

INDIAN UNIVERSITY DEGREES: WILL ACCEPTANCE BE WORLD-WIDE?

D/P 8/9/69

SIR,—The Indian University College is to receive autonomous status soon. At present the examining body is the University of South Africa whose degrees and diplomas are recognised throughout the world.

Could somebody tell me if the degrees and diplomas that are to be awarded by the college, once it becomes an autonomous body, will be recognised in other parts of the world?

V. PETERS.

• The acting rector says: "Provision has been made in the Act under which the University College can be granted academic autonomy to ensure that the present standards as set by the University of South Africa will be maintained. Article 10(2) of the Act provides for professors from other university institutions to be appointed on the senate of the university institutions to be appointed in all proceedings which relate to curricula, syllabi, stan-

dard of examinations and appointment of external examiners.

"The degrees and diplomas of all the new universities will receive the same measure of recognition by other South African universities as that which those of the older autonomous universities receive. There is thus no reason to believe that the degrees and diplomas of the new universities will not receive the same measure of recognition in other countries as those of other South African universities.

"The statement by the writer that the degrees and diplomas of a particular South African university are recognised throughout the world is not entirely correct. The reciprocal recognition of medical degrees among countries is an example hereof.

"The primary consideration of any university is that the degrees and diplomas are of the academic standard required and accepted in the country in which that university is situated. This the university college can guarantee.

"It is standard practice in South Africa that academic qualifications required for entrance to certain professions are prescribed by Boards or Societies of control, e.g. the legal, pharmaceutical, medical, architectural, professions and so on. The university college, when it becomes academically autonomous will obviously comply with the requirements set by these bodies of control."

LETTERS
TO THE
EDITOR

DOCTORS' SALARY ROW

We don't know *Spew 5/6/69* which way the ball goes next

SIR.—The events of the last six weeks in connection with the salary dispute of the non-White doctors at King Edward VIII Hospital and other hospitals in South Africa have left me with the wish to clarify a few points, and in particular to note the chronological sequence of events as they have taken place.

1. On a background of a year's patient waiting on the part of all non-White doctors, following a huge pay increase for White doctors in provincial services as from April, 1968, a further 6 per cent increase in the salaries of all White doctors was announced.
2. On Friday, March 28, an announcement was made of a 15 per cent increase in the salaries of all non-White doctors in provincial services. This announcement was made on the eve of the meeting of the non-White doctors at King Edward VIII Hospital to reconsider the position as regards salaries.
3. As the above increases led to no improvement in the gap of the salaries between the various racial groups and in

fact left a disparity of at least 50 per cent between White and non-White doctors, 138 doctors at King Edward VIII Hospital decided to resign with effect from June 1969.

4. This was followed by a succession of meetings and petitions at various levels to try to avoid the calamity that would obviously follow the resignations. On the part of the authorities, no assurances were made apart from the vague and all-too-often repeated statement that non-White salaries were "under consideration."
5. The resignations were officially handed in at the end of April.
6. At the beginning of May, 11 of the doctors who had resigned were told that their resignations had been "accepted" by the Provincial Administration. A few days later six other doctors, also apparently chosen at random, were told that their resignations had been accepted. No reasons for this choice were given, either to the doctors concerned themselves or to anyone else.
7. From May 12-14 there was a quick succession of meetings at which the non-White doctors were urged to withdraw their resignations. It was also stated clearly by the Director of Hospital Services and by the Administrator that the 17 whose resignations had been accepted would not be allowed to withdraw.
8. The deadline for the final submission of the resignations was set at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, May, 14.
9. At 1 p.m. on May 14, the non-

White doctors were handed a letter by the Director of Hospital Services, urging them to withdraw their resignations and warning them of the "position in which they would find themselves" if they did not withdraw.

10. 70 non-White doctors abided by their resignations in addition to the 17 whose resignations had been accepted.
11. On Friday, May 16, a substantial salary increase was announced for all non-White doctors in provincial services, evening out the discrepancy to at present between 70 per cent — and 90 per cent.
12. On Monday May 19, the 70 non-White doctors withdrew their resignations unconditionally, while of the 17, a number stated that they would like to withdraw their resignations.
13. On Wednesday May 21 it was announced that the 70 doctors would be accepted back by the provincial administration. The 17 doctors were informed that they would have to apply for new posts on June 1, 1969, which may not necessarily be limited to King Edward VIII Hospital. Included among these 17 doctors are consultants who have given many years of valuable service to the hospital and its medical school.

