James moved to Johannesburg. In the city he mixed with a crowd of young people who all drank a great deal. James began drinking once more. His excuse was that he, being a bachelor and living on his own, had no obligations to anyone — So why shouldn't he drink?

At the age of 23 he married and at 24 he became a father. Then came the real test — "I had always promised myself that I would stop drinking once I had acquired responsibilities. But after another year I found I could not cope — the burden of my duties got too heavy for me and I found that I was drinking because of my responsibilities.

"My marriage ended in divorce, after that followed 11 years in which I drank heavily, changed jobs frequently and moved restlessly from city to city. Always there was a reason to drink. Either no-one understood me, I was alone in the world, my friends misjudged me or my boss was too harsh."

His wife, friends, ministers, psychiatrists, doctors, hypnotists and even witch-doctors could not provide the answer. They gave him sympathy, gifts of money and advice, but all to no avail. He openly says, "I took advantage of their kindness and let myself slip further." Having been through the mill James firmly believes that "an alcoholic does not need care and sympathy — he needs understanding. The longer you shield an alcoholic, the lower he sinks".

James was desperately unhappy. He wanted to stop drinking but found that he did not know how to "stay stopped". In the meantime he became so sick that he had to give up all attempts at work. His money dwindled to nothing — "my only possessions were a pair of sleeping shorts and a jersey that my wife had borrowed for me".

Then, six and a half years ago, he heard through an acquaintance — he had no friends left at this stage — about Alcoholics Anonymous. More to appease his wife than himself, he visited their offices here in Durban.

With their help and guidance James has since lived a sober life. "I identified myself with other alcoholics, realised my problem was not unique and learnt a great deal about the disease." Instead of thrashing out blindly against an unknown enemy, James faced his disease and accepted all its implications. For instance now he not only knew that the first drink was the most dangerous, but he also knew why this was so.

Since then everything has gradually started to come right. His work is stimulating, his home-life happy and, above all, he himself is a changed man. "I have found a happiness and peace of mind, even greater than that I experienced as a child."

New Engineering Course

AS FROM THIS YEAR an engineering course is available to Indians at the University College, and first-class facilities are being provided for the faculty at the new University of Durban/Westville at Chiltern Hills. Details of the course structure, laboratory facilities and other aspects will be published in later issues of "Fiat Lux". In this article we give a brief description of the subject and the qualities that go into the making of a good engineer.

Engineering is both an art and a science, and has been practised in some form by man since the beginning of civilisation. It embraced the whole activity of harnessing the forces of nature for the benefit of man. From this has developed all the various branches of engineering. The four main branches are those of civil, chemical, electrical and mechanical engineering, and while each of the many branches today requires much specialised study, there is a common field of basic training applicable to them all.

PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Scholastically the requirements are a good general pass in the matriculation examination with a high standard of attainment in Mathematics. The latter is a basic tool without which little advancement can be made. Additionally, a school course over several years in Physical Science is highly desirable, though even more advantageous is a course leading to credits in Physics and Chemistry separately at matriculation level.

Because the university course in engineering leaves little time for acquiring broader knowledge outside its own field, it is desirable that the school curriculum should include some study of the humanities and arts. This will enable the student to avoid the narrow technical outlook

which tends to result from the intensive study involved in an engineering course.

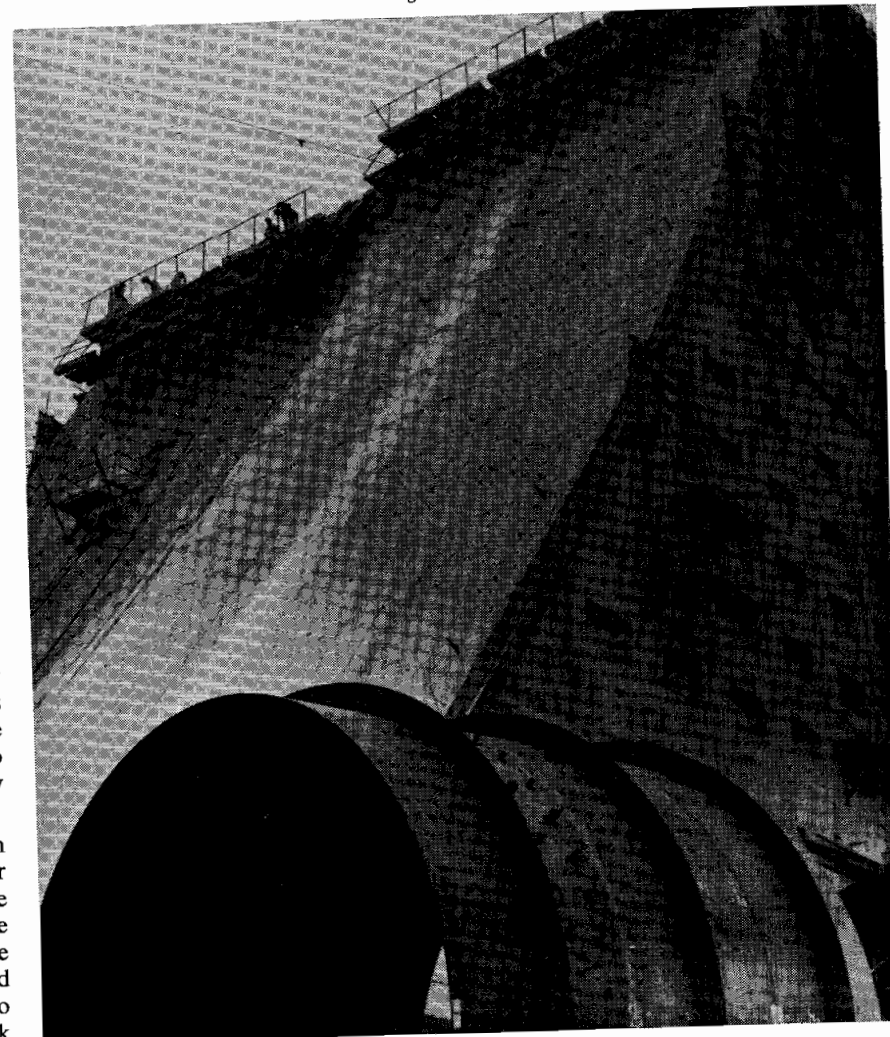
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Today we live in a world in which science and technology play an ever-increasing part and many fields of advancement depend to a large extent upon engineering knowledge based on scientific training and principles. Thus it is soon evident that an

engineer must be prepared to assume serious responsibilities and to carry these to the best of his ability. To do this satisfactorily he must cultivate the ability for sustained hard work, both in his training and in the practice of his profession.

It is particularly necessary when using exact scientific principles and techniques, that the engineer should be capable of expressing himself clearly at all times and in many

