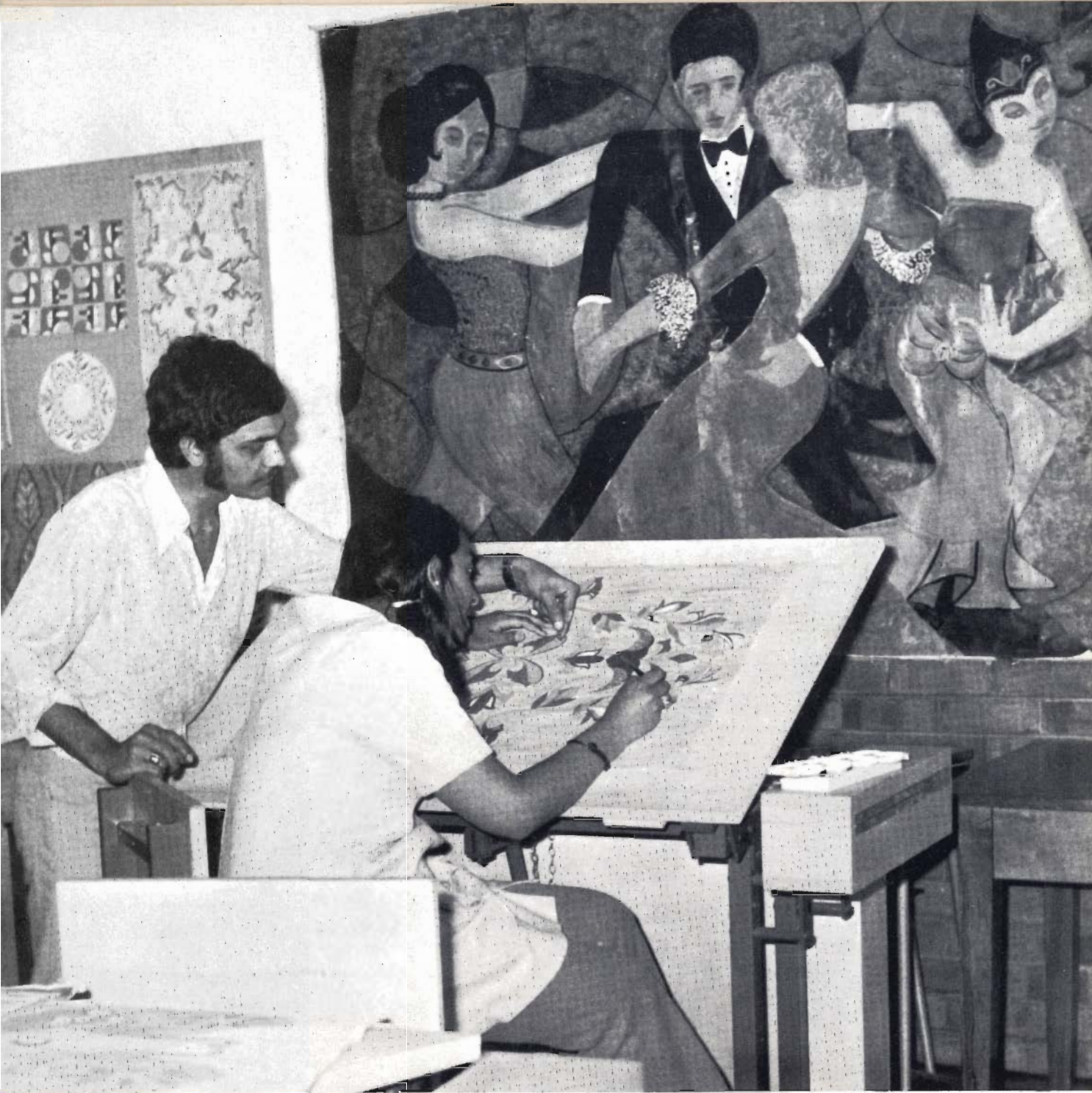




MR. VORSTER.

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Senator Horwood with the five members of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council. They are from left: Messrs Y.S. Chinsamy, J.N. Reddy, H.E. Joosub, A.M. Rajab and Dr M.B. Naidoo.

Minister of Indian Affairs Visits Durban

SENATOR O. P. F. HORWOOD, the new Minister of Indian Affairs, met the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council in Durban on October 5, 1972. Various matters affecting the welfare of the community were dealt with in the course of the discussions, and the Minister was acquainted with the Council's views in regard to them.

The Minister was also introduced to the staff of the Director of Indian Education and of the Regional office of the Department. A hearty wel-

come was extended to him by the Director of Education, Mr P. W. Prinsloo, and Mr Jack Naidoo, on behalf of all the officials stationed in Natal.

The Minister suitably thanked both speakers and expressed the hope that the staff would work together as a team to ensure the continued welfare and progress of the Indian community in all spheres.

From left are: Messrs R.K.W. Thandroyen, D.S. Perumal and J. Naidoo, the Minister and Messrs Veloo, S.C. Naidoo, H.A. Prinsloo (Secretary for Indian Affairs) and E.V. Naidoo.



The Minister met staff members of both the regional office of the Department of Indian Affairs and the office of the Director of Indian Education. Above left: He is seen here, meeting Mr V. Moodley, a Work Study Officer. Above right: Mr P.W. Prinsloo introduces Senator Horwood to Mrs M. van der Merwe an Inspectress of Education. Also in the picture are two of her colleagues, Miss C. Coetzer and Mrs M. Johnston.





Potchefstroom

ONGEVEER 200 Indiërs het op 26 Julie 1972 in Potchefstroom die amptelike instelling van hierdie dorp se eerste Raadplegendekomitee vir Indiërs bygewoon.

Die Burgemeester van Potchefstroom, mnr J. C. Oosthuizen, het by die formele instelling van die komitee die ampsgewaad van die Voorsitter en vier lede omgehang. Die Voorsitter van die komitee is mnr J. Hassim en die lede is mnrre J. Ebrahim, O. G. Suliman, V. R. Govender en I. Ebrahim.

Mnr Hassim het in sy toespraak tydens die amptelike instellingsfunksie gesê dat die Potchefstroomse Indiërgemeenskap gedurende die afgelope jare hartlik saamgewerk het met die Stadsraad. Hy het die hoop uitgespreek dat hierdie gees van samewerking en wedersydse respek met die instelling van die nuwe Raadplegendekomitee sal voortduur om sodoende sy gemeenskap in staat te stel om hulle volle bydrae te lewer tot die vooruitgang van „ons Republiek van Suid-Afrika“.

Die Burgemeester het die lede gelukgewens met hulle aanstelling, en gesê dat hulle voortaan verantwoordelikheid moet aanvaar vir alle sake rakende die belange van die Indiërs in Potchefstroom. Tensy die komitee-lede kan staatmaak op die volle ondersteuning van die dorp se hele In-

Die lede van die Potchefstroomse Raadplegendekomitee vir Indiërs, afgeneem saam met die Burgemeester en mnr Mayet, na afloop van die amptelike instellingsfunksie. Van links af verskyn: mnrre O.G. Suliman, Mayet, I. Ebrahim, Oosthuizen, J. Hassim (voorsitter), J. Ebrahim en V.R. Govender.

diërgemeenskap, sal hulle nie hulle taak suksesvol kan verrig nie. Hy het die feit beklemtoon dat dit van die komitee verwag sal word om saam te werk met die Stadsraad, en hy het die Raad se volle samewerking belowe in al die komitee se pogings.

Die Indiërgemeenskap, het mnr. Oosthuizen gesê, het op hierdie stadium nog baie min, indien enige, ondervinding op die gebied van plaaslike bestuur gehad. Met die nodige opleiding, hulp en goedgesindheid van die plaaslike owerheid en die departemente van Indiërsake en Gemeenskapsbou, sal die Indiër binnekort in 'n posisie wees om sy eie gemeenskap op die hoogste vlak te dien.

Die Burgemeester het die skeping van hierdie nuwe begrip van plaaslike bestuur op 'n vlak wat nog nie vantevore deur Indiërs in die Transvaal geniet is nie, beskryf as 'n „uitdaging aan ons elkeen“. Te oordeel aan die geesdrif van ander Indiërgemeenskappe vir wie raadplegendekomitees reeds geskep is, blyk sukses verseker te wees. Die tyd kom vinnig nader wanneer alle Indiërgemeenskappe in Suid-Afrika plaaslike selfbestuur sal hê.

Mnr I. F. J. Mayet, 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Indiërraad, was ook teenwoordig en het die aanwesiges toegespreek.

Plaaslike Selfbestuur

Mnr C. J. J. Blignaut wat die Departement van Indiërsake verteenwoordig het, het gesê dat sy departement hom beywer dat alle lede van raadplegende komitees uiteindelik verkose moet wees. Masjinerie hiervoor bestaan reeds in Natal, en sal in Transvaal in oorleg met die Administrateur ingestel word. Die benoeming van 'n raadplegendekomitee is slegs die eerste van 'n aantal stappe wat lei tot die bestuurskomiteestadium en uiteindelik tot 'n heeltemal selfbesturende Indiër plaaslike owerheid, soos dié by Verulam en Isipingo in Natal. Hy het benadruk dat, voordat die derde of finale stadium bereik word, daar voldoen moet word aan sekere vereistes, soos byvoorbeeld:

- * Die gebied moet fisies afseibaar wees van die bestaande plaaslike owerheid.
- * Die gebied moet groot en ontwikkel genoeg wees om te kwalifiseer vir die status van plaaslike owerheid.
- * Die gebied moet lewensvatbaar wees, m.a.w. dit moet oor genoegsame bronne van inkomste beskik om as 'n onafhanklike plaaslike owerheid te bestaan.
- * Opgeleide personeel en persone met die nodige ondervinding van plaaslike bestuur moet beskikbaar wees.
- * Dit moet die begeerte van die inwoners van so 'n gebied wees om hulle eie sake te bestuur.

KIMBERLEY

Die derde Raadplegendekomitee vir Indiërs in Kaapland is gedurende Augustus 1972 in Kimberley ingestel. In daardie provinsie bestaan soortgelyke komitees alreeds in Mafeking en Vryburg. In Port Elizabeth is daar 'n Indiër Bestuurskomitee.

Tydens 'n formele seremonie op 21 Augustus 1972 het die Burgemeester van Kimberley, dr J. Visser, die vyf lede van die nuwe komitee gelukgewens met hulle aanstelling en hulle alle sukses toegewens met hulle taak. Hy het die Stadsraad se volle samewerking aan hulle belowe.

Nadat ook mnr I. F. J. Mayet, 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Indiërraad, en mnr G. R. Oakley, 'n verteenwoordiger van die Departement van Indiërsake in Pretoria, hulle gelukwensinge by dr Visser s'n gevoeg het, het die Voorsitter van die nuut-ingestelde Komitee, mnr E. M. Jeena, op 'n gepaste wyse geantwoord.

Op die foto regs verskyn die Komitee-lede saam met mnrre Mayet en Oakley. Hulle is, van links na regs in die agterste ry: Mnrre M. G. Kanyee, Mayet, A. Moodaley, E. M. Jeena (Voorsitter) en Oakley, en voor: dr M. S. H. Wookey en mnr A. K. M. Bhayat.

— Foto: Diamond Fields Advertiser.

PORT SHEPSTONE

Op die foto regs verskyn die lede van die eerste Indiër Buurtsakekomitee wat onlangs in Port Shepstone ingestel is. Hulle is (sittende): mnrre G. P. Govender (voorsitter) en I. M. Bux (ondervoorsitter) en (staande): mnrre M. M. Desai, B. L. Maharaj en S. P. Pillay.

