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THE M. L. Sultan Technical College, the only Indian institution for advanced technical education, will spend about R8-million in the next four to five years for development projects, according to the Rector, Dr Alee Solomon.

He said the rethinking and replanning on the part of the College Council had become necessitated by the unprecedented increase in student enrolment, the introduction of many new courses and the availability of more diverse avenues of employment for the College's students.

"The result of this major development and expansion in the history of the College is because many new avenues of employment are now heing made available to Indian students which hitherto were reserved for whites only.

"Most of the employment opportunities in the technical and industrial fields have only become available in the last few years, whereas in commerce, openings have been available for some time and are also increasing annually

"I can say without any fear of contradiction and in spite of the country's economy that we have now reached the stage of equality of opportunity for

our students," he said.

The curriculum of the college, which was built more than 50 years ago, is divided into eight sections. Commerce, general studies, home economics and physical education fall under the humanities division and Catering, Apprentice School, Technical High School and Technology fall under the technology division.

COURSES

The Commerce division is engaged only in post senior education both in the full-time and part-time sections.

A variety of new courses is introduced annually to provide both educational and employment opportunities for the Indian youth while at the same time providing far the needs of commerce and industry.

There are currently about 300 students in the full-time section. They follow tertiary courses in National Diploma in Commerce, National Diploma in Cost Accounting, the Institute of Administration and Commerce and the National Secretarial Certificate.

The Division of general studies is engaged in parttime work conducted during the day, afternoons and evenings. It offers courses from literacy to matriculation grade and specialised day intensive courses in typing, accountancy, shorthand and other related secretarial and commercial courses. The enrolment in this division usually exceeds 1500 annually.

OUR INDIAN COMMUNITY

The division of home economics offers both fulltime and part-time courses in tertiary work and certain specialised secondary work.

The National Diploma in Art and Design/Dress Designing and Diploma in Art and Design/Textile designing are two interesting three-year post senior courses for young men and women with an interest in art

The technological division offers students to train as chemical technicians, sugar technicians, chemical engineers, textile dyeing and finishing technicians, medical technologists, health inspectors, orthopaedic technicians, food technologists, hor-

ticultural techniciana agricultural extension officer, community nursing, dairy laboratory technologist, civil engineering, TV and electronics technicians; architectural draughtsman; telecommunication technician; construction surveyors; master builders and other courses.

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The school offers varied subjects designed to train students to work in the hotel and allied industries in various positions.

The school also offers part-time courses on different aspects of catering.

The apprentice school conducts full-time block release classes of 10 weeks duration for young apprentices engaged in wide spectrum activity in the motor, furniture and other trades.

Compiled and written by Marimuthu Subramoney;

Dennis Palter, Quraish Patel.

mactors

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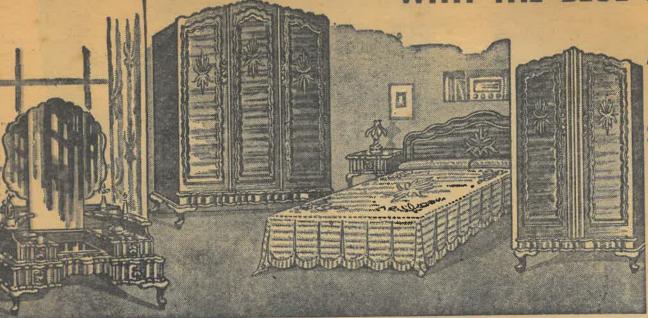
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WESTVILLE

Varsity is areality

THE University of Durban-Westville, after its initial rejection by the Indian community, has come a long way in its contribution to the educational needs of the community.

When the idea of a separate Indian university was first announced, it was greeted with a massive outery by the entire black community led at that time by the Natal Indian Congress under the chairmanship of Dr G. M. Naiker.

The Natal Indian Teachers Association president, Dr A. D. Lazarus, voicing the feelings of his association, said that he was not prepared to sell his soul "for a mess of pottage in the shape of an Indian university."

Alan Paton, speaking at the "anti-tribal universities" conference called on the people to reject the "tribalised university education" and the conference also called on the Indian community to adopt a policy of "total non-co-operation" with the institution.

REJECT

The move to reject the "tribal college" gradually found support among the people because about 50 political, social, cultural and religious movements voted on a resolution expressing the belief that separate "tribal" universities in SA would soon become the breeding ground of "racial antagonism and conflict". The motion, incidentally, was seconded by Mr A. M. Moola, now chairman of the Indian Council.

Thereafter, arrangements were made for extension of apartheid in higher education" and they came to see the white administration and academic as the representatives of the policy. In 1971, the students called on the university to close the pay gap between black and white academic members.

Soon however, a number of changes were introduced especially after black staff members decided to demand equal pay. The university, to their credit, relented.

But the position for the students remained unchanged. Dress requirements were still stipulated but no longer enforced.

BOYCOTT

For the students the university served as a means towards getting their degrees. They decided to boycott any form of organised activity in 1972 after their request for an SRC constitution was accepted subject to a denial of student responsibility. That is they could do little without first consulting the rector.

Today, students still argue that they are at the university under protest. Few understand that the University of Durban-Westville has become a reality and that the Indian community with a few exceptions have a tremendous regard for the institution.

In fact, graduates from Durban-Westville in a v e already penetrated virtually each and every professional job in the commercial and industrial spheres — law, commerce, science and education top the list.

The number of students every year is increasing and it has been argued

tributing to a radical change among the Indian community. This change could also very well have been achieved had the universities been thrown open — but perhaps it would have taken slightly longer because entry requirements would then have been stricter.