We do not yet know, Sir, which way the ball in this "game" is going to be played next. In reviewing the events I and perhaps some of your readers, get the impression that there has been fair play on the one side which has unfortunately not been equalled by fair play on the other side. As a White colleague this makes me feel heartily ashamed.

"CONCERNED"

Durban.

27/11/7/69

Standard Of 'Art South Africa' Improved

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Institute of Race Relations' "Art South Africa Today" Exhibition at the Durban Art Gallery will remain open until July 28.

The panel of judges consisted of Mr. Neville Dubow (Cape Town), Mr. A. d'Alpoim Guedes (Lourenco Marques), Prof. Heather Martienssen (Johannesburg) and Mr. Frank McEwen (Salisbury).

Winners of the Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust Awards were Omar Badsha, Stephen Kass and Sylvester Mubayi.

The Argus Company Travel Study Award went to Ulrich Louw; the Cambridge Shirt Awards to Louis Maqhubela, Patrick O'Connor and Harold Rubin; the Phillip Frame Award to Cliff Bestall and the Hajee Suliman Ebrahim Memorial Trust Award to Andrew Verster.

The general standard of work on this 1969 biennial exhibition is in my opinion superior to that of former years.

INDIVIDUALITY

Working mainly within contemporary idioms many of the painters reveal striking individuality. The best of these is undoubtedly Ulrich Louw with his profound "Helen with Polka Dots," "Escape" and "Classical Annunciation." These works show impressive thought and make considerable impact with their pronounced colour, compositional, graphic and technical control.

Patrick O'Connor's "Icarus" is lyrical and sensitive and Louis Maqhubela is a poet with colour who paints fantasies from African life with a magico-spiritual quality. His drawing has the charming naivete of Klee.

Two young newcomers on the Durban art scene who deserve watching are Paul Stopforth and Cliff Bestall. The former has attempted one kinetic collage and one futuristic 3D assemblage.

OVERSIGHTS

Though his work is still weakened by certain compositional oversights his avant-garde ideas and the vitality of his concepts are noteworthy. Bestall's graphic triptych "Man on a Tightrope" is a tension-making concept and a significant statement well-drawn and well reproduced.

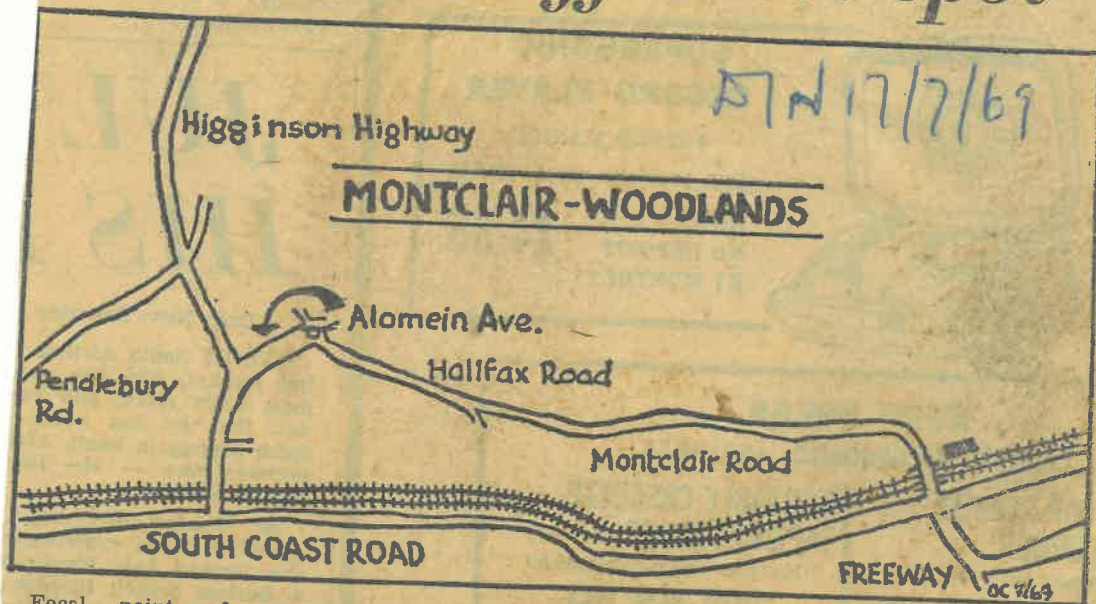
Of the other graphic artists Omar Badsha discovers a unique and dramatically simple means of expression with his striking "Birth" and Harold Rubin's "Israel War Life III" with its debt to Goya, Dali, Picasso and Bacon, is a most provokingly vivid expression of anguish and suffering.