Mnr E. P. Fowle, L.U.K., die Burgemeester, mnr Aubrey Thompson, en talle belangstellendes het die amptelike instellingsfunksie bygewoon. Mnr Govender het die hoop uitgespreek dat die Komitee op 'n konstruktiewe en toegewyde manier sou beraadslaag, en dat hulle goeie verhoudings sou handhaaf met die ander inwoners van Port Shepstone.

Mnr. Govender is die prinsipaal van die plaaslike R. A. Engar primêre skool. Mnr Bux, Desai en Pillay is sakemanne en mnr Maharaj 'n handelsreisiger.





Opportunities for Civil Servants

NINE Indian civil servants recently successfully completed the first Organisation and Work Study course for non-Whites organised by the Public Service Commission.

On 25 September 1972, the Secretary for Indian Affairs and members of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council were amongst those attending a meeting at the offices of the Department of Indian Affairs in Durban when the Secretary for the Public Service Commission, Mr H. C. van Zyl, handed certificates to the officials who had successfully completed the course.

Mr van Zyl said that almost eighty per cent of the staff of the Department of Indian Affairs were Indians. The Department was very much alive to the advantages of training its staff. The best proof of

Above left: The Public Service Commission Secretary, Mr. H.C. van Zyl, second from right, with the nine officials who completed the Commission's first Organisation and Work Study course for non-Whites.

Mr. D. Govender receives his certificate from Mr. van Zyl.

Right: Mr. H.A. Prinsloo, Secretary for Indian Affairs (second from left in front) with eight of the officials who were promoted and/or received special recognition by virtue of meritorious service. They are from left: Messrs R. Bipulprasad, M.P. Padayachee, V.G. Naidoo, J.K. Naidoo, L. Naidoo, E.V. Naidoo, S.C. Naidoo and E.S. Perumal.

this was the fact that the first Indian public servants had completed the Public Service's work study course.

He paid tribute to the Department for having had the conviction to start training Indian work study officers, and also mentioned that, when the Department had approached the Public Service Commission to conduct a work study course for its Indian personnel, it had emphasized the importance of the course being the same in all respects as that followed by all prospective work study officers in the Public Service.

Dedication

The officers' success, he said, depended upon how they applied their newly acquired knowledge and skills and their own dedication and hard work. They could encounter problems, disappointments and, probably, resistance to new ideas and methods, and would have to exercise patience and resourcefulness in overcoming these obstacles.

It was the duty of civil servants to use every means at their disposal to give the taxpayer the greatest possible value for his money, said Mr van Zyl. The quantity and quality of the services rendered depended upon the efficiency with which the available resources are applied. If organisational methods, procedures and structures were antiquated and inefficient, the services rendered would also suffer, both qualitatively and quantitatively.



He said that the value of public services could not be measured by the commercial standard of profit and loss. It depended, first, on the effectiveness of organisational structures, methods and procedures and, second, on the integrity and dedication of the civil servants involved. The role of work study was to make possible maximum productivity by improving organisational structures and, particularly, procedures and methods, thus ensuring the best service possible to the public.

Mr van Zyl emphasized the importance of taking the human element into account. Without considering the workers' attitudes, even the most brilliant ideas would fail. Thus, new methods and ideas had to be practical and acceptable, and their implementation whole-hearted-

ly supported by the workers. In this regard Mr van Zyl appealed to all the Department's workers to assist the new work study team in every possible way.

Unique Position

He said that the team's failure or success could determine future developments in the field of Work Study. "You are in a unique position to make a contribution towards ensuring the most efficient use of resources available to your department, which in turn will result in a constant improvement in the public services rendered to the Indian community."

The Secretary for Indian Affairs, Mr H. A. Prinsloo, congratulated ten Indian staff members who were promoted and/or received special re-

cognition by virtue of meritorious service rendered by them.

Courtesy and Respect

The Chairman of the executive committee of the South African Indian Council, Mr A. M. Rajab, also congratulated the new team of work study officers and the officials promoted. He said that he felt sure that eventually Indians who acquire the necessary experience, would occupy more responsible posts in the Department. He called upon the Department's Indian officials, who were the ones dealing with the Indian public every day, to treat members of the public with the utmost courtesy and respect. □

Officials of the Durban regional office of the Department of Indian Affairs, listening to Mr. van Zyl's speech.

Metres on Shop Counters



THE familiar yardstick on shop counters are gradually disappearing and are being replaced by metre sticks.

The Metrication Department of the SABS has appealed to wholesalers and retailers who have not yet replaced their yardsticks to do so as soon as possible.

Proclamation No. R223 of

1st October 1971 states that with effect from 1st January 1973 no person shall use in trade or have in his possession for such use an avoirdupois masspiece or non-metric measure of length or of capacity unless written authority thereto has been granted by the Superintendent of Assize (Government Gazette No. 3270 of 1.10.71).



University Mourns Chancellor

A moving memorial service was held in the Main Science Lecture Theatre of the University of Durban-Westville on Thursday, August 24th, 1972, for Professor A. J. H. van der Walt, first Chancellor of the University, who died in Pretoria on August 16th at the age of 78. Professor van der Walt, who was Chairman of the University Council from 1960 to 1971, was installed in absentia as the University's Chancellor on Friday, May 5th, 1972.

Glowing tributes were paid to Professor van der Walt's work in the academic field and particularly in the establishment of the University of Durban-Westville. The Chairman of the Advisory Council of the University, Mr A. M. Rajab, said: "It would be difficult for me on this occasion either to express the depth of my feelings properly or to record in a fitting manner my appreciation of a man who did so much to give the benefits of modern university education to the Indian community. Assuming Chairmanship of the Council of the University College, Durban in 1960, he pioneered a new institution, bringing his wealth of experience and wisdom to bear on the overall organisation, the recruiting of staff and the relationship with his own University of South Africa, under whose aegis this new institution was placed. From that time on he gave his full, undivided attention to this University College, using his exceptional abilities to lead it gradually to a position where it could assume its academic autonomy as a full university in 1971."

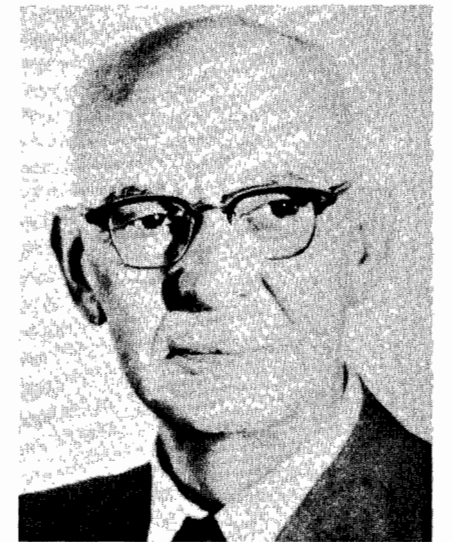
"An academician of world repute, we were proud that he was elected unanimously by the Council as the

first Chancellor of this University, being installed to this high office in a most impressive ceremony only in May of this year. By the strange workings of fate, he was neither able to attend his own installation ceremony nor to take part in any of his official duties as Chancellor. Illness dogged him all the way and he never fully recovered from its effects right to the end of his earthly life. All of us had a profound respect for his distinguished academic career and we will for ever be indebted to him for his deep convictions, moral power, abiding faith and dedication to community service, especially in the field of higher education. These qualities inspired us all who had the good fortune to come into personal contact with him," Mr Rajab said.

"This campus will be an inspiring monument to his memory because his vision and care for us at the University of Durban-Westville will never be forgotten," said Mr Rajab.

In his tribute the Chairman of the Council of the University, Prof. G. S. Nienaber, said that the community could show their appreciation for the work done by Professor van der Walt by continuing and completing the tasks started by him: It does not often happen that one person can be regarded as the "father" of two strong academic institutions. The attractive buildings of the University of South Africa and the magnificent campus of the University of Durban-Westville were monuments testifying to his earnest endeavours.

Professor S. P. Olivier, Rector and Vice-Chancellor of the University, said that from his first association with Professor van der Walt twelve years ago he personified the rare combination of the great scholar and the humble man. In him, learning and humility were combined as he had seldom seen in any other man. During his twelve years of office with the University, Professor



van der Walt never forced his will upon the University or its Council, and he was apologetic whenever he had to point out that certain points of view would not benefit the University.

Professor Olivier said, "Professor van der Walt's insistence on standards, and that no compromise be made either in regard to the staff to be appointed or in the contents and evaluation of courses, was equalled by his care in the physical planning of the University and his efforts to maintain harmonious relationship with the authorities on the one hand and the Indian community on the other." Prof. Olivier had been able to draw on the vast experience of somebody who had just reconstructed and led the University of South Africa to become the world's premier correspondence university. "During those early years it was Prof. van der Walt who could state the case of this new University College at the various Unisa meetings and committees, which again ensured a happy relationship between our two institutions."

His intellectual and administrative dynamism made him issue challenges to the University revealing a youthfulness which he displayed up to his last visit to the University, only two weeks before his death.

A special meeting of the Council of the University has been convened for November 9th, to elect a new Chancellor. □

DIFFERENTIATED EDUCATION

The second of two articles
by Mr. G. Krog, Deputy Director of Indian Education

THE basic factual knowledge and skills which a pupil needs to progress towards adulthood, there to function as a full member of society, are contained in the various subject syllabuses which the schools will offer. Under the new system of differentiated education, every pupil will be allowed enough scope to construct his own world in his own way, using what he has learnt; and, bearing this in mind, the differences in intellectual capacity, aptitude, interests etc. amongst the children will be taken into account when selecting the material presented to the pupil.

The primary school curriculum will be compulsory for all pupils, and will consist of both examination and non-examination subjects, and aimed at giving pupils the necessary background for secondary school.

In choosing what should be taught in the primary school, it should always be remembered that the primary school is the **basic** school, where the all-important imparting of basic knowledge and skills is undertaken. Every normal pupil must acquire such basic knowledge and skills at the primary level if he is to function effectively at the subsequent secondary level.

It is obvious that the educational programme will be incomplete at the secondary level of education if no provision is made to prepare every pupil for an occupation. The new system of differentiated education provides for this in the case of all pupils, and takes into consideration their aptitude, ability, interests and motivation.

THE JUNIOR and SENIOR PRIMARY PHASES (Class I to Standard IV)

As the existing school programmes cater for the specific needs of the pupils in the primary sections of the school phase, they will con-

tinue to be offered with minor adjustments up to and including Standard IV, the only addition to each class programme being school guidance which will be offered as an auxiliary service.

The curriculum of the primary school which, as we have seen, will be compulsory for all pupils, will consist of examination and non-examination subjects as follows:

- * Compulsory examination subjects:
 - English
 - Afrikaans
 - General Mathematics
 - History
 - Geography
 - Elementary Science
- * Compulsory Non-examination subjects:
 - Right Living
 - Physical Education (including Health Education)
 - Aesthetic Education (including Music, Art and Singing)
 - Skills (including Handwork and Handicrafts)
 - School Guidance (as an auxiliary service).

THE JUNIOR SECONDARY PHASE (Standards V, VI and VII)

During this phase education will still be of a general nature, designed to give pupils the opportunity of acquiring general knowledge and skills. Most of the subjects will be compulsory, although a limited choice will be permitted in Standards VI and VII. The syllabuses will not be differentiated but the subject matter will be presented in a differentiated manner, taking into account the educational needs of children in this phase.