In any case, the traditional choice of medicine as a course has given way to a variety of new fields. In the process a strong middle class is being developed.

Despite all the internal problems and conflicts at the university, it has become a remarkable influence in serving the needs of the community. It has not only been accepted by many who formerly would have had "no truck with it" but its degrees are today recognised by almost all the universities throughout the world. An encouraging number of scholarships have also been made available to graduates from Durban-Westville.

The fact that these graduates were able to stand on their own in the community of international students and that more and more academic staff were presenting papers in specialised fields and making significant contributions all fields, meant a steady intellectual development of the university.

With the increasing departments and the gradual "Indianisation" of the university, greater opportunities have become available for the Indian community. The growing intellectual awareness among the community has also to a large extent been accompanied by a desire for the extension of

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"for a mess of pottage in the shape of an Indian university."

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Thereafter, arrangements were made for the establishment of facilities for Indian students to by-pass the "tribal" university. Correspondence courses through the University of London were arranged and a panel of specialised tutors were to be set up.

Ultimately, however, the community realised that the establishment of the university would have to be accepted — but only under protest.

It was from then that a new breed of student was born. Students soon realised that there was little alternative but to attend the college which was sited at the former naval base in Salisbury Island.

ABROAD

Those who could afford it, left the country to study abroad because there was always the fear that the university education would be secondrate.

Once on campus the students found many of their fears justified — they had to conform to certain standards of dress, the mini skirt was even banned for white staff members, there were more white lecturers than blacks, white junior staff were paid more than black staff members who were better qualified.

In short, the students believed that the university was really "an For the students the university served as a means towards getting their degrees. They decided to boycott any form of organised activity in 1972 after their request for an SRC constitution was accepted subject to a denial of student responsibility. That is they could do little without first consulting the rector.

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In fact, graduates from Durban-Westville have already penetrated virtually each and every professional job in the commercial and industrial spheres — law, commerce, science and education top the list.

The number of students every year is increasing and it has been argued that had the institution not been opened, so many opportunities for Indians would not have been created and Indian students would not have gained admission in such large numbers at the white universities. Arts graduates have also began to go into the academic field as well as research.

In all, the university has been responsible for con-

would have had "no truck with it" but its degrees are today recognised by almost all the universities throughout the world. An encouraging number of scholarships have also been made available to graduates from Durban-Westville,

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With the increasing departments and the gradual "Indianisation" of the university, greater opportunities have become available for the Indian community. The growing intellectual awareness among the community has also to a large extent been accompanied by a desire for the extension of political rights to all peoples.

Compared with the other black universities, they have acted with a tremendous degree of moderation and calm.

Few would have believed that the university, after its stormy beginnings, would come this far. Yet, its critics were proved wrong.



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Education in the move

"The growth and development of Indian education". By Mr R. S. Naidoo, president of the S.A. Federation of Teacher Associations and former president of the South African Indian Teachers' Association.

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"TEACHERS CENTRE" -- DURBAN

"WE SHOE THE NATION"

INDIANS have made great sacrifices in their quest for advancement in the educational field in South Africa.

Ever since their arrival in the country more than 100 years ago, they were subject to varied forms of discrimination but this, however, never dampened their efforts to give their children full education.

The first record of Indian education in this country is in the Indian Commission Report of 1872 in Natal.

According to the report there were four schools for Indian children which received between them R136 a year and 73 boys and 15 girls were at school although there were 930 Indian children of school going age at the time.

The Commission urged the Natal Government to take early measures to educate the children and even to consider making education compulsory.

In 1892 there were 26 school boards and 2 452 pupils in Natal. But when responsible government was established in Natal in 1893, the boards were abolished and Indian education was placed under the Education Department. By 1909 there were 3 284 children in schools but only 324 were girls.

The first secondary school up to standard seven was started in Durban in 1899 and in Pietermaritzburg in 1903.

During this period the Indian Government stepped in and negotiated for better educational facilities for Indians in South Africa in view of the discrimination against the community.

By the 1920's Indians began to build their own schools and meet the entire bill themselves as a result of continued neglect and appalling conditions in Indian schools.

INCREASE

By 1927 only 67 pupils were receiving secondary education in Natal. But due to remark ble sacrifices and hard work by the community, the secondary school population and Natal schools increased from 52 in 1928 to 78 in 1931.

The famous Sastri College was built in 1930 without the help of state grant. These grants were only given from 1931.

The backlog ir Indian education seems to have increased tremendously with the advent of the Second World War and it was not until 1943 that certain improvements were made. The building

programme was accelerated with the grantsin-aid raised to 50 percent.

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In addition, all teachers for the first time were recongised as state employees in April, 1943 and in 1945 the Beardmore Commission findings made it possible for all previous service to be recognised with retrospective effect.

By 1951 there were more than 30 000 children out of school in Natal.

Disturbed by the grave shortage of school accommodation, the Natal Indian Teachers' Society under the leadership of Dr A. D. Lazarus stepped in with its School Building Trust Fund. Most of its members gave up one annual increment, and several gave up two or three.

The Trust presently owns two schools and has a substantial interest in a third. Through its efforts it was possible for the community to say to the whole world that all Indian school going children were under a school roof by 1960.

Free education, completely up to standard 10 was introduced in 1970 and a modified compulsory education scheme was introduced for the first time in Indian schools in 1973.

n 1975 the official

labeuages were made compulsory and a wide range of courses included natural sciences, industrial arts, commercial subjects and home economics. In that year 4000 candidates entered for the Senior Certificate and 85 percent passed with more than 1000 obtaining matriculation exemption.