Two young students who have been successful with the panel of judges and deserve encouragement as painters are Rory Phoenix and Daryl Nero. The former works "close to the bone" in the Pop idiom.

His work is pungently unsophisticated and true. Nero has a fine dramatic sense and composes carefully in an abstract-expressionist style.

BITA G. STREY.

Durban traffic hot-spot



Focal point of growing resentment among Durban's Indian community ... the intersection of Higginson Highway and Alamein Avenue. The City Council Works committee decision to stop Chatsworth traffic from turning left into Alamein Avenue and the White suburbs of Montclair and Woodlands has led to bitter accusations that the City Council is discriminating against the Chatsworth Indians.

Indian Civic leaders have

completely rejected the works committee's reason for the ban — that the decision was taken in the interests of road safety. They say the move is designed to prevent Indians from travelling through the two White suburbs.

The Works Committee decision was taken despite opposition from the City Engineer, Mr. Cecil Hands and the Chief Constable, Commandant V. C. Jearey. In a joint

report, Mr. Hands and Mr. Jearey, state that the alternate route to the city along Alamein Avenue is "invaluable," they add that there is no evidence that dangerous traffic conditions were developing.

Before the ban on left turns from Higginson Highway, motorists from the Chatsworth area could use either the South Coast Road or the route through Montclair and Woodlands to get to the city.

'USE OUR TALENTS' PLEA BY INDIANS

A PLEA to White South Africans to recognise the true worth of Indians, and use their talents and abilities for the good of the country, has been made by Mr. A. M. Rajab, a Durban businessman and member of the South African Indian Council.

This could be done if Whites stopped misunderstanding and suspecting Indians and looked at them more closely, he told a Port Natal Rotary Club luncheon last week.

The destiny of the Indians lay in the hands of the Whites, and as loyal South Africans the Indians appealed to them to make better use of them and their hard-won attainments.

Europeans should not regard Indians as a threat, for the Indians had no desire to tread on anyone's toes or to deprive others of what they had.

GREAT FUTURE

"The Indian believes that God has a great future planned for South Africa in which all South Africans, irrespective of race or group, have much to contribute." The Indians would contribute their share.

In the past 100 years they had changed their customs and habits to adopt a South African way of life, and it would be a

pity if their talents and abilities were wasted.

Although Indians had come to South Africa primarily to work in the sugar fields as labourers, they succeeded in their endeavours to uplift themselves by their own hard efforts.

"Misunderstanding and misconceptions" on the side of the Whites, however, were affecting Indians like the plague.

Like the Europeans who had emigrated from Europe, Indians, too, had found South Africa a land of hope and promise and they decided that it

Since South Africa was Western-oriented, and as they had found much hostility to their Eastern customs, the Indians decided to adopt Western ways.

This had not been easy for a people whose civilisation was perhaps the oldest in the world.

"It is in their willingness to change that the Indians have demonstrated very clearly that they now regard themselves as South Africans completely," said Mr. Rajab.

Proposed 21/3/69

SEASIDE HOLIDAY FOR INDIGENT CHILDREN

Arrangements are under way to enable a party of less fortunate and under-privileged children of Northern Natal to spend the Easter Vacation in Durban and its environment. A committee comprising the members of the Centenary State Indian High School staff has been formed to finalise the necessary arrangements.

Mr. K. T. Maistry, the Chairman of the scheme, felt that a tour of such a nature would not only offer these indigent children an opportunity to visit places of geographical interest, but it would also be of immense value in the development of their personality.

Every effort is being made to make this tour a memorable and enjoyable one. These children are expected to be in Durban from 3rd April, 1969 to 13th April, 1969.

Y 18. 1969

SCANDINAVIA

Different
attitude
at home

SIR, — During a recent visit to the Scandinavian countries I noted the rather contradictory "home attitude" to that presented by these countries at the United Nations, where they are ardent supporters of the Afro-Asian bloc against South Africa.