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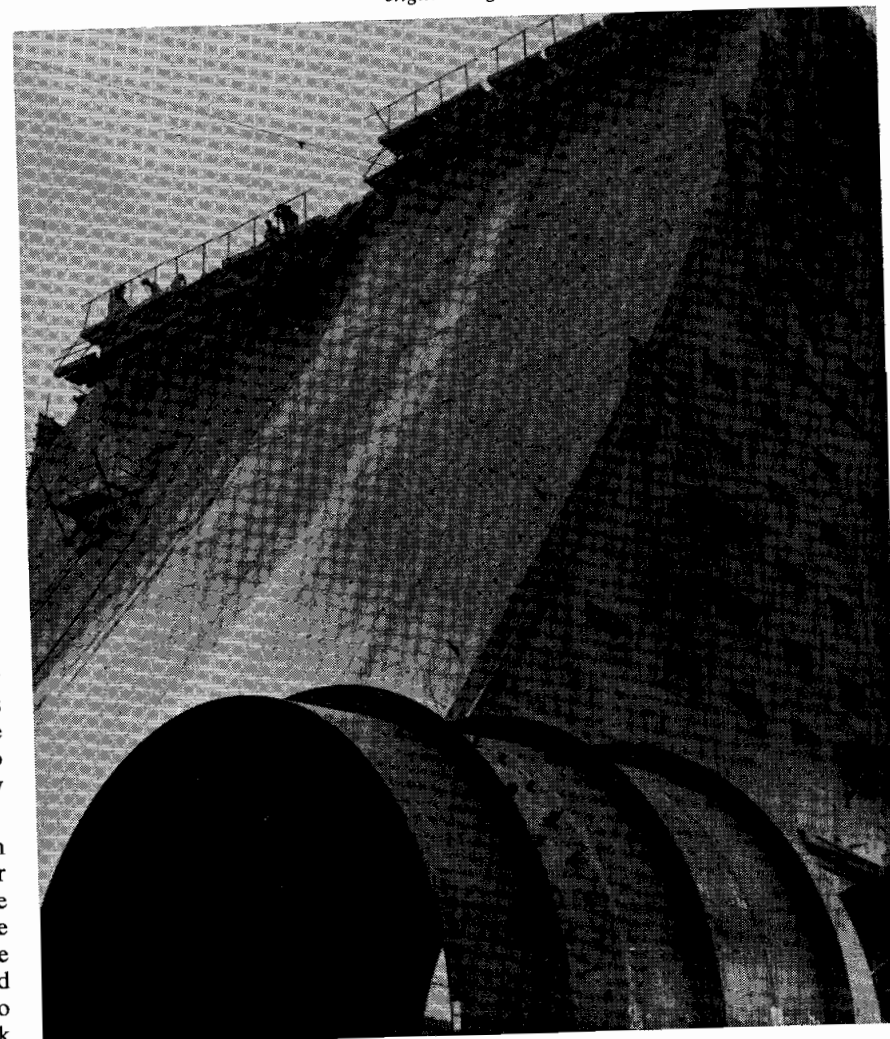
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The construction of the mighty H. F. Verwoerd Dam — a prime example of civil engineering.



different ways. He must always be able to say exactly what he means or requires and be able to put his thought into clear writing in good concise language which allows for no ambiguities or misconceptions.

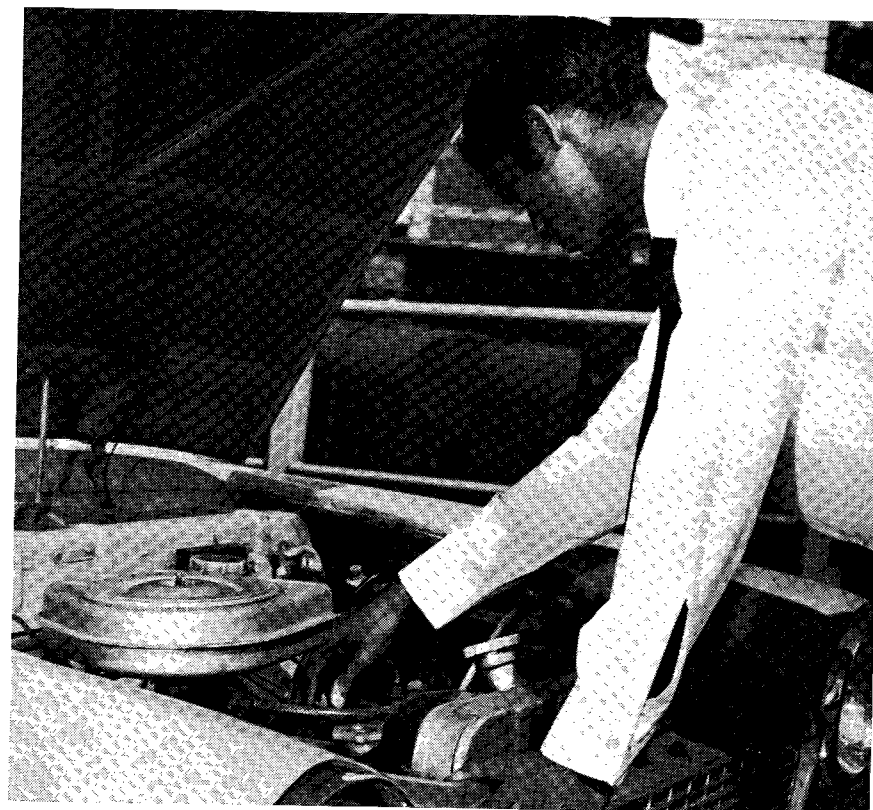
GOOD ORGANISER

In order that a scheme can progress as planned, it is essential that an engineer should be a good organiser. This reduces costly delays and enables work to be carried out economically.

DESIGNING ABILITY

Good designing ability is an important attribute of the trained engineer since at all times he will be required to improve plant efficiency, increase output and ensure high quality in what he produces. He must be able to visualise and translate into concrete form his schemes for producing economical lay-outs which combine reliability, efficiency and satisfactory functional appearance.

Finally, an engineer should have a sound moral outlook, for he must ensure that his inventions and imaginative output are used to the benefit of the community.



How many people, when they peer under the bonnet, realise the amount of engineering skill involved in the mechanics of a car?

Did You Know?

Rand Easter Show

WATER was the theme of the Department of Information's stand at the Rand Easter Show this year. The Department of Water Affairs collaborated in planning and executing the exhibit, which included a striking representation of the Orange River Project, water reclamation processes and other aspects of water conservation.

This year's show – the 75th anniversary of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society – was bigger and better than ever with show space fully booked months beforehand. There was a record number of foreign pavilions at the show this year.

Strong Position

WITH the possible exception of the USSR, South Africa has the largest reserves of vanadium in the world, according to the last in a series of three reports released by the Minister of Planning, Dr Carel de Wet. The reports deal with certain metals which are used as alloying elements in the manufacture of iron or steel.

DEPENDENT

World consumption of the metal has been rising steadily since 1954, says the report. Britain and Western Europe are mainly dependent on South Africa and Finland for their supplies.

Moon Dust Arrives

SOUTH AFRICAN scientists are helping to analyse the moon. A small sample of 2.5 grams was received recently by the geochemistry department of the University of Cape Town.

OCEAN OF STORMS

The portion of moon dust, scooped up from the Ocean of Storms by the Apollo 12 mission, is the first of five which the University is expecting. All five samples have to be received before the work can begin. Scientists hope to determine the amounts of the various elements in the sample.



Bedspreads in the making. Thread from hundreds of spools is used on a base cloth of calico to produce the tufted effect of the well-known "candlewick" products.

MANCHESTER MANUFACTURERS

HAVE you bought a bedspread lately? If you have, the chances are it's lightweight, soft and smooth, just thin enough for you to feel the warmth in winter and yet cool enough to be comfortable in summer. It's certainly attractive to look at. Well then, chances are also that it is made of what the manufacturing industry calls "candlewick" material, so-called because of the fluffy effect obtained from thousands and thousands of tiny tufts on it, all similar to candle wicks.

One of half a dozen factories currently producing candlewick products is Indian-owned and -run, Manchester Manufacturers, just outside Pietermaritzburg in the thriving industrial area of Northdale. Their neighbours are Rosedale Textiles.

This flourishing concern is a good example of how ingenuity, originality

and plain business sense coupled with hard work are helping Indians make successes of a wide variety of industrial undertakings. In some cases the entrepreneurs channel their energies from established businesses into related fields, in other cases they start from scratch in entirely new fields.

Manchester Manufacturers is the brainchild of a well-known Pietermaritzburg businessman, Mr Y. M. Rawat, owner of a large store. About six years ago, he, together with his two sons, Cassim and Dawood, and son-in-law, A. V. Murchie, began to take a good hard look at some of the products they were selling. At the back of their minds were possibly also the Government assurances of help for industrial entrepreneurs. For some time they had been unhappy about the supply and delivery of certain soft goods, and among these were bedspreads, which were much in demand.

So it was that the ideas of diversi-

fyng into industry crystallised into a plan to manufacture bedspreads themselves.

"It's not as easy as you might think to start up a factory and begin producing goods," Mr Murchie said when *Fiat Lux* visited the factory.

"It was quite a job finding out about the various processes, costs, raw materials, labour rules and other factory regulations — but we managed, mainly by inquiring from a number of people and then working out what production figures we would have to reach."