There are more than 360 schools throughout the country today including about 70 schools catering for secondary education. On March 4, 1975 the total roll at Indian schools was 183 348, constituting about 26 percent of the total Indian population of South Africa

VOTE

In the financial year 1975/76 R35 779 240 was voted for Indian education. This exceeded the previous year's total by R7 430 875.

The differentiated education system has now been introduced in our schools and the new Senior Certificate examination has already been written.

However, doubts have been expressed about our

Continued on next page





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Growth in schools

Continued from previous page

readiness for the fourth phase in differentiated education (standards 8, 9 and 10). Due to the lack of facilities and qualified graduate teachers, the teaching fraternity has expressed concern for the system.

In the 1976 senior certificate examinations, 1098 or about 40 percent who attempted the examination obtained matriculation exemption.

A matriculation does not guarantee admission to a university. These autonomous institutions have their own regulations for admission.

There is another aspect of this problem. In spite of increased state expenditure and the implementation of free education, the staying power of the Indian child has not increased. It was said in 1970, that 96 percent of all school going children were at school but this does not take into account the drop-outs from standard 5 and above. For instance in 1976, the total roll was more than 187 000 or about 28 percent of the entire population. At the upper end in standards 8, 9 and 10 there were 23 000 children of whom 4 000 wrote the Senior Certificate.

No one knows how the school leavers in the different grades cope with the problem or job-seeking or whether they are equipped at all for earning a

The annual growth rate of the school population is about one percent. This could mean that at the end of the next five years the number staying on till standard 10 will not exceed 7 000 while the roll would have risen to about 240 000.

This situation must be watched carefully. If it does not improve the Indian literacy level will take a retrogressive step.

Politically, since 1893, the Indian has been remote from decision making. Our education has been planned for us and for historical reasons our only yardstick has been, "What is good for the white child is good enough for our child". With expressions like "parity", "rate for the job" and "comparable service conditions" this yardstick has also applied to the adult working world.

ISSUES

In this time in history we have, too, more immediate issues. As a minority it behoves us to learn to live with other members of the larger South African society on a basis of mutual trust and respect. Learning to live in a rapidly changing world, at peace with others and with oneself and being ready to adapt to change are crucial for the future. In the matter of content, technology and science alone without a consideration of human relations and our spiritual needs would be far short of target.

It is widely acknowledged that the Indian South African has made economic strides and improved himself generally but this has been achieved through hard work and initiative, not special favour or political advantage. Indeed he has laboured through an en-

vironment that has been extremely hostile at times.

OUR INDIAN COMMUNITY

However, one would like to hope that his achievements are generously accepted and recognised as a contribution to the well being of the country as a whole.

Dream come true

Daily News Reporter

INDIANS, who make up the majority of black cricketers in Natal, are only now tasting the fruits of normal cricket — an ideal they have been aspiring towards under great sacrifice for many decades.

This long cherished dream has been realised only after years of faithful adherence to the principles of non-racialism and a determination not to be hoodwinked into accepted half measures.

Many administrators have paid a price for upholding their principles. Some have lost lucrative jobs while others have been denied passports for sticking to principles.

sticking to principles.

But it has all paid off in the end.

It's not all plain sailing however. Even at this advanced stage, when most Indian cricketers in the province have accepted the sincerity of their white counterparts and are getting on with the game, there still remains that minority who have "noballed" the recent cricket peace talks.

The positive side of the new cricket deal is that cricketers are now just cricketers . . . not black and white cricketers. Spectator apartheid has been almost abolished and the way paved for the formation of a single controlling body for cricket in the entire country.

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OUR INDIAN COMMUNITY

PLAYWRIGHT (and director) Ronnie Govender (left) with two of the stars of the cast of "Lahnees Pleasure". In the foreground is Sonny Clothier and Mahommed Alli, centre.

TEN YEARS "on the road" as a sales representative for the South African Breweries has given Ronnie Govender a shrewd insight into the colourful characters of Natal's In-

dian population.

And this experience gained in dealing with all members of the public has given birth to a number of plays which have all been staged in Durban over the past few years.

Ronnie's latest play —
"Lahnee's Pleasure" which played to packed audiences at Durban's Himlaya Hotel, was in fact based on an experience Ronnie had while in a pub on the Natal north coast.

Born and bred in South Africa, Ronnie wrote his first play in 1972 at the request of the S. African Black Theatre Union.

"My teaching career - I taught at primary school level for 11 years — has held me in good stead in this respect, but I've definitely gained the most experience from my encounters as a sales rep," he said.

Other plays Ronnie has written include "Beyond Calvary", "His Brother's Keeper", "The First Stone", and "Swami". Later this year he intends publishing a series of short publishing a series of short stories and poems all of

which are based on real-life situations and incidents.

Ronnie is also one of the founders of the Shah Theatre Academy in Durban, which has trained some of South Africa's best actors such as Welcome Msomi, Benjy Francsi, Guru Pillay, Kessie Govender and Babs Pillay.

Sport also plays an important role in Ronnie's life — he has tried his hand at sports writing for the SABC, and is presently a member of the South African Soccer Federation Professional League.

Ronnie (43) is married

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Top Indian staff

THE McCarthy Group, present employs a number of Indians who have ac-quitted themselves well



ISMAIL ARABI

and now hold senior positions in the company.

On the sales side, the Group boasts two top salesmen — Hoosen Patel of City West Car Fair, Mobeni and Ram Rughubar of Olympic Motors, 150 Smith Street.

Hoosen Patel joined the company in 1963, and as a used car salesman has won the competition for the highest profitability salesman four times and also won a gold watch for his outstanding achievements.