There was an Indian and a Chinese from Singapore — both with the necessary visas in their passports — in our party, which also included two South Africans. At the frontiers the party was held up for some time because of the Asians who were eventually issued with documents requiring them to report to the police within 24 hours, while we South Africans were admitted without visas and experienced no difficulty whatsoever.

It would appear to me that the Scandinavian countries do not welcome Asians, either as visitors or residents, but at the United Nations they are trying to force on South Africa conditions which they themselves do not welcome.

Despite what we read in the Press, there were large quantities of South African fruit available in these countries

H. G. CAPELL.

Durban.

The Daily News

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1969

Right of *Chatsworth* way

THE once-quiet area of Woodlands - Montclair is feeling the effects of progress; traffic through its streets has increased because of urban development to the south. It happens that most of the development has been in Indian housing at Chatsworth and consequently the increased traffic through the suburbs is largely Indian. So it has been stopped — by the simple expedient of erecting a sign which prevents all Chatsworth vehicles from taking a short cut through the area and compelling them to use the already choked South Coast Road.

The City Council's Works Committee and other defenders of the action deny that they are motivated by race prejudice, claiming that the road has been blocked in the interests of road safety. Unfortunately this argument is not supported by the facts. Two men who should know, the City Engineer and the Chief Constable, say that the roads through Woodlands-Montclair are "invaluable" alternative routes from Chatsworth and that there is no evidence of dangerous traffic conditions. The obvious conclusion, therefore, is that the road has been blocked not because of heavy traffic but because of heavy Indian traffic. For after all, reckless Indian drivers are just as liable to prosecution as reckless White ones.

Indians must pay rates like all other citizens and should therefore be entitled to use facilities such as roads wherever they are. If White motorists can use the Higginson Highway short cut through Chatsworth to Pinetown, why can the reverse not apply? Woodlands-Montclair residents should, like everyone else, learn to put up with the consequences of urban progress. For example, the Berea must have been a more peaceful place 20 years ago, but this does not mean that traffic must now be prevented from passing through it.

The offending signpost on Higginson Highway smacks of prejudice. The City Council should remove it and concentrate on the real problem—the lack of adequate roads between Chatsworth and the City.



After many years of research a food product developed from vegetable matter and which cooks like meat will shortly be available on the market. In fact, laboratory tests have shown it to be better than meat, having a higher protein content per lb. than mutton, beef or poultry. Seen discussing the product, "Somos" which is produced by a subsidiary of the Tiger Oats and National Milling Co., are Mr. Dan Moodley, Mr. J. A. Frankel, Marketing Director (Branded Lines Division), Mr. J. Lea, National Sales Manger (Branded Lines Division) and Mr. J. P. Gokool.

Photo: Morris Reddy

MOVE INDIANS

OUT OF CITY

TRIBUNE *8/6/69*

INDIAN BUSINESSMEN in the Grey Street, Durban, shopping area, according to your report (May 25), do not disguise the fact that they have the capital required for the development of the Grey Street complex to be more in step with developments in West Street, but because of the uncertainty as to the future racial character of the area they could not invest their capital there.

Why has it often been said by their spokesmen that their removal from the Grey Street complex would spell economic ruination for them when they have the capital and could well

afford to invest in the fast developing Indian areas?

For how long are the people resident in all these areas going to travel all the way to Grey Street to make their purchases?

The proclamation of Grey Street complex as an Indian area would be a great disappointment to the vast majority of Indians who live in the suburbs. The needs of the majority of the people must be paramount, and their needs can best be served in their own areas, and not in Grey Street. Mohammed should go to the mountain.

"COTERI WALLAH"
Reservoir Hills, Durban.

Poverty in shack area

D/N

20/6/69

Daily News Reporter

Poverty, juvenile delinquency, crime and alcoholism are rife at the Durban Corporation's Springfield Flats shack settlement, according to the Springfield Committee of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society.

In its report the committee says there are about 400 families living in the settlement. Of this number nearly 80 per cent are living "below the breadline."

"The families are perhaps using this area as a temporary measure and struggling to move to something better. But they are being constantly thwarted in their attempts because of economic and other reasons.

1,600 CHILDREN

"It is shocking to note that about 1,600 children are living in such an environment. Most of them are exposed to emotional discomfort and parental deprivation.

"Of the many factors, poverty is the main cause of the sium conditions prevailing at Springfield Flats. This has given rise to social problems such as juvenile delinquency, crime, alcoholism and others. Malnutrition and poorly planned diets affect the learning capacity and development of the children in this area.

