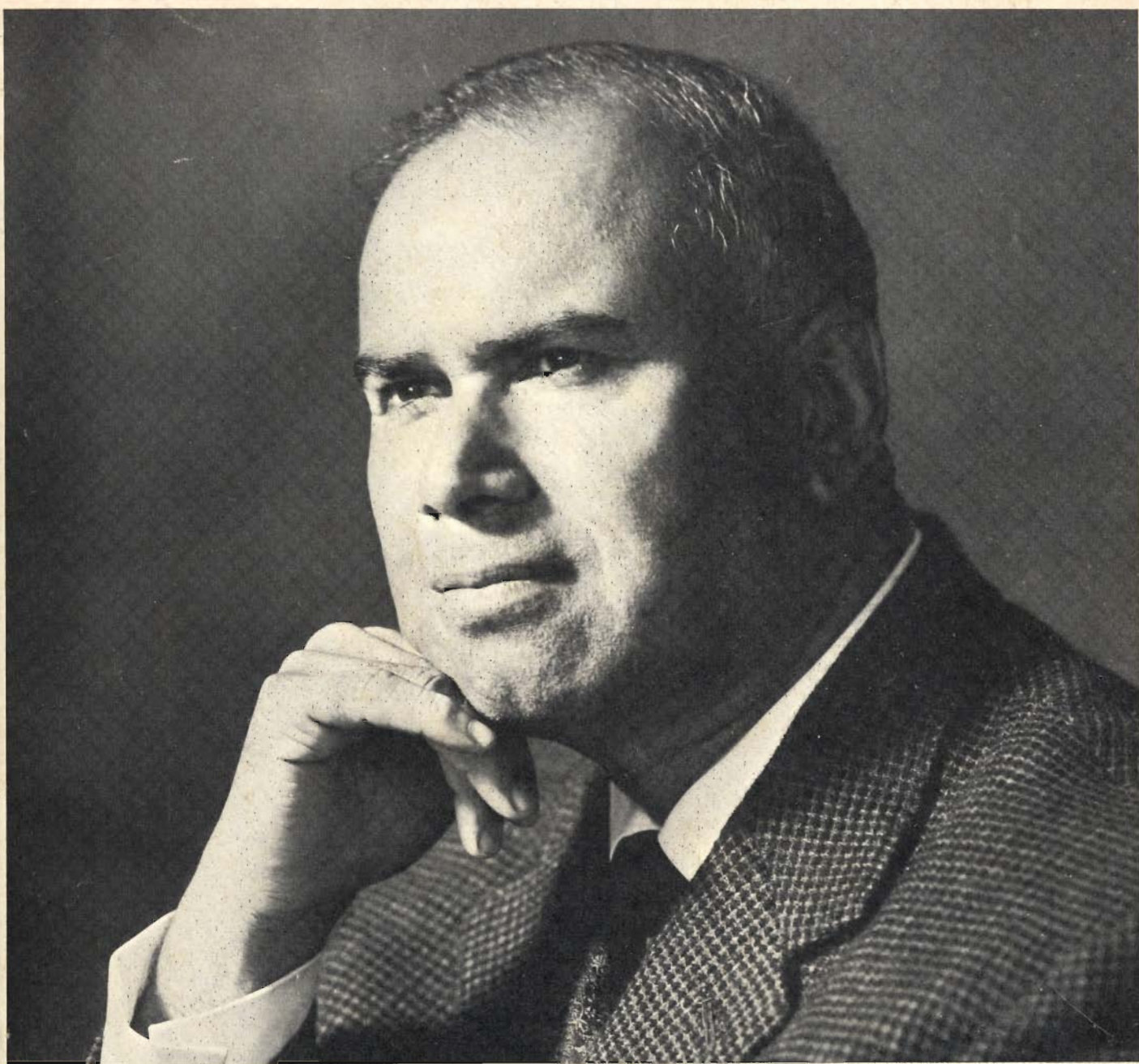




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Front Cover: The late Mr A. M. Rajab.

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DEPARTEMENT VAN INDIËRSAKE
DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN
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DIE REDAKTEUR
FIAT LUX
PRIVAATSAK X4332
DURBAN

EDITOR ■ REDAKTEUR
E.J. TURNER

—●—
K.M. CHETTY
PHOTOGRAPHER ■ FOTOGRAAF

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

THE EDITOR
FIAT LUX
PRIVATE BAG X4332
DURBAN

THE COMMUNITY MOURNS A DEDICATED LEADER MR A. M. RAJAB

WITH the death of Mr A. M. Rajab, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council on the 7th October 1973, the Indian community of South Africa has lost a courageous leader who had dedicated himself to the service of the Indian people.

Born in Durban on the 17th July 1915 and the eldest of six brothers, he had a humble start in life. Leaving school at the age of 12 with a standard VI certificate, he became an apprentice in the furniture trade. By private study he passed the junior certificate examination and then in 1933 obtained a matriculation pass.

In 1935 he obtained a teaching diploma, in 1936 a diploma in commerce and in 1938 a B.A. degree from the University of South Africa. Mr Rajab was one of the first group of four Indians to obtain degrees from that University.

A year later he joined the family's upholstery business and with his brothers set about building up the family's business undertaking which, today, has become a vast business empire.

Besides being the financial director of this huge undertaking, Mr Rajab devoted a great deal of his time to the welfare, educational and religious activities of his community. He was Chairman of the Advisory Council of the University of Durban-Westville, a member of the R.K. Khan Hospital Board and a member of the executive committees of the M. L. Sultan Technical College Council, the Orient Islamic Educational

Institution and the Indian Centenary Scholarship Trust as well as of numerous public bodies in the Indian community.

He was also a member of the Council of Directors of the Durban Chamber of Commerce and served as a member of its standing committees on economic, non-European and civic affairs.

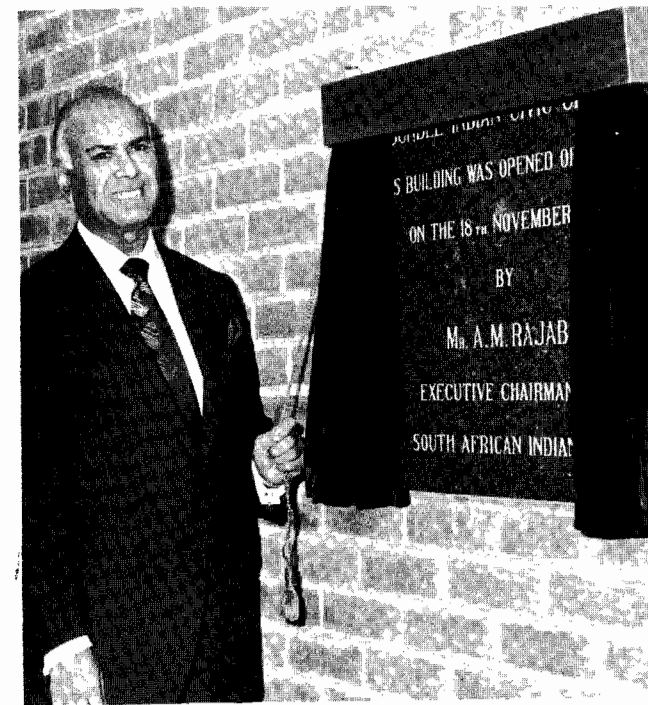
Because of the prominent role he played in Indian public life, Mr Rajab was invited by the then Minister of Indian Affairs, the late Senator A. E. Trollip, to become an inaugural member of the first statutory South

African Indian Council which commenced functioning in September 1968. At the inaugural meeting of the Council held on 24th November 1968, Mr Rajab was elected a member of the Executive Committee, under the Chairmanship of the late Mr P. R. Pather, by his fellow councillors.

Following on the death of Mr P. R. Pather on the 27th January 1970, Mr Rajab was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee by the former Minister of Indian Affairs, the Hon. F. W. Waring.

Widely recognised as the leader of the Indian community in South

The late Mr Rajab seen greeting the State President at the last official function attended by him.



Mr Rajab seen unveiling the plaque commemorating his opening of the Dundee Community Centre.

Africa, he visited Britain last year as the guest of the British Government.

He was intensely interested in cultural matters and with his family built up one of the finest collections of oriental carpets, porcelain and other objects of art in the country.

Mr Rajab is survived by his wife, a daughter, three sons and seven grand-children.

The Grey Street Mosque and the streets surrounding it were thronged with a crowd of some 5 000 people who had assembled to bid a last farewell to a great leader at his funeral on the morning of 8th October 1973.

Among the many distinguished personages present at the funeral service in the Mosque, prior to the burial at the Brook Street Muslim Cemetery, were the Minister of Indian Affairs, Senator the Hon. O. P. F. Horwood, the Mayor of Durban, Councillor R. Williams, the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Mr H. A. Prinsloo, Mr M. J. de W. van Eyssen, Regional Representative of the Department of Indian Affairs, Mr P. W. Prinsloo, Director of Indian Education, Mr H. E. Joosub, Chairman of the South African Indian Council and Mr J. N. Reddy, who has been acting

the building up of the University of Durban-Westville to what it was today. Mr Rajab's work as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council was also of the highest order and importance and he paid tribute to his unselfish contribution to the welfare of his community and the manner in which he had devoted himself to promote good and harmonious relations between the different race groups.

In extending his and the Government's condolences to Mr Rajab's family in their great loss he said it was almost impossible to think how he could be replaced. He prayed that they would draw comfort from Mr Rajab's life of service to his community and the wonderful example he had set.

The Mayor of Durban, Councillor Williams, in his tribute said that with the passing of Mr Rajab we have lost a great son of the City who had done much for his community. He will be missed not only in Durban, but throughout South Africa as well as in countries beyond our shores. His wise counsel and advice was often sought by the City Council on

The Minister of Indian Affairs, Senator O. P. F. Horwood paid tribute to Mr Rajab at the funeral service in the Grey Street Mosque.



matters affecting the Indian community. To his family he said "We mourn with you in your great loss — your loss is our loss".

Paying tribute to a fellow councillor, Mr J. N. Reddy said that a light that had shone over a wide spectrum of their Indian life was not there any more. Mr Rajab gave himself fully to his work of improving the lot of the Indian people. Although he came from humble beginnings, he never lost the common touch. For the past six years he had devoted himself fully to the task of promoting the interests of the Indian community. No man has done more than Mr Rajab. As the days go by the Indian community would realise that they had been left with a void that would be difficult to fill.

The Chairman of the South African Indian Council, Mr H. E. Joosub, in paying tribute to his colleague said that although Mr Rajab was endowed with wealth and could have lived a life of luxury, he chose to serve his community and his country. He was a man with an ideal — to ensure his community's progress — and he did not spare himself in the



The body of Mr Rajab being borne aloft to Durban's Muslim Cemetery.



A last prayer at the graveside.



fulfilment of this ideal.

The character of the late Mr Rajab and the manner in which he had dedicated himself to the service of his community were aptly described in the following editorial which appeared under the heading "Man of Wise Counsel" in the "Natal Mercury" of October 8th.

"Bonds of friendship and respect forged in the battles to preserve Durban's Grey Street business centre and the colourful market for the Indian community will be remembered today when family and friends pay their last respects to the sincere and quiet-spoken Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council, Mr A. M. Rajab, who died yesterday.

In spite of demands of a business empire which he helped build from the time he joined it as a boy of 12, he devoted much of his life to the service of his people. Determined to articulate the needs and aspirations of the Indian community he weathered bitter criticism of the early days of the Council and demonstrated through his wisdom and perseverance that, though its powers may be limited, much could still be achieved.

His kindness and selflessness will be in the thoughts of many who mourn with his family now that his task is done." □



The Minister of Indian Affairs, Senator O. P. F. Horwood unveiling the plaque commemorating the opening of the administrative centre. Mr M. H. Keerath, Chairman of the Town Board looks on.

ISPINGO'S New Administrative Centre

WHAT has been achieved at Isipingo is an example of the constructive practical application of Government policy in South Africa, said the Minister of Indian Affairs when he performed the official opening of the Isipingo Town Board's new administrative centre.

Despite inclement weather, a large crowd, including mayors and representatives of the neighbouring cities and towns, attended the function which was held in a large marquee adjoining the Centre.

In welcoming the Minister and Mrs Horwood, Mr M. H. Keerath, the Chairman of the Isipingo Town Board, said that the success that the Board had achieved in the short time that it has been in existence was due to the unstinting support he had received from all members, the zeal and enthusiasm with which the administrative staff had tackled their various tasks and the co-operation of the ratepayers.

The Board, he said, did not during the year embark on any major capital improvement but devoted its energies towards establishing a sound administrative system.