The compulsory examination subjects for Standard V will be:

- English
- Afrikaans
- History
- Geography

General Mathematics and
General Science

In Standard VI, two further subjects — technically oriented for boys or oriented towards domestic science for girls and commercially oriented for boys and girls — will be offered, while in Standard VII a ninth (optional) subject will be added to the programme, and pupils in this class may choose an examination subject from Latin, Physiology, Typewriting, Technical Drawing or Art, as part of their curriculum.

It should be noted, therefore, that basically a general education will be offered from Class I to Standard VII with certain additional exploratory subjects in the more senior classes of the Junior Secondary Phase. The compulsory non-examination subjects offered in the primary school will continue to be offered in this phase.

In the Junior Secondary Phase, it will be found that many pupils experience difficulty in coping with the normal school curriculum. They must be identified as early as possible, preferably in the primary school, so that they may be given the opportunity, by means of remedial education, of completing their primary school career up to the end of the present standard VI, if possible in the presence of the average and above average pupils.

The new system of differentiated education provides for any child unable to benefit properly from the normal course of education, to be offered a syllabus of a more practical type and a course which is vocationally orientated. A relatively large number of pupils (the dull normal) constituting approximately 20% of the secondary school population with an I.Q. ranging from 85 to 95 are unable to cope with the normal educational programmes. These pupils rarely advance beyond the Standard VIII level, and on reaching the age of sixteen years leave school permanently with or without a standard VIII certificate. For such pupils, practical courses of study have been planned to allow them to develop their limited talents, and so their personality, to the full.

The practical course of study embraces standards VI, VII and VIII

and will include the following programmes:

- * Compulsory non-examination subjects:

These will be the same as those offered to the normal pupils.

- * Compulsory Examination Subjects:

- English
- Afrikaans
- Practical Mathematics
- General Science
- History
- Geography

In addition, two specific directions of studies will be offered to every pupil — a practical technical course for boys or a domestic science course for girls and a practical commercial course for boys and girls. In all, three practical subjects must be taken from a direction of study.

The practical subjects offered for such pupils will be:

Technical: Workshop practice, workshop theory, Industrial Arts, Technical Drawing.

Commercial: Accounting, Business Methods, Salesmanship, Typewriting.

Domestic Science: Cookery and Home Management, Mothercraft and Hygiene, Housecraft, Needlework and Garment Making.

It is emphasised that further provision will be made for pupils, who complete the practical course and wish to proceed further with their studies, to continue with their education.

THE SENIOR SECONDARY PHASE (Standards VIII, IX and X)

This phase, which will now extend over Standards VIII, IX and X, will provide a three year course leading to the Senior Certificate, including the Matriculation Exemption, instead of the present two year course, and will be the period in secondary schools in which fully differentiated education will be offered. The educational programme is planned to provide a wide choice of curricula to ensure that every child, whether academically or non-academically inclined, will be catered for. This will make for children being better equipped for whatever career they follow on leaving school, whether they enter employment or engage in further study.

The system of differentiation pro-

vides for various fields of study, each including certain approved subjects, while the new syllabuses in these subjects prescribe the contents at a HIGHER as well as at a STANDARD LEVEL.

The following fields of study will be offered in Indian schools with effect from 1973:

1. General.
2. Humanities.
3. Natural Sciences.
4. Commercial.
5. Home Economics.
6. Technical.

The larger high schools will offer several directions of study because of the large number of pupils in their Senior Secondary Phase. The pupils will thus be able to choose a direction of study to suit their aptitudes, interests and abilities.

Every course of study will consist of six examination subjects which will include the two official languages, which are compulsory, and **FOUR** other subjects chosen from:

- Mathematics
- Biology
- Physical Science
- Physiology
- Latin
- History
- Geography
- Economics
- Accounting
- Business Economics
- Typewriting
- Woodwork
- Metalwork
- Commercial Mathematics
- Industrial Arts
- Technical Drawing
- Motor Mechanics
- Workshop Theory and Practice
- Home Economics
- Needlework and Garment Making
- Housecraft
- Institutional Management.

The combination of subjects permitted depends on the field of study chosen.

In addition to the six examination subjects, the following non-examination subjects will form part of every course:

- Physical Education
- Right Living
- School Guidance (as an auxiliary service).
- The Joint Matriculation Board.

taking cognisance of the introduction of differentiated education, has now amended its examination rules which will become effective from the examinations of November/December 1975, and has decided that the first Matriculation Examination under the new scheme will be conducted in 1975.

It will be seen, therefore, that there are going to be some radical changes in the Matriculation requirements, as the subjects will be examined at two levels — a HIGHER LEVEL and a STANDARD LEVEL. Differentiation will thus apply not only to subjects, but also to levels, and will cater for pupils who can learn either quickly or slowly. The change is welcomed and represents a logical development of the educational system.

In conclusion, it is important to note that **SCHOOL GUIDANCE**, which will be offered as an auxiliary service in every class from Class I to Standard X, will form an integral part of every educational programme.

It is a service confined to those of school going age, and is concerned with the child in his full school context, the basis and foundations of which are laid in the primary school. This guidance will have a remedial as well as an enlightening effect.

This service will aim at:

- (1) assisting the pupils in the realisation of educational objectives at the primary level, and
- (2) anticipating the eventual realisation of the aims of secondary education.

In the secondary phase this service will be aimed at guiding pupils in educational and vocational matters, so that children will receive differentiated education suited to their ability, interest and aptitude as well as to manpower demands of the country.

The introduction of the new system of differentiated education in Indian schools accords with educational thought, and precept throughout the Republic and with the latest trends and developments overseas. It is anticipated that the new system will greatly enhance the quality and speed up the progress of Indian education. □



Visitors were fascinated by the various activities of the College's students.

Above: The tricks of the potter's trade.

Above right: Admiring one of the attractive period costumes which were designed and made by the second-year Dress Design students.

Below: A display of articles made by sheet metal work students.

FOUNDERS' DAY CELEBRATIONS

Above left: As usual, the young are entranced by a motor workshop and what a motor mechanics student has to tell them. But cakes (above), made in the Hotel and Catering School, appeal to young and old alike — doubtless for different reasons!



THE M. L. Sultan Technical College held its annual Founders Day celebrations on 6 and 7 September, 1972.

Members of the public were given the opportunity to see students in training, and to view displays of their projects in all the eight educational divisions of the College. They are Teacher Training; Home Economics; Technology; the Hotel and Catering School; the Evening School for Commercial and Academic Studies; the Technical High School; Physical Education, Health and Recreation; and Commerce, Secretarial Practice and Management.

The celebrations culminated in a function in the College's Indian Cane Grower's Hall on the evening of 7 September. The guests saw a one act play, "Waltz Time", directed by Miss Deniece Grobler and performed by College students, and a ballet performance by students from the College's division of Physical Education. Other students staged a

play, wearing attractive period costumes which were designed and made by the second-year Dress Design students, who also made all the costumes for the play, "Waltz Time", as one of their projects. During the two open days the public had the opportunity to see all these costumes on display.

In his address at the concluding ceremony, the President of the College Council, Mr R. C. Woodville, regretted the fact that so few people were aware of how much was being done at the College. He was therefore particularly pleased that more than 5000 people had visited the exhibition "which was of such a high standard that it would equal any other similar college exhibition anywhere in our country."

He said that the annual Founders' Day was the appropriate time for those associated with the College to look back over its past, as well as to its future.

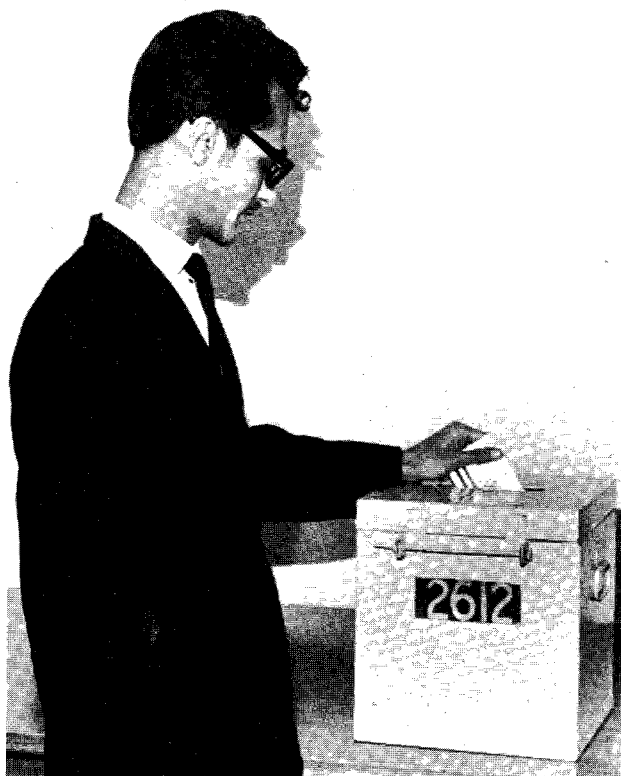
In 1930 the first step was taken to establish the present College when, as the result of a report on

technical and commercial education for Indians, which the late Dr B. M. Narbeth had made to the Government, part-time classes were started at Sastri College. In 1949 the late Hajee M. L. Sultan formed the M. L. Sultan Charitable and Educational Trust, then worth R200 000. In doing so he provided for R25 000 for a technical college to be named after himself. Mr Woodville, quoting from the editorial columns of a leading local daily paper, said that the Trust "has given away R250 000 and is now committed to gifts of another R130 500. These are not enormous sums but they have brought great benefits to the Indian community. They have helped to establish a fine technical college, a high school, nine primary schools, four religious institutions, a high school library and administrative buildings for two welfare organisations. It is difficult to think of finer living memorials. And the good works will continue."

The two new floors added to the home craft building during 1972,

and the new floor of the main building were only the start of the College's future expansion. He said that the formation of the Capital Development Fund was well under way, a total of almost R300 000 having been raised. The target was a million rand. The next step would be to build a hostel and provide sports fields at Asherville, on land which had already been transferred to the College.