"Slum development is the result of the pressing need for housing. Springfield Flats is fast becoming an area unfit for human occupation," the report says.

"So long as the authorities allow sium conditions to exist, social problems of different degrees will continue to prevail in that area," it says.

5/7/69



● Mr. Naran

Rhodesia soccer XI may tour

A SELECTED side from Rhodesia will tour South Africa if the necessary arrangements can be made, Mr. Prag Naran, president of the Midlands Central Division of the Rhodesia National Football League said in Durban last week.

Mr. Naran who helped organise a friendly between Clydes of Scotland and a Midlands XI at the Torwood Stadium in Rhodesia, said that he was keen to see tours between the two countries. He is in Durban to hold talks with leading officials of the South African Soccer Federation.

Restricted

Soccer in Rhodesia was played on a multi-racial basis, he said, but because of the situation in South Africa, if a side was picked to tour, it would probably have to be restricted to Non-Whites.

Mr. Naran sounded excited over the prospects of a Rhodesian team being invited to the National Goldtop Callies Inter-Club Easter tournament in Durban. He said that the Arcadia Football Club was likely to be sent over.

S.P.C. / Gokool
18/1/69

Support for Indo- S.A. accord

Mr. J. P. Gokool, a prominent Durban Indian has welcomed the move made by Dr. Patel, an eminent surgeon from India to make an attempt at reconciliation between India and South Africa.

Mr. Gokool states that in order to give effective support to the offer made by Dr. Patel, it now falls upon the shoulders of the South African Indian cultural leaders, businessmen, industrialists and professional men to take a positive step in making representations for the establishment of cultural and trade relations between India, Pakistan and South Africa.

The first step that should be taken in this direction, suggested Mr. Gokool is to ask the government of India to appoint a cultural attache in Durban where most of the Indians live.

The second step should ask for a relaxation of the trade embargo on traditional Indian goods. The third step should ask for the restoration of diplomatic relations between these two countries.

Mr. Gokool emphasised that the 23 year old trade ban has served little useful purpose and South Africans are still able to acquire any type of goods from Pakistan and India via the ports of Singapore and others.

Mr. Gokool recalled that it was the "historical decision" taken at the conference of the South African Indian Congress held at Cape Town in 1946 which has resulted in this impasse.

This decision was taken after the S.A.I.C. deputation consisting of sixty delegates who called upon the then Prime Minister, General Smuths in Cape Town. The delegation pleaded with the Prime Minister to stay the Bill which was then before Parliament.

The Prime Minister, General Smuths was unable to accede to the pleas of the delegation.

The South African question, according to Mr. Gokool, finally reached the United Nations. Whenever resolutions were tabled at the Assembly, the South African delegates argued that the question was a domestic issue and for all these years the "Indian question" has remained in deadlock.

Mr. Gokool feels that it is now the turn of the South African Indians to consider conciliation in the light of present day conditions.

"There is no question of face saving and positive steps must be taken in this direction," he said.

COLOURED TEACHERS

Natal Mercury 25/6/69

WANT MORE SAY

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"Mercury" Reporter

COLOURED teachers want control of their training colleges and a more positive say in their education administration, Mr. M. R. E. Lewis, president of the Natal Coloured Teachers' Society, said last night.

'Find Your Leaders As Afrikaners Did'

—MPC

"Mercury" Reporter

THE COLOURED community must produce its own great leaders to establish its future prosperity, just as the Afrikaner people did, Mr. Con Botha MPC, said last night.

Addressing the 36th annual Conference of the Natal Coloured Teachers' Society in Durban last night, he said that at the turn of the century, the Afrikaans people had lost everything.

"They had been ravaged by a devastating war; they had no cultural or political leaders to speak of; and economically they were in a pitiful state.

MESSAGE

"But they realised that they had only themselves to look to and so gradually they produced their leaders. In the span of less than 70 years — short in the life of a nation — they have produced leaders in every conceivable field.

"That is the message I have for the Coloured people. Although it has every right to demand the sympathy, respect and assistance of other groups the future of the Coloured people is in their own hands. No nation in history has achieved greatness and retained its self-respect by waiting on others for handouts.

MULTI-NATIONAL

"It is often said, wrongly, I believe, that South Africa is a multi-racial country. Personally I prefer to see our country as a multi-national one which provides a home for many nations. Even among identical or similar racial groups there exists a divergence of national identities."