Mr Keerath reported that by careful

budgeting the Board has been able to complete the 1972-1973 financial year with a surplus of R36 028.57. The valuation of properties has increased by R1 385 300 from R20 868 220 to R22 197 520



The administrative centre.



Senator Horwood being garlanded by Mr T. Subramony.



Mrs. Horwood being presented with a corsage by Mrs. N. Keerath.

over the past year. Building plans to the value of a quarter of a million rands were being passed each month. In terms of valuation Isipingo is the 10th largest town in the province.

Announcing that the estimated income for the current financial year is R470 000 Mr. Keerath said the Board plans to spend money on major capital improvements such as road construction, the erection of a market and the laying out of parks and

recreation grounds.

Expected developments in Isipingo are the proposed purchase by the Board of a 250-acre site for economic and sub-economic housing schemes and the development of a modern sea-side resort by a consortium of Indian businessmen at a cost of R20 million.

Senator Horwood was thereafter introduced by Mr J. N. Reddy, member of the Executive Committee

of the South African Indian Council. After he had been garlanded by Mr T. Subramony and Mrs Horwood had been presented with a corsage by Mrs N. Keerath, the Minister addressed the gathering.

He said that with the setting aside of their own group areas, it became possible for the Indian community to participate in the local government administration of such areas in terms of legislation passed by the Central Government and Provincial Councils.

"The Department of Indian Affairs" said Senator Horwood "has played an important role in the establishment of Local Affairs Committees in Natal. Since the first Committee came into being at Glencoe in 1963, twenty other committees have been established of which three, Verulam and the two Isipingos, have become autonomous and independent Indian local authorities.

Although all the members of Local Affairs Committees were, in the first instance, nominated, all the committees, with one or two exceptions, are

Some of the many guests who attended the opening ceremony.

now fully elected bodies.

I hope that in the not too distant future other Local Affairs Committees will consider the possibility of their becoming fully autonomous Local Authorities themselves. In order to achieve this it is essential that the Local Affairs Committees are used to the full by the parent local authority. So often one hears the allegation made that the Local Affairs Committee is merely required to "rubber-stamp" decisions taken by the local authority itself. We hear also at times that Local Affairs Committees are not given the opportunity of discussing budgetary proposals with the parent local authority, which merely refers the budget to the Local Affairs Committee as a formality, in order to comply with the provisions of the ordinance. I appeal to local authorities to help make the Local Affairs Committees meaningful and efficient.

It is obvious that Indians must be trained as efficient officers in local



Mr M. H. Keerath, Chairman of the Town Board is seen receiving a commemorative booklet on the history of Dick King, from Mrs D. Camp, grand-daughter of Dick King, Senator and Mrs Horwood look on.

administration. The best — perhaps the only — way to do this is through the parent local authority. I address therefore an earnest appeal particularly to the larger municipalities throughout South Africa to offer

employment opportunities within their organisations to Indians who desire to make their careers in local government administration. The training required is of a specialised nature, and must be of a sufficient standard to equip persons to obtain posts in the higher echelons of municipal government, including those of town clerks and treasurers.

While on the subject of autonomy for Indian Local Affairs Committees, I feel it incumbent upon me to sound a word of warning. It is clear that not every Local Affairs Committee can aspire to full local authority status. Only those which are financially viable can hope to become autonomous. The Administrator of the Province concerned will have to be satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that an area is indeed a viable unit, before he will confer full local authority status upon it. I am sure you will see the wisdom of such a procedure.

Isipingo itself became autonomous on 1st August, 1972. I congratulate the Town Board on having reached this mile-stone in the development of Isipingo, where you now have your own handsome municipal offices instead of the temporary structures with which you had to make do when you became the second autonomous Indian Local Authority in South Africa. Although it may be said that Isipingo is as yet a small town and does not have a large revenue from rates, I am confident from what I



Mr M. E. Kathree presenting a gift on behalf of the Isipingo Town Board to the Minister.



have seen here today that the best is yet to come. Indians are enterprising traders and your main street is normally a hive of activity. Besides that, there is the important fact that industrialists have begun to establish themselves in the area, and I am certain more will follow. The town is also conveniently placed in relation to the neighbouring industrial township of Prospecton, where a number of Indians resident in Isipingo are employed and are thus within easy distance of their homes."

Referring to a recent Press report that he would probably use the occasion to clear up doubts about the election of 15 members to the South African Indian Council and the report that "a member of the South African Indian Council told the Daily News recently that only about 400 out of a total of 650 000 Indians would be able to vote in the first SAIC elections late next year," the Minister said, "it is important that we do not allow ourselves to be confused by this sort of thing. I am not aware of 'doubts' about the election of members to the SAIC. Let me quote in full the Press statement I issued on 30 August of this year on



Mr. R. Reddy, Town Clerk of Isipingo.

the subject:

"At its sixth meeting held on 23-25 July, 1973, the South African Indian Council adopted the basis proposed

for the reconstitution of the Council, as agreed upon between myself and the Executive Committee of the Council during our prior consultations.

"In consequence the Government will recommend to the State President that the Council after expiration of its present term of office on 31 August 1974 be reconstituted as follows:

- (i) The Council will be increased from 25 to 30 members.
- (ii) Fifteen members will be elected.
- (iii) Fifteen members will be appointed by the Minister.

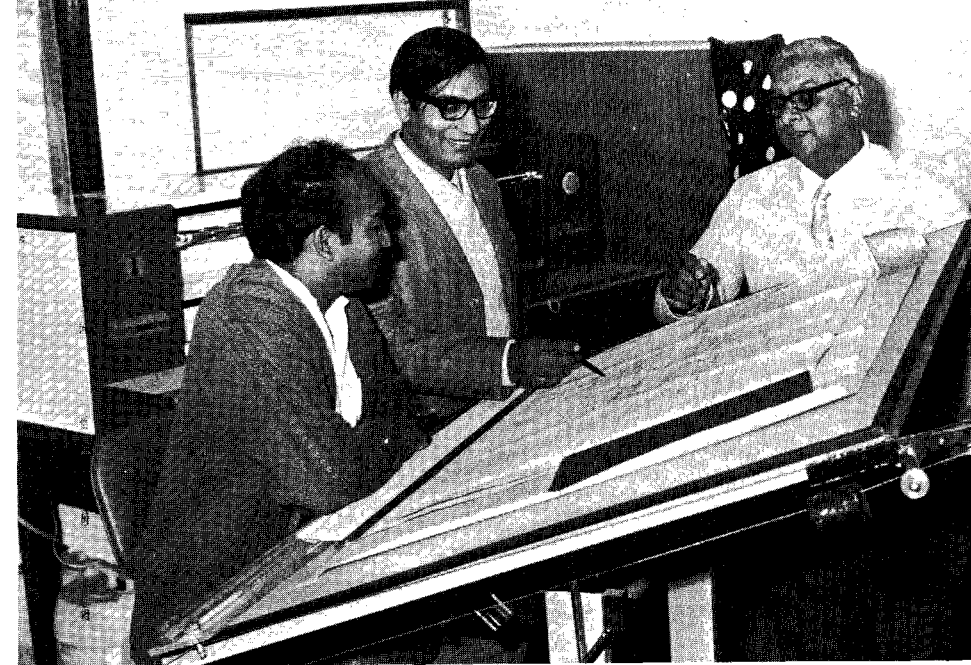
"In the absence of voters rolls and in view of certain practical difficulties which cannot be overcome within this period of time, the election of the 15 members will take place by means of a system of electoral colleges on a provincial/regional basis, the details of which are being worked out in consultation with the Council."

"To say, as the Daily News of 24 September quotes an unnamed member of the Indian Council as saying — 'that only about 400 out of a total of 650 000 Indians would be able to vote . . .' is not only premature, but is misleading. It gives the impression that there are 650 000 Indians who

could vote in an election for the SAIC. This ignores the fact that a substantial part of the total Indian population, quoted as 650 000, consists of children, and a further proportion — as with any population anywhere — consists of persons who would not qualify for the franchise, whatever the franchise qualifications might be.

"It is well-known that there is at this time no voters' roll for Indians. It is equally well-known to all responsible people that a reliable and acceptable, fully representative voters' roll cannot possibly be available in time for next year's SAIC election. That is why the South African Indian Council has agreed that the election be done according to the method of an 'electoral college', and is presently working out the details of such a scheme. No-one can say at this stage how many persons will be able to vote, but whatever the number, it will be determined in as representative and responsible a manner as it is possible to do."

Senator Horwood concluded his address by saying:



The Town Engineer, Mr. R. Khan (right), Mr. E. Singh (centre) Town Planner and Mr. V. M. Moodley (seated) Technical Assistant discussing a planning project.

"I am impressed by what I have seen of your new municipal offices. I commend the farsightedness of those who were responsible for the

decision to provide your administration with efficient, modern accommodation for your officials, your Councillors, and the public. Pleasant working conditions promote good work and efficient thinking and make for clearheadedness when important decisions have to be made. I am therefore pleased that the Town Board of Isipingo has determined its priorities in this way, and that the public, which the Town Board has to serve, can now transact their business in congenial surroundings. With these words I have pleasure in declaring the Town Board's offices at Isipingo officially opened. I trust that good government will always be administered from this pleasant place."

As a token of the Board's appreciation and as a memento of the occasion, a wood-carved statuette was presented to Senator Horwood by Mr M. E. Kathree, a member of the Board.

After a vote of thanks had been moved by the Deputy Chairman of the Town Board, Mr P. Paruman, the guests adjourned to an adjoining marquee where refreshments were served. □

A scene in the Town Treasurer's Department.



Seen in the Clinic are Mrs M. Pillay (District Nurse) and Mrs S. Maharaj (Public Health Nurse) and Messrs I. S. Nakooda and V. Narainsamy (Health Inspectors).



Integrating the School Library into the Educational System



The author, Mr. R. R. Gopaulsingh.

THE school library is no longer a storehouse of books but a dynamic agency of the learning and teaching programme. It is fully involved in the education of the child. The system of Differentiated Education, to which we have changed this year, gives direction, purpose and importance to the school library programme, and the school library, in turn, shares with the school its responsibility for teaching the study skills that lead to effective, efficient and creative thinking. The teacher-librarian actively guides the students by teaching them how to identify, analyse, select, group and unify ideas into patterns of cohesive interrelatedness and significance.

It was not long ago when emphasis was placed on self-directed learning, inquiry and independent study with little or no critical evaluation. The teacher-librarian now realises that the process of locating and finding materials in a library holds little intellectual benefit for students, and time thus spent is generally wasted time. The many processes involved in what students do with materials — evaluation, synthesis, reflection, thinking, appreciation — are the important factors, not the searching, locating and assembling of materials.

In the programme of library instruction the recognition of individual abilities is stressed. Various designs in curriculum construction are geared to the individual and varying abilities existing among students, and so must the library programme of instruction also adapt to these varying

At a senior girls' high school students locate information and carry out independent research and evaluation of material.



needs. These adaptations will vary from school to school and also within schools.

It is interesting to note that immediately after the Second World War, Harvard University published a Report on "General Education in a Free Society", which stressed the need for providing an educational programme where equality of opportunity is the rule and not the exception. This report which can be considered a classic in the general run of educational philosophy, clearly stated that equality in education does not mean an identical education for all. It means the provision of an educational programme which recognizes the vast actual individual differences among pupils. Since there is no single form of instruction that can reach all equally, the problem was how, without denying each citizen his educational birthright to an unlimited opportunity, to develop to the optimum the promise that is in him as a human being.

But America did not pay heed to the recommendations in this report until Russia launched its first successful Sputnik in 1957. America's educational complacency was shattered and soon the Rockefeller Report followed with the emphasis that there can be no excellence in the

In an air of informality the library in a junior primary school opens new vistas of wonder and enjoyment.



A library in a primary school moves in the direction of a resources centre.

educational endeavour until the individual is rescued "from the faceless anonymity of impersonal education". The report expressed the same concern as the Harvard Report.

The textbook approach to education came under close scrutiny. It was the accepted method of learning — the verbatim memorization

and verbatim feedback. A plea was made to lead the children beyond the content of the textbook, that is, the textbook should be supplemented by collateral reading. The use of reference books was strongly emphasized. The Harvard Report warned that

"texts often fail. They sum up too soon. It is right to let a student know roughly where he is going, but wrong to save him the journey".

Good teaching that is imaginative and stimulating can promote students to use a wide range of library resources. Best results can be achieved in a school that has an abundance of books and other materials readily accessible to students. One of the objectives of the school library is to make textbook-dominated teaching obsolete.