Mr Woodville said that record numbers of students were enrolling, and new and varied courses were being introduced. The big expansion at Newcastle had resulted in many national organisations turning to the College for help in training their Indian personnel. One big industrial concern alone which would have a working staff running into hundreds had informed the College that 90% of its staff would be Indians. The College had to provide technicians of all types for their workshops and commercial personnel for their administrative staff. □



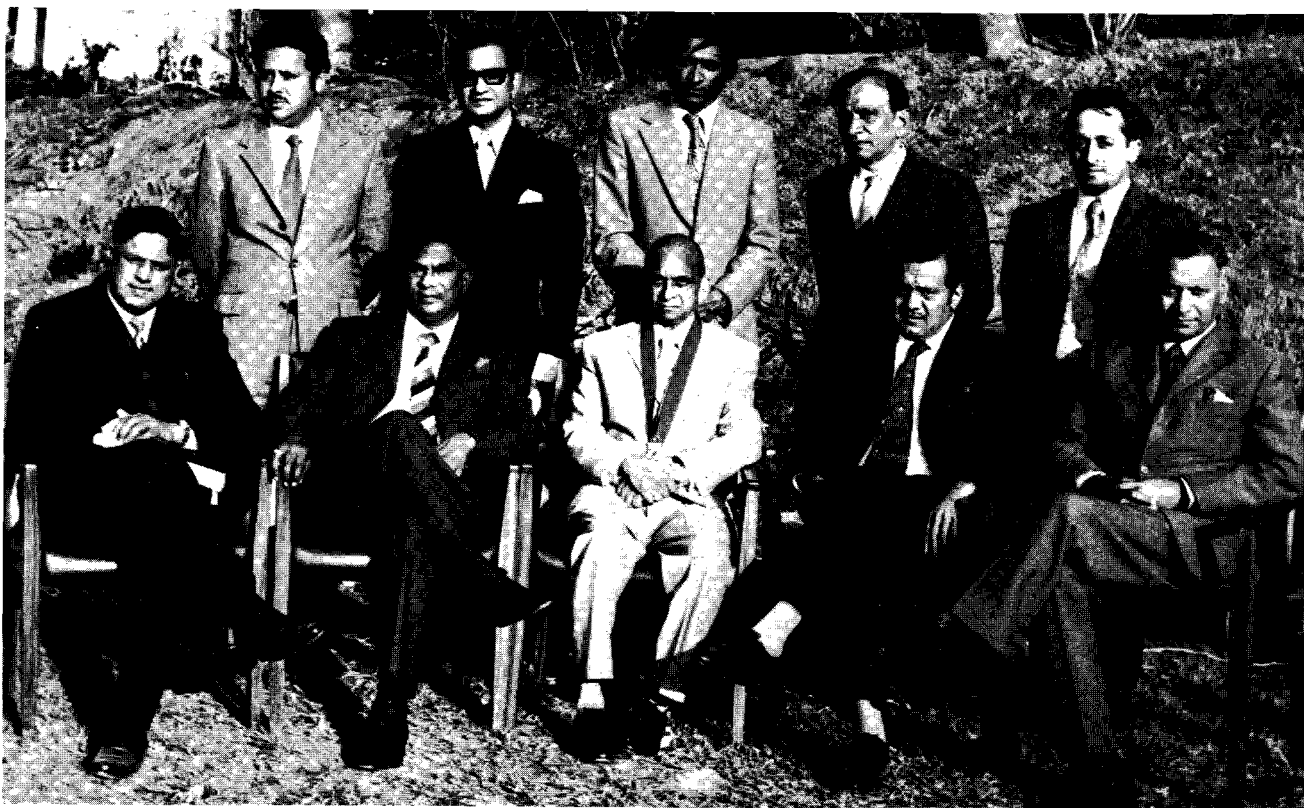
The first all-Indian municipal elections took place at Verulam in September 1969. Recently the voters of this Natal North Coast town went to the polls for the second time. They elected the town board seen below.

Why Register as a Voter?

POLITICAL development for South Africa's Indians is taking place at two levels, viz. the South African Indian Council and local government.

At the purely local level it is official policy to encourage the inhabitants of Group Areas to participate in the management of their own civic affairs. Many of these Group Areas have by now become large enough and are sufficiently developed to be regarded as potentially viable local government units; and, one by one, they are being accorded that status.

Of the 21 Local Affairs Committees, established in Natal, three — viz. Verulam, Isipingo Beach and Isi-



Enthusiastic municipal voters (right) await the results of the recent Verulam elections.



pingo Rail — became fully autonomous local authorities, Isipingo Beach and Isipingo Rail forming a single authority. In the Transvaal there are nine Consultative Committees (which is the name given to local affairs committees in the Transvaal and the Cape Province) and three in the Cape Province where there is also one Management Committee. Local government being a provincial responsibility, each of the three provinces concerned has its own ordinance governing the establishment of Indian local government bodies.

In Natal the Local Government Extension Ordinance number 23 of 1963 and subsequent amendments control the granting of self-government status to Indian Areas, the following being the determining factors:

- * The size of the Group Area.
- * Financial viability (i.e. it must be capable of producing sufficient revenue to meet the expenses which a local authority normally incurs.
- * The number of voters.
- * The availability of people with the necessary knowledge and experience.

These local government bodies provide avenues of communication between the Indian community and the municipalities which are required by law to consider the suggestions and comments of such bodies covering a wide range of matters affecting Indian residents.

Initially such a body consists of five members nominated by the Administrator of the province. Subsequently membership is elective.

These committees also have powers to inspect, report and make recommendations on buildings, capital works, services and personnel in their areas, and on the enforcement, amendment and repeal of local

authority by-laws or regulations and on any town planning project during the course of its preparation. These and other powers, delegated to local affairs and consultative committees, enable them to exercise a considerable influence on events.

The next stage in Indian development to fully responsible local government is the management committee, the majority of whose members are elected in keenly contested elections. The ultimate goal is fully autonomous all-Indian town boards, with Indian mayors, town clerks and Indian personnel. Verulam in Natal achieved this status in 1967, and Isipingo, south of Durban, in 1972. Other towns will follow suit when ready. An autonomous authority for Indians in the Greater Durban area is in the planning stage.

The Indian Community's rate of progress towards local self-government depends entirely upon the Indians themselves. Now that they are able to elect their representatives, those who do not participate in this democratic process are not only doing themselves a disservice, but are denying their elected representatives the mandate and support so

necessary if they are to serve the community to the best effect.

It is the duty and right of each individual to take an active interest in decisions that affect his life. This can be done by registering as a voter and exercising the right to vote.

Repeated calls have gone out to people who qualify, to enroll as voters on various voters' rolls. In some cases the reaction has been disappointing. In Pietermaritzburg, for instance, where all seven Local Affairs Committee members will be elected in October, 1972, only 872 people out of an estimated 9 000 voters have registered, despite the fact that the local authority distributed about 13 000 application forms.

It is for the voters to decide whom they wish to represent them. This matter becomes even more urgent as the day draws nearer when the Indian Council will become an elected body, an event to which all are looking forward. But to have truly representative bodies on either the local or the national level it is necessary for those who qualify, to register as voters. □

FOTOFLITSE PHOTO FLASHES

The M.L. Sultan College's current one million rand development fund recently got another boost when a well-known building society announced a donation of R5 000 spread over five years. Mr. M.G. Crosoer, chairman of the society's Durban board of directors is seen here (second from left), handing the first instalment of a R1 000 to Mr. R.C. Woodville, president of the college council. Looking on are Mr. A.M. Rajab, chairman of the executive committee of the South African Indian Council and vice-president of the M.L. Sultan College council, Dr. A. Solomon, the college rector, and Mr. M.E. Sultan, a member of the South African Indian Council and treasurer of the college's capital development fund committee.



Die blinde skakelbordbeampte van die Universiteit van Durban—Westville, Mnr. D. Moodley, voor die skakelbord wat spesiaal vir hom ontwerp is. Die skakelbord gee verskillende klanke vir inkomende, uitgaande, hooflyn en plaaslike oproepe, wat 'n blinde persoon dan maklik kan identifiseer.

At a Durban recently, the Chief Scouts' Commission in the Republic, Mr. R.G. Pillay, presents to the first Indian scout trainers in this country.

The leader trainers and three assistant leader trainers are seen from a group of senior scouters who attended a course last year, conducted by Mr. G. Wilson, of the Scouts' World Training Bureau. In the photo above are from left: Mr. P.I. Devan, Secretary Indian Boy Scouts of South Africa, Mr. M.M. Moodley, Trainer, Mr. A.B. Augustine, assistant leader trainer, Mr. R.G. Pillay, Messrs B. Naidoo and V.K. Naidoo, assistant trainers, Mr. S.R. Naidoo, Scouts' Indian public officer and Mr. N. Needhie, the Divisional Scouts Officer for Indians in Natal.



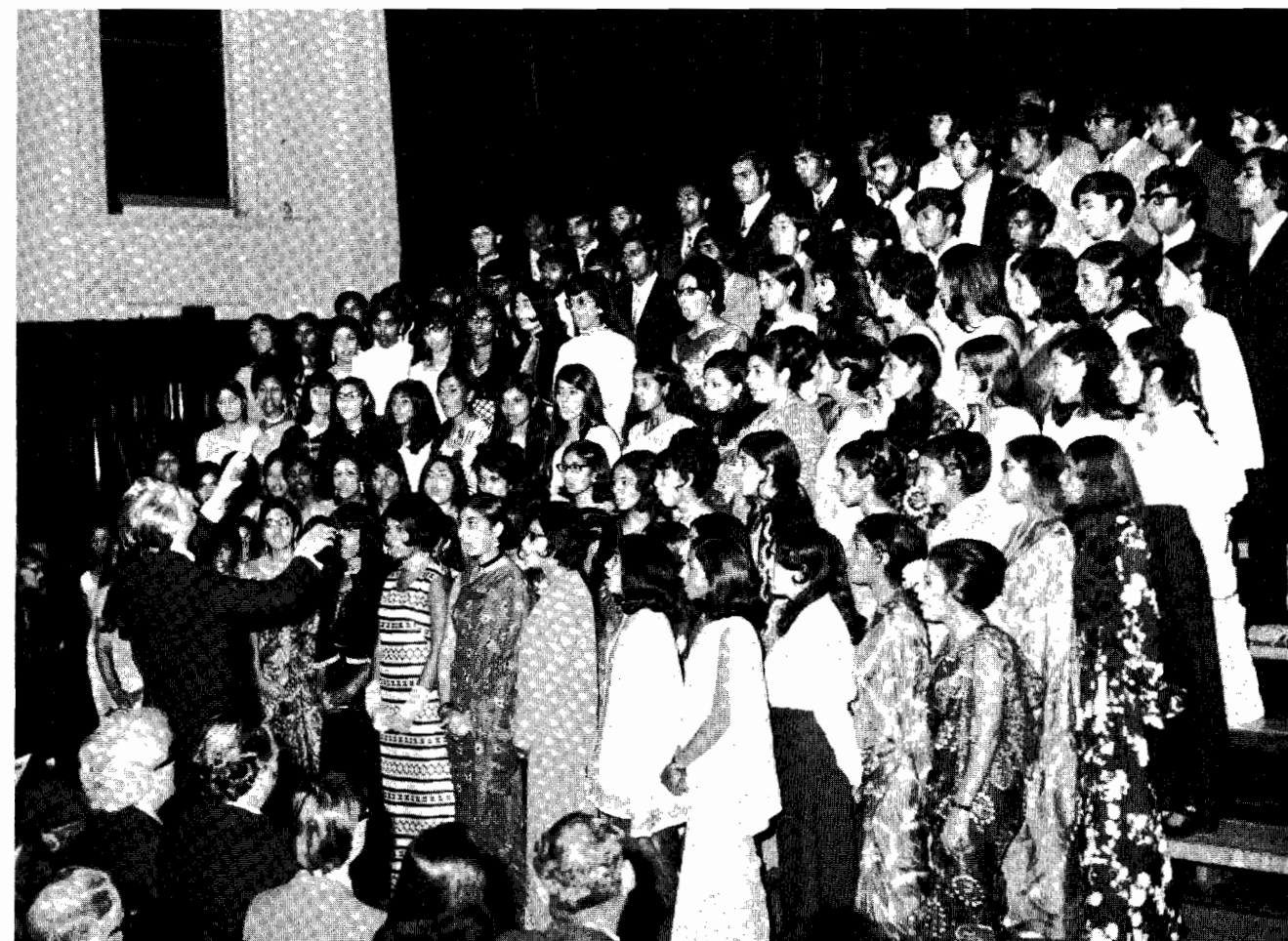
The Department of Criminology at the University of Durban—Westville recently presented a short course of five lectures on important aspects of Criminology. Professor M.G.T. Cloete, Head of the Department of Criminology, Mr. E.E. Poodhun, Lecturer in Criminology and Mr. F.F.W. van Oosten, Lecturer in the Department of Public Law conducted the lectures. The paper dealt with Crime and Criminals, The Police as a Crime Preventing Agency, Aspects of Criminal Law, Punishment and its Effects on the Offender and the Significance of the Environment in the Criminological Field. Amongst those attending the course were policemen, prison officers of the Department of Prisons, court interpreters and members of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders.