The Coloured people had been offered a "land of milk and honey" in separate development where they would be separate but equal, he said in his presidential address to the 36th Annual Conference of the NCTS which opened last night.

"If in this land of milk and honey there is to be equal and parallel development, then there must be full facilities, full opportunities, free room for advancement and promotion, all the realities of equality and not mere promises and lip-service to a dogma," he said.

BEST POSTS

"By and large the bulk of the lucrative and influential posts in the Department of Coloured Education are held by Whites.

"In the land of milk and honey, we are being given the skimmed milk while the cream and honey go to the Whites.

"We are constantly being reminded that this is a temporary phase, an evolutionary process. But we are impatient for an adequate share, quickly and in larger proportions.

SALARIES

"We want better teacher-training facilities, better schools and equipment, better salaries, more inspectorial posts, more administrative and clerical posts — in short, we want the rapid replacement of the many White 'Uitlanders' in our 'land of milk and honey.'

"We are sophisticated enough to know that we have people for these positions, provided adequate salaries are attached.

"We shall make errors and mistakes, but so are those in charge at the moment, and like them, we shall learn from our mistakes."

AUCTION OF SHEEPDOGS

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The first Auction sale of sheepdogs in South Africa will be held in conjunction with the South African Sheepdog Association's South African national sheepdog championships in Grahamstown next month.

Highly trained sheepdogs, most of them border collies, will be offered for sale.—(Sapa).

INDIANS' "SENSE OF SECURITY"

Daily News Reporter

THE STATE PRESIDENT, Mr. J. J. Fouche, met members of the Government-nominated South African Indian Council at the M. L. Sultan Technical College, Durban, yesterday.

Mr. H. E. Joosub, chairman of the SAIC told Mr. Fouche that since the inception of the Department of Indian Affairs under the present Government, Indians felt a "sense of security".

"We are recognised and accepted as citizens of our land of birth, South Africa. This means great moral upliftment for our people and has strengthened our belief and faith in our task of rendering service to our community and our country."

He was happy to state that the council had succeeded in bringing to the attention of the Government the views and aspirations of the Indian people. The conversion of the council into a statutory body gave Indians "great hopes" for the future.

BIG STEP

"Under the present policy of the Government we envisage a greater say and responsibility in the administration of our own affairs, as an elected body fully representative of all members of our community," Mr. Joosub said.

Mr. P. R. Pather, chairman of the executive committee of the council, said that Indians honestly believed in the "absolute sincerity" of the Government. The enactment of the South African Indian Council Act of 1968 was a big step

forward in ensuring the welfare of the Indian people in all spheres.

"We would like to assure you that this great experiment is working well. In the submissions that we have made from time to time through the council we have shown that we are actuated by a desire to think in terms of the larger interests of the Republic.

"We believe in gradualness and in that spirit we are moving forward."

Mr. Pather assured Mr. Fouche that the South African Indian, conscious of his responsibility, would never be found wanting in the service of "this great country on the southern tip of Africa".

Tenders wanted

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

Tenders for the site works for the new Bluff Co-education High School are invited in today's Natal Provincial Gazette.

This is one of the new high schools which are to be built to take up to 1,000 pupils.

The Bluff High School will be built on the seaward side of Wentworth Hospital. Its total cost will be about R600,000.

The initial tender, for the site works, gives the contract period for this first phase of the project as seven months.

Tenders are also invited for major repairs and renovations to the George Campbell Technical High School. The contract period for this work is three months.

17, 1969

DN 17/7/69



The State President, Mr. J. J. Fouche, was garlanded yesterday when he met members of the South African Indian Council at the M. L. Sultan Technical College in Durban.

To The Editor . . .

Aug 14 69

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**HELEN SUZMAN'S SPEECH
AT CITY HALL SEEN
AS 'RATHER DANGEROUS'**

SIR,—I went to hear Helen Suzman speaking at the City Hall, not because I agree with what she stands for, but I wished to hear for myself this woman who has become so famous! I found her to be, indeed, rather dangerous.

She speaks fluently, never at a loss for words, never slow with a return smack—her repartee was excellent—but the danger lies in the fact that she is so cleverly able to avoid giving a really direct and satisfactory answer to questions which cannot be answered.

Take one question as an example: "Will you carry out

your policy if ever you come to power?"