Tall, sporting a luxuriant beard and dressed in working clothes, Mr Murchie was a testimonial to what he later told us — that the management is really active in running the factory and does not hesitate to roll up its sleeves and lend a hand.

Together with Mr Dawood Rawat, Mr Murchie looks after the production



(Above): An ingenious method is used to mark the pattern on the candlewick cloth. Lengths of thin rope are laid out on a table according to the pattern and the bedspread is laid over them. Then the pattern is traced through the bedspread with a piece of chalk.

First step in transforming raw calico cloth into the soft, tufted "candlewick" product for bedspread manufacture is in running it through this machine. Here the edges of two rolls of calico cloth are joined before being run through the machine.

at the factory, while the financial side is left to Mr Y. M. Rawat.

Preliminary planning of the undertaking included a trip to England for the directors to study techniques and obtain machinery. Finally all was ready and the factory came into operation in 1967.

Before setting up the factory, sufficient orders were secured in advance to make the undertaking a viable proposition, and the management is indeed grateful to friends who promised and gave support in the initial stages.

The factory is a no-nonsense practical building, rectangular and undivided



It would be a tremendous task to let the wet bedspreads dry naturally after being dyed, so they are bundled into this spindrier which takes care of the job in no time.

within but for a spartan entrance and office. There is plenty of room at present suitable for expansion.

Just across a slight hill the Indian residential areas of Northdale and Allandale are within easy reach of the workers. The first houses are situated a mere half-kilometre away, separated by the national highway to Durban.

Imported machinery installed, raw materials cramming the new premises, with as yet unskilled Indian women operating the various looms, and sewing and dyeing processes, the factory was ready to begin production.

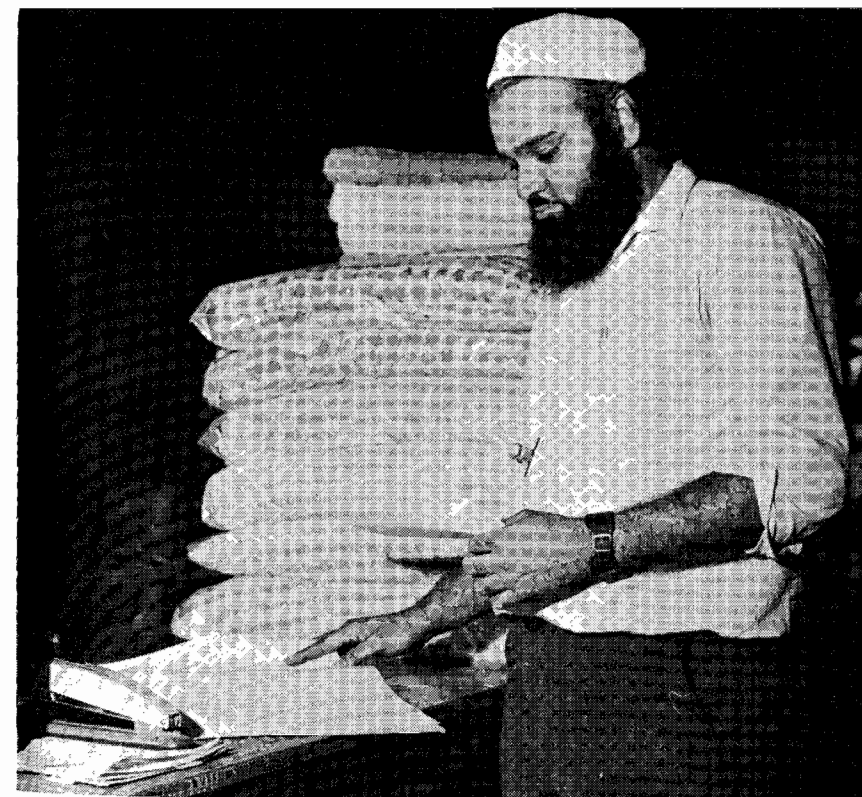
The first months were under the personal supervision of the management who got the cogs moving and smoothed out difficulties. They planned production, bought the raw calico cloth, the dyes, took orders for bedspreads and did many other tasks. Today things operate more smoothly, with one of the management there to supervise.

Initial production was confined to a few patterns and a few colours. Today the patterns are many and varied, and the colour range numbers 12, with red being the most popular. The spreads are manufactured in three sizes and in different qualities to suit anyone's pocket. And should there not be a pattern to suit the discerning customer, then Manchester Manufacturers is prepared to make bedspreads to any special order!

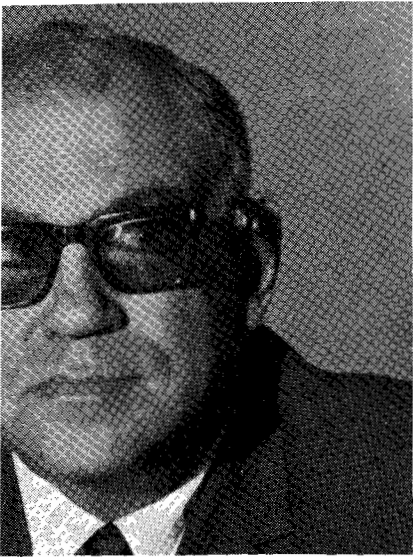
The manufacturing process is interesting. Arriving at the factory in large bales of about 500 yards, the calico must first pass through a special machine which transforms it from the plain material to the fluffy "candlewick" by punching tufts of calico thread through the base material. It normally takes about 5 hours to treat a bale in this way.

(Continued Overleaf)

Checking yet another consignment of bedspreads just before they leave the factory is Mr A. V. Murchie, one of the part-owners in the company.



Indian Education Promotions



MR C. J. HEANEY, whose appointment as Deputy Secretary in the Education Division of the Department, has recently been announced.

Mr Heaney has been in the service of the Department since 1962, when he assumed duty with the rank of Administrative Control Officer.

In 1967 he was promoted to a post of Under-Secretary in the newly established Division of Education, which he filled until 1966, when he was transferred to the Head Office of the Department in Pretoria.

Mr Heaney will be stationed in Durban.

MR J. S. M. ZWIEGELAAR, who has recently been promoted to a post of Chief Inspector of Education in the Department.

Mr Zwiegelaar first assumed duty in the Education Division of the Department in 1965, when he was appointed as Education Planner. In 1968 he was transferred to the inspectorate as Inspector of Education.



Mr Zwiegelaar fills a third post of Chief Inspector of Education which has been created in the Education Division of the Department.

MANCHESTER MANUFACTURING

(Continued from page 21)

Because it is time-consuming and therefore expensive to set the tufting machines to various patterns it is usual to process a large quantity of calico at a time using the same pattern.

Production does not continue apace but is dependent on orders. This is one reason why a number of patterns have to be kept in stock. Most have been designed by the management team and a most ingenious method has been used to transfer the pattern to the cloth.

In each case a large board, the size of a bedspread is set up on a table and the pattern chalked out on it. This pattern is then followed with a rope. Individual bedspreads are then laid on this raised pattern which is traced through the bedspread in blue chalk. One of the chief advantages of this novel method is that it is very cheap.

After use the rope is merely lifted and used in the next pattern.

With rough patterns marked out on them the candlewick bedspreads are then handed over to a team of efficient-looking women whose machines hum as they reproduce the patterns in tufts of soft thread, this time coloured. The machines here also punch the tufts through the spread to produce pleasing designs.

Now follows a dip in the dyeing vat — which holds about 45 kilogrammes of dry-weight bedspreads. Dyeing takes 45 minutes per colour and then after drying and trimming, the bedspreads are ready to be packed and dispatched to all parts of the country.

"Although when we started local businesses absorbed all our production, we now have several representatives touring the Republic looking for orders," said Mr Murchie.

The field of operations at present stretches from Northern Natal to the Northern Transvaal, and the company

is now casting its eyes towards the Cape as well, where it believes a rich field still lies untouched.

