



fiat lux

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NON-MAINTENANCE CASES IN DURBAN AND PINETOWN TO BE TAKEN OVER BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Department of Indian Affairs has extended its services in the broader field of welfare by taking over from the Department of Justice certain phases relating to non-support matters affecting Indians. This applies only to the Durban magisterial district and partly to Pinetown in so far as it affects the Chatsworth residential area. Complainants are advised to contact the Professional Welfare Section of the Durban Regional Office of the Department of Indian Affairs for further particulars. Relevant Indian welfare organisations have been duly advised of the new procedure. This arrangement came into operation on the 1st April, 1972.

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Front Cover: Mr Runjith Jagath, Dr Alec Solomon, Mr M. E. Sultan and Mr R. C. Woodville, discussing the M.L. Sultan Technical College's Development Fund Raising Campaign (see page 14).

Back Cover: Cripple Care.

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DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN
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A RECORD NOT TO BE PROUD OF



Correct lane discipline on Durban's new multi-million rand Western Freeway which was built to cope with the huge daily flow of motor traffic into and out of South Africa's chief seaport.

GRAVELY concerned at the alarming accident-rate in the Republic, which is reported to be the highest in the world, the Durban Chamber of Commerce recently investigated the causes and reasons which contributed towards accidents with a view to determining what positive steps could be taken by the authorities and other bodies to minimise the number of accidents on our highways.

The Indian community is as vitally concerned in the efforts of all of those who are promoting road safety, as any other road user, and it is for that reason that Fiat Lux proposes to discuss in this article some of the main causes and reasons advanced by the Chamber for the high accident-rate and the steps that have been suggested to bring about an improvement in the position. In the compilation of this article Fiat Lux acknowledges with grateful thanks the co-operation of the Durban Chamber of Commerce in making the material available.

THE COST OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

In a most interesting paper presented to a public symposium on "Death on the Road" held at the University of the Witwatersrand the Executive Director of Assocom, Mr H. S. Mabin, attempted an assess-

ment of the aggregate cost of road accidents in the Republic.

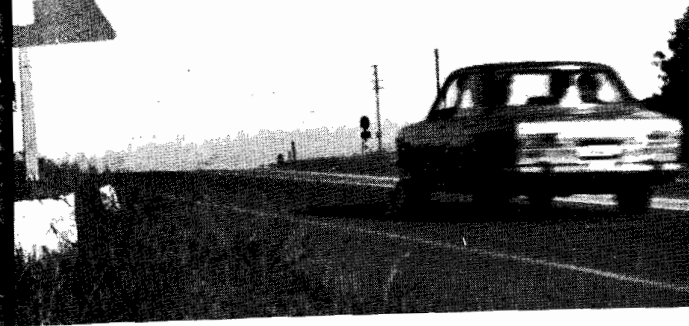
Quoting from a study prepared by Messrs Y. J. de Vos and R. W. Burton in January, 1965, entitled "An Estimate of the Cost of Road Accidents in South Africa" under the auspices of the National Institute of Road Research of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Mr Mabin stated that the material cost of road accidents, i.e. the actual cost of hospitalisation and medical charges and damages to vehicles in each of the two years 1962 and 1963 was of the order of R55 million. This figure had probably risen easily to R60 million by the year 1966.

In addition to these direct material costs, the cost to the economy of loss of manpower and working time had to be taken into account and allowance had to be made not only for fatalities during a period of, say, 10 years prior thereto on the basis that the average expectation of working life of those killed in the previous 10 years was probably at least 10 years but also for the loss of productivity as a result of injuries, serious or otherwise. Taking these factors into account and based on certain assumptions as to the percentage of persons killed or injured who

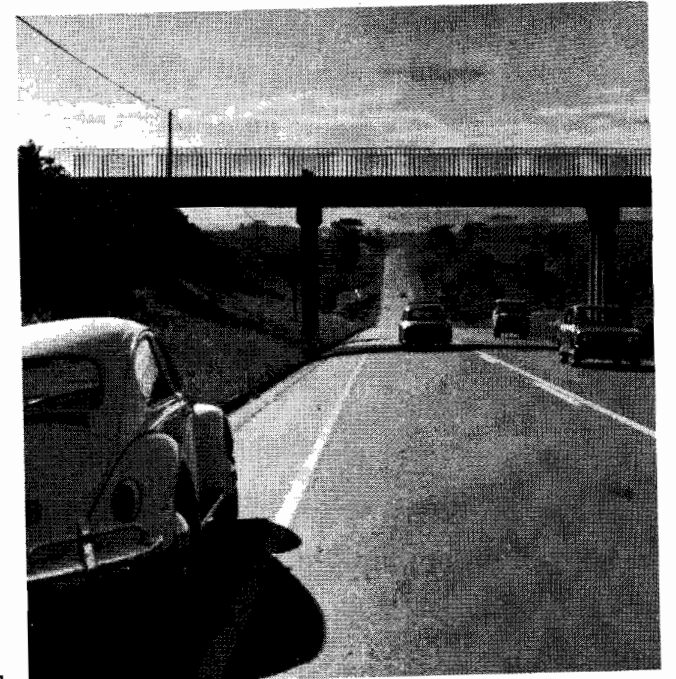
were economically active, a figure of approximately R29 million was calculated for the loss of production arising from road accidents in respect of the year 1966. This R29 million added to the R60 million in respect of material damage and medical expenses produced the conservative cost of accidents for the year 1966, of at least R90 million. This figure of nearly R90 million for 1966 represented more than 1 per cent of the gross domestic product for that year.

The Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research expected the real growth rate in the domestic product for the year, 1970, to be just on that average figure of 5½ per cent. But with road accidents costing us each year at least 1 per cent of our gross domestic product, by way of lost or wasted production, it follows that road accidents are actually absorbing two elevenths of our annual potential economic growth — about 18 per cent of our annual growth or nearly one fifth.

While the far-reaching costs and implications of road accidents are not readily assessable, it can nevertheless from the foregoing be deduced that the aggregate financial implications are considerable apart from the effects of untold anguish resulting from these unnecessary ac-



Mandatory signs should not be ignored — they are there to assist drivers.



Take head of barrier lines when overtaking.

cidents.

It is clear, therefore, that every effort must be made, as a matter of national emergency, to reverse the trend and to minimise road accidents. These efforts must be directed at every relevant sphere of the problem including enforcement, education and driver-training and in the various technical and engineering spheres involving vehicles, roads and ancillary equipment. Thus not only can considerable human misery and suffering be avoided, but the collective resources presently dissipated in costs of accidents and loss of productivity can be redirected to meet the demands of our developing economy.

PRIME CAUSES OF THE HIGH ACCIDENT-RATE

1. There is basically a lack of that high standard of courtesy without which use of the road can only be at greater or less degree of hazard. This lack of courtesy is evident in the lack of forethought and or driver-discipline and the high degree of disregard for other users of the road which is the root-cause of a large number of accidents.
2. Regular disregard of permitted speed limits and speeds excessive in relation to prevailing condi-

tions in a given situation, a tendency to try to beat traffic lights, failure to stop at stop-streets, disregard of yield-signs and failure to indicate an intention to stop or to turn by clear signals.

3. The tendency of drivers to follow too close behind other vehicles on all types of road.
4. Lack of proper caution when overtaking and particularly disregard for blind rises, barrier lines, safe margins of distance within which to begin and complete the process of overtaking, failure to make frequent and effective use of rear-view mirrors, and to give proper signals.
5. Mechanical defects.

It should be a basic general rule that slow-moving and heavy traffic should keep to the left, normal traffic to the centre lane, and that the right-hand lane should be used only for overtaking. In the case of a two-lane carriageway, the right-hand lane is only for overtaking and drivers must return to the left-hand lane after overtaking. Only in circumstances of high-volume urban traffic in multi-lane roads should it be permissible for a car to remain in any other lane than the left-hand one.

A driver changing lanes for any purpose must give a clear signal by

a trafficator well in advance of his intention to change lanes, both when overtaking and when returning to his original lane or on changing lanes for any other reason.

WHAT STEPS CAN BE TAKEN TO REDUCE THE ACCIDENT RATE?