In the picture are from left: Mr. M.D. Pillay, a representative of NICRO, Serg. Muthusamy of the Bellair Police Station, Det. Serg. Y.H. Sham of Verulam, Mr. D. Munsamy of the Department of Prisons, Mr. E.E. Poodhun, lecturer in Criminology, and Mr. S.K. Mudely, senior interpreter at the Durban Magistrate's Court.

'n Baie geslaagde blommeskou het deel uitgemaak van die negende jaarlikse skou, georganiseer deur die Gillits Indian Social Club, wat onlangs in die Indiër gemeenskapsentrum op Gillits gehou is. 'n Lid van die uitvoerende komitee van die Suid-Afrikaanse Indiërraad, Mnr. J.N. Reddy, het die amptelike opening waargeneem. Op die foto hieronder word een van die mooi blommerangskikkings deur belangstellende besoekers bewonder.

Van links af verskyn: Mnr. B. Dilray, een van die organiseerders, Mnr. N.W. Lund, wat die blomme beoordeel het, en twee trotse pryswenner, Mnr. en Mnr. F. Panchoo.





College Comes of Age

A music festival and an operetta were recently presented by the Springfield College of Education to celebrate its twenty-first anniversary. A two-act play will be staged early this month, and at the end of the year the celebrations will culminate in an anniversary ball organised by the students themselves.

The festival, on the night of 8 August 1972, was presented by the

Division of Music which forms part of the Department of Humanities at the College. The festival, which was open to the public, was attended by a packed audience in the Durban city hall. Two choirs, one of high school pupils and the other of primary school pupils, took part in the programme. The college choir was performing in public for the first

Above left: Mrs. J. Naidoo, lecturer in physical education at the College, dancing the traditional Spanish Flamenco.

Above: Mr. J.M. de Wet Brandt, Rector of the College, cutting the birthday cake.

time, and sang the new college song composed specially for the occasion by Mrs Ines Conrad, lecturer in music at the College. Another staff member, Mrs Nona Hawkins, wrote the lyric. Mrs J. Naidoo, a lecturer in physical education, danced two Spanish dances. Pupils of the M. L. Sultan Technical College's School of ballet, directed by Mrs Athella

The college choir, at its first public performance, sang the new college song, composed specially for the occasion.

Right: Teachers from various schools accompanied a mass choir of school children.

Chapman, presented a tableau depicting the twenty-one years history of the College. The tableau ended with Mr J. M. de Wet Brandt, the Rector, being led onto the stage by one of the dancers, to cut a huge birthday cake.

This was the first music festival to be presented by the College. As it was such a great success, lecturers in the Department of Humanities



hope to organise another one next year.

Mrs Conrad and Mrs Hawkins were also responsible for an Afrikaans operetta, *Die Towerkwassie*, in the College hall from 13 to 17 September 1972. In writing *Die Towerkwassie*, Mrs Hawkins, who lectures in Afrikaans, wanted to give each of the 27 third-year students specialising in Afrikaans the opportunity of taking part in an Afrikaans production. Most of the songs were composed by Mrs Conrad.

The operetta, which was performed every afternoon for a week, was attended by many Durban school-children.

Mr T. Seebadri, Lecturer in English at the College, is responsible for the production of Mario Frattis' two-act play, "The Cage", which will be performed in the College hall during the first week of October.

These celebrations mark twenty-one years of progress at the largest institution for the training of Indian teachers in South Africa. During those years considerable progress took place at the College which has turned out many of those men and women who have helped to build the educational tradition of Indian South Africans. □



Photographed at the music festival are from left: Mr. P.W. Prinsloo, Director of Indian Education, Miss G.V. Govender, teacher at St. Anthony's School, who conducted one of the school choirs, and Mr. J.M. de Wet Brandt.

Above and below are two scenes from *Die Towerkwassie*.



Social Workers Confer

ON the 8th September, 1972, the first conference of social workers of the Department of Indian Affairs was held in Durban.

On this historic occasion the Secretary of the Department Mr H. A. Prinsloo, sent the following message: "The Department inaugurated its professional welfare services for the Indian community in Natal on the 1st April, 1967, and two years later did likewise for the residents in the Transvaal.

"Five years have elapsed since the initial takeover — five fruitful years which leaves me in no doubt as to the wisdom of the Department at that stage expanding its services to include professional social work and particularly in engaging duly qualified Indian social workers.

"I gladly avail myself of the opportunity at this, the first conference of social workers of the Department,



Above: Social workers who attended the conference, seen with Professor Anderson and Senior officials of the Department of Indian Affairs. From left in front are: Mr. I. Dannhauser, Miss M. Moodley, Prof. Anderson, Miss R.B. Ebrahim, Mr. Millar, Miss R. Soma, Mr. M.J. de W. van Eyssen and Miss R. Seedat. At the back are from left: Messrs V. Cheeba, R.K.W. Thandroyen, A. Veloo, Miss R. Mungul, Messrs A.K. Singh, J.G. Abraham and B. Ramsumer.

Below: Mr. A.K. Singh, Superintendent of the Valley View Place of Safety and Detention, is seen delivering a paper during the conference.

to convey to you my sincere appreciation for your devotion to duty and sincerity of purpose in rendering service of such a high standard. May your deliberations prove to be most stimulating and fruitful resulting in renewed endeavour on your part in carrying out this vital and rewarding function of the Department."

The main theme of the conference was "Group work as a method in Social Work, particularly as practised in the Valley View Place of Safety and Detention, Durban". Various facets of Maintenance Court Work, a new responsibility of the Department were also discussed.

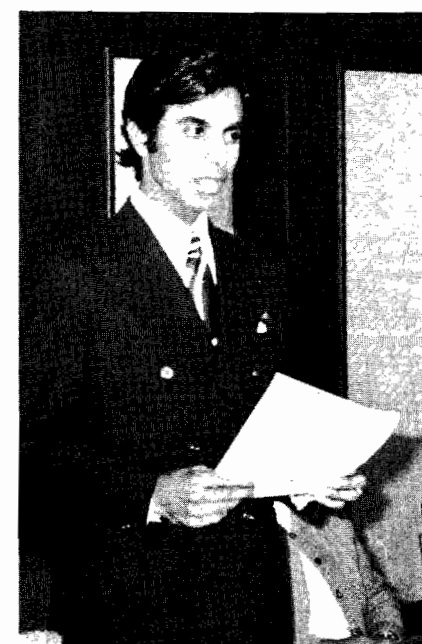
After the Regional Representative of the Department in Durban, Mr M. J. de W. van Eyssen, had welcomed all delegates, the conference was officially opened by Professor W. W. Anderson, Head of the Department of Social Work at the University of Durban-Westville.

Professor Anderson focussed the delegates' attention on Group Work in an institutional setting such as the Valley View Place of Safety, mentioning in particular the needs of the children there, and how these needs

can be met effectively by applying the Group Work method. He stressed the importance of correctly planned programmes, mentioning that, because of frequent changes in the membership of each group, it was necessary that such programmes be flexible, so that they could be adapted to changing membership and circumstances. He pointed out the importance of introducing new members into the group; and also how members should be counselled regarding the acceptance and welcoming of new members. He further emphasized that Group Work, even in a limited form, should be arranged, bearing in mind its therapeutic value to the child during his stay in the institution. Professor Anderson urged the Department to take the lead in carrying out research in Social Group Work as it was still in its early stages.

Various delegates delivered papers dealing with the main theme, which resulted in fruitful discussions.

The conference proved to be such a success that Mr L. L. Millar, the Department's Chief of Social Development, intimated that serious consideration would be given to holding it annually. □



HOW SERIOUS IS POLLUTION ?

Far more serious than you think !

by VIVIAN C. WOOD, Editor of Lantern, who kindly permitted Fiat Lux to publish this article, which first appeared in the June/July issue of Lantern.

THROUGH the wonders of science and technology modern man has achieved benefits that his forebears could not have dreamed of. People today live longer and are better off by almost every measure of ease, comfort, convenience, and security. But this is but one side of the coin.

The benefits are increasingly being accompanied by frightening, and often irreversible, changes in the environment, changes brought about by the horrifying by-product of man's material advancement — pollution in all its manifold forms: litter, garbage, factory effluent, raw sewage, toxic gases and metals, nuclear waste, and so on.

As a result of the population explosion and the need to produce more food, goods, energy, homes, and transport, pollution is building up faster in the environment than Nature and man's counter-efforts can cope with it. The result is that streams, rivers, lakes, and even the seas are gradually dying. Birds, fish, and other wildlife are being threatened with extinction, while in increasing measure man is beginning to suffer from sub-lethal and lethal ailments, both physical and mental, as a result of the toxic matter he has to breathe, drink, and eat.

Already the question has arisen: how long can man survive in the foul

environment he is creating? Many highly distinguished scientists are grimly pessimistic about the future, so pessimistic that they have been branded Jeremiahs, doommongers, environmentalists, and what not. These scientists feel that if present trends are allowed to continue, the quality of living must steadily decline until complete decay and finally catastrophe set in.

Recently an international team of scientists led by Professor Dennis Meadows of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, U.S.A., studied this very question of man's survival.

Meadows and his experts fed an array of data concerning the world's known resources, the population explosion, food production, the incidence of pollution, and so on into M.I.T.'s megacomputer to ascertain by way of mathematical projections whether man is heading for catastrophe or not.

After running data based on thousands of hypotheses through the computer the answer was always the same: catastrophe simply cannot be avoided unless there is bold and timely action. Catastrophe may even come as soon as thirty to forty years from now. Man simply cannot escape it unless he curbs his numbers, slows down economic growth, and cleans up the mess he is making of

the air, the land, and the water.

The findings of this extensive computer study have just been published under the title **The Limits of Growth**, the 'limits' suggesting that one cannot have a continually expanding economy within a **finite** system: 'Earth, which is but a 'space-ship' floating in the universe. As one authority has put it: 'Growth for the sake of growth is the ideology of the cancer cell'.

Recently the British journal **Ecologist**, also probed this question of man's survival. Its view that unrestricted industrial and population growth, with the unfortunate by-product **pollution**, must lead to a gradual decline in the quality of living and the ultimate collapse of society, possibly within 30 years, was backed by 33 of Britain's most distinguished scientists, including the famed biologist Sir Julian Huxley.

Recently a full-page advertisement in one of Australia's Sunday papers warned that civilization based on present Western technology could not endure. It endorsed the view that uncontrolled exponential growth must end in collapse. The advertisement bore the signatures of 800 top scientists, technologists and economists from all over Australia, and was organized by the Town and Country Planning Association of Southern Australia.

Air pollution over Johannesburg on a winter's morning. It consists mainly of smoke but also contains highly toxic matter in the form of gases — oxides of nitrogen and sulphur, carbon monoxide, etc. — and minute particles of lead, mercury, asbestos and other minerals damaging to human health.

A leading scientist has remarked: 'The task is clear. The task is huge. The time is horribly short. In the past we have had science for intellectual pleasure and for the control of Nature. We have also had science for war. But today the whole human experiment may hang on the question of how fast we press the development of science for survival?'