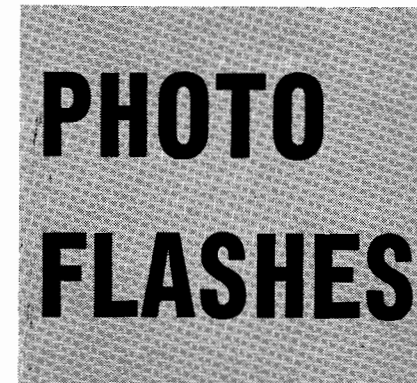
New products are also envisaged by the company. "We have already run through a sample batch of bathrobes and are now planning to produce toilet sets from the same material," Mr Murchie told us. Other plans are for slippers and dressing gowns.

The directors are at present also planning to buy another tufting machine which will enable them to double production. For this, additional staff will be needed. According to Mr Murchie, this expansion is expected to take place in about six months' time.

Should the present premises become too small, there is room available for expansion. This is a very real possibility but the management's policy is not to run before it can walk, so production is being purposely limited at this stage.

All things considered, the future looks bright for the company.

THIS PICTURE shows five young medical doctors at Edendale Hospital who at one stage were all in the same class at school in Pietermaritzburg, and who after obtaining degrees in various parts of the world are now once again together in Pietermaritzburg working at the hospital. They are (from left): Dr V. V. Raghavjee, who qualified in Bombay; Dr B. Harrypersad (Natal University); Dr K. M. Daniels (Wales University); Dr H. A. Mahomed (Bombay University); Dr A. Bhamjee (Dublin University).



THIS picture below shows the Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, Councillor C. W. Wood, being garlanded by young Denise Peters at the Annual General Meeting of the Northdale Tenants' and Ratepayers' Association recently.

Addressing the gathering, the Mayor said that in line with the Government's policy to let Indians have a share in local government it was necessary for leaders of the community to apply themselves and become acquainted with all aspects of local government. He stressed that responsibility should be their keynote in their approach to local government.

Photo — "The Natal Witness"



(Below): Mr H. Bodasingh retired recently as President of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association and was presented with an illuminated address to mark the occasion. Mr Bodasingh was Honorary President of the Association from 1944 to 1964. Here he is seen receiving the address from Mr Y. S. Chinasamy, while Mrs Bodasingh looks on.



Science of the earth's crust

GEOLOGY

THIS ARTICLE is presented to introduce the subject of geology to teachers and prospective university students. Because geology is not a school subject, most teachers have no training and very little, if any, knowledge of the subject. As a result most students do not know about its possibilities as an additional subject in their curriculum.

A knowledge of geology can be of value to the student in many branches of the natural sciences. Geography students find it very useful in the interpretation of the landscape (geomorphology). Combined with physics, a new science called geophysics has developed. Botany and zoology students can also gain from geology through the study of soils (pedology) and the study of fossils (paleontology). The combination of geology and chemistry is a very popular choice of students at the older universities.

At present only one course in geology is offered at the University

College, Durban, but if the demand increases it will eventually be offered as a major subject for the B.Sc. degree.

WIDE SCOPE

Geology is the science which deals with the study of the earth, its origin, evolution and constitution. No other science gives you so much knowledge of the physical world around you as does geology. We are always in the presence of some of the features dealt with in this subject — such as valleys, rivers, mountains, oceans, rocks or soil; and the person who understands the origin of these features will find his surroundings much more interesting and enjoyable.

How many people looking at a beautiful landscape can imagine how it came into being? Why is there a sheer cliff or a precipitous bluff at any specific point, while the rest of the landscape consists of rolling hills? Obviously the character of the rock composing such a feature had something to do with it, but the person

who knows nothing about the physical properties or composition of rocks cannot tell why a specific feature developed at just that point. With a basic knowledge of geology one will be able to understand and answer some of these questions.

Like any other subject in the general field of science, geology has many different branches, each of which may form a complete field of study on its own. Although geology covers a very wide field of knowledge it is by no means the most difficult of subjects. However, we must always bear in mind that no subject at university level is very easy. Geology has the advantage that it tells us something about the things which we observe around us in nature every day. Let us now briefly consider the various branches of the subject.

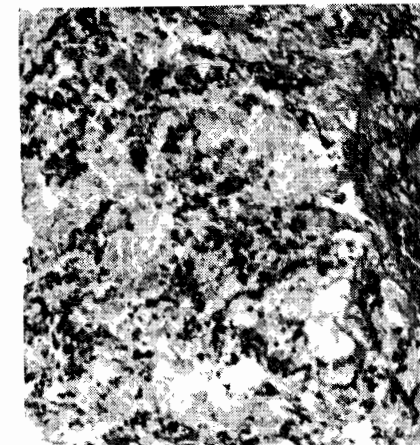
MINERALOGY

Mineralogy is the study of minerals. There are literally thousands of different minerals in nature, of which different combinations form the various types of rocks which make up the crust of the earth. Some minerals (like diamonds and gold) have economic value.

The most abundant mineral in nature is quartz. In itself it has no economic value; however, quartz grains cemented together form sandstone or quartzite, which can be used in the building industry. On weathering, sandstone will disintegrate into small particles to form sand, and when mixed with certain other materials may become soil, which is one of the most important natural resources. Quartz is also a very important ingredient in the manufacture of glass.

PETROLOGY

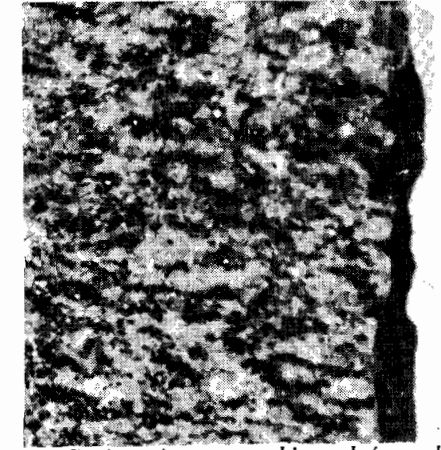
Each and every one of us has certainly at some or other time picked up



a. Granite: An igneous rock formed by the cooling of molten material. Note the random orientation of the minerals.



b. Sandstone: A sedimentary rock formed by deposits at the surface.



c. Gneiss: A metamorphic rock formed by alteration of granite. Note the parallel orientation of the minerals.

a stone (or rock as it is called in geology), and wondered what it was, where it came from and, possibly, of what use it could be.

The study of petrology tells us something about rocks, their origins and characteristics. It has been mentioned earlier that rocks are combinations of different minerals. The conditions under which these minerals combine are also important and will determine what type of rock will be formed.

There are three major groups into which all the different rocks can be classified. They are the *igneous*, *sedimentary* and *metamorphic* rocks. Igneous rocks develop from the hardening of molten material; the sedimentary rocks are hardened deposits of material which accumulated at the surface; and the metamorphic rocks represent the products of any one of the previous types when altered by high pressure or temperature.

The following example will illustrate the effect of environmental conditions on the formation of rocks. When the minerals quartz, feldspar and mica crystallize after melting under high pressure, the result will be an igneous rock called *granite*. This will represent the conditions prevailing deep down within the crust of the earth. If the same minerals accumulate at the surface as a deposit, a sedimentary rock, *feldspathic-sandstone* is formed. When granite is later on subjected to a very high directed pressure and heat it will be altered to a *metamorphic* rock called

gneiss. Each one of these rocks displays its own particular properties and produces its own specific type of land-form and soil, which may in turn have an influence upon mankind.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

In nature many of the minerals are found in the form of crystals, which vary widely in shape and properties. The crystals can be classified into six systems, which can in turn be subdivided into thirty-two classes with many sub-classes. A few well-known examples of crystals are diamonds, rubies, emeralds, calcite, beryl, quartz, etc.