Ram Rughubar (33), comes from a family of salesmen and has been in this field since he left school. He joined Olympic Motors used car division three years ago and in 1975 and 1976 was voted "Salesman of the Year" in

the entire Olympic Motors Group. His present sales record stands at delivering 35 used cars in one month.

Holding their own in the commercial world are accountant Ismail Arabi and Logan Naidoo.

Ismail Arabi, accountant at Parcs Motors in Durban, at Parcs Motors in Durban, entered the motor industry 17 years ago after ob-taining his Intermediate C.I.S. He joined Parcs five years ago, and in his present management function holds the responsibility of co-ordinating the entire computerised accounting functions for accounting functions for all the companies within Parcs Motors. He also heads a team of five qualified accounts clerks.

Branch accountant at McCarthy's Newcastle is

McCarthy's Newcastle is Logan Naidoo (35), who joined the McCarthy Group as a clerk 12 years ago. He holds an ex-ceptionally responsible job which embraces all aspects of the accounting function, and, as such, is a member of the mangement team responsible to the general manager.

Two key men "behind-the-scenes" in the workshop are Tony workshop are Tony
Perumal, Workshop office
manager at Parcs Main
Workshop, Durban, and
Sonny Moodley, workshop
manager of the Olympic
Motors Group Used Vehicle Reconditioning

Workshop.
Tony Perumal, who has been in the motor industry for the past 18 years, star-



HOOSEN PATEL

ted as a records clerk in the Parcs Main Workshop, He has a staff of eight qualified claims and costing clerks and in addition to controlling the entire workshop and administration for Durban, also oversees all workshop administration throughout the group in Natal and

the group in Natal and Zululand.

The first Indian workshop manager in the McCarthy Group in Natal is Sonny Moodley, who joined Olympic Motors many years ago as a motor mechanic. He was soon promoted to workshop foreman and now heads a staff of 25 in his capacity as workshop manager.

Sonny is a keen darts player and is captain and manager of the Olympic Darts Club which he formed in Chatsworth. For three years running, his

three years running, his club won the Chatsworth



RAM RUGHUBAR

Darts League and for two years running the Natal Darts League. In 1976 they won the S.A. Championship while one of Sonny's team mates represented South Africa in the World Championship. Sonny himself was runner-up in the singles in 1976.

Mixing business with pleasure

TWO members of the Indian community in Durban who are keeping up to date in their field are Niney Sigamoney and Sun-ny Naidoo who hold senior positions at Playtex Africa (Pty) Ltd, at Jacobs, Durban, one of South Africa's largest manufacturers of foundation garments.

Niney Sigamoney, who joined Playtex in 1968 as a despatch clerk and has since worked his way through each department in the factory, is in charge of all imports and exports

of raw materials and manufactured garments. Known to Playtex staff as the "Customs expert", as the "Customs expert", Niney has proved invaluable to Customs authorities as he knows the exact specifications which are vital in calculating the tariff classification of each con-

Niney, who was educated at Sastri College educated at Sastri College in Durban, is a member of the Playtex soccer team who are the champions among other local industrial soccer teams.

Sunny Naidoo, who knows the underwear business "inside out", joined Playtex in 1965 in the cutting department

cutting department, operating clicking and cutting machines (and even occasionally repairing them). In 1968 he was put in

charge, and today, with his team of 10, is responsible for the entire cutting process from receiving the cutting order, ordering the correct raw materials through to the actual cutting and shaping of gar-

Sunny also happens to be the very first member of the Playtex soccer team.

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Olympic Rughubar Motors, 150 Smith Street.

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HOOSEN PATEL

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PORT SHEPSTONE



Friend of Gandhi is new chairman

THE first Indian to be appointed to the board of major white-controlled financial institution is Mr K. P. Desai, a leading member of the South African Indian community and a relative of the late Mahatma Gandhi.

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Mr Desai has been appointed chairman of the local board of the Victoria Street branch of the Natal Building Society.

He is also a director of

the New Republic Bank

and is chairman of Tongaat Rice Mills, and the New India Insurance Company of South Africa.

"Because of the important place of the Indian community in the economic life of Durban, our decision to make View economic life of Durban, our decision to make Vic-toria Street a branch managed by Indians can surely be considered fully justified," said the chairLaw. "We pointment of Mr Desai to head up a board com-prised of Indians as a

man of the NBS, Mr G. B.

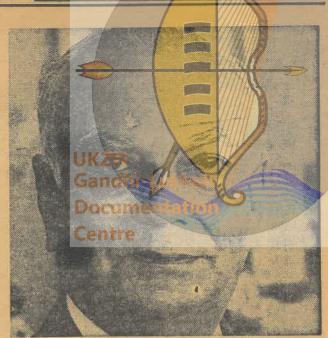
logical step in our policy."

Mr Desai, who was born in 1910 at the Phoenix settlement near Kwa Mashu founded by Mahatma Gandhi, said: "The Indian community is very home-conscious and strongly supports the building societies' role in providing funds for home development."

"I am honoured to be the first Indian to join a board of this nature by being appointed chairman of the local board of the

branch."

"Although this branch is situated in the Indian commercial area, it serves the community as a whole whether white, coloured, African or Indian."



MR K. P. DESAI

The struggle for justice

MANY people fail to remember the vital role played by former leaders in the struggle for justice and peace for all in the Many have been im-

prisoned, banned, placed under house arrest, gone into exile and have literally paid the supreme price for fighting for "freedom".