But why is so little being done to curb pollution when most people today are conscious of its mounting dangers? Unfortunately, few governments are seriously implementing the anti-pollution laws they are making. Also, ill-informed scientists and engineers, and those who cannot see beyond the blinkers of their specialized training, are playing down the seriousness of pollution. Manufacturing concerns, especially if they are gross polluters, mostly spend more on public relations to hide their sins than on efforts to clean up the mess they are daily adding to the environment. Many scientists and engineers are also falsely assuring the public that they know the answers to the problem; the public most act, with the result that the ordinary citizen continues to fall between the stools of political opportunism and scientific smugness. In this way we continue to muddle our way towards catastrophe.

The concept of zero growth which is currently exercising the minds of advanced thinkers in the sphere of demography and economics has yet to strike root.

Let us visit a few countries to see

Smoke-laden air over Pretoria-West.



how serious pollution has become by listing items selected at random from the daily press and from recent scientific journals, mostly those dealing with ecology:

THE U.S.A.

● Lake Erie, one of America's Great Lakes — its waters cover some 26 000 sq. km — is 'dead'. It has 'died' of pollution, which implies that virtually all life in the lake has ceased to exist. The water has turned so septic as a result of the inflow of industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste that along its shores swimming and fishing are no longer permitted.

● The mighty Mississippi has become so foul that it is being called the colon of mid-America. The Missouri, the second longest river in the U.S.A., is equally filthy. Water taken from the Mississippi below St Louis was found to be so toxic that even when diluted ten times with pure water, fish placed in the mixture died in less than a minute. When samples were diluted a hundred times, the test fish still died within 24 hours!

● The Fraser River, among the world's greatest salmon rivers and one of North America's largest rivers, may today be described as 'a stinking mess'. Its filthy condition is the result of the inflow of raw sewage and untreated industrial effluent. Fishermen say that the river is so polluted that nets create a dreadful stench along the entire waterfront as they dry.

● In a recent sampling of drinking water in the U.S.A., 3 563 samples revealed that 979, or nearly 30 per cent, had a bacterial or chemical content exceeding the approved standards. Traces of pesticides and other organic chemicals were found in nearly all the samples, and 0.04 per cent of them showed arsenic levels in excess of the recommended limit of ten parts per million.

● An analysis of a river in Connecticut revealed that it carried disease bacteria such as typhoid, cholera, tuberculosis, polio, anthrax, and tetanus, as well as countless viruses. The water also contained tapeworm, hookworm, pinworm, and blood flukes.

● The Cyahoga River, one of the many which empty into the Great Lakes, is so polluted that it has long been labelled a fire hazard. Recently it actually caught fire. Sheets of flame and black smoke rose hundreds of feet from its waters.

● The U.S. Department of the Interior has estimated that some 15 million fish died of pollution in American waters during 1968. The largest single kill, some four million, occurred in the Allegheny River, Pa., when the lagoon of a petroleum refinery overflowed. Since 1960, when statistics were first kept, an estimated 103 million fish have been killed in 1830 incidents. The figures for 1968 are 31 per cent above those for 1967! In 1969 water contaminated as a result of municipal sewage and industrial effluent killed some 41 million fish, bringing to nearly 145 million the known total killed since 1960. These findings are based on a recent statement by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

● In the case of the Hanford reactor, in the state of Washington, U.S.A., the liquid waste of which is emptied into the Columbia River, it has been found that with a radioactive value of 1 discharged into the river, concentration in the aquatic plants presented a value equal to 3 and then continued up to a limit of 500 in the bones of aquatic birds.

● Not so long ago a 350-mile long slick of liquid, not identified as oil, killed 86 000 sea birds in Bristol Bay, Alaska, while a whale died and a herd of about 400 seals became deadly ill.

● Untreated sewage has so filled South Florida's crowded ocean front that the bacteria count sometimes is three times higher than the count that Federal health authorities consider hazardous. More than 50 million tons of untreated sewage is spewed from the cities of Miami Beach and North Miami each day, turning the shoreline into stinking mess that Floridians bitterly call 'the Rose Bowl'. Sludge and faecal matter choke the Miami River to a depth of more than three kilometres.

● In Los Angeles, which lies in a smoggy bowl, air pollution becomes so severe at times that children are forbidden to exercise lest they

breathe too deeply.

● The authoritative 'red data book' of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Resources lists 835 'endangered species and subspecies' that are at present hovering on the brink of extinction. The American bald eagle, symbol of the U.S.A., may also be on its way out as a result of DDT poisoning.

EUROPE

● Sweden has reported 'black snow' due to winds sweeping smog from the Ruhr across the Baltic Sea. Her lakes are also turning acid as a result of sulphur oxides (gases which form sulphuric acid when mixed with water vapour) belching from the chimneys of power stations and factories of the Ruhr and blowing across to Sweden.

● By the time the Rhine flows into the sea its germ count has risen to about two million per cubic centimetre! So foul is the Rhine that it is jokingly being referred to as Europe's sewer and Rotterdam as Europe's rubbish bin. In June 1969 disaster struck the Rhine. Thousands of dead eels, bream, perch, and roach were seen floating belly up in the vicinity of the Lorelei Rock. Near Koblenz, rats and ducks died after drinking the water. The culprit was an insecticide manufacturer, one of West Germany's most reputable pharmaceutical companies.

● Lake Constance, on the frontier of West Germany and Switzerland, as well as Lake Geneva, Lake Zürich, and Lake Neuchâtel in Switzerland, are steadily turning murky with evil-smelling effluent from littoral cities and industries. The trout and perch in them are nearly gone. Soon these lakes, too, will be lifeless.

● Several of Norway's beautiful fjords are awash with stinking cakes of solid waste.

● Many Italian rivers, once crystal clear, have been turned into putrid reservoirs of sewage and industrial muck, and disgrace the landscape. In fact, of some 5 000 miles of glorious Italian coastline more than 4 300 miles are polluted by municipal and industrial waste. Some one thousand resorts are on the danger list and will probably have to be written off in the foreseeable future.

● Even the Black Sea, in spite of its depth of more than 1 000 metres, is being severely polluted with raw sewage and untreated industrial effluent. It faces certain death.

● The Baltic Sea is on the verge of becoming a lifeless oceanic desert, the nations responsible for this deplorable state of affairs being Finland, Soviet Russia, Poland, East Germany, West Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. About 20 million people live along its shores in 60-odd towns and cities. These towns and cities dump about 4 000 tons of garbage, sewage, and factory offal into the Baltic every day!

● Magnificent forests in Northern Roumania are dying as a result of waste from new cement factories.

● Recently, for several days running, the Tiber was blanketed with dead fish from the outskirts of Rome to the Mediterranean. It was found

Above right: This is what Pretoria looks like practically every morning in winter on account of air pollution — a shocking state of affairs, to say the least.

Below right: The same Pretoria on a clear day after a good rain.

that factories were dumping too much poisonous waste into the river. Apart from industrial waste the Tiber is said to receive daily some 1 728 000 000 litres of untreated sewage! No wonder infectious hepatitis and at least 30 other viruses have been identified in its waters.

● The Mediterranean is rapidly losing its tag of millionaires' playground in favour of a less coveted one — 'Cesspool of Southern Europe'. The immense quantities of untreated sewage, industrial effluent, fertilizers (mainly phosphates and nitrates), detergents, oil, and other contaminants carried by the continent's south-bound rivers and the Nile, and discharged from the cities on her shores and the ships on her waters, are taking their toll. The pollutants have not dispersed to the oceans as the sea is landlocked apart from the narrow Straits of Gibraltar.



ENGLAND

● Up to 900 parts per million of PCB (polychlorobiphenyl), a deadly poison, were recently found in herons in England. The effect of PCB on reproductive metabolism is similar to that of DDT and other organochloride pesticides. It causes birds to lay fragile eggs which break, so that hatching cannot take place.

● The river Trent drains seven countries covering over 4 000 square miles. Nearly 5½ million people live in the Trent basin, yet not one of them drinks its water. For miles of its length the Trent foams with detergents, stinks with sewage, and is poisoned with zinc, lead, and cyanide. In places it is biologically almost dead, totally fishless, and as devoid of life as a municipal sewer.

JAPAN

● The port area of Tagnoura near Mount Fuji in Japan, once famed for its dazzling beaches, has become a stinking cesspool from raw waste derived mainly from paper mills. From the port's bottom huge bubbles of gas and alkaloid matter belch to the surface. The stench is such that it has caused workers aboard a dredger to faint.

● The lovely village of Fuji, set between snow-capped Mount Fuji and the shimmering Pacific, has not only been ripped apart by highways and railway lines but the fumes belching from its factories shroud Mount Fuji in a brown pall on quiet days.

● Recently, during a temperature inversion which lasted five days, more than 8 000 inhabitants of Tokyo were treated in hospitals for smarting eyes and sore throats. During inversion which occurred in London in 1952 more than four thousand people died.

● Oxygen tanks have had to be installed at busy intersections in Tokyo for use by traffic policemen who are constantly in danger of suffocating in the swirl of fumes from motor vehicles.

AUSTRALIA

● The Murray, one of Australia's largest and loveliest rivers, running for 2 589 km, has been turned into an open sewer. Its condition is so bad that its water is causing recurrent outbreaks of gastro-enteritis. In

some places the river slime even blocks taps.

● Australia's golden beaches are in danger of being ruined by oil pollution. Already parts of the 800-kilometre south-east coast-line from Sydney to Brisbane has been described as 'an ugly polluted mess'. In addition to the oil there is the raw sewage being pumped into the sea but forced ashore by the tides.

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

● It has been reported that in Natal it is possible to take samples of black, foul-smelling sludge from the waters of the Umlaas, the Tongaat, and the Umkomaas. The Umgeni River which runs through Durban is virtually dead. It is grey, green, and greasy, and there is hardly any free oxygen in its waters to sustain plants or fish. The little Bamboo Spruit, which runs into the Isipingo River, was once a clean, bubbling brook. Now it is covered with horrid, brown bubbles and a thick mat of algae.

● A pipeline carrying effluent from a caustic soda factory into the sea within 15 miles of Durban has turned the surrounding sea black with poisonous filth. As a result of toxic industrial effluent, a layer of dead mussels is building up near Durban. It is already about 5 m thick! Where the Umlaas Canal flows into the sea in Durban, it forms a red-brown tide of pollution. The smell is dreadful. Divers have reported filth a mile out to sea and at least 50 metre deep in places.

● In the East London area 22 out of 25 rivers were recently found to contain disease-carrying bacteria.

● Pollution has killed practically all fish in the Rand's south-flowing streams — tributaries of the Vaal. The Klip River, Natalspruit, and Blesbokspruit, to mention some, are virtually lifeless.

● The filthy state of the Vaal River, especially at the Barrage from which Johannesburg and Pretoria draw their drinking water, is progressively worsening. The water is so polluted that in its untreated state it is unfit for most industrial uses. It not only carries a load of sewage and untreated industrial effluent, but al-

so a high concentration of dissolved mineral salts washed in from the mine dumps of the Witwatersrand. This saline content cannot be eliminated by biological action as can most of the sewage, and it constitutes a real headache for the Rand Water Board, the authority that has to make the Vaal's water fit for human consumption in the cities mentioned. Already the Board's bill for purification chemicals adds up to more than half a million rand a year!