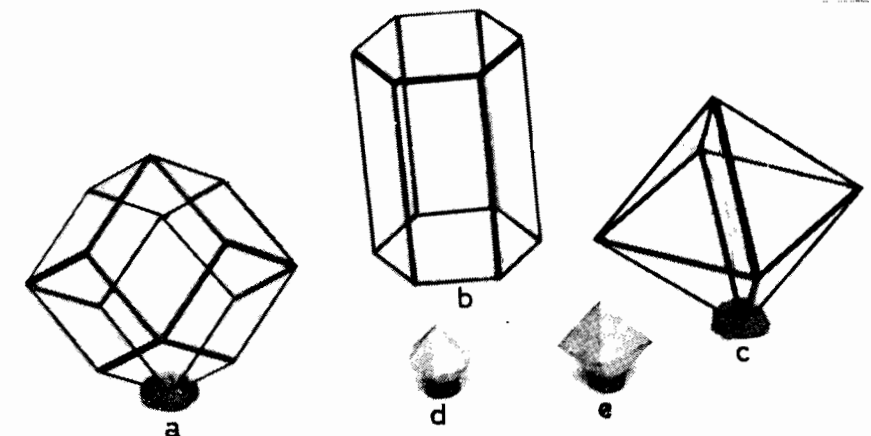
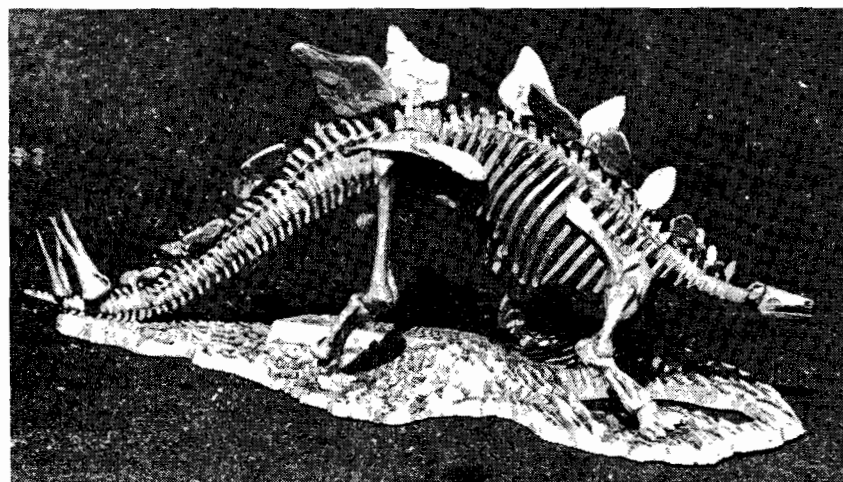
Let us consider the diamond as an example. Diamonds crystallize in the cubic system and often in the octahedral class, which means that it will

have eight identical triangular facets. This crystal has certain optical and physical properties which make it the much sought after mineral that it is.

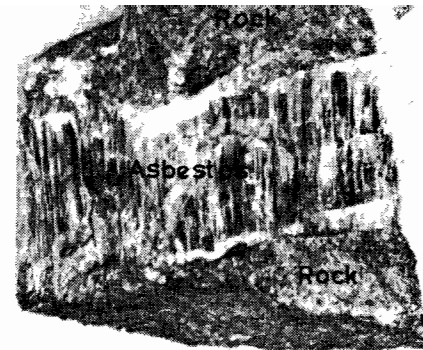
STRATIGRAPHY

Stratigraphy is the study of the sequence of layers in the crust of the earth. Together with paleontology it forms that part of geology which is called *historical geology*. That means it actually indicates the succession of events through which the earth had passed during its development. Geologic history is long, and in order to make it readily understandable geologists have drawn up a timescale, called the geological timetable. Because of the fact that the sequence of events were not the same everywhere on the earth each country has its own geological

Small plastic model of the skeleton of the *Stegosaurus*, a reptile which lived many years ago.



Examples of crystal models used for lecturing purposes. a, b and c are glass lecturing models of crystals and d and e are wooden models used by the students. a. Dodecahedron. b. Prism. c. Octahedron. d. Pyramid. e. Octahedron.



(Above): The mineral asbestos, which occurs in layers between other rocks, is a fibrous mineral, used for insulating purposes.

(Left): Alternating layers of limestone and sandstone which have been folded to some extent.

timetable. However there is an international geological timetable to which one can refer in order to compare the ages of layers in different countries.

The age of the earth is one of the very interesting problems studied in stratigraphy. The ages of rocks give an indication of when the surface of the earth was formed. Evidence that has so far been gathered points to the fact that the earth must have been in existence for a very long time before the crust solidified. Modern methods

Portion of a fossilised tree trunk. Note that the grain of the wood has been preserved and that the year rings are clearly distinguishable. The age of this specimen is about 100,000,000 years.



of determining the ages of rocks are based upon radio-active properties of certain minerals contained in the rocks. The age of the oldest rocks dated so far by means of radioactivity is of the order of 5,000,000,000 years.

PALEONTOLOGY

This is the science dealing with the study of life that existed in our world during the geological past. Paleontology is therefore closely related to the sciences of zoology and botany. The objects which represent the remains of these ancient organisms are known as fossils.

Fossils are invariably found in rocks buried under accumulations of sediments of countless ages. These fossils are important to us for various reasons, for instance, by comparing them with living organisms they supply us with knowledge of the conditions that prevailed during the time of their deposition. The two most important types of fossils to us are undoubtedly coal (representing plant fossils), and oil (representing fossil remains of marine animal life).

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

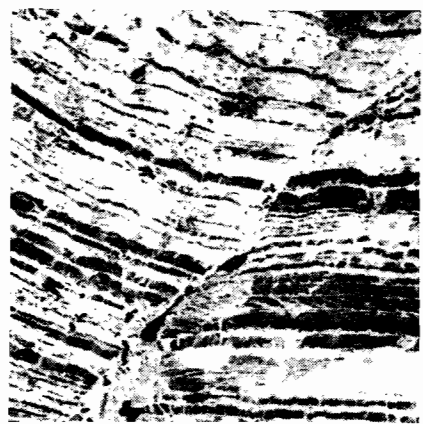
The history of rocks does not end after its original production. The fact that we now find rocks on dry land which were formed in the sea, shows us that rocks are liable to assume new positions in the crust, and in doing so, to acquire new and secondary shapes and interrelationships. The examination of this new attitude of rocks form the study of structural geology. Structural geology can on a very broad basis be sub-divided into two main parts, namely crustal fracture and crustal bending. The first part includes

such phenomena as faults and joints in the crust; while the second group are mainly concerned with the various types of folding that occurred from time to time.

Because of the fact that the geologist has to rely mainly on surface observations, it is necessary for him to know the relationship which exist between surface feature and internal structure. This knowledge is most important for the planning of mining activities where ore layers may have been broken, shifted or duplicated deep down within the crust.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

This branch of geology is the one with which people usually associate the geologist, although as you will know by now a geologist might be engaged in many other branches of the subject. Economic geology is the study of the economically useful materials of the



Folded layers of quartzite broken by a fault. Note the abrupt ending of the layers against the fault.

crust. It investigates such problems as the occurrence, origin and available quantity of ore minerals in deposits. These problems may be very complex indeed, because of the variability of conditions and the wide range of materials involved.

The economic geologist is concerned with a great variety of materials such as mineral ores, brick and pottery clays, fertilizers and soils, gemstones, water supplies, sands and building stones, coal and mineral oil, etc. It is evident therefore that the economic geologist must be well trained in the other branches of the subject in order to deal with all the problems which he may encounter.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

Geomorphology, or physical geology, is the scientific interpretation of the origin and development of land-forms. It considers the varied forces which work on the crust of the earth, to break down the rocks into finer particles and transport it to some other locality, and also the forces which work within the crust such as volcanic activity. A good knowledge of structural geology, stratigraphy and petro-

logy is essential for a proper understanding of the landscape.

Let us consider the Valley of a Thousand Hills as an example of a geomorphological phenomenon. We all know that the Valley of a Thousand Hills is a low-lying area of rolling hills with here and there a flat-topped, steep-sided mountain which stands out high above the surrounding features.

The major part of the area is underlain by igneous rocks, such as granite, which weather readily forming the rolling landscape. In some places however, a very resistant sandstone occurs forming the flat topped table-like mountains.

The occurrence of sandstone in isolated spots only can be explained by the fact that the granite was covered by a layer of sandstone many millions of years ago. The Umgeni river and its tributaries had removed most of the sandstone covering, while only a few isolated spots were left behind protecting the granite from weathering. After removing some of the sandstone the streams tended to deepen their valleys faster into the softer underlying granite, leaving behind sandstone

capped areas bordered by steep cliffs.