The student of today is being trained not to depend wholly on textbooks or sets of books. He is made to understand that the printed material is not the only source of information. A good educational programme provides resources for the building and extending of knowledge. Since knowledge is proliferating at an incredible rate, it cannot be covered even remotely within the scope of classroom teaching. It is,

therefore, necessary to make provision for a wide range of library materials. The school library must become much more than a collection of resources for curricular purposes. Materials of all types, imaginative and factual, and in all forms, printed and audio-visual, must serve to activate and animate the many interests of youth.

A small beginning has been made in our schools to move in the direction of a service centre that will provide an assortment of aids to better teaching and learning. The term "Resource Centre" which should, when fully developed stock books, pictures, pamphlets, newspapers, recordings on discs and tapes, films, filmstrips, slides, videotapes, micro-film reader and machinery for duplicating. This array of audio-visual materials will be classified and indexed in the same manner as books are now being catalogued.

In an ideal situation classrooms will radiate from the Resource Centre which will be the focal point of multimedia information. Within the Resource Centre there will be a reading area, an audio-visual room with provision for television lessons and a listening room which will have, in addition, a number of cubicles for individual pupils where they can hear a story or a recording of music, literature, or interview as many times as they wish, whilst following the printed text, yet isolated from the

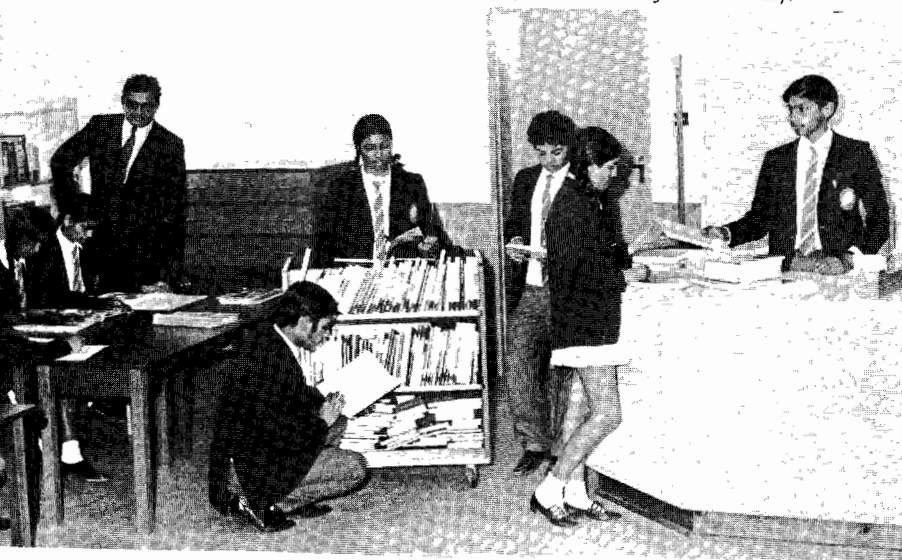
Each student assistant has a special responsibility in a well organised library.



A periodical corner in a large co-educational high school reflects the wide interests of students.

other pupils.

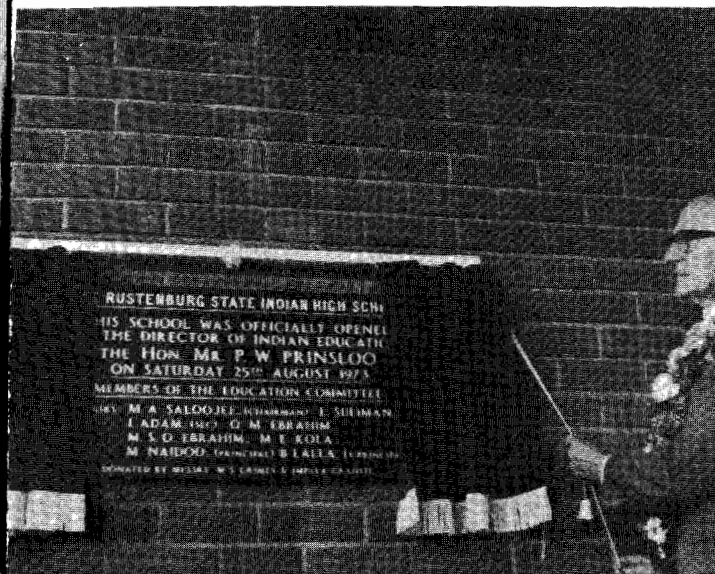
We will in an ideal situation have two systems working together — the library and the audio-visual department and to merge these effectively, it will be necessary to have an individual trained as an audio-visual specialist to work with the teacher-librarian. It will be their function to co-ordinate and plan an integrated school programme. The new diploma courses for in-service teachers which are being offered next year make



provision for both school librarianship and audio-visual training.

In the meantime, the school library for the stimulation of exploration in unknown regions, is one of the most important as well as one of the most exciting, single elements in the education of the pupil. It is a source of wisdom, information, experience, enjoyment, good taste and wonder.

In the past, the school library hardly figured in the education of the child. It was a place that housed reference books, and as such it was not required to function dynamically for the educational programme concentrated on textbook memorization and on the regurgitation of information imparted in the classroom. Today, the school library is a significant and integral component of the educational plan. The direct involvement of the library in the teaching and learning programme has necessitated its functioning as a learning laboratory where the use of resources, facilities and services is no longer sporadic, unplanned and incidental, but where the use of those resources, facilities and services is purposeful, planned and directly related and interrelated to a viable teaching and learning programme. It is a truism that a school is as good as its library.



Mr P. W. Prinsloo, Director of Indian Education unveiling the plaque commemorating the opening of Rustenburg's New Indian High School.

AN IMPORTANT milestone in the life of Rustenburg's Indian Community as far as the educational field is concerned was reached when Mr P. W. Prinsloo, Director of Indian Education opened the Rustenburg State Indian High School in the Indian township of Zinniaville on August 25, 1973.

Among the honoured guests who attended the opening were the Mayor of Rustenburg, Dr J. van Zyl, and Mr M. Saloojee, Chairman of the Education Committee.

Indian education at Rustenburg started in humble surroundings. In 1923 the first school, with five pupils, was established in the back room of a store. In 1928 the school was moved to two rooms next to a mosque in Rustenburg. 1932 saw the school being moved again, this time to the top floor of a building in Plein Street. In 1935 the Community, at its own cost, built a three-classroom school and this was used until 1944. Since 1945 another school, also provided by the Community, was used and here the school remained until 1972 when the Rustenburg State Indian High School was completed. There are at present 246 pupils enrolled at the school.

Conforming to modern standards the new school is equipped with the

facilities necessary to meet present day educational trends.

Mr Prinsloo, in his address, said that the Department of Indian Affairs aims at providing physical facilities for the school-going child that would make optimum productivity possible and afford him the opportunity to develop his potential to the full.

"The school building is much more than a roof over the heads of the children; it must create an atmosphere in which children can learn successfully and teachers can teach effectively, and our new buildings are designed and equipped to meet these requirements" Mr Prinsloo said.

He drew the attention of his listeners to certain organisations that are hard at work endeavouring to instil strange doctrines into the minds of youth and to cause unrest. Posing the question as to how the youth can be safeguarded against moral disarmament he said that the answer lies in education.

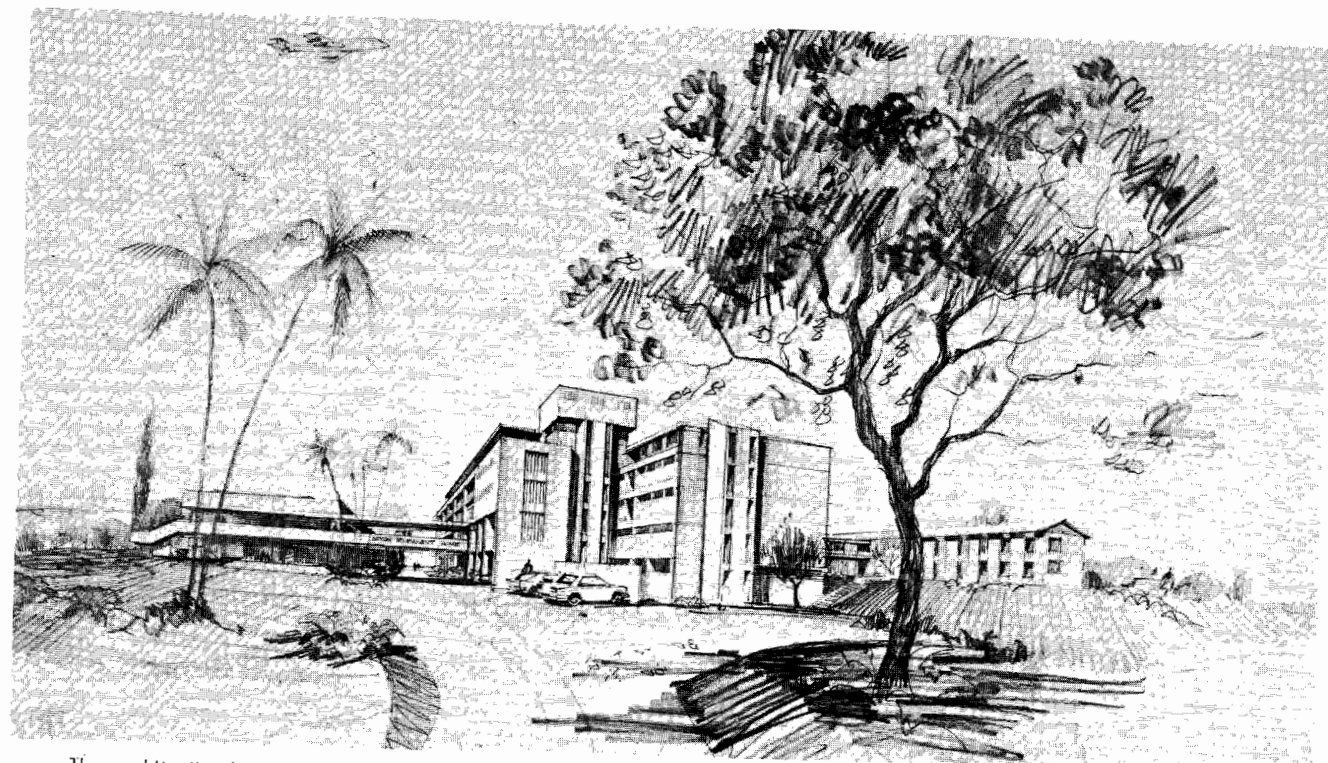
"As the future of mankind lies in its children, the importance of education cannot be over-emphasized. Education should be the major concern of every community. The educational welfare of our youth is the responsibility of each and everyone of us — educationists, parents and public" he said.

OFFICIAL OPENING RUSTENBURG Indian High School

Mr Prinsloo stressed the fact that parents can do much to strengthen the hands of teachers by instilling in their children the right attitude towards learning and discipline. A close alliance between home and school and other social institutions is imperative and he would therefore like to encourage get-togethers such as was afforded by the present occasion.

Hy het die gemeenskap van Zinniaville geluk gewens met die verkryging van hul nuwe skool en gesê dat dit hom telkens veel plesier verskaf om 'n nuwe skool te open. Dit is weer vir hom 'n mylpaal wat bereik is in die verskaffing van behoorlike onderwysfasiliteite vir die Indiërkind.

„Die skool is eintlik 'n fokuspunt in elke gemeenskap, en die stadium van ontwikkeling wat 'n gemeenskap bereik het, kan aan sy onderwys-inrigtings gemeet word. By al die plekke waar ek sover nuwe skole geopen het, het ek gevind dat die gemeenskap groot waardering het vir wat daar vir hulle op die gebied van onderwys gedoen word." Ten slotte het Mnr Prinsloo 'n beroep op ouers en kinders gedoen om die onderwysgeleenthede wat vir hulle aangebied word ten volle te benut.



The architect's sketch of the Aryan Benevolent Home's proposed new children's and aged persons home at Chatsworth.

the aryan benevolent home's new project

TO COINCIDE with the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the founding of its homes for children in need of care and the aged, the Aryan Benevolent Home has launched a fund raising campaign for its new homes to be built on a site in Chatsworth.

The Aryan Benevolent Home, a registered Welfare organisation, is administered by a Board of Management which is elected annually by the parent body, the Arya Yuvuk Sabha.

The Home at 186 Bellair Road, Durban, which is still being used to house the children under the care of the organisation, was established in 1971, when accommodation was provided for both children and aged people. At that time the Home was a wood and iron cottage but through the years additions and improvements have been made to the property. It has since been sold to the Group Areas Development Board, from whom it is now being leased to the Home.

In 1964 the aged were moved to premises previously occupied by the Salvation Army in Cato Manor. They

were subsequently moved to the cottages known as Clayton Gardens, in the Sydenham area of Durban, which are being leased from the Durban City Council.