One such leader is Dr Monty Naicker who led the first passive campaign against the unjust laws of the former Union Govern-

Dr Naicker's entry into politics was only by chance. He had no grand designs to become a politician or leader of the peo-

Born in Durban in 1910 into an humble family of five, Dr Naicker was five, Dr Naicker was educated at the private Marine College. Although his father only earned about R10 a month as a vegetable and fruit seller, he was able to send his 17-year-old son to Scotland to study medicine at Edin-burgh University

Dr Naicker qualified at the early age of 23 and returned to South Africa in 1934 to practise as a medical practitioner. He intended to continue his studies to qualify as a surgeon but became frustrated when he found that there was no hospital at which he could train.

He found the poverty and frustration among the Indians staggering and the then leadership of the Natal Indian Congress to be doing very little to alle-viate the problems. He also found that the leadership of the Congress, founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1894, had become very mediocre and had whittled away what little rights Mahatma Gandhi had been able to get for the Indian com-

He was also disturbed by the personality clashes between the then leaders of the Congress — A.I. Kajee, P. R. Pather and Albert Christopher.

With the help of younger and more voci-ferous men, Dr Naicker captured the leadership of the Congress in October, 1945 and increased its membership from a mere 1 000 to 46 000.

Dr Naicker and his colleagues — Mr George Singh, Debi Singh, Mr J. N. Singh and Mr M. D. Naidoo — planned to make the Congress a mass political organisation and a front for democrats of all races.

Dr Naicker rose to immediate fame when in 1946 he launched the passive resistance cam-paign against General Smuts's Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946 (Ghetto Act).

The Congress under his leadership took up the

matter at the United Nations and also sent a delegation of 150 Indians to meet General Smuts about the proposed new

Dr Naicker does not regret his involvement in politics but feels bitter that the present crop of 'so-called leaders" are doing very little to bring about true democracy in South Africa.

"My only hope is that the younger generation will stand up and fight for a true democracy in the tradition of the former leaders of Congress," he

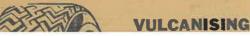


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Fighters for Indian rights

THE fight for recognition as true citizens of South Africa with full and unfettered human and political rights has been an uphill and costly battle for many Indians.

The Indian fight was essentially the politics of protest and resistance to the injustices and maltreatment meted out by successive white Governments.

The protests began in the 1870's when the Natal Government was challenged to redress labour grievances on the sugar estates.

One hundred years later discriminatory laws against Indians have increased several fold but the resistance has not abated.

During these years South African Indians gained international recognition for their courageous stand against discrimination.

Much of the credit for this reputation must be given to the great Mahatma Gandhi who formulated and implemented his concept of satyagraha passive resistance in South Africa.

The early passive resistance campaigns which Mahatma Gandhi inspired and led in South Africa were destined to have an important influence on the freed m movement in India, civil

rights movement in the United States, the political emancipation of Africa and the struggle for racial equality in South Africa.

But during the course of this struggle hundreds of Indians came under the hammer of the former Union Government and the present Nationalist Government.

The Indian leaders were imprisoned, banned and house arrested when early in the 1940's they protested against the 1943 Pegging Act, Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946 (Ghetto Act) and when in later years they joined Africans, Coloureds and some whites in fighting for full human and political franchise and equality in South Africa.

Some of the leaders had also gone into exile because they found that it was practically impossible for them to operate in the country.

Most of the country's Indian leaders were rendered impotent in the aftermath of Sharpeville.

Some of the Indian leaders who played a leading role for the attainment of full and equal rights alongside whites are:

who was banned in 1964; Dr Z.
E. Asvat of Johannesburg who
was banned in 1964; Mr S.
Asvat of Fordsburg, Johannesburg, who was banned in
1964; Mr M. F. Asvat of Johannesburg who was banned in
1973; Mr Sonny Bhagwan of
Durban who was banned in
1963; Mr S. Bhana of Actonville,
Benoni. who was banned in
1965; Mr S. Bhana of Actonville,
Benoni. who was banned in
Johannesburg who was banned of
for two five-year periods in 1963
and 1968; Mi Blana of Actonville,
Who five-year periods in 1963
and 1968; Mr D.
L Cajee of Schweizer-Reneke
who was banned for two fivewar periods fin 1963; Mr D.
L Cajee of Schweizer-Reneke
who was banned in 1963; Mr M.
A. I Calee of Johannesburg who
was banned for two fivevear periods from 1964; Mr M.
A. I Calee of Johannesburg who
was banned in 1963; Mr I. M.
Chetty of Tongaat who was banned in 1964; Mr Saths Cooper
who was banned in 1975 and imprisoned for six years in 1975

Mr S. Chetty of Pletermaritzburg who was banned in 1973; Mr Ebrahim Desai of Salt River who was banned in 1962; Mr Jiver Doolahh Govan Desai of Durbar who was banned in 1964; Mr A. K Desai of Cape Town who was banned in 1961; Mr A. K Docrat, who was first banned in 1963 for five years and thereaf ter in 1968 for another five

Mr B. M. Dollie of Johannesburg who was banned in of Durban, banned in 1964; Mr Amien Mahomed of Cape Town, banned in 1965; Bhana Mohamed of Vrededorp, banned in 1964 and 1969; Kesvel Moonsamy of Durban, banned in 1963; Ismail Mobsa of Vrededorp, banned in 1964 and 1969; Dr M. M. Motata of Pletermaritzburg, banned in 1963; Mary Moodley of Benoni, banned in 1963.