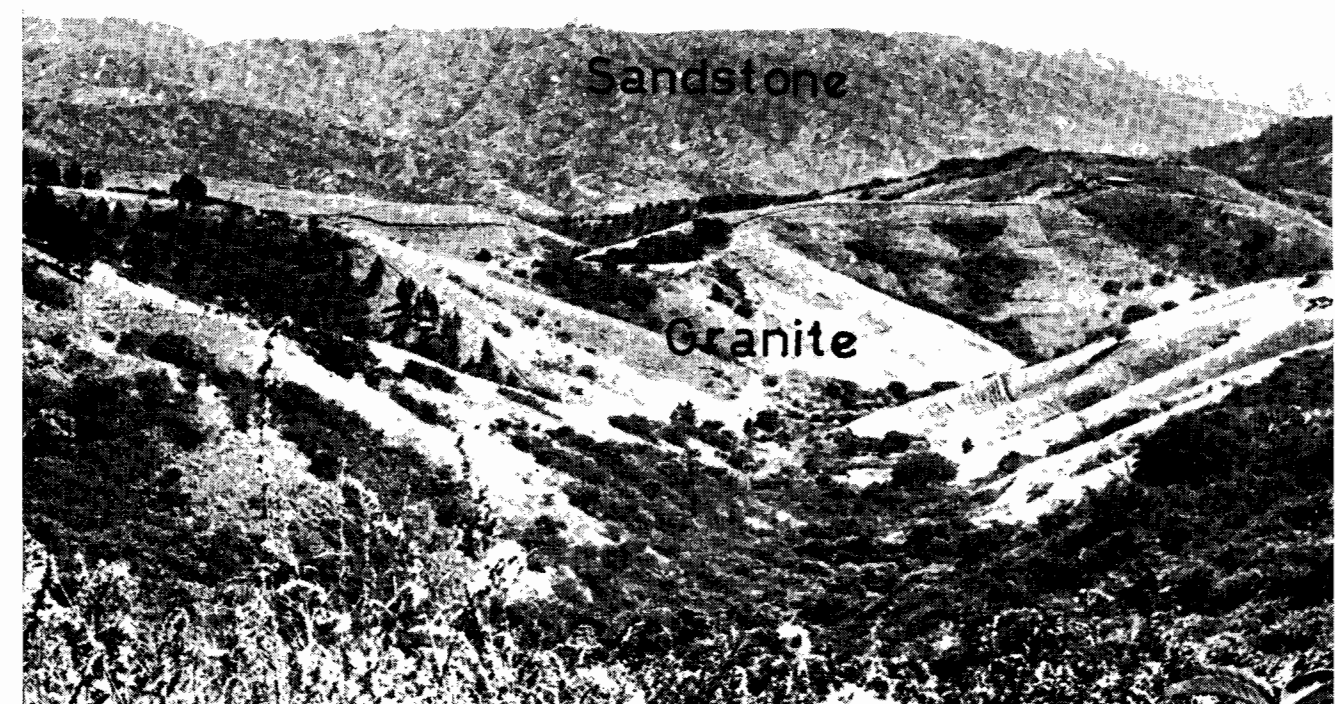
Eventually the remaining sandstone coverings will also be removed, but we must remember that the processes operate very slowly and that it may take another million years before the river has completely destroyed these features.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY

Studying geology also involves some practical work. In the laboratory geological maps must be interpreted and sections drawn of areas depicted on these maps. Crystals, minerals and rocks have to be identified by different methods using specialised apparatus. Field excursions are undertaken to investigate certain phenomena in nature and to collect samples for analysis.

After considering all these facts we can come to only one conclusion, and that is that geology is one of the most interesting and practical subjects, and I sincerely hope that teachers will after reading this article, convey some enthusiasm for the subject on to pupils who intend furthering their studies at this University.

This photo of the Valley of a Thousand Hills illustrates the difference between the resistant sandstone of the mountains and the granite of the valleys which is more easily weathered.



THE usual businesslike atmosphere of the Pietermaritzburg railway station was broken one evening recently by the cheerful spirit and chatter of a large crowd of parents and friends who gathered to see off a group of 15 Indian Girl Guides and three Guiders. They were off to the National Diamond Jubilee Holiday Camp for Indian Girl Guides at Saint Monica School, Port Elizabeth. For many of these guides from three local schools it was doubly exciting as this was their first train journey.

80 GUIDES

The camp was organised by the Girl Guides' Association of South Africa and was part of the National Diamond Jubilee Programme for Indian Girl Guides. The Guides from Pietermaritzburg had been joined by Guides from Durban and Port Elizabeth making some 80 Guides in all at the camp. Miss N. A. Naicker, District Commissioner for Indian Guides at Pietermaritzburg acted as Assistant Commandant at the camp. Mrs Wilkinson, camp advisor for the Guides and Mrs Greenwood, Chief Guide Commissioner for South African Guides, visited the camp.

The National Diamond Jubilee year had got off to a good start with a training session at Modderpoort in the Orange Free State, at which 6 Indian Guiders from Pietermaritzburg and Durban were present. Thinking Day Celebrations commemorating the birthday of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell were given a big boost by the visit of Lady Baden-Powell, who attended a rally at the Royal Agricultural Show Grounds, Pietermaritzburg.

CAMP AT RICHMOND

Those Guides who were unable to attend the camp at Port Elizabeth were to some extent consoled with a camp at Richmond during a week-end in April.

The programme for the remainder of the year promises to be as full as the past months — and includes a Guide Rally during Guide Week in August and a Good Turn Trail, when Guides collect old clothes, canned food and other items to assist the poor in the community.

A Busy Year For Girl Guides

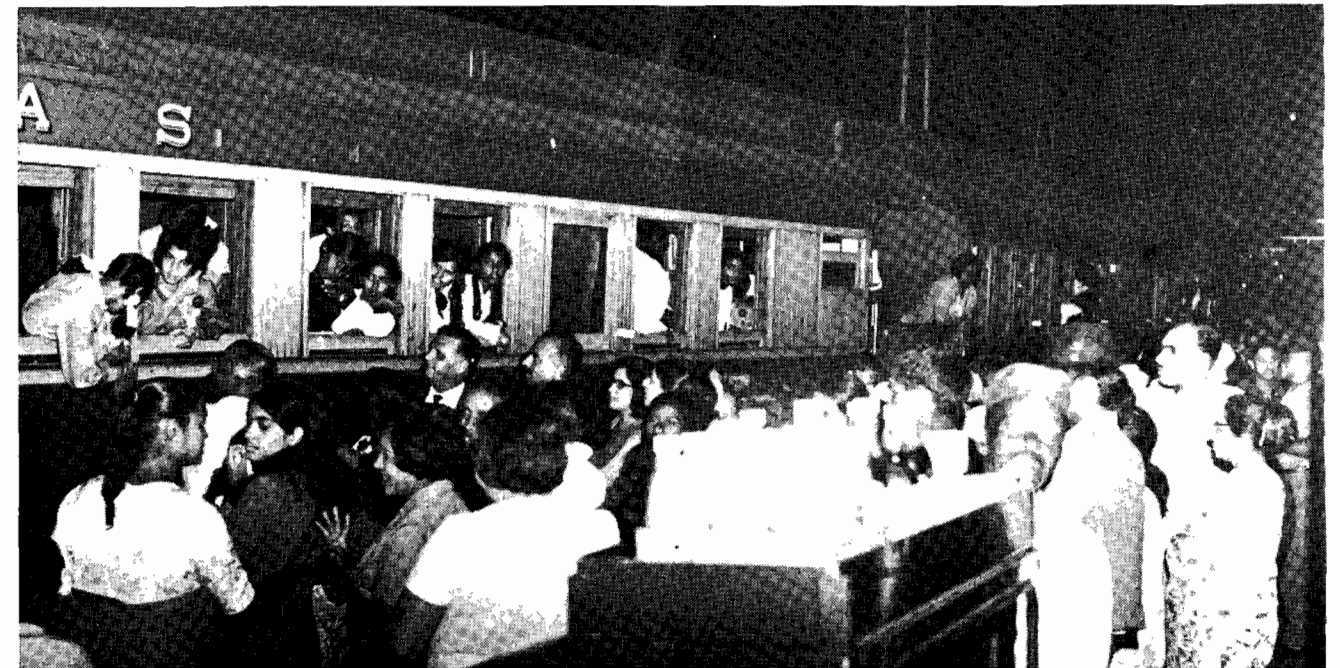


All packed and raring to go, the Girl Guides wait for their train at Pietermaritzburg Station. They were off to attend a training camp with some of their instructors.