Since its establishment the Aryan Benevolent Home has given shelter to 984 orphans and children in need of care committed to the Home by the Children's Courts, and 1 628 disabled and homeless aged persons have been admitted.

At present the Home provides accommodation for 87 committed children and 120 aged persons.

In view of the fact that the area in which the children's home is situated has been proclaimed an area for the occupation and ownership of another race group, the Organisation has for some time past been endeavouring to find another site on which it could build a new children's home and at the same time provide a better type of accommodation for single aged persons and the frail and chronically sick aged who need medical and nursing attention.

The Aryan Benevolent Home proposes to build a large complex of buildings on the 4.05 hectare site in Chatsworth which it is at present busy acquiring. The total cost of this

The guest speaker, at the Aryan Benevolent Home's Golden Jubilee Celebration at which the project was launched, Mr T. Warman, M.P.C. was garlanded by Mr S. Bechan.



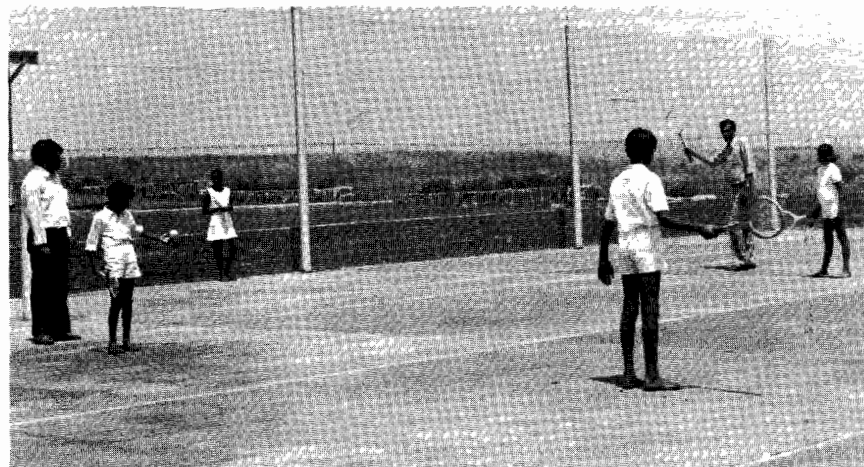
The Aryan Benevolent Home's existing children's home.



complex has been estimated to be in the region of R1 million.

The complex will consist of an administration block, cottages in which children will be housed in keeping with modern trends in institutional care, and a new home for the aged consisting of single and double rooms and wards to cater for the very frail who need extra nursing care. Provision has also been made for a clinic, library, physiotherapy centre, dining room and lounge. A new feature which the organisation hopes to be able to incorporate in the new scheme is a day centre where other aged persons in the community could meet daily to participate in organised activities.

In order to complete this praiseworthy project the Aryan Benevolent Home is faced with the mammoth task of raising an approximate amount of R500 000. □



The tennis court is one of the amenities provided by the mine authorities for its Indian workers and their families.

ACCORDING to the 1970 census, 555 Indians are employed in South Africa's coal mining industry. Although at present Indians are mainly employed as clerks and surface workers, there are some mines which still employ Indians as underground workers. One of these is the Durban Navigation Collieries which employs 76 Indians, 20 of whom work underground.

This mine, situated at Durnacol, five kilometres from Dannhauser in Northern Natal, commenced operations at the beginning of the century. Ownership of the mine has changed over the years and it is at present owned and operated by Iscor. The mine's output is destined for Iscor's new Iron and Steel works at Newcastle.

Six mine employees with a service record of 234 years between them. "Whiskey" Moonsamy Pillay (fourth from the left) is the oldest employee.

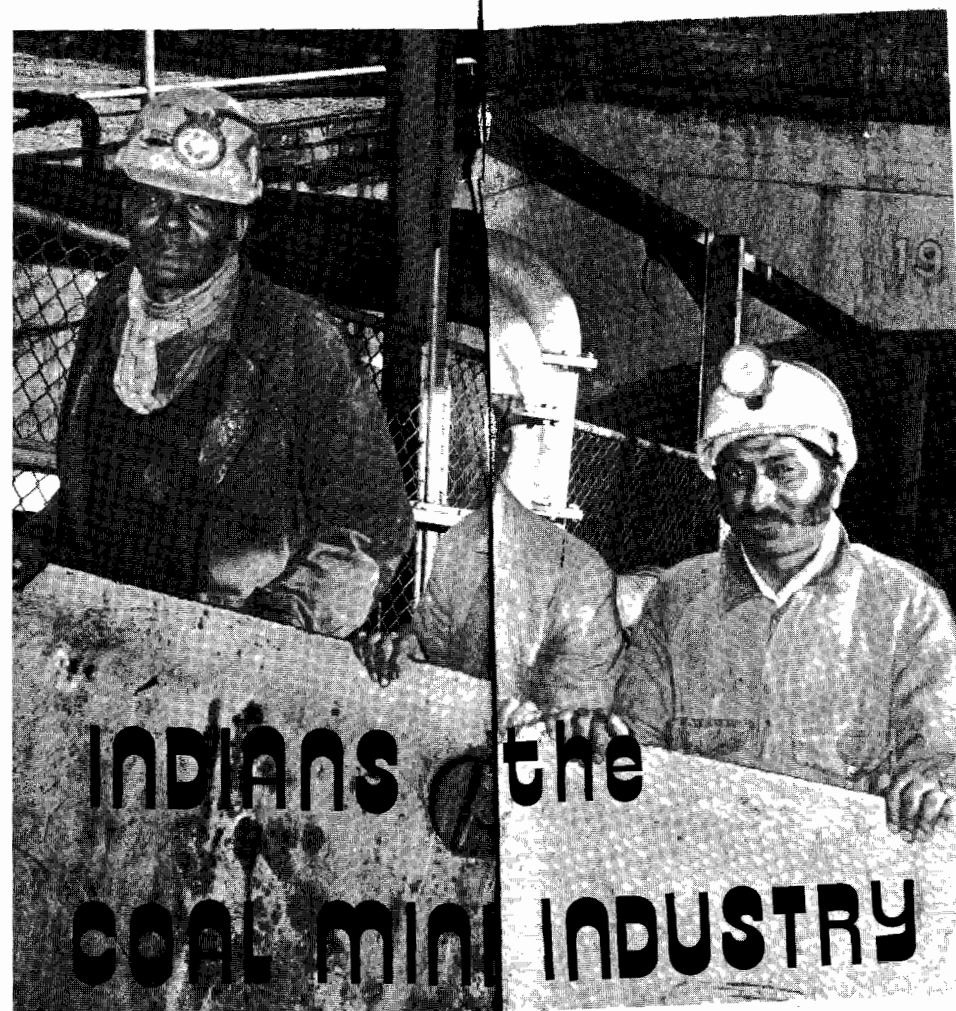


The area is very rich in coal and a new shaft — Number 6 shaft — is presently being sunk. With Newcastle being the new growth point for the iron and steel industry demand for coal is expected to increase tremendously and the Durban Navigation Colliery — or the D.N.C. as it is commonly known by — is increasing its production to meet the expected demand.

The history of the mine was related to a representative of Fiat Lux who visited the mine recently by "Whiskey" Moonsamy Pillay, a 70 year old retired miner who is still employed by the company as a casual worker. He said that the mine commenced operations sometime around 1910 and that most of the 1 000 or so workers who were then

employed were indentured Indian labourers who were specially brought out from India to work in the coal mines. Many of the women who accompanied their menfolk from across the seas were employed on the making of bricks for the buildings erected on the mine property. It is interesting to note that some of the buildings still standing retain some of these bricks as the name and date of manufacture were impressed on them at the time they were made. According to Mr Pillay the only serious accident at the mine occurred in 1926, otherwise it has maintained a very good safety record.

Another miner who has seen active Indian participation in coal mining is Sookoo Ramkhelewan who came over to D.N.C. from Burnside Collieries when that mine ceased mining



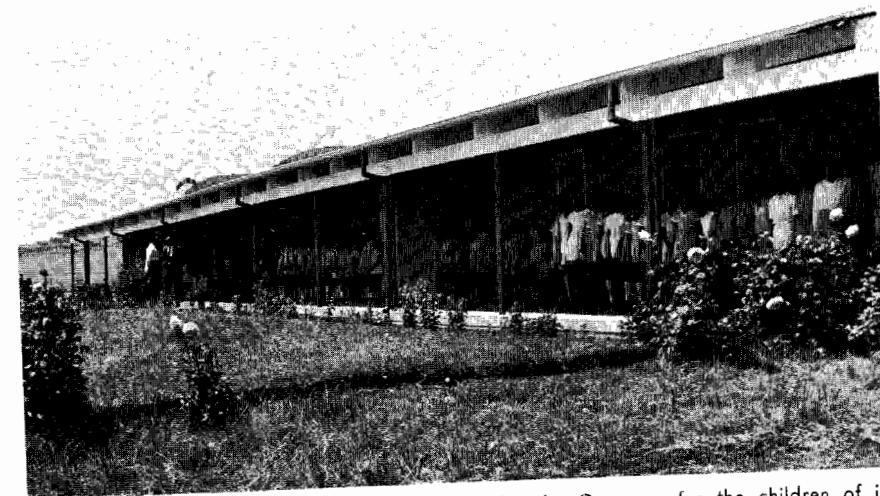
Three underground workers from No 4 Incline shaft.

operations some years ago.

Asked to comment on their fears and attitudes to mining, the underground workers at the mine expressed themselves generally as follows: "It is so peaceful underground — no hot or freezing weather. No hot and dry winds. No quarrels but true comradeship and no nagging wives."

The company has provided tree housing for its Indian workers in two areas, namely, the old "Barracks" and the new Tagore Village. The homes are well cared for and are situated in pleasant surroundings which have been planted with trees and shrubs.

Schooling for the children of workers is provided at the Durnacol State Aided Indian School, which was built by the company. The cur-



The Durnacol State Aided Indian School built by the Company for the children of its Indian employees.

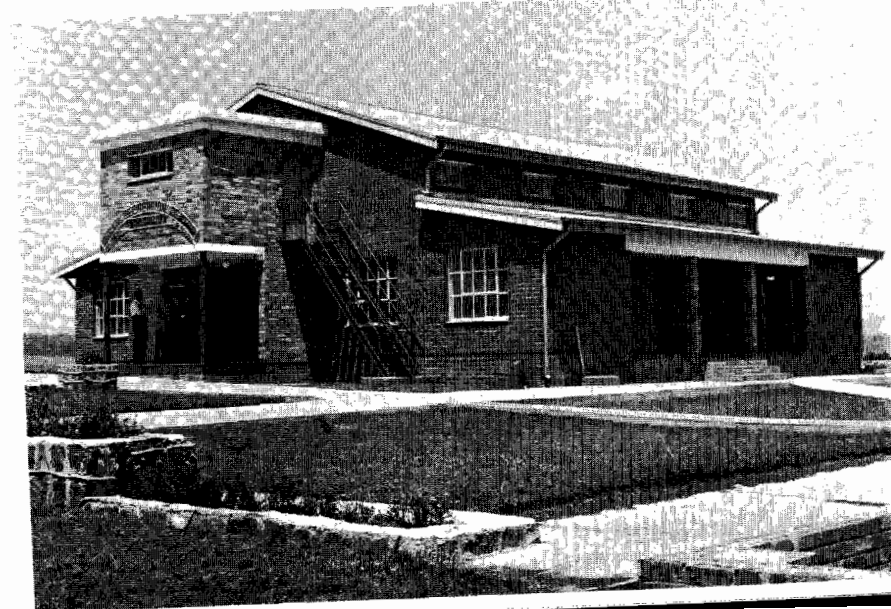
rent enrolment at the school is 110 and classes range from grade one to standard six. Playing fields and an all-weather tennis court have been provided for the use of scholars. The company has also made this court available to tennis enthusiasts living in the neighbouring town of Dannhauser. The modern, spacious hall erected by the company provides employees and their families with a centre for communal and social activities. Besides regular film shows being held there, the hall is used for a wide range of social functions and gatherings.

Although a distance of five kilometres separates them from the Indian community of Dannhauser, the mine employees and their families

are very much integrated with the communal activities of that centre. Their welfare needs for instance are attended to by the Dannhauser Indian Child Welfare Society which runs a maternity and family clinic and which also prescribes and gives treatment for minor ailments.

The personnel officer for the mine's non-White employees, Mr P. A. Rall, who has been appointed by the company to attend to their welfare, exhibits a keen and sincere interest in the affairs of the Indian employees and their families. His door is always open to give guidance and advice to those who seek it and he has done much to foster a spirit of camaraderie and harmony in this small community. □

The recreation hall provided by the mine authorities is the venue for social occasions.