Mr Strini Moodley of Durban, banned in 1973 and imprisoned for five years after the Pretoria SASO trial in 1976; Dr G.M. Naicker of Durban, banned for five years since 1963; Mr Marlmuthu Praglathan Naicker of Durban, banned in 1963; Mr Marlmuthu Praglathan Naicker of Durban, banned in 1963; Narainsamy Thumbee Naicker of Durban, banned in 1963; Barasathi Naidoo of Fordsburg, banned in 1964; Mr Mooglah D. Naidoo of Asherville, banned in 1963; Mr Mooglah D. Naidoo of Durban, banned in 1964; Mr Mooglah D. Naidoo of Durban, banned in 1966; Mrs Phyllis Naidoo of Durban, banned in 1966; Mrs Phyllis Naidoo of Durban, banned in 1966; Mr Mooglah D. Naidoo of Durban, banned in 1966; Mr Mooglah D. Naidoo of Durban, banned in 1965; Mr Sullman Nathle of Johannesburg, banned in 1966; Mr Sullman Nathle of Johannesburg, banned in 1966; Mr Sullman Nathle of Johannesburg, banned in 1965; Mr Sullman Nathle of Johannesburg, banned in 1966; Mr Sullman Nathle of Johannesburg, banned in 1964; Kesop Pahad of Johannesburg banned in 1964; Si Surainsamy Padaychee of Durban, banned in 1964; Miss Surainsam, Banned in 1964; Miss Surainsam, Banned in 1964; Mr Palley of Chatsworth, banned in 1973.

Dr A. H. Sader of Klip River, banned in 1963; Salm Banned in 1965; Salm 1966; Mr Palley of Durban, banned in 1975; LJ Ramdeen of Pieter-maritzurg, banned in 1962; B.B. Ranjee of Port Elizabeth, banned in 1966; Mr Palley of Durban, banned in 1965; Salm Salee of Durban banned in 1965; Salm 1966; Mr Palley of Durban banned in 1965; Salm 1966; Mr 1962; Salm 1966; Mr 1962; Salm 1966; Mr 1962; Salm 1966; Mr

Ranlee of Port Elizabeth, banned in 1964; Miss Soma Reddi of Durban, banned in 1973.

Dr A. H. Sader of Klip River, banned in 1963; Salm Saleh of Krugersdorp, banned in 1964; Salem Saley of Krugersdorp banned in 1964; S. J. Saloolee of Johannesburg, banned in 1964; Molvi I. M. Salolee of Johannesburg, banned in 1964; Sulliman Salose of Johannesburg, banned in 1964; Dawood A. Seedat of Durban, banned in 1964; Dawood A. Seedat of Durban, banned in 1964; Hassen Shaik of Pietermarilzburg, banned in 1964; Wishaba Singh of Durban, banned in 1964; Wishaba Singh of Durban, banned in 1964; Masele Singh of Durban, banned in 1964; A. H. Saedes C. Sewpersadh of Durban, banned in 1964; A. H. Saedes C. Sewpersadh of Durban, banned in 1974; Niverti Sadhu Thandray of Johannesburg, banned in 1964; Revalan Copper of Johannesburg, banned in 1961; Cassim Ismail Vawda of Durban, banned in 1964; Revalan Copper of Durban, banned in 1975; Sumboormany Moodley of Durban, banned in 1975; Sumboormany Moodley of Durban, banned in 1975; Miss Danned in 1975; Miss Danned in 1976; Mr I. C. Meer of Durban, banned in 1965; Howa Ramgobin of Verulam, banned in 1975; Mr Ramgobin of Verulam, banned in 1964; Ramgobin of Verulam, banned in 1965; Howa Ramgobin of Verulam, banned in 1966; Roya Ramgobin of Verulam, banned in 1965; Mewa Ramgobin of Verulam, banned in 1964; Rashid Meer of Durban, banned in 1965; Mewa Ramgobin of Verulam, banned in 1964; Rashid Meer of Durban, banned in 1965; Mewa Ramgobin of Verulam, banned in 1965; Mewa Ramgobin of Verulam,

Others to have also played contributed are Sonny Singh; Mac Maharaj, Kisten Doorsamy of Durban; Reggy Vandayar of Johannesburg; Kader Hassim; George Naicker, Mrs Amina Decai

Mogambery C. Moodliar; P. A. Pillay, Mrs Nina Hassim; Mrs Vino Cooper, Ahmed Timol and Babla Saloojee,

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Mr E. M. Dollie of Johannesburg who was banned it 1964; Mrs Fatima Dollie of Johannesburg who was banned it 1964; Mrs H. Sasak of Mountain Rise. Pletermatizburg, who was banned for two was banned for two was banned for two was banned for two was banned in 1964; Mr Sasak of Verdedorp who was banned in 1964; Mr Sulimar Essack of Vrededorp who was banned in 1964; Mr Dahyg Gopal of Residensia, Transvaa, who was banned in 1964; Mr Dahyg Gopal of Residensia, Transvaa, who was banned in 1964; Mr Dahyg Gopal of Residensia, Transvaa, who was banned in 1964; Mr Dahyg Gopal of Residensia, Transvaa, who was banned in 1964; Mr Dahyg Gopal of Residensia, Transvaa, who was banned in 1964; Mr Enverthassian of Durban who was banned in 1964; Mr Enverthassian of Durban who was banned in 1964; Mr Enverthassian of Durban who was banned in 1964; Mr G. N. Hassim of Johannesburg, banned in 1964; Mr Goolam Nasakavaloo of Durban banned in 1964; Mr A. M. Kathrada of Johannesburg, banned in 1963; Mr H. Limbada of Pomeroy, Natal, banned in 1965; Mr H. Limbada of Pomeroy, Natal, banned in 1965; Mr H. M. Maller of Durban banned in 1965; Mr H. M. Maller of Durban banned in 1965; Mr H. M. Maller of Durban banned in 1965; Mr H. Limbada of Durban banned in 1965; Mr H. E. Mall of Durban banned in 1963; Mr H. E. Mall of Durban banned in 1963; Mr H. E. Mall of Durban banned in 1963; Mr H. E. Mall of Durban banned in 1963; Mr H. E. Mall of Durban banned in 1963; Mr He. M. Maller of Durban banned in 1964; Mr H. M. Maller of Durban banned in 1963; Mr H. E. Mall of Durban banned in 1963; Mr H. E. Mall of Durban banned in 1964; Mr H. M. Maller of Durban banned in 1964; Mr H. Maller of Durban banned in 1965; Mr H. E. Maller of Durban banned in 1965; Mr H. E. Maller of Durban banned in 1964; Mr H. Maller of Durban banned in 1