THE SEAS

● When Commander Jacques-Yves Cousteau, co-inventor of the Aqualung, co-author of **the Silent World**, and director for many years of the oceanographic institute at Monaco, recently returned from an extensive deep-sea diving expedition around the world, he had no hesitation in proclaiming that the oceans were dying as a result of pollution. Should the oceans die, our main supply of oxygen would dry up, as the minute diatoms in the surface waters produce some 70 per cent of the world's daily oxygen supply through photosynthesis. This oxygen constitutes man's main life-line.

● Smog is no longer restricted to cities. Winds carry it over the oceans and even as far as the North Pole. Snow in that area has been found to contain some 300 per cent more lead, a deadly pollutant, than it did in 1940. The lead comes mainly from the exhausts of motor vehicles, as it is a component of petrol.

● Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian explorer of Kon Tiki fame, recently reported that the mid-Atlantic Ocean was at times so filthy that members of his Ra II expedition could not take a wash. Almost every day plastic bottles, squeeze tubes, and other types of garbage floated by his craft. He covered 3 270 nautical miles in 57 days, and on 43 of these he and his crew observed oil pollution.

● In March 1967 the **Tory Canyon** ran aground and split open off the south-west coast of England. A part of its cargo of crude oil — some 850 000 barrels — spewed forth from the wreck and drifted towards the beaches of Cornwall and Brittany. A thick film of oil soon cover-

Water pollution at the Bonaccord dam, Pretoria. Most of our rivers, streams and dams now carry such filth and are gradually turning into cesspools.

ed the white sand along the shore. Fish and marine life died for lack of oxygen, while birds, their feathers soaked in oil, were unable to fly and lay dying along the beaches.

● In California, an off-shore drilling mishap early in 1969 allowed millions of gallons of crude oil to escape into the Pacific. Winds and currents drove the oil to the shoreline of Santa Barbara for one of the worst pollution disasters in history.

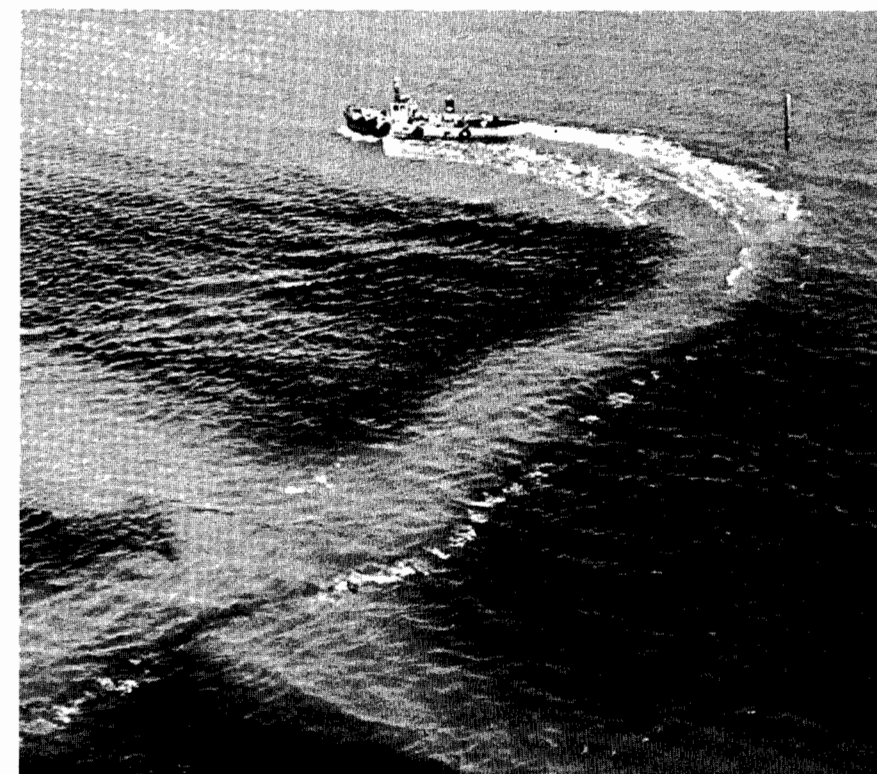
● DDT, one of the most pernicious and persistent poisons known to man, has been found in the fatty tissues of bears swimming in the Arctic. It is also present in the fat of crab-eating seals and in penguins in the Antarctic. There are even traces of it in the massive glaciers that flow seawards from Antarctica's high plateau.

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Is it not as if Nature is flashing warning signals at man? Nature seems to be presenting her bill and reminding man that with all his scientific and technological prowess there is a limit to bending her forces.

MAN AND NATURE MUST COME TO TERMS. □

A typical oil spill at sea. Oil is not only fouling beaches all over the world and killing sea birds, but also choking the phytoplankton which replenish some 70 per cent of the Earth's oxygen supply each day through photosynthesis. Oil spills are on the increase.



Alcoholism and Drug Dependency

"ALCOHOLISM has undoubtedly become a problem of no mean measure in the Indian community at large, pertaining almost exclusively to Indian males, whilst dagga is undoubtedly the most commonly used drug among Indians, both young and old — males once again predominating. Likewise the temptation of peddling these drugs is also claiming its victims among Indians."

These were two conclusions that can be drawn from a survey undertaken by the Department of Indian Affairs, said Mr L. L. Millar, the Department's Chief of Social Development, at the Fourth National School which the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence recently held in Johannesburg.

During the School a number of speakers read papers of a varied nature. The guest speaker was Mr Archer Tongue, Director of the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, with headquarters at Lausanne, Switzerland. Mrs. P. Ramaswar, Regional Supervisor of the South African National Council for Child Welfare, read a paper prepared by Mr B. A. Naidoo, Regional Social Worker attached to the South Af-

rican National Council for Child Welfare, on the effects of Alcoholism and Drug Dependence in the Indian Community and Mr B. A. Balkissoon, a lecturer in psychology at the University of Durban-Westville read a paper entitled "Drinking pattern among Indians in Natal and the S.A.N.C.A. programme."

In his paper, Mr Millar, who was the chairman of a discussion group during the conference, referred to the survey carried out by the Department of Indian Affairs on the incidence of drug abuse and alcoholism among Indians. He said that alcoholic beverages in some form or another have been consumed throughout the world for many centuries. In South Africa beverages such as beer made from maize and honey were known and used by the aborigines even before the landing of Van Riebeeck at the Cape in 1652. The first vines were planted three years after his arrival, laying the foundation for the local production of wine.

"Today South Africa is acknowledged as one of the most flourishing wine and brandy-producing countries in the world. This industry has unfortunately taken its toll in detrimentally affecting the lives of thousands of South Africa's citizens."

"Although the Indian culture and religions make a strong stand against liquor, there is every indication that in South Africa the Indian community has not been left untouched nor is there any likelihood of it being left untouched in the future."

On the subject of drug abuse he said: "The abuse of drugs is neither

a new nor a strange phenomenon. Recently however, it has shown a marked increase all over the world — South Africa proving to be no exception."

On the 25th July, 1969, the Honourable the Minister of Social Welfare and Pensions, Dr C. P. Mulder, acting on representations made to him, had appointed a Committee of Inquiry into the Abuse of Drugs, said Mr Millar. "On the completion of its task the Committee issued a report which deals with various facets of the problem as it affects the Whites of South Africa. One of the recommendations of this Committee was that, on the grounds of its observations and cursory surveys made, each of the Welfare Divisions of the Department of Indian Affairs, Coloured Relations and Bantu Administration and Development, make recommendations to their respective departments as to the desirability of instituting a comprehensive inquiry into drug abuse in each of the population groups."

"The Department of Indian Affairs, having accepted full responsibility for welfare services in respect of Indians, has become aware that, together with other social problems, that of drugs and alcoholism have not left the Indian community untouched. The recommendation of the Committee of Inquiry, therefore, came at an opportune time and the Department had no hesitation in deciding to conduct a survey with a view to establishing the nature and extent of drug abuse and alcoholism amongst Indians of South Africa."

"It was realised that a true pic-

ture of the present nature and extent of the problem would not be obtained by merely quoting available statistical data, such as e.g. the number of arrests and convictions of Indians in connection with drugs and alcoholism, but that a deeper study would have to be made," he said.

In doing so, the following methods had been used:

- * An anonymous questionnaire was compiled. Not even the address of the person completing it appeared. The questionnaire aimed at obtaining direct information (not hearsay) from a select group of young people all over the Republic. The mean age of the group was 20,6 years. Altogether 1 327 such questionnaires were completed, covering four basic facets of the problem — first, the number of people known by the person completing this questionnaire to be taking drugs; second, whether he himself had ever been offered drugs; third, whether he had ever used drugs; and, fourth, his own views regarding drugs.
 - * The Department compiled a second questionnaire. It was intended for registered Indian welfare organisations, and sought to obtain data regarding the number of cases dealt with over a specific period relating to alcoholism, dagga and other drugs. It also elicited the views of those completing this questionnaire on the three most important causes of this particular phenomenon. Here information was forthcoming from a totally different group: those involved daily in social work — very important data in its own right.
 - * A third questionnaire, intended for those less than seventeen years old, was also used.
 - * Statistical data of prosecutions and convictions of Indians (relating to dagga, other drugs and drunkenness) according to age groups were obtained, as well as similar information from other relevant sources.
- Mr Millar said that in February 1972 the Department had compiled a report on this survey. "Due to the confidential nature of the report it

is not for publication. The contents have been carefully studied by the Department and are receiving the necessary attention with a view to future planning in this regard." He said that the following data, inter alia, merited special mention:

- Of the 1 327 respondents who completed the anonymous questionnaire, 67,8% (900) declared that they knew persons using drugs.

- Of the 900 respondents 60% knew less than 10 such persons, 15% between 10 and 19 of them, 10% between 20 and 29 and 12% 30 or more.

- Of the total of 1 327 respondents 36,2% (480) replied that they had been offered drugs. Of these, 70,2% have been offered only dagga and 7,2% pep pills, dagga and other drugs.

- Of the 1 327 respondents 19,2% (255) have already tried drugs (28,9% males as compared to a mere 2,3% females). Of these 74,9% used dagga only and 6,7% other drugs.

- Of the said 255 respondents 93,5% replied that they tried drugs out of curiosity ("for kicks"), 4,5% did so in order to relax and 2% for medical reasons.

- On giving their views regarding the use of drugs 86,7% of the respondents indicated that they were totally against the use of drugs, 9% were in favour of the use and 4,3% expressed indifference.

- * THE QUESTIONNAIRE submitted to registered Indian welfare organisations was completed by 15 such organisations. One of these organisations, dealing specifically with alcoholism, reported having dealt with 77 cases for the year ended 30th June, 1971. Forty-nine of these cases needed institutionalisation as a form of treatment. During the same period this organisation dealt with three cases of drug abuse, while a similar organisation reported dealing with 32 cases of alcoholism and four of drug abuse.

- * A NATIONAL COUNCIL, operating in the broader field of welfare, reported for the year ended 30th June, 1971, to have dealt with 52 cases where alcoholism played a significant role in the family. Five of these required institutionalisation

as a form of treatment. For the corresponding period this council dealt with 36 Indian cases of drug abuse.

* AN INDIAN family welfare organisation reported 653 cases where alcoholism played a significant role — 14,8% of all their cases. Of these 653 cases, 23,8% (156) were in need of institutionalisation as a form of treatment. For the same period (the year ended 30th June, 1971) this organisation dealt with 79 cases where drug abuse played a significant role. Twenty-five of these 79 cases (i.e. 31,7%) required special treatment either in a hospital or in a clinic.