She answered — "Oh yes, I know what he means, will I rush off to the first African and say 'Please marry my daughter'" (or words to that effect).

Now this was deliberately evasive. What she didn't answer was whether she agreed with inter-marriage and if not, then why the multi-racial society? One cannot be without the other.

This is a reply which would have been very important to many listeners that evening.

In every multi-racial society, inter-marriage has immediately followed, usually with disastrous results. Does Helen Suzman really want the White man to lose his identity? Does she wish to see the end of White civilisation? Because if she does not, then she had better do a right about turn.

DREAM

Her multi-racial parliament, in which "even the Africans might vote for me," is nothing but a dream. Here she is entirely unrealistic. If she thinks that a parliament in which the whites are outnumbered by something like 6 to 1, the White man will be able to maintain any sort of control, then she is just plain dumb.

The Black man would then have it in his power to legislate as he pleases, and in no time South Africa would be the land in which the Black man would be comfortable, the Indians would be the first to be ousted, and gradually conditions would make it impossible for the White man to stay any longer.

TRAGIC DAY

When that tragic day arrives, what does the Progressive Party propose to do about it? It will not be sufficient to say "I'm sorry, I made a mistake!"

She laid great stress on education. They would be so well educated that the takeover would be painless. They would be thinking, and doing, exactly as the White civilised man does. This holds no water.

Does education make any difference whatever? Kenyatta was highly educated, but it didn't prevent him from organising the filthy, bestial Mau Mau. It is not education that counts, but evolution—evolution through centuries, not decades.

INDIA

India had a wealth of educated men — the country bristled with universities — and Indianisation was accomplished in slow stages under the guidance of the

best brains in Britain.

Directly the Indians had it in their own hands there was a change overnight—bribery, corruption, filth, disease, mal-administration, the lot — and the Indian people are today more oppressed, more starved, more miserable; millions out of work, with no help, begging the only option.

There is no longer any place for the White man. He has lost his money, or most of it, he has lost his way of life, he must get out, if he can. Those left still have the brains to be picked. After that, they, too, will be redundant.

FACE IT

This is what South Africa must face. It is not the answer to say "Oh, but India was given complete freedom, the White man will still be here." Yes, but hopelessly outnumbered. His end will be exactly the same.

I saw the following Helen Suzman had and I was afraid, for the first time, that her brilliance of speech might carry too many with her. I sincerely hope that every thinking person contemplating joining forces with her, will think again, and yet again.

G.S.

Banned Again

SIR, — A man of the highest integrity, loved and greatly admired for his high principles by all who are fortunate enough to have known him, must be denied all right to associate with his fellowmen for another five years.

E. K. BROWN.

59 Musgrave Road,
Durban.

Put Meetings In Right Perspective

SIR, — Well done! You have put the Progressive Party and its starry-eyed supporters in perspective. For so long have your readers been subjected to paeans of adulation from a band of mostly young reporters in the Parliamentary Press gallery. The report of the recent two meetings is realistic.

DYNAMIC

Mr. Mike Mitchell is a fearless and dynamic personality. He is chairman of the United Party Parliamentary Justice Group, and has served with distinction on many Parliamentary Select Committees. Some far-reaching amendments to contentious legislation have been placed on the statute book due to his personal efforts and reasoned arguments.

Mrs. Suzman, at her own wish, has not served on a Select Committee since 1961 and on her own admission has had only one amendment—a relatively non-contentious one — accepted in her last 15 years in Parliament. See Hansard May 22.

VOCIFEROUS

Mrs. Suzman heads a party — vociferous in the extreme — but whose record at the polls shows progressive dwindling support. Your assessment that Mr. Mike Mitchell's contribution is more newsworthy is 100 per cent correct. It was he who spearheaded S.A.'s opposition to the BOSS Bill. The supporters of the United Party comprise the majority of your readers in Natal and are 42 per cent of the electorate of South Africa.

A. W. HOGAN,
261 Innes Road,
Durban.

Miracle Voyage

SIR, — While we are still awaiting further details of the exploits of the United States Lunar explorers, I notice in your issue of August 1 that the French ship Pierre Loti sailed on another miraculous journey — Durban to Tananarive.

As the capital of Madagascar lies some 6,000 feet above sea level surely this event should receive world recognition.

G. T. GOLDSCHMIDT,
185 Currie Road,
Durban.