A sader of Ladysmith, banned in 1968: C. Sewpersadh of Durban, banned in 1973; Girlga Singh of Durban, banned in 1974; Niverti Sadhu Thandray of Johannesburg, banned in 1961; Cassim Ismail Vawda of Durban; S. K. Venkathrathnam of Durban; banned in 1965; John Navarah Verasamy of Fordsburg, banned in 1964; Revabalan Copper of Durban, banned in 1975; Ela Ramgobin of Verulam, banned in 1975; Sumboormany Moodley of Durban, banned in 1973; Mrs Fatima Meer of Durban, banned in 1973; Mewa Ramgobin of Verulam, banned in 1965; Mewa Ramgobin of Verulam, banned in 1965; Newa 1964; Rashid Meer of Durban, banned in 1976, Govin Reddy of Durban, banned in 1976, Govin Reddy of Durban, banned in 1976.

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OUR INDIAN COMMUNITY

Shack dwarellers must warit

Daily News Reporter

THOUSANDS of shack dwellers in Durban who will not be given houses for at least another five years, as a result of the worsening black housing shortage, will have to continue under the most trying circumstances.

Until 1980, shack dwellers will have to contend with inadequate water supplies, increasing overcrowding, bad lighting, and all the accompanying unhygienic conditions that go with poor sewerage facilities. In fact, the shack settlements could present a serious sanitation and health hazard to the city. Yet

very little has been done to prevent a sudden spread of diseases starting in these areas.

According to the Durban City Council's health and housing committee chairman, Mr Clive Herron, the council could set itself a programme to build about 6 000 hourses, only if the National Housing Scheme made funds available.

Most of the areas which include Avoca, Kenville, Sea Cow Lake, Greenwood Park, Newlands, Effingham Quarry Road have been declared in terms of the Slum Clearance Act. Other areas like Malacca Road, Temple Farm and Welbedacht have been affected by the Group Areas Act.

Few of the shack dwellers with large families inevitably end up as welfare cases. Social workers have also become concerned about the conditions in shack settlements which apparently contributed largely to a high proportion of mental illnesses among these people.

SAFETY

The people themselves enjoy no recreation because no facilities are available. A social worker recently reported that it was common for working parents in these areas to lock their children all day in the shacks to ensure their safety.

Pre-school facilities, day care centres and even schools are considered lixuries by many of the shack dwellers who could, if they had the time to hunt long enough find such facilities long distances away.

The shack dwellers who have often become the object of numerous surveys and sociological studies are often puzzled by the

tlements range from between R5 for one room in a shack to R15 sometimes even R20 for a three-roomed shack. The land is also usually owned by Indian landlords who are fully aware of the housing crises and make exorbitant profit exploiting the situation.

population residents.

As the more and red, familia forced in outhouses Chatsworth could be at R30 and R4

Students are hard to find in these areas — most leave school before they even reach standard six. A study of the Tin Town community last year show-

ed that there were hardly

matriculants out of a total

more

than eight

population of about 4000 residents.

As the shacks become more and more overcrowded, families are virtually forced into renting outhouses in areas like Chatsworth where the rent could be anything between R30 and R45 a month.

In these areas, people have survived the unbearable conditions for decades. A shack dweller in Newlands said Indians in South Africa survived because "they had the patience to wait and the wisdom to know that all things must change."

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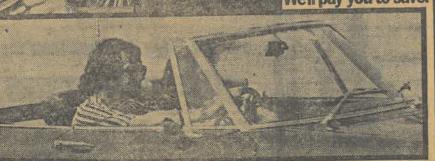
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The shack dwellers who have often become the obhave often become the object of numerous surveys and sociological studies are often puzzled by the endless questions about their housing needs—something they thought everybody knew all about.

Rents in shack



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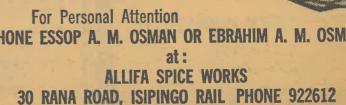
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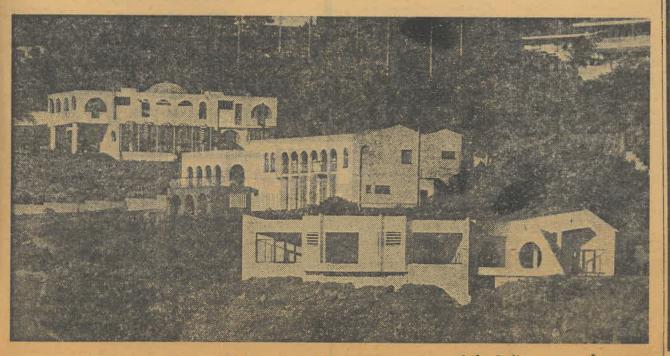




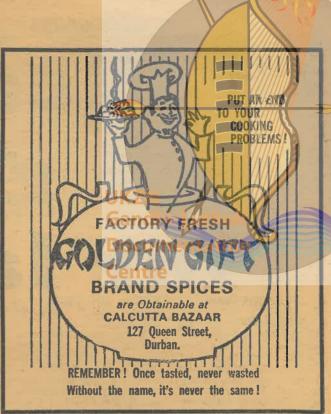
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Plea to

Industrial Editor

INDIAN entrepreneurs are urging the Govern-ment to grant the comment to grant the com-munity rights to buy or lease land around the country, but particularly in Natal, for agricultural and industrial develop-ment to allow this section of the population to make a bigger contribution to the national economy.