* FROM DATA obtained regarding the number of prosecutions and convictions relating to liquor and drugs for the years 1968/69 and 1969/70 (information supplied by the Department of Census and Statistics), prosecutions for drunkenness amongst Indian males increased from 997 (1968/69) to 1 103 (1969/70), and likewise possession of dagga increased from 733 (1968/69) to 1 208 (1969/70). A further important trend noticeable is that these crimes are prevalent amongst Indian males.

"The administration of the provisions of the Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, 1972, has by proclamation been assigned to the Minister of Indian Affairs in so far as it relates to Indians," said Mr Millar.

"In accordance with this Act the Department subsidises the Indian information centre conducted by the Durban Branch of S.A.N.C.A. A subsidy is also paid in respect of an Indian social worker attached to this organisation. In the absence of a suitable institution catering for the needs of Indians in this regard the Department at this stage relies on preventive and out-patient treatment of such cases. With the findings of the survey at its disposal, the Department is now in a position to give pertinent attention to future planning with the object of dealing effectively with the problem of alcoholism and drug dependence among the Indian community of South Africa — in this way also fully implementing the provisions of the Act." □



ATHLETICS FOR DEAF CHILDREN

"THE physical development of the deaf child is just as important as his mental, emotional and social development," said Mr J. Nieuwoudt, Inspector of Special Education, who was the guest of honour at the first athletics meeting held by the Durban School for Indian Deaf on September 15, 1972.

The meeting, which was a great success, is planned to be held as an annual event. The children may be given the opportunity later on to compete against hearing ones.

Mr Nieuwoudt said that the opportunity which a deaf child gets, through participation in sports, to mix with hearing children, was important for his integration into nor-

mal society. In athletics, for example, he can compete with hearing children on equal terms.

Deafness, he said, was not an obvious handicap. Generally deaf people were physically normal, but lack the most important sense needed for communication. They lived in a world of eternal silence.

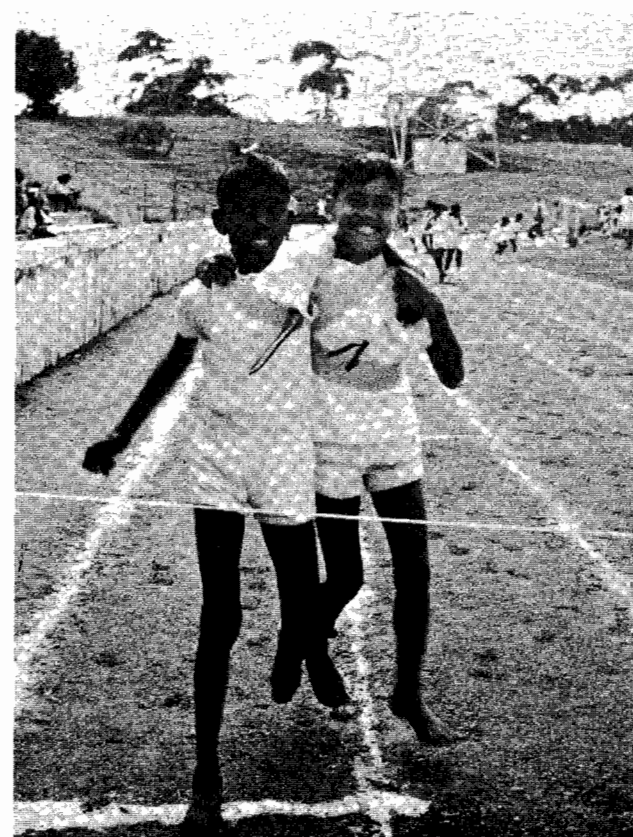
By means of modern teaching techniques, however, they could be taught to read, to write and even to speak. Their remaining senses, such as sight, touch, smell and even taste, were fully employed to compensate for the loss of hearing.

He emphasized the importance of a close relationship between the deaf child's school and his home.

Above: The march past at the opening of the athletics meeting.

Above middle: Mudraimuthoo Mudaly and Gerald Govender winning the three-legged race, and sharing the joy of participation.

Such a child's education did not end at the end of every school day, but was an "around-the-clock" programme. It was therefore encouraging to notice that parents of children attending the Durban School for Indian Deaf were interested in everything that took place at the school, and often made personal sacrifices to assist the teachers in educating the children, whose deafness not only caused hardship to the children themselves and their teachers, but possibly even greater hardship to their parents. Such parents were normally shocked, frustrated and even bewildered when they realised that their children would never hear. It was best, however, for



Above right: Two pupils, Ryiaz Banoo and Kumuthum Govender, competing at eating treacle buns on strings.

Right: One of the prize-winners, Gerald Govender, receives his trophy from Mrs. K. Bassa, wife of the Natal Indian Blind and Deaf Society's Chairman, Mr. C.M. Bassa. Looking on are the school's principal, Miss B.M. Pillay, and Mr. J. Nieuwoudt.

these parents to accept the fact and to take constructive steps designed to prepare their children for eventual integration into normal society.

"The deaf child has the potential which we must develop to enable him to take part in his own family life, and that of his community. When we realise this we have already crossed the bridge that separates us from the deaf child."

The Durban School for Indian Deaf now has an enrolment of 80. Mr Nieuwoudt said that a new residential school, catering for many more deaf Indian children from all over the Republic would, he hoped, be built within the next few years. □



Prevention versus Treatment

FEW people can boast of perfect health. Indeed, the ills and ails, and even serious illnesses, are more often than not accepted as part of the world of today with all its problems. One cannot help asking: What are the causes? Can the poor health which we are inclined to accept as a matter of course be prevented, and, if so, how?

That wrong eating habits can contribute to illness, is a generally accepted theory — one of the theories, which, unfortunately, although scientifically based, is not readily applied by the individual himself. That OTHERS break the rules of good nutrition and then suffer for it does not escape his attention. There is no doubt, however, that anyone who disregards the principles of good nutrition, will suffer for it in one way or another at some time or other.

For many, present-day life is a continual rush, and no time is allowed for leisurely meals. To keep going, numerous cups of tea and coffee are drunk, usually containing spoonfuls of sugar — this is quick and satisfying. There are also those who, between office duties, satisfy the appetite with sandwiches or potato chips washed down with a cold drink. Sometimes a large meal, including drinks and cigarettes, is fitted into a short luncheon break.

The first sign of protest against this disregard of the functions and requirements of the body is indigestion, followed, possibly, by a peptic ulcer. The curing of such a digestive disturbance is a slow process, which is coupled with great sacrifice and self-discipline and demands drastic changes in eating, smoking, and drinking habits. Is it not wiser, then, from the start, to set aside enough time to have meals leisurely and to choose food judiciously?

Nutrition is one of a number of factors which influence the quality of the TEETH. A few remaining teeth which have been filled or a set of artificial teeth are often evidence of the fact that the principles of good nutrition have, in the past, not been observed. Early in life, indeed months before birth, nutrition determines how sound a person's teeth will be. With good nutrition during the whole period of development, i.e. up to and including the age of 16 years, the chances of a person's teeth being strong and healthy are good. But the responsibility does not end here, for no matter how strong the teeth are at the outset they are not proof against continual action of acids. The more and the more often sweets, chewing gum and other sweet things are eaten and cold drinks drunk, the more harmful to the teeth. Sweet food

and other foods rich in carbohydrates which remain between the teeth offer an ideal place for the growth of micro-organisms which form acids and cause tooth decay. This holds good for all age groups. Treatment for dental caries is uncomfortable, painful, and expensive. Prevention is preferable.

OBESITY and a weakness for having too much rich and sweet food are closely linked — as closely as cause and effect. Neither can excess mass (weight) be easily shaken off. Ask those who have had experience, just how difficult it is. Extra fat cells which are formed during the growing period never disappear; they can only become smaller or bigger depending on food intake.

The younger one is on becoming obese the more difficult it is later to attain the ideal mass and to maintain it. Fat babies usually become fat adults.

Healthy slimness and moderation go hand in hand.

CONSTIPATION is one of the most unpleasant complaints, and if it once becomes chronic it is difficult to cure. It is often caused by having insufficient vegetables, fruit, unrefined cereal products, and liquids in the diet, and the logical way of preventing and treating this complaint is to include these. Regular use of laxatives is no cure.

Many have a tendency to DIABETES, and if such people overload their systems with too much food, especially sugars and starches, the disease rears its head. Thus, the person who could have been healthy through wise eating ends up with a complaint which can only be kept under control if he drastically reduces his intake of, or avoids the very foods which have precipitated his illness. On top of this he has no option but to have injections or pills and to put up with their side effects.

Neither does the LIVER permit of its misuse, as many a person has learned to his sorrow after having had a "billious attack" caused by overindulgence the night before. The prescription of black tea, and a piece of dry toast after the worst of the indisposition has passed should make the offender wonder whether overindulgence is worth while, especially when reminded that constant abuse leads to permanently disturbed functioning of the liver and/or gall bladder.

What and how much I eat today determines whether I will have the privilege of enjoying meals with others tomorrow and the next day and not feel like a martyr because of all the things that I, as a "sick" person, am prohibited from having.

Medical costs are so high, the self-denial and inconvenience so great, and the self-discipline which is necessary to break wrong eating habits so demanding that one wonders why mature, enlightened and intelligent people do not simply apply the proverb "Prevention is better than cure" in the field of nutrition. □

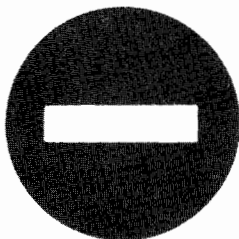
ALL SOUTH AFRICAN ROAD SIGNS HAVE BEEN REVISED AND MODERNISED.

TO FAMILIARISE THE PUBLIC WITH THEM, THEY WERE FIRST DISPLAYED IN OCTOBER 1971 ALONG WITH THE OLD ONES WHICH WILL NOT BE REMOVED FOR ANOTHER THREE YEARS.

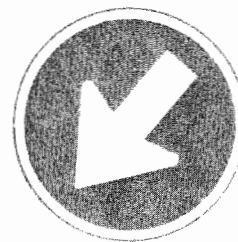
THE NEW SIGNS ARE PART OF THE CHANGE-OVER TO THE METRIC SYSTEM, AND USE INTERNATIONALLY ACCEPTED SYMBOLS, RENDERING THEM INTELLIGIBLE TO FOREIGN AS WELL AS LOCAL DRIVERS.

THERE ARE THREE TYPES, VIZ. :-

REGULATORY SIGNS, FOR EXAMPLE:

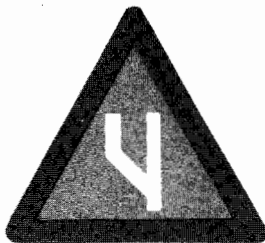


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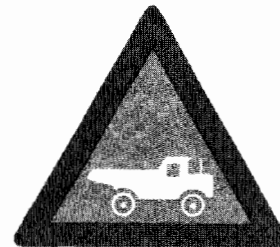


Keep Left

DANGER WARNING SIGNS, FOR EXAMPLE:

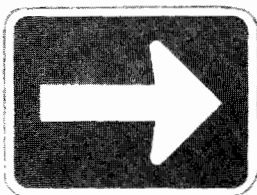


Beginning of dual
roadways



Trucks crossing

INFORMATION OR GUIDE SIGNS, FOR EXAMPLE:



One-way roadway
to the right



Stop Ahead