FOUNDERS' DAY

AT M.L. SULTAN

TECHNICAL

COLLEGE



Students admiring a tastefully arranged exhibit of foodstuffs at the Salon Culinaire.

A scene from the play "A King Decides" presented by the College Players.



"FOUNDERS DAY" at the M. L. Sultan Technical College, held on the evening of 13 September, was attended by a large number of parents and well-wishers of the College.

Guest Speaker for the occasion was the eminent educationist Dr M. B. Naidoo, who was well acquainted with the late Mr M. L. Sultan, the benefactor after whom the College is named.

He said that they were good friends and often discussed the many issues facing the Indian people. The conversation was always in Tamil except for some occasional English. Tamil was the language in which he



Dr M. B. Naidoo delivering his Founders' Day address.

excelled both in articulation and scholarship. He had an inexhaustible vocabulary and never failed to impress his listeners with his captivating eloquence or his remarkable understanding of men and events.

"Such were the qualities of a man who left a legacy for posterity," said Dr Naidoo. "He trod the streets of Durban with preoccupations more numerous than could be accounted for. At one moment he was a mystic searching his soul for the Truth that man was perpetually striving to discover. At another he was the practical businessman seeking new avenues of investment and financial enterprise. And yet at another moment he stopped to survey the scene around him — the urban dilemma that called for a little of the humanity, the compassion and the charity for peace and beatitude in

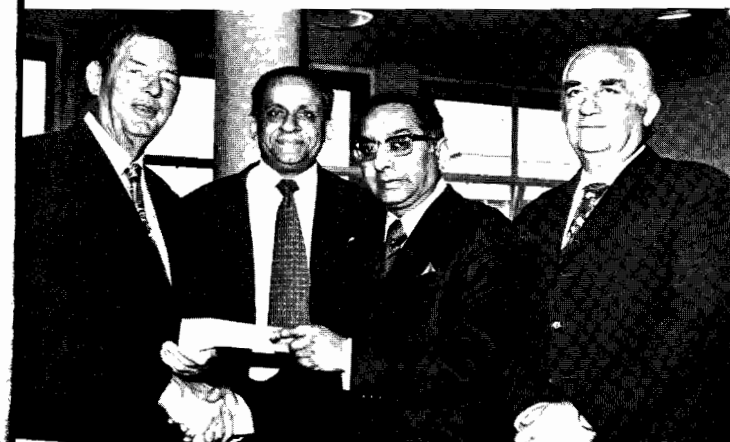
the helpless masses. He would pray fervently and devoutly and like the true Muslim he was, nothing was more elevating to him spiritually than the call of the Muezzin from the turret of the Grey Street Mosque summoning the faithful to prayer. He occupied a worthy place among the great galaxy of eminent South African philanthropists and will continue to be revered by all for his foresight and magnanimity."

"There were founders," he continued, "in every facet of human endeavour. We have had nation builders, the founders of empires like Bismarck, Genghis Khan and Akbar the Great. We have had the pioneers in the arts and sciences who blazed the trails for men of genius and dedication.

"Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Keplan, Curie and Fleming were individuals who ushered in new concepts to bring about literary and scientific revolutions to transform the old order into a new one, vibrant with the hopes and aspirations of the human race.

"All the world over there are monuments to remind posterity of the public spiritedness and magnanimity of men committed to serve their people and their country. They have been the non-conformists who pursued an ideal and contributed to the march of civilisation and progress. There were people who strove for the liberation of peoples committed to bondage and slavery. A Wilberforce emerged to liberate the men and women of Africa from the nefarious slave traffic. A Livingstone

Mr A. I. Kajee, Trustee of Abdoola Ismail Kajee Charities Trust handing over the Trust's contribution to Mr R. C. Woodcille, Chairman of College Council.



Mr J. B. Patel, Hon. Treasurer of the College Council, receiving the South African Permanent Society's donation from the Regional Manager (Natal) Mr F. J. Smythe.



opened up Africa for missionary and commercial enterprise. A whole host of men of far-reaching vision and indomitable courage have made South Africa what it is today. Among these revered individuals the late Hajee M. L. Sultan and the founders of this College have a special place of honour."

In conclusion Dr Naidoo appealed to the new generation who have opportunities available to them that were never anticipated by their predecessors, to aim at a higher level of thinking.

"You" he said "must endeavour to win your manhood through unflagging effort and unflinching sacrifice. You must break away from the unacceptable norms of Society and you must inaugurate a way of life in which the prizes go to the eager and the venturesome and progress in all its forms is sought and honoured as the natural end of man."

The guests were thereafter entertained by a number of songs rendered by the College choir and two excellently presented one-act plays under the direction of Miss D.

Grobler. The first "The King Decides", a beautifully costumed period play, related the story of Christopher Columbus' appeal to the king to be allowed to set sail to the New World. The second, "Charade", in lighter vein with an all-female cast was an amusing skit on the efforts of a "screen-struck" young parlour-maid to be selected for a part in a film.

As their contribution to the Founder's Day function, the College's Hotel and Catering School, presented a "Salon Culinaire" at which a large number of very attractively arranged food dishes, prepared by students of one school were exhibited.

THE M.L. SULTAN COLLEGE'S CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

During the past few months several generous donations to the College's Capital Development Fund have been made by various large undertakings and trusts. Notable among these were the contributions of the Abdoola Ismail Kajee Charities Trust (R6 000), Allied Building Society (R5 000) and South African Permanent Building Society (R5 000). □

Mr Frank Whittle, Director of Allied Building Society handing over a cheque to Mr R. C. Woodville.



The Hanuman Flag

by
K. RAMDUTH, B.A.
(Principal: Lotus State Indian Primary School.)

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The red flags which are often seen in front of houses occupied by Indians have aroused curiosity amongst many people. Why are they displayed and what is their significance? These questions are answered in this article.

THE red Hanuman flag is seen flying in many Indian homes mainly on bamboo flag poles with either the symbol "om" or a replica of Hanuman himself inset on the flag.

The flag itself is a symbol signifying that a ceremony in the name and honour of Shree Hanuman has been performed and homage paid to a great devotee of the Lord himself — representing the attributes Protection, Righteousness and Victory.

The devotee prays for health, wisdom and intelligence as well as for protection and victory in all righteous undertakings, all of which are characteristics of Hanuman himself.

Hanuman is a revered deity among many Hindus but not all Hindus are attached to Hanuman to the same extent as some of them. Many of the Hindi and Gujarati speaking Hindus hoist the flag ceremoniously while others are content with the ceremony itself without raising the flag.

The shrine or the holy place set aside for the ceremony and the planting of the flag pole are generally in an enclosure to ensure that the place is clean and not desecrated in any way.

Hanuman is regarded as the 11th incarnation of Lord Shiva but he took the form of a mighty monkey. For all intents and purposes he was monkey only in form.



The figure of Hanuman is often displayed on the symbolic flags. He is seen here carrying the medicinal herb to cure Lakshmana of his injury.

In intelligence, might and prowess he was said to be unmatched among the devotees of Rama and the possessor of a mighty body for which he is often referred to as "Vajrang-

bali" (body as hard as stone) or "Mahabir" (a mighty hero). He is the personification of Brahmacharya (Celibate) and all secrets of existence are open to his knowledge. His devotees are helped to fight the forces of evil.

Heroic and superhuman feats of strength and valour exhibited by him in the performance of his duty towards Rama have remained unsurpassed. These feats were evident in the service of his Lord Rama in alleviating his distresses. In short, he was possessed of the power equal to the god. He was learned and wise, strongest of the strong and bravest of the brave.

He exhibited many miracles through his extraordinary physical strength and leaves one with wonder, awe and disbelief when one thinks of his crossing over to Ceylon, building of a floating bridge, the speed with which he returns with the required herb to cure Lakshmana of his injury and his gift to become airborne or to increase the size of his body at will.

His ability to increase the body in size was seen in the Asoka grove in Ceylon when, trapped as an emissary of Rama, his enemies wanted to

burn him alive. They started by wrapping up his tail with cloth, and soaking it in oil, but they found that it was a never-ending elongating tail. Thereupon it was set alight and Hanuman razed a whole city to the ground.

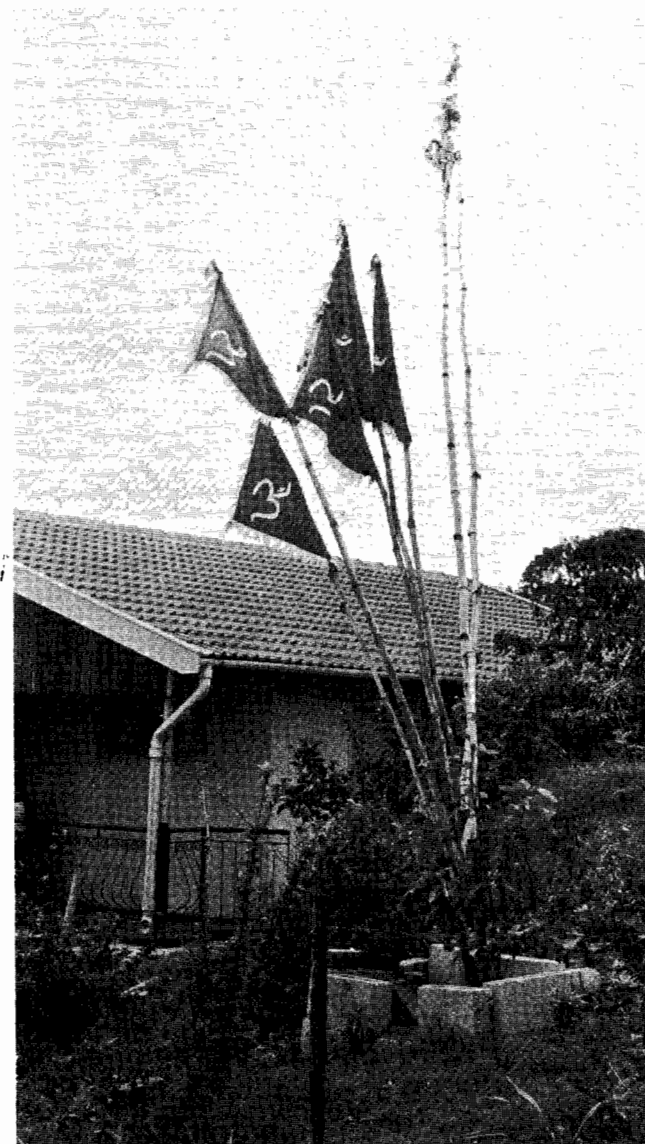
His devotion to Rama and Sita is noted especially when, at Rama's coronation, he asked Sita why she had the parting of her hair decorated with the saffron coloured paste. At which, Sita answered that it was to show her devotion to her lord.

Thereupon Hanuman disappeared awhile and on returning was found

to have decorated his whole body and then he remarked to Sita, "I, too, am a devotee of my lord."

The coronation over, Sita presented a necklace of pearls to this great devotee and hero but to her surprise Hanuman bit the pearls one by one and threw the whole necklace aside. Astonished at such a behaviour Sita enquired why he had abused the gift and Hanuman replied, "These are valuable gifts indeed, but I do not find my beloved Rama in any of them." Thus slighted, Sita enquired whether he kept Rama within him, and without hesitation he tore open his chest and revealed the

A cluster of Hanuman flags outside a Hindu dwelling. Note the enclosure in which the bamboo flag poles have been planted.



miracle of Rama and Sita seated inside him. Rama rejoiced at this, and going down to Hanuman he heartily embraced and blessed him.

When at last, long years afterwards, the time of parting of Rama from this earthly world arrived he ascended to a higher abode but requested Hanuman to remain on earth for all times and to continue with his good deeds and be his representative to attend all assemblies of men wherever discourses of his own deeds were held or heard.

He blessed him again and told that men of this and other generations would revere him and pay their respects and homage to him before any of the other deities at any of the ceremonies performed.

Therefore, at the flag raising ceremony, the verses echoing the valiant deeds of Hanuman ("Hanuman Chalisa") are read and the individual performing the ceremony, under vow or otherwise, pays obeisance to Hanuman and hopes and prays that just as Hanuman was able to overcome all the difficulties and problems, he too would likewise be helped to surmount his problems.

THE FLAG ITSELF

1. Why a flag or cluster of flags?

This depends on circumstances. Sometimes a devotee does this ceremony annually or bi-annually and when he has for some reason or other, not been able to do so, then he does so collectively. In most cases just one flag serves the purpose. Older flag poles are removed only when weather beaten and cannot remain upright any longer.