(Left):

The "guiding spirit" is written all over the faces of the Girl Guides from Pietermaritzburg when they recently left the city by train to attend a training camp.

The large crowd at Pietermaritzburg Station to see off the contingent of Girl Guides.



THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES IN RESETTLED COMMUNITIES

— Durban Conference

EARLY last month a conference on the role of social welfare agencies in resettled communities was held in Durban. Speakers represented a wide cross-section of those concerned with the problem, and besides the papers delivered there were stimulating discussion sessions. The conference was opened by the Deputy-Mayor of Durban, Mr Raoul Goldman, in the absence of the Mayor.

In his address Mr Goldman described the provisions being made for the resettlement of displaced Indians and for the housing of Indians generally in the Durban area. He also spoke on the problems with which social workers would have to deal with.

The township of Chatsworth, he said, was nearing completion and when fully developed it would house over 150 000 people. The scheme provided for the erection of roughly 20 000 houses and 2 000 flats, and was at present 75 per cent complete.

There were also the Merebank / Wentworth and Springfield housing schemes which together provided about 4 500 housing units. Further Indian housing schemes were being planned at Phoenix/Newlands and at Mt. Edgecombe. Together these would be slightly larger than the Chatsworth unit.

Pointing out that it was important for resettled Indians to become accustomed to their new surroundings as soon as possible, Mr Goldman said there were nevertheless a number of reasons why some families found it difficult to adapt themselves.

These included shyness, financial worries, the absence of relatives and distances between home and work. To aid transport to and from Chats-



Four of the speakers at the conference. They are (from left): Mr R. S. Naidoo, Mr Pat Poovalingham, Mrs Fatima Meer and Professor G. K. Engelbrecht.

worth a rail passenger service was being built.

Mr Goldman said that the sooner clubs and societies were established the better, even though they might have simple beginnings, for it was from them that the more mature organisations would later be formed.

In all these matters the various social welfare agencies could play a part. People should be encouraged to make use of facilities, such as health clinics, community centres, places of worship, playgrounds and so on.

It was important that there be co-ordination between the various welfare organisations so as to dovetail services rendered and avoid overlapping and resultant lowering of efficiency, according to Mr L. L. Millar, Chief for Social Development, of the Department of Indian Affairs.

The address was read in his absence by Mr I. Dannhauser, Chief Professional Welfare Officer of the Department's Durban Regional Office.

It was also particularly important that the community at large should have a positive image of welfare work, as its success was largely dependent on the community. This could be achieved through co-ordinated effort by those concerned.

"An important requisite in this regard is willingness to engage in consultation which will eliminate overlapping and avoid any clashing of duties," he said.

Dealing with the National Welfare Act (1965), Mr Millar said it placed strong emphasis on co-ordination. The original National Welfare Organisations Board of 1947 also stressed this. The Board had the authority of registering welfare organisations and

exercising some measure of control over them, and it encouraged welfare organisations with similar aims to co-ordinate or amalgamate.

In 1961 the Board was empowered to refuse to register an organisation if its object and area of operation were similar to those of an existing registered organisation.

Telling the conference about the National Welfare Act of 1965, Mr Millar said it provided for the appointment of a National Welfare Board, specialised commissions under the Board — such as the Welfare Organisations Commission, Family Life Commission, Social Work Commission, Welfare Planning Commission and the establishment of Regional Welfare Boards.

FUNCTION

The main function of the National Welfare Board is to advise the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, and to consult with his Department on welfare matters.

Mr Millar said that there was a total of 46 registered Indian welfare organisations in the Republic. All applications for registration were thoroughly investigated by the Department's Indian social workers and that specific, motivated recommendations were then made in each case.

To promote the development of social work in the Republic the Social Work Commission had been appointed, the Family Life Commission to advise on and promote good family life, and the Welfare Planning Commission to deal with distressed families.

Regional Welfare Boards had also been established for every area of a regional office of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions. They provided a link between the National Welfare Board and the Commissions, and local welfare matters and organisations. They also had a co-ordinating function in planning social welfare services in their respective areas, and in arranging discussions and conferences, such as the one he was addressing.

Commending the Indian community on its welfare consciousness, Mr Millar said that a characteristic of welfare work in South Africa was that it was a joint task and responsibility of the State and of private

initiative. This led to a highly developed social conscience in the community.

DEVELOPMENTS

Sketching developments in the Government's provision of social services, Mr Millar said major developments had taken place since the Department of Indian Affairs assumed responsibility for professional welfare services for Indians in Natal in 1967 from the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions, and again in 1969 when it did the same in regard to Transvaal Indians.

"What has been accomplished in Natal and the Transvaal will in the foreseeable future become the prototype of a similar service for the Indian community in the Cape," he said.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

The next address was by the Durban sociologist, Mrs I. C. Meer and dealt with the social consequences in a re-settled community.

The world was growing apace, she said, and this was inevitable in view of the fantastic rate at which the human population was growing. This population, estimated at 500 million in the seventeenth century, and 906 million in 1900, had exploded to 3 billion in the last 60 years, and was estimated to double itself by the year 2 000.

"Such rapid expansion has exerted unprecedented pressures on practically all cities and they have been forced not only to expand upwards and outwards, but also to institute massive projects of urban renewal in areas towards their centres, where valuable land may continue to be occupied uneconomically by low rental slum houses."

This involved re-settling poor communities in new neighbourhoods, Mrs Meer said.

In South Africa, she maintained, this also implied converting the cities into White residential areas. While urban renewals operated primarily in favour of the upper and more powerful classes, Governments in democracies were under some pressure to settle their electorates with the minimum of trauma, and to their advantage.

GUIDANCE

Enlightened authorities, said Mrs Meer, might be guided by the observations and conclusions of social scientists who emphasise the human, rather than the ecological, or architectural factors in urban renewal.

"They insist that the process of renewal is in fact not complete if it does not result in an improved life for the displaced," she said.

Mrs Meer added that existing groups with distinctive neighbourhood traditions should be re-settled as wholes and in a manner which made it possible for them to recognise their familiar boundaries and take up life with renewed zeal in their new homes and streets.

DURBAN'S POSITION

Referring to the position in Durban, Mrs Meer said that in 1967 it was one of 287 world cities whose population exceeded 500 000. Beginning as a village with a few hundred inhabitants in 1830, the city now numbered about a million inhabitants.

Expansion had been accompanied since the late thirties by an acute housing shortage. By 1940 the White position had improved, but that of the non-Whites had deteriorated.

"By 1950 thousands were living in shacks. It had been estimated on the basis of the total number of houses enumerated in Durban during the 1936 census, that an additional 70 000 houses would have to be built by 1961 to alleviate existing overcrowding and cope with future population increase. It was clear, too, that the largest proportion of these would have to be built and subsidised by the Government."

By 1956 tin shanties became considerably reduced, though they never quite disappeared. Suburban hills began to be converted into bricks and mortar, and by 1968 the Government had built 64 000 houses. She emphasised that more would have to be done to catch up with the housing shortage.

COMPLEX PROBLEM

"Resettlement is a highly complex human problem, and when we find ourselves suddenly confronted with it, we have limited expertise to deal with. The least that may be expected from

local authorities in charge of resettlement is that they should interpret it as a design for living, rather than a standardised, minimum building project, and to conceive the houses as homes.

DRUG ABUSE

Mrs Meer's address was followed by Professor G. K. Engelbrecht, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University College for Indians, on drug abuse as a social problem.

Professor Engelbrecht said that drugs and modern medicine had revolutionised the life of man. Drugs, particularly the narcotics, had been used throughout the world for thousands of years for the treatment of disease and the protection and preservation of life.