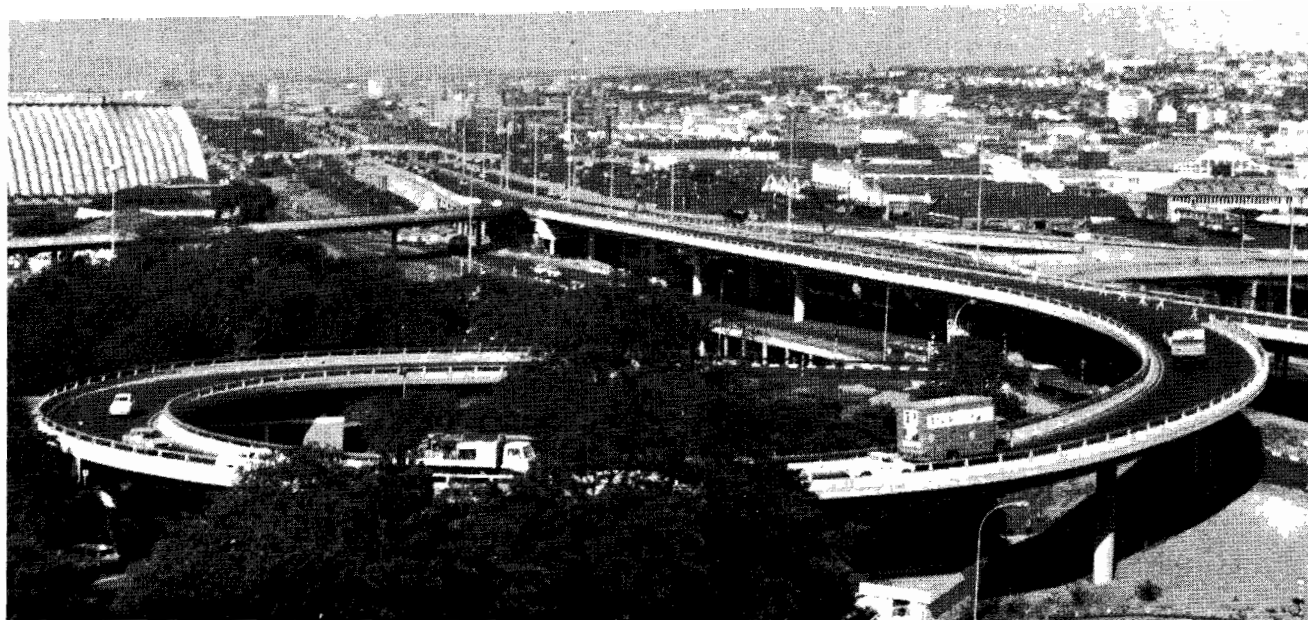
It has been suggested that accidents could be considerably reduced if more attention was directed to the following aspects:

ENFORCEMENT

It is beyond question that drivers drive more carefully where traffic police are in evidence and active, or are known to be on patrol. This simple fact highlights perhaps the overriding pre-requisite of any serious attempt to reduce the accident rate — effective enforcement and ensuring that this enforcement is seen to be implemented by drivers particularly on roads carrying high volumes of traffic.

ADEQUATE LEGISLATION TO DEAL WITH DRIVING UNDER PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES

Existing legislation does not adequately deal with driving under particular circumstances, such as either on urban or rural freeways and other types of dual-carriage and multi-lane roads. In such circumstances potentially dangerous behaviour on the part



The Freeway system at the Southern approach to Durban.

of a driver may not in itself constitute a formal offence with which that driver can be charged in terms of existing legislation. In terms of regulations about to be promulgated heavy vehicles such as lorries and buses will be excluded from certain sections of rural freeways on the grounds that they are not able to maintain a sufficiently high average speed to avoid disrupting traffic flow at a uniform speed.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

There should be adequate and sufficient mandatory signs on every highway and these should be so sited that they are clearly visible to all drivers.

EDUCATION OF DRIVERS

The correct principle of driving and of road-safety involving all types of roads including freeways should be the subject of a positive programme of school instruction. An early knowledge of the rules of the road, courtesy and good driving habits and behaviour will have become instinctive when the time comes for a person to take the wheel in actual traffic.

Effective education at school level should serve to obviate the low standard of driving, consideration, courtesy and discipline among many young people which has given cause for concern in many circles and which has been reflected in increased insurance premiums for persons under 25.

DRIVING SCHOOLS AND DRIVER-TESTING

Driving schools have not only to teach co-ordinated control of a vehicle and ensure a proper understanding of the rules and regulations governing use of the roads, but they have also to ensure that their pupils can cope with driving in heavy traffic.

Many drivers are being passed out too easily. Driving tests should be more comprehensive and attention should be given to ensuring that the candidate-driver is familiar with driving under differing conditions, e.g. both day and night driving, in heavy and light traffic and on freeways and city roads. It is imperative that both training and testing should be as comprehensive and wide as possible and not brief, hasty and superficial.

ACTION BY THE AUTHORITIES

That the authorities are very much concerned about the mounting accident rate on the Republic's roads is evidenced by the fact that in Natal the Provincial Administration appointed three ad hoc committees to —

1. investigate ways and means of enforcing the Road Traffic Ordinance more effectively.
2. evolve uniform, stricter and more effective tests for drivers of mo-

tor vehicles and the establishment of training centres for drivers, and

3. deal with accident statistics and the collection of information on the causes of accidents.

By means of special checks and road-blocks the Administration has recently taken positive steps to ensure a higher standard of safety on the roads in so far as heavy vehicles are concerned.