2. Why is the flag red?

Simply because Hanuman's whole body was reddish in appearance from head to tail and he adorned himself with a red loin cloth tightly worn around his waist.

3. Why a bamboo flag pole?

This is not absolutely binding. A bamboo is chosen for its neatness of appearance, for its length and tapering top allowing the flag to be easily placed in position, for its sturdiness and because of its easy availability; and for the fact that the nodes of the bamboo closely resemble the vertebrae of the human being. □

Admission Of Pupils To Schools

WITH the 1974 school year just around the corner, parents whose children will be seeking admission to Indian schools in South Africa, should take a careful note of the contents of this article which has been written by an official of the Education Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs.

AGE OF ADMISSION

The Regulations governing the admission of persons to State or State-Aided Schools for Indians, demand that no child may be admitted to school before the year in which the child reaches the age of six years and the child must reach the age of six years before July 1 of the year in which the child seeks admission. Children born on July 1 of that year and later must wait for the commencement of the following school year.

BIRTH CERTIFICATES

An official birth certificate or a copy certified by a District Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths must be produced to the Principal of the school as proof of the age of a child applying for admission to school.

If a parent or guardian declares that a child's birth is not registered, the parent or guardian must furnish proof of the date of birth which together with the application for admission form must be submitted through the Principal of the school where admission is being sought, to the Director of Indian Education for a decision as to whether the proof of age submitted by the parent is accepted as sufficient evidence of the child's age.

In the absence of a proper birth certificate the undermentioned will be considered as sufficient proof of the date of birth by the Director:—
(a) Baptismal Certificate; or



Parents enrolling their children at a school.

(b) a certified extract from the register of a **registered** midwife or from that of the hospital where the birth took place provided that such certificates are clearly **certified to be true extracts from the registers/records**; or

(c) a certificate from the doctor **who handled the confinement** reflecting the date of birth **according to his patient record cards**; or

(d) sworn statements by two **un-prejudiced adults** whose full names, addresses, and relationship to the pupil concerned must be indicated; or

(e) a determination of age by the District Surgeon.

Parents or guardians seeking admission of their children of school-going age whose births have not been registered, are advised to take immediate steps to secure the necessary documents before the end of the year.

Regional Offices of the Department of Indian Affairs as well as Principals of schools and Indian Child Welfare Societies have been very helpful in the past and their help and advice should be sought. Failure to secure the required documents can mean that the child will not be admitted to school.

If parents comply with these requirements no child will be

debarred from attending school. A earnest appeal is again made to parents to have the births of their children properly registered as early as possible and not to wait until the child attains school-going age. Receipts or evidence to the effect that an application for the late registration of the child's birth has been made are not acceptable as proof of the date of birth of a child and no child will be admitted to school on the production of such evidence only. A birth certificate is the only acceptable evidence of the date of birth of a child and the documents and evidence enumerated above are only accepted as interim evidence as to the age of a child to ensure that no child is debarred from attending school merely because no birth certificate is available. Where a child has been admitted to a school on production of evidence other than a proper birth certificate, it is incumbent upon that parent to produce the proper birth certificate to the Principal as soon as it becomes available.

It may be of interest to parents whose children are about to reach the age at which they can be admitted to school to learn that good reason exists why a child should have reached a particular age before he is admitted to a school where he will receive formal education. Scientific research over many years and in many countries of the world proves generally that until a child reaches the age of seven years he is not yet ready for formal schooling. In South Africa the school admissible age in most educational departments is six and a half years (6½) and a compulsory age of seven years (7).

The strict application of the regulations regarding the age for the admission of children to schools by the Education Division of the Department of Indian Affairs is therefore not designed in any way to exclude children from entering school but rather to ensure that when a child is admitted to a school, he has reached the age which would enable him to derive the greatest benefit from the formal education that he will be receiving at school. □

EATING HABITS

A PERSON must eat to live, and what and how much individuals eat determines largely what their build will be, and whether or not they will be healthy and energetic.

If we look back we will see that early man was pre-eminently a hunter; after many thousands of years an agricultural period followed, during which plant foods were the staple food. Then, in the 18th century, came the Industrial Revolution, which had far-reaching effects on the lives of many people in so far as they did not obtain their food exclusively by gathering or growing it, but also had to buy it.

Basically, what we eat is influenced by food supply, and climatic conditions, soil fertility, geographical situation, transport, food technology and production and marketing facilities will determine which foods will be available. Economic welfare, family eating patterns, social customs, emotional experiences, and education are further factors which play a determining role in establishing eating habits.

FACTORS WHICH MAY INFLUENCE ESTABLISHED EATING HABITS

● **Changing social customs** — Tea parties, dinners, and other special festive occasions are common occurrences. Between-meal-snacks and dishes prepared by **other people**, therefore, form a much larger part of our food intake today than formerly. It has also become customary to invite guests to arrive an hour or more before a meal to have a drink and snacks. This, too, has a strong influence on the kind of food with which the appetite is satisfied.

It is no longer a novelty for the family to have a meal out, and children start at an early age to have meals at public eating places, with the result that the influence of the eating pattern at home is greatly reduced. They also learn to choose what they like and to push aside what they do not like without the fear of being reprimanded.

● **We no longer produce all the food we eat, but buy most of it.** This need not be a disadvantage; on the contrary it may even be a great advantage, as shops keep a large variety in stock — larger than any home garden can offer at any time of the year because seasons influence the supply of fresh food. However, because our preferences and dislikes play an important role in buying, our choice of food is often not conducive to good health. In the U.S.A. this has already led to a drop in the intake of vitamins A and C.

As we have to buy nearly everything we need, such essential foods as milk and fruit have to compete with those that are not so essential or those that can be dispensed with — for example, cold drinks, sweets, and cake — and often come off second best. Food, further, has to compete with nonedible items in the spending of rands and cents — many people would rather show off with a luxury car or a hi-fi than with a well fed family!

● **Cunningly worded advertisements and labelling**, both of which have, today, developed into fine arts, are mighty weapons in the hands

of manufacturers in stimulating sales. Methods of promoting turnover influence not only **what** we choose but also **how much**. Pictures of extra large portions of cake, ice-cream, and other delicacies are so deeply imprinted on our minds that, later, "normal" portions look skimpy.

- **The number of mothers who work away from home** is steadily increasing. Inadequate supervision and poor advance planning, especially as far as the midday meal is concerned, result in children getting into the habit of having inferior snacks with a cold drink. Parents, too, sometimes try to make up for their gadding about by giving the children sweets, cake, or cold drinks, which may have a detrimental effect on eating habits and on general health.
- **The availability of convenience foods** already plays a part, and will, in the future, influence the eating patterns of nations more and more.
- **Reduced physical activity** — Our forefathers earned their bread

"by the sweat of their brows". As a result of urbanization, industrialization and mechanization, however, few people are today really physically active, and food intake is being adjusted to energy output — more vegetables and fruit and less of the fuel-laden foods. If this precaution is not taken many more people will, in the course of time, become burdened with undesirable layers of fat and the accompanying problems.

RESULTS OF SURVEYS

Studies undertaken in various countries to determine present eating patterns all indicate similar trends, viz:

There is a greater intake of meat, fish, and some dairy products, in addition to the raised protein intake, also results in an increased intake of animal fat.

There is a decrease in the use of potatoes and cereals. A study of the eating habits of the Canadians indicates, for instance, that cereals provided 29 per cent of the total fuel during the war years, and now only 22 per cent — the reason for this may be that high consumption of

cereals is associated with poverty. At the same time, and possibly as a direct result of this, the fat intake has risen by nearly 25 per cent, and a bigger percentage of the total fuel is therefore provided by fats — especially monounsaturated and saturated fats. The sugar intake, too, has risen, more so amongst the working classes than amongst the more affluent groups.

In the Netherlands the contribution of fat and sugar to the total fuel in the year 1900 was 30-35 per cent; the present percentage is 55-60 per cent. This pattern of increase is also observed locally.

WHAT POSSIBLE DANGERS LURK IN THIS ELEVATED INTAKE OF FAT AND SUGAR?

Overmass, the enemy of modern times, which is closely associated with such complaints as diabetes, gout, high blood pressure, and other such complaints.

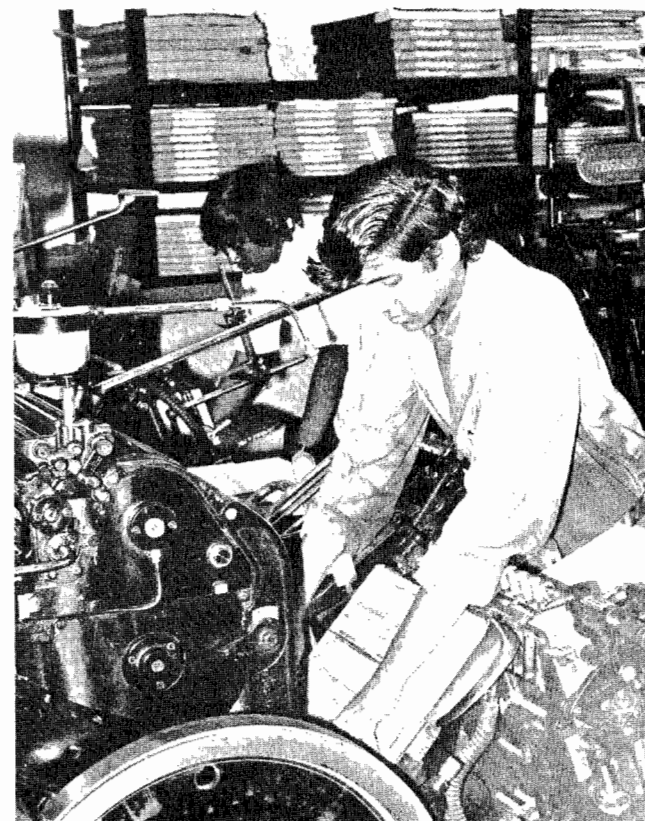
The increasing incidence of coronary artery diseases — wrong eating habits are high on the list of possible causes. □

(Department of Health)

The custom of "dining out" is changing the eating habits of many people.



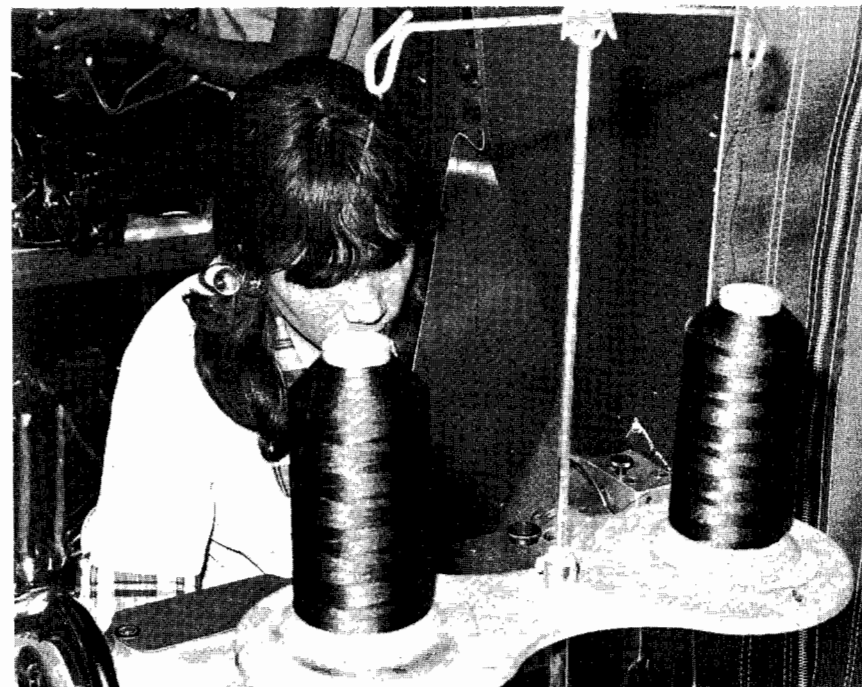
LAUDIUM and its INDUSTRIES



Workers busy on the printing press at Fine Art Printers.

CONSIDERABLE progress in the development of Pretoria's Indian township, Laudium, has been made since Fiat Lux published the article "Laudium — Image of Progress" in the October 1971 issue of the journal.

Machinist at work stitching travel bags at Park Lane Leather Industries.



Representatives of Fiat Lux recently had the opportunity of again visiting Laudium and were impressed with the growth of this attractive township.

Scores of new houses, and several blocks of flats have been erected both by private enterprise and the Pretoria City Council since our last visit and the signs of continued progress are evident on all sides by the many new constructions in the course of erection. The latter includes a new garage with a large showroom and workshop.