The plea which is going forward to the masters of South Africa's political and economic destiny, boils down to a very simple message — allow us to buy or lease land and we will create enterprises that will provide jobs not only for our own people but for men and women of every population group.

And there are plenty of hard facts to back up the plea and plenty of evidence that Indian businessmen have broken out of the traditional straitjackets of being traders only and made a significant mark on virtually every aspect of the economy.

Just a few of the facts are these:

• In the Durban Pinetown-New Germany region an estimated R45million has been invested in factories and industrial enterprises by Indian businessmen, businessmen, while throughout Natal 800 inbeing under Indian ownership.

• Throughout the country, according to figures given to Parliament, Indians are estimated to have tied up more than R60-million in industrial enterprises, excluding farming and horticultural projects and traditional, straightforward trading ventures.

• Indian youth is fast moving away from old-time sources of employment as labourers or traders and acquiring technical skills that open opportunities on the fac-tory floor and in the realms of industrial management.

• The area of land available for Indian development is now far less than it was 15 years ago and this is putting pressure upon the ability of the community to provide enough jobs for its own people, let alone peo-ple from other population groups.

 Natal now produces only about 10 percent of its day-to-day agricultural requirements - fruit and vegetables - compared with close to 90 percent a few years back before Indian. market gardeners were displaced by urban encroachment and the dictates of the Group Areas

But depressing discouraging as some of the hard facts may appear, the leaders of the Indian population in Natal are far from downhearted and are confident that the Government will allow gradual change so that they can make a bigger contribu-

tion to the economy.

Mr J. N. Reddy,
chairman of the South
African Indian Council and head of a string of business enterprises, including the Indian-owned New Republic Bank, pins hopes on the much discussed Indian Industrial Development Corporation which the Government is being urged to establish.

This would operate on much the same lines as the Industrial Development Corporation, established in 1940 to promote white industrial entrepreneurship, but is unlikely to require a like contribution of Government and taxpayers' funds.

"It is our duty to sup-plement the white con-tribution to the economy and help to create jobs for all," says Mr Reddy. "But our people have been hit by the high price of land available to them and the lack of suitable land for industrial purposes."

Natal is home to the

Natal is home to the biggest section of the In-

dian population - about 540 000 out of a national total now estimated at more than 645 000 — so whatever pattern is established for Indian industrial enterprise in Natal must be the blueprint for the rest of the country.
What leaders of the In-

dian community in Durban want to see is the creation of factories on the periphery of the giant Phoenix residential area which, according to Government figures, is to be a R64,6 million housing project.

Transport is a problem, both in time and cost, and the closer factories are sited to residential areas the better for production

and productivity.

That claim has been proved by the R1 million industrial

township industrial township established at Chatsworth and officially blessed by the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn.

Workers in the small, light industry factories are reckoned to have a better productivity record than Indian employees anywhere else, irrespective of whether the plants in which they work are Indian owned or owned by whites.

Creation of an Indian Industrial Development Corporation would open the door to the spread of such enterprise and there seems little doubt that the Indian community itself would be able to provide a healthy slice of the capital formation required — unlike the Coloured and Bantu development corporations which have to rely on Government money, in the initial stages

The ability to generate money for industrial en-terprises is demonstrated by the success of the New Republic Bank. It was launched at a time when the economy was moving off the growth trail at the end of the 1969 boom and when money was becoming

But it did win depositors and did get a form capital base.

In the last financial year, to March 31, 1976, deposits from the public increased by 11,7 percent over the previous year to better than R8,22-million; assets went up 14,9 percent to R10,788-million; and disclosed profit at R127 427 was 89,13 percent higher than a year earlier.



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COMMERCE Its full-time sector offering Diplomas, Certificates and

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This Division follows the "Four Term" Calendar.

Part-time enrolment is open in the various Textile courses and short courses for the "Four Term" Calendar is followed.

A limited number of students may still be accepted in its full-time High School and Management courses. CATERING

Part-time enrolments are also being accepted for serving and prospective personnel in the Hotel. Catering and Allied Industries and for hostesses and housewives.

This Division also follows the "Four Term" Calendar.

Theoretical training is offered to full-

APPRENTICE SCHOOL

The first block is fully enrolled, and enrolments are being accepted for short workshop, vocational and hobby courses.

GENERAL STUDIES

This Division is still accepting enrolments for intensive and part-time courses leading to senior certificate level.

The "Four Term" calendar is followed.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

This Division provides physical education and speech training to all full-time students of the

It is still accepting part-time enrolments in Gymnastics, Ballet, Speech and Drama and several sporting and recreational activities.

The "Four Ierm" Calendar is followed.

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL In this division Technical High School students. in trade theory undergo practical training in the various workshops. Apprentices, certain cases, also receive practical instruction.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Students' Residence Male accommodation has been fully taken up and it Trimester.

Trimester.

Female accommodation is still available. Bursaries Loan and outright bursaries information is available at each Divisional office.

Provisional applications for full-time 1978 courses will be accepted up to and including 31 October, 1977.

For further information and course guidance, direct your enquiry to:

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