"On the other hand, these same agents, as a result of their misuse and abuse, have of late become a social menace, endangering the lives of thousands throughout the world.

"The irony is that those very same drugs which have been invented and refined for the protection of man against physical hazards and diseases, have today become a most potent destroyer of an ever-growing number of addicts. They also destroy the abuser socially."

Discussing the size of the problem, Professor Engelbrecht said drug abuse concerned a very delicate aspect of the abuser's life and as a result addiction to drugs was shrouded in a veil of secrecy, subversion and intrigue.

"There is no other form of personal disorganisation which socially isolates the individual so completely as does drug abuse," he said. The reason was obvious — namely that the addict, for fear of being cut off from his supply, would intentionally avoid any social contact or self-exposure.

"It is not generally realised," Professor Engelbrecht added, "that the addict is doubly victimised. He is a victim of his narcotic habit and is also enslaved to the pedlar who supplies him, and at whose mercy he finds himself all the time."

ASSESSMENT DIFFICULT

For these reasons it was difficult to make an accurate estimate of the ex-

tent of the drug problem. There existed an urgent need for research into the problem in South Africa.

He added that it was not only the young who were exposed to the danger but also older people. Too much publicity was also not necessarily a good thing in combating the menace.

Professor Engelbrecht then detailed the various kinds of drugs being abused.

Addiction had a definite connection with crime. There was an interaction between the two, one influencing the other.

NO SIMPLE SOLUTION

In his conclusion, Professor Engelbrecht said that as a sociologist he believed there was no simple solution to the problem. Drug abuse unfolded within a larger social structure. Even research faced difficulties. The World Health Organisation, he said, had suggested certain lines of research. These were:

- (1) The incidence regarding sex, age, occupation, groups and drug abuse.
- (2) Definitions of "use" and "abuse" in different cultures.
- (3) An investigation of cause-effect relationships based on sociological background and also medical, psychological, economic and cultural factors.
- (4) Prevention by legislation and education.

Any penetrating and meaningful study of the problem and any constructive community project for treating the habit should not ignore the social nature of drug dependence, he stressed.

EFFECT ON CHILDREN

Mr R. S. Naidoo began his address on the social consequences of resettlement on children with an apology that as this was a comparatively new situation as far as the Indian community was concerned there had been no research of any dimensions and his paper was based largely on his viewpoint and experiences as a teacher.

Dealing with the process of resettlement he named three types. Teachers and social workers had to deal with children affected by all three phases.



No pop singer this, but Mrs P. Ramasar, a worker for the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society, questioning a speaker at the conference.

They were:

- (1) The proclamation, negotiation for the purchase of homes of the displaced Indians and a period of waiting when a person could reside in his home as a tenant, usually of the Department of Community Development.
- (2) The period of waiting where the former home was no longer available or the rent required was beyond the means of the former owner. During this period, if homes were available at Chatsworth or Merebank (in Durban) these were allocated. If they were not available the families had to shift to areas where sites were laid out with communal taps and a pail system of toilets.
- (3) The allocation of homes in areas developed by the local authority or the Department of Community Development.

Phase one affected the children because of the uncertainty and the indefinite prospect of moving. This resulted in homes being neglected, and seemed to have a depressing effect on the children. Transport services were also affected. The shifting population also affected school attendance.

Referring to phase two, Mr Naidoo said that there were various reasons for people living in temporary areas. These included having been displaced from their former homes. Usually these had been sold by the landlords.

Another reason was that the rent was more suited to their means; and then there were those who came in from other areas as work seekers and stayed in the hope that they would qualify for a home being built by the Durban Corporation or the Department of Community Development.

Personal hygiene among these children tended to be poor, Mr Naidoo said, and the attitude to authority was "shocking".

PROBLEMS

The problems confronting teachers in these areas were truancy, lack of parental supervision, lack of attention in homes, overcrowding, housing conditions, and adjustment to the new environment.

"The whole situation calls for careful study with a view to planning for the future and assisting the unfortunate ones," he commented.

PLEA FOR TRAINING

Mr Naidoo said that social workers had a formidable task, and suggested that anyone concerned with the handling of children be given some basic training, even if they were volunteers attached to welfare organisations.

Mr Naidoo then made a few suggestions for the meeting's consideration, which he felt could assist the situation. These included better town planning, community centres for social education, subsidised school meals, adult education and compulsory school education, and increased wages.

COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

Speaking on the role of the welfare agency in community organisation in resettled communities, Mr Pat Poovalingham said that it was of para-

mount importance that any work for the building up or for strengthening community organisations in resettled areas had to be initiated and undertaken by voluntary agencies, perhaps initially assisted by non-residents, "but for effectiveness and adequate acceptance controlled and managed by persons living in and belonging to the resettled communities."

Mr Poovalingham stressed that welfare agencies and workers, because of the nature of their function, although they might suggest remedies, were traditionally there to work towards solutions. He also pointed out that resettlement was not confined to South Africa.

BETTER PLANNING

Calling for better social planning in the resettlement of communities, Mr Poovalingham said that the social institutions of neighbourhood and community were at the same time both extraordinarily strong and yet delicate as well. Next to the family, he considered them to be the most important institutions in society.

He also called for resettled middle and lower middle class communities to re-establish their own community organisations as they were themselves in the best position to do so, and he considered that they in any event would probably not welcome purposive and overt activity in this connection by welfare agencies.

He considered that for all practical purposes the principal areas in which welfare agencies had "an important, even vital, role" were in Chatsworth, Durban, and the Indian areas of Pietermaritzburg.

Pointing out that factors such as lack of leisure time and the tendency to keep in touch with old friends had a limiting effect on developing new ties, Mr Poovalingham stressed the need for the establishment of better inter-personal relationships in the resettled areas.

"Social cohesiveness must be restored," he said.

CHALLENGE

"It is this that both offers a challenge and imposes a heavy obligation upon the welfare agencies. It is here that they have an important role to fulfil."

There was a need for the communities to begin civic associations, youth and social clubs, and women's organisations, particularly in places like Chatsworth.

OFFER OF VENUES

Where there was a lack of suitable venues, advantage could be taken of the offer by the former Director of Indian Education, Mr P. R. T. Nel, who had publicly offered the use of school premises as focal points of community development. He was sure the Department of Indian Affairs would keep this offer open. Parent-teacher organisations and religious groups could also play a role in setting up organisations.

Although he realised that most existing welfare organisations had their own heavy commitments, he nevertheless suggested that it was on the leaders and members of existing welfare bodies that the greatest responsibility lay for new fields — precisely because of their social awareness and their own social consciousness. They could perhaps initiate new bodies, he said.

In conclusion, Mr Poovalingham said he had often heard the statement made that since the State was responsible for the displacement and resettlement of the Indian population involved, it had to initiate and undertake the necessary activity, this was an expression of despair.

SELF-HELP

"All welfare work of any kind can only effectively be done by voluntary organisations and associations — perhaps with State aid, perhaps in partnership with the State. But it must be undertaken by the people themselves acting in a spirit of self-help.

"Granted such community self-help, it should be possible to approach the State for financial assistance, and in that case it would be the duty of the State to provide appropriate help."

There were discussions after the delivery of each paper and at the end of the conference Professor Engelbrecht summarised the achievements of the gathering. Certain resolutions were taken but at the time of going to Press these were not yet available.

Prof. Coetzee on Easter at The Beach



THOUSANDS of Indians visited beaches at the Easter week-end, and those in Durban attended the annual Easter sports. The pictures on this page tell the story of the week-end in Durban. Happy visitors of all ages flocked to the warm sands and sea, and gaily coloured beach umbrellas dotted the beach. Not all swam, but everyone enjoyed themselves, many coming just for the Easter sports, and competing in the

good-natured fun.

The pictures show the crowded beach, children competing in a race and an exhausted girl being helped from the water by lifesavers. Although there were no serious mishaps visitors were comforted to know that members of the Durban Indian Surf Lifesaving Club were there in force to watch over them. It is as well to remember that the sea can be dangerous!