A new building to house the existing polony and "small goods" factory — the only Indian-owned undertaking of its kind in the Transvaal — is also under construction. This factory is being built according to modern standards and includes several "cold rooms". When completed it will meet the very stringent health requirements laid down by the Pretoria City Council for this type of industry.

Additions to the factory premises of Fine Art Printers are also in progress.



A new garage in the course of construction at Laudium.

gress. Starting as a "backyard" industry in 1963, this printing concern moved to its modern spacious premises in Laudium in 1970. Employing a staff of 15 and equipped with machinery valued at R75 000, this undertaking, besides doing general printing work, manufactures writing pads and exercise books and specialises in brochures and colour printing.

Fiat Lux also had the opportunity of visiting the factories of Park Lane Industries (Pty) Ltd., and Pretoria Underwear Manufacturers (Pty) Ltd.

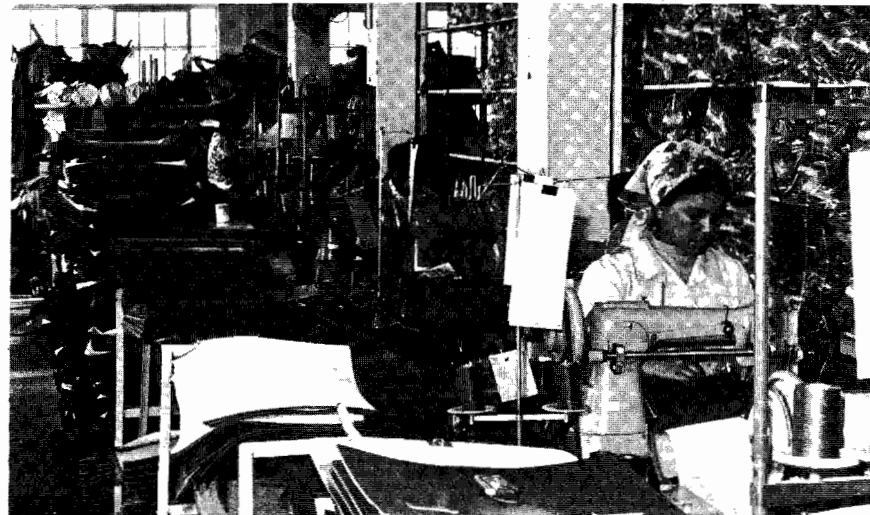
Both of these undertakings are family concerns and the owners are to be congratulated on their enterprise and initiative in establishing their factories in Laudium thereby assisting in the development of this growth point for Indian industry in

Pretoria.

The Kalla family's Park Lane Leather Industries undertaking manufactures no less than 60 types of travel and shopping bags, and brief cases and was a veritable hive of activity at the time of our visit.

To the strains of recorded music the 70 Indian, Coloured and Bantu employees were busily engaged on the cutting out of the travelling bags, shopping bags, brief cases, etc., on automatic cutting machines which shape the material into the required patterns, stitching the bags, fitting locks and zipp fasteners and wrapping and packing them for despatch to wholesale and retail outlets throughout South Africa. No less than 80 machines are used in the manufacture of the firm's daily out-

Machinists at work at Park Lane Leather Industries.



put.

In another section of the building this enterprising concern also manufactures a large range of cosmetics and perfumes, mainly for the Bantu market. Before being packed in containers, each batch of product manufactured is subject to a stringent quality control test in the firm's well equipped laboratory.

In their recently constructed six-floor building the Tayob brothers' Krimp Factory is drawing customers from all parts of South Africa.

The fabric mill is situated on the spacious ground floor of the building and it was interesting to see the many varieties of intricately designed knitted fabrics that the sophisticated machines were producing. Fiat Lux was told that each of the 30 machines, which were installed at a cost of R900 000, produces a 40 metre roll of material every three hours.

Mr Mahomed Tayob told us that all the polyester thread used in the manufacture of the material is produced in South Africa. To keep abreast of the latest trends in material designs, texture, etc., he pays frequent visits to countries overseas, attends seminars and is a member of the International Textile Club of Switzerland. All the technicians in the employ of the concern have undergone special training in the maintenance of the intricate machines which operate on a computer principle. The factory provides employment for 150 workers.

A very attractive retail showroom situated on the first floor of the building is kept busy selling the many lines of material and clothing manufactured by the concern. A separate showroom for wholesalers is situated on the third floor.

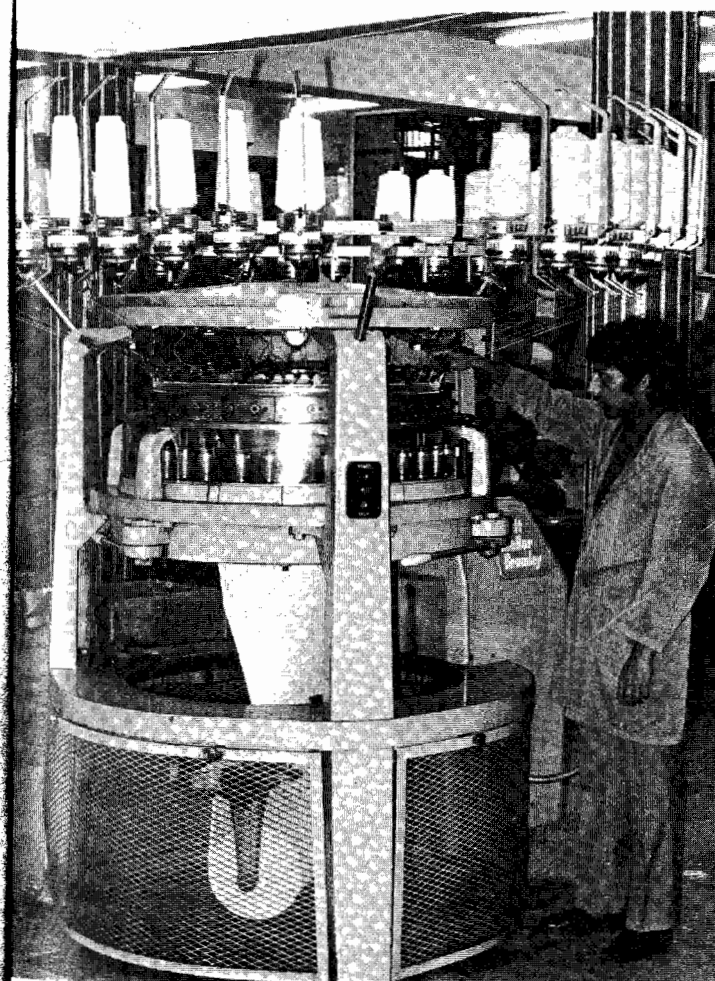
On the bright and airy top floor of the building a score or so of women are busily engaged turning out top-quality garments from the material manufactured by this go-ahead concern.

The twelve sites set aside for industry in the township have all been taken up. A spokesman for the Pretoria City Council said that his Council had been inundated with requests for more land to be made available for industry in Laudium. This is indicative of the fact that Indian entrepreneurs are realising the potential of siting their industries in this progressive suburb of Pretoria. □

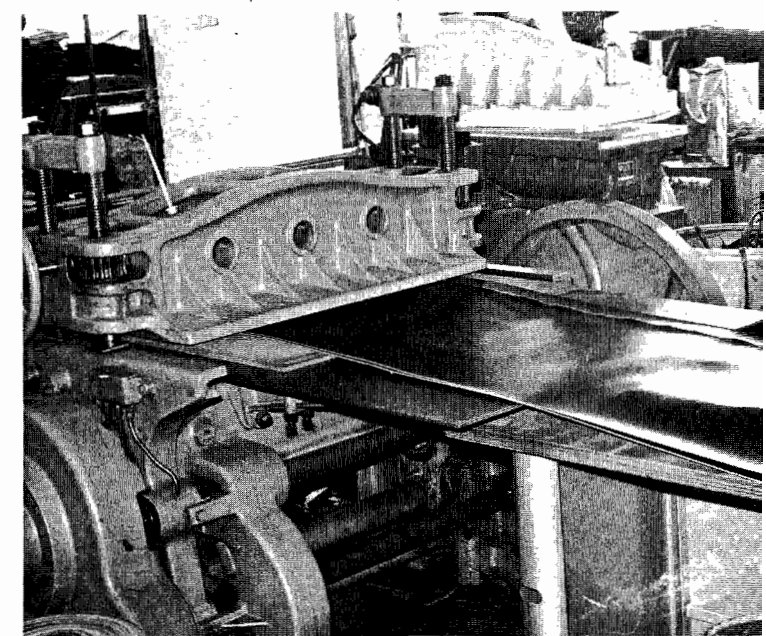
A portion of "Krimp Fabrik's" six storey premises.



This machine produces a 40 metre roll of knitted material every three hours.



Leather is cut and shaped on this sophisticated machine.



"**HAPPINESS**" and "Service" — this was the theme of the address of the guest speaker, Mr C. Saunders, Chairman of the Tongaat Group of Companies, at the Annual General Meeting of the Natal Indian Blind and Deaf Society held in Durban recently.

Quoting the words of Ingersoll he said "Happiness is the only good. The time to be happy is now. The place to be happy is here. The way to be happy is to make other people happy".

Of "Service" he said that Robert Louis Stevenson had spoken of it in this way "So long as we love we serve. So long as we are loved by others I would almost say we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend."

Mr Saunders paid tribute to the Society which through devoted service was bringing happiness into the lives of those members of the community who were handicapped by deafness and blindness.

He said that many hundreds of years ago Marcus Aurelius had said, "In life there is one man when he has done a service to another sets it down to his account as a favour conferred. There is yet another who is not ready to do this, but still in his own mind thinks of the man as his debtor. There is a third, and the only happy man. He does not even know what is done, but he is like a vine which has produced grapes and seeks for nothing more after it has

HAPPINESS and SERVICE

produced its proper fruit. As a horse when he has run, a dog when he has caught his quarry, a bee when it has made its honey, so a man when he has done a good act does not call out for others to come and see, but he goes on to another act, as a vine goes on to produce again the grapes in season. Must a man, a real man, then be one of these, who in a manner acts thus without observing it? Yes, and again yes. What does a man want other than to do service? Are you not content that by service you have done something comfortable to your nature, and why should you seek to be paid for it? Just as if the eye demanded a recompense for seeing, the ear recompense for hearing or the feet should demand a recompense for walking?"

In his report Mr C. M. Bassa, the President of the Society, referred to

the fact that the new hostel to be built at the New Horizon School for the Blind at Pietermaritzburg is to be named the M. E. C. Paruk Hostel, in honour of the M. E. C. Paruk family which had made a generous donation of R25 000 towards its building costs. The new hostel which is being built at a cost of R240 975 is being subsidised by a 90% grant by the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Hostel will provide accommodation for 100 pupils and additional resident staff and will enable the school to admit those children who have been on a waiting list for the past two years.

It is planned to adapt and renovate the present hostels at an estimated cost of R3 000 to provide more classroom accommodation. Additional hostel and classroom furniture is expected to cost R35 280 and the Department of Indian Affairs has approved a grant of a 90% subsidy in respect of both of these items amounting to R34 425.

It is expected that building operations will be completed by November 1974 so that the school should be able to admit new pupils at the commencement of the first term in 1975.

Reporting on the Durban School for Indian Deaf, Mr Bassa said that it had become necessary to introduce platoon classes so that the number of pupils could be increased to 80. He said, however, that more children seeking admission had increased the waiting list which now stands at 97. He announced that the Society had been offered and accepted the former school premises of the Durban Hindu Temple in Sontseu Road. This school had a larger number of classrooms and better playground facilities and he hoped that with this increased accommodation the school would be able to dispense with the platoon classes.

The following persons were elected as office bearers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President: Mr C. M. Bassa.
Vice-President: Mr Jack Naidoo.
Secretary: Mr J. Kissoon Singh.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr Essop A. Khan.



BLIND BOWLERS

BOWLS being perhaps the only outdoor recreational activity in which blind persons can successfully participate, the formation of the National Union of Blind Bowlers, whose object it is to promote interest in the playing of bowls among blind and partially sighted persons can well be regarded as a step forward in providing recreation for blind members of the community.

A major drawback in the formation of the Union has been the lack of bowling greens in Durban and if it were not for the Tesco Club of Tongaat which very readily agreed to make its facilities available, the whole idea might well have remained a pipe-dream.

The enthusiasm with which members of the Tesco Club responded to

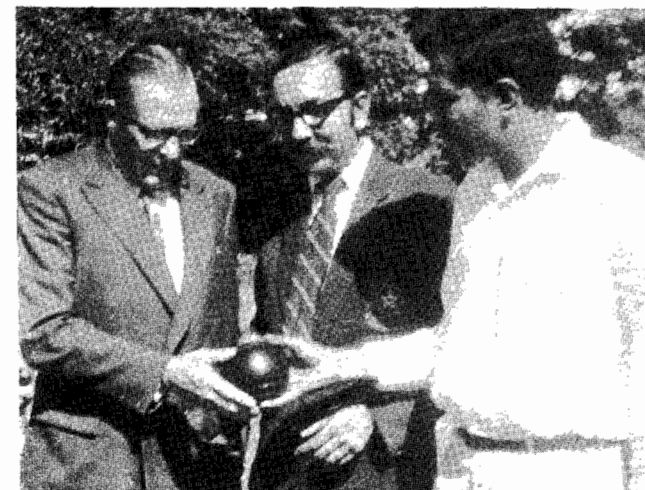
Mr S. Moodley a blind bowler about to deliver the wood.



the request for the use of their greens was matched by the kind gesture of the members of the National Association for Blind Bowlers led by Mr Peter Klopper, who volunteered to teach the rudiments of the game to the learner blind bowlers as well as sighted enthusiasts.

And so it was that on April 28, 1973, Mr G. H. Mitchell, Chairman of the Tongaat Town Board, officially launched the National Union of the Blind Bowlers at the Tesco Club.

The Eddels Sports and Social Club has also kindly agreed to make the greens at its Club in Mountain Rise.



Mr G. H. Mitchell, Chairman of the Tongaat Town Board explains how the wood should be gripped.

Pietermaritzburg available to the Union. The members of this Club have also volunteered to be trained as instructors for blind bowlers. The first game at this Club opened up a new avenue of recreational activity for the senior pupils of the New Horizon School for the Blind. It is envisaged that the new building plans for the school will provide for a bowling green.

Business houses have given their wholehearted co-operation to the appeal for clothing and equipment for the learner blind bowlers.

In the coaching of a blind bowler, assistance is given by a sighted player who stands in front of him and guides him. Particular attention is given to seeing that the player adopts the correct balanced stance, the correct grip, and gives careful attention to the judgement of length and delivery. The use of the "Clock-system" is essential and when the player has delivered the bowl it is necessary to give a clear picture of the distance where the bowl has come to rest. The marker will call the length when the jack has been positioned.

Fiat Lux is pleased to learn that the Indian blind have responded with enthusiasm to the formation of the Union which will provide yet another bridge to a full and meaningful life to them. □



The guest speaker Mr C. Saunders (third from right) is seen with (from left to right) Messrs J. Naidoo, E. A. Khan, J. Kissoon Singh and C. M. Bassa.

SEMINARS AT THE SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

The Department of Educational Studies of the Springfield College of Education recently invited Principals and Deputy Principals of more than 80 primary schools to a Dialogue on the subject of continuous practice teaching. Representatives from other interested institutions such as the Durban Teacher's College, Edgewood College and the M.L. Sultan Technical College were also guests of the College.

The Dialogue offered both the management staff of school and the tutorial staff of Colleges the opportunity of clarifying several issues pertinent to practice teaching during a continuous three-week period.

An all-day Reading forum was attended by more than 150 persons from primary and secondary schools, Colleges of Education, the University of Durban-Westville, The Natal Teachers' Society and the Natal Education Department.

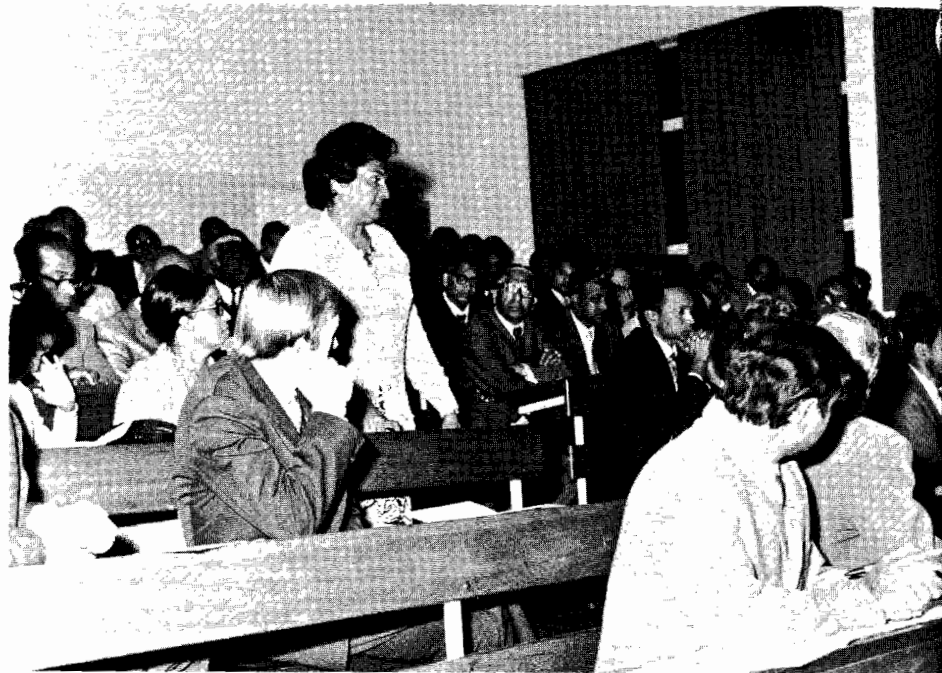
In an opening address the Deputy Director of Indian Education, posed the following important questions:-

- (a) are readers really proficient in reading, and
- (b) are teachers of reading proficient in teaching the complex skill of reading?

Discussions at the Forum focussed attention on three major aspects, namely, the Mechanics of Reading, the Interpretative Skills of Reading and Reading as Inspiration. The Forum concluded its deliberations by arriving at important resolutions regarding the teaching of reading at the College level. These resolutions which are at present

being reviewed by the College will be submitted to the Director of Indian Education for his final consideration.

Seen in the photograph is Mrs L. Charles, Principal of Clairwood Girls' School expressing a point of view on the subject of practice teaching at the "Dialogue".



NEWS and PHOTO FLASHES

INDIAN FOLK DANCE COMPETITION

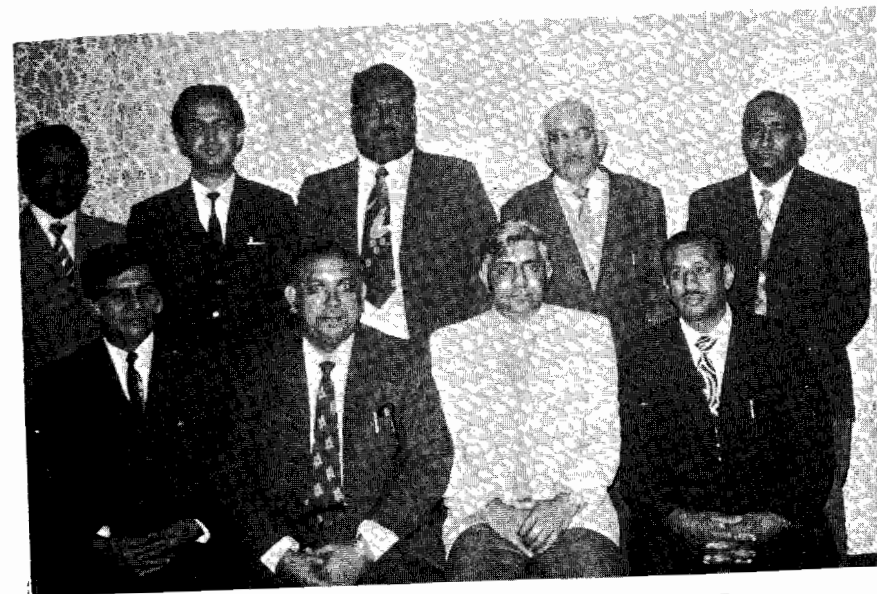
Indian women's clubs in the Transvaal recently competed in a "GARBA" (Indian Folk Dance) competition, organised by the Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Celebration Committee at Lenasia, Johannesburg.

Seen in the photograph are the winners of the trophies, from left to right:-

1st prize: "Shubaschandra Bose Trophy" awarded to Yoga Institute, Lenasia.

2nd prize: "Lalbahadur Shastri Trophy" awarded to Louis Trichardt Bhagini Mandal.

3rd prize: "Jhansi Ki Rani Trophy" awarded to Transvaal Bhagini Samaj, Lenasia.



TRANSVAAL SOCIETY FOR INDIAN BLIND WELFARE

The Indian Division of the South African National Council for the Blind has taken the first steps towards the formation of a Transvaal Society for Indian Blind Welfare.

At a public meeting called by the Division in Actonville, Benoni, an East Rand Committee of nine members representing the various towns on the East Rand was elected. This Committee will function as an interim Committee under the wing of the Division until such time it becomes a registered welfare organisation on its own and affiliated to the Division.

The function of the Committee will be to provide assistance financial and otherwise to Indians on the East Rand who may need special care for any eye complaint, assistance and guidance to Indian blind persons in the area as well as to look after the needs of Indian school going children who cannot attend normal classes because of eye handicaps.

The members of the Committee are seen in the photograph: From left to right (standing): Messrs A. G. H. Limalia, D. A. Jina, V. A. Katha, B. R. Dewa, S. Pillay. (Seated): Dr I. Mia (Vice Chairman), Messrs S. Singh (Chairman), N. Ramatholai (Hon. Secretary), S. Collekoppen (Hon. Treasurer).

ELECTIONS IN LENASIA

Citizens of Lenasia went to the polls for the first time on September 12th to elect a six-man Indian Management Committee. The successful candidates were:-

- Ward I Dr R. A. Salojee
- Ward II Mr E. M. Salojee
- Ward III Mr T. C. Naidoo
- Ward IV Mr. C. Pillay
- Ward V Mr J. Bhoola
- Ward IV Mr I. Mayat.

A feature of the election was the large number of votes cast, the percentage poll being 82,34.

Seen in the photograph is Dr R. A. Salojee, the newly elected member for Ward I.



SEMINAAR IN PERSONEELBESTUUR VIR INDIËRPERSONEEL VAN POSKANTOOR

'n Seminaar in personeel-bestuur vir Indiër posmeesters, telefoon sentrale toesighouers en klerke is onlangs in die Hoofposkantoorgebou in Durban gehou. Dit was die tweede seminaar van sy soort wat die poskantoor spesiaal vir sy senior Indiër personeel gereël het. Die seminaar is bygewoon deur 9 personeel lede van verskillende poskantore in Durban sowel van die Noord- en Suidkus. Op die foto is die groep amptenare met die lektor, mnr J. P. Kemp.





Die Indiergemeenskap van Brits het vir die Burgermeester se Suiderkruisfonds 'n bedrag van R650 ingesamel.

Op die foto is mnr E. H. Vally, Voorsitter van die raadplegende komitee, besig om die bedrag aan die Burgermeester, mnr J. Rossouw te oorhandig.



n Raadplegende komitee vir die Indiergemeenskap van Zeerust is onlangs ingewy. Tydens die inwydingsseremonie het die Burgermeester van Zeerust gesê. "Omdat die dorpsraad van Zeerust verantwoordelik is vir alle bewoners en gemeenskappe binne sy gebied het die raad in die Raadplegende komitee 'n hulp gesien wat uiteindelik tot groter voordeel vir die Indiergemeenskap sal wees."

Op die foto is lede van die komitee saam met mnr I. F. H. Mayet (lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Indiërraad).
Staande: Van links na regs: Mnrre A. I. Mahomed, I. H. Akoob, A. H. Bhikan.
Sittende: Mnrre M. A. Latif (Voorsitter), I. F. H. Mayet en Dr R. A. Shaik.



SOUTHERN DURBAN INDIAN LOCAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The following candidates were successful in the Southern Durban Indian Affairs Committee election held on 11 October 1973:-

- Ward I Mr Morgan Naicker (1 253 votes)
- Ward II Mr S. Pillay Poovalingam (811 votes)
- Ward III Mr P. I. Devan (911 votes)
- Ward IV Mr M. Limalia (757 votes)
- Ward V Mr M. Moodley (698 votes)
- Ward VI Mr M. Iyer (205 votes)

The photograph shows a scene at one of the polling stations.



The bags stacked in front of Durban's City Hall contain litter which was collected in Grey and West Streets during a one-week anti-litter campaign organised by the Durban City Council.

Please co-operate with the authorities in their efforts to keep our streets, public places and countryside clean by refraining from discarding litter in streets, sports and play grounds, beaches and other resorts.

DON'T BE A LITTER-BUG!