On a national level the Government has placed before Parliament legislation which is designed to bring about a reduction in the country's accident rate. The National Road Safety Bill, aimed at educating South Africa's road-users towards safer driving, provides for the establishment of a National Road Safety Council, which will have wide research, guidance and co-ordinating functions. This body will also advise the Minister of Transport on road-safety matters and enquire into and make recommendations on matters referred to it by the Minister.

No matter what steps are taken by the authorities to educate drivers and other road users and to provide aids to bring about a greater degree of road safety, it will still depend upon the attitude of the individual concerned in the observance of the rules of the road. An appeal is therefore directed to every road user to think also of the other man before taking any course of action on a road. To take chances on the road endangers not only your life but the lives of others as well! □

AN HISTORIC OCCASION



A MILESTONE in the short history of the R. K. Khan Hospital was reached with the inaugural meeting of South Africa's first all Indian hospital board which took place at the hospital at Chatsworth on the 24th February, 1971.

Addressing the newly constituted Board, Mr Derrick Watterson the Member of the Executive Council responsible for Natal's hospitals said that the board would have the full status of any other hospital board and would advise and make suggestions about the running of the R. K. Khan Hospital.

The members of the board are: Mr A. M. Moola (Chairman), Mr A. M. Rajab, Mr J. N. Reddy, Mr A. R. Pather, Mr P. Poovalingam, Mr B. A. Naidoo and Dr S. H. Ismail. Mr Roger Whitely, M.P.C. is an ex-officio member.

Sketching the history of the hospital, Dr J. Cawthorne, the Medical Superintendent, in his report to the Board said that the philanthropic deeds of the late Mr R. K.

Khan on behalf of the Indian community, will long be remembered by the association of his name with the hospital, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1966.

The hospital, said Dr Cawthorne, opened its doors to out-patients only on a restricted level for limited periods of the day on 3rd March, 1969. As from July, 1969 the hospital started admitting patients to the wards when treatment of a limited nature was available. The situation has changed to such an extent, however, that at present major surgical proceedings are undertaken almost daily and on the medical side original work is being done in the field of dietary anaemias while yeoman services are being rendered in connection with peritoneal dialysis and coronary artery disease. In the Out-Patients Department many specialities are covered by regular clinics, diabetes and hypertension receiving considerable attention. The hospital with its present in-patient accommodation for 318 patients has provided treatment to the

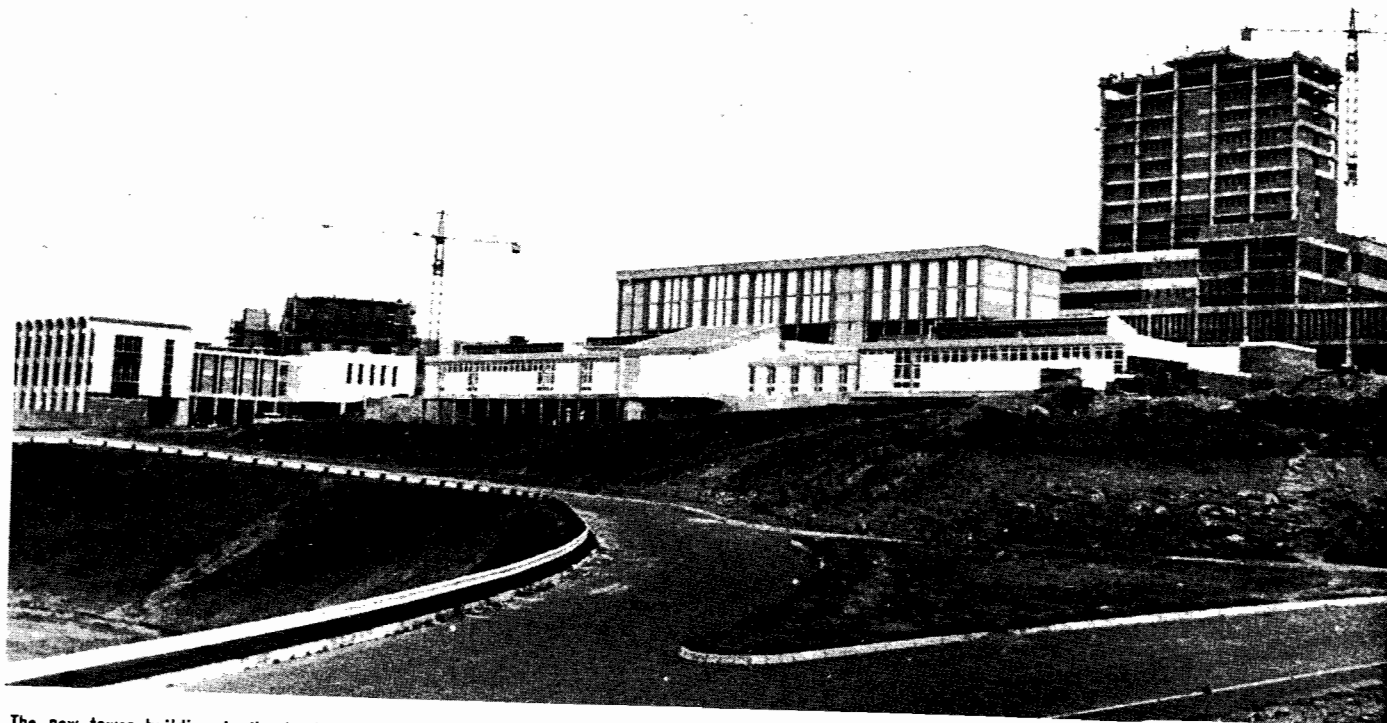
undermentioned number of patients since it became operative in 1969:

IN-Patients	
1969 (from July)	1 557
1970	6 931
1971	8 419
Out-Patients	
1969 (from March)	28 463
1970	71 287
1971	120 730

Paying tribute to the medical and nursing staff, the Medical Superintendent said that it was due to their efforts that the hospital was able to provide an ever-improving patient service. He also reported that the hospital had attained considerable success as a training institution for nurses and pointed out that in both the July and November 1971 final examinations the 44 trainee nurses who had written the examination had passed — two with honours. A further group of nurses would be writing their finals in March this year. It was proposed that the first graduation ceremony for staff who trained or qualified at the hospital would be held at the Indian Cane Growers Hall of the M. L. Sultan Technical College on the 16th June, 1972. □

The R. K. Khan Hospital's new Indian hospital board met for the first time in Chatsworth. Here, the members of the board stand on the steps of the hospital with officials. They are, from left to right: (Front row) — Mr Derrick Watterson, M.E.C. in charge of hospitals; Mr A. M. Moola, chairman of the board; Mr A. M. Rajab; Miss Ballenden, hospital matron and Mr Roger Whitely, M.P.C. (Second row) — Mr J. N. Reddy; Mr P. Poovalingam; Mr P. J. Barnard, hospital-secretary; Mr A. R. Pather and Dr J. Cawthorne, medical superintendent of the hospital. (Back row) — Dr S. H. Ismail and Mr B. A. Naidoo.





The new tower building in the background is rising steadily and will become a landmark on the campus. The building will provide office accommodation for academic staff. The new arts building is to the left.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN - WESTVILLE OPENS ITS DOORS.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY of Durban-Westville will be officially opened later this year by the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster. Meanwhile 592 first year students enrolled on February 28 to bring the total number of students at that date to 1911. These first year students were introduced to the academic way of life by means of a short orientation course during

the first two days and then registered on March 1, 1972. The orientation course included aspects of university life and involvement by the students in a responsible manner at the university. The dedication ceremony of the new Campus and the official commencement of the academic year took place on March 9, 1972. This ceremony was attended by all academic staff and students.

In his address at this ceremony on Friday, March 9, 1972 Prof S. P. Olivier, Principal of the University, stressed the significance of the motto and what this motto should mean to both students and staff. The motto *Rerum Cognoscere Causas* translated into English means: Happy is the man who is able to know the causes of (reason for) all things. Prof Olivier stressed the elements of faith incorporated in this motto . . . that which lies at the base of all things. What is the basic source from where institutions of knowledge have originated through the ages, starting with the early Greeks and the Romans who actually constituted the formal concept of university education; then through the Middle Ages and up to today, where we have the modern university attended by everyone who

seeks secondary knowledge.

Prof Olivier posed the question of how man evolves . . . how he should devote himself to a cause much bigger than his own. He implored his audience and in particular the students, to ask themselves why they are at the university . . . are they really students? He said that they should take another look at what they themselves did with the time at their disposal. "A university represents the world of learning. One has to study and learn in a spirit of rare adventure. The reality for everyone at the university should be the motto come true."

Mr M. E. Sultan spoke on behalf of the Advisory Council and Prof C. Ramfol delivered an address on the task of the University. "I believe that one of the main aims of this university should be the education and training of leaders in general with special attention to the identification of the small band that constitutes the elite among leaders — that little group of people often referred to by the Rector as the "creative minority". The phrase "creative minority" is a good one, for let us not forget that although it is true that a nation or a people achieves greatness as a

result of the efforts of all the inhabitants, it is also true that usually only a handful of individuals are actually responsible for the blueprints of that greatness.

Now it may be said that producing leaders is the task of universities the world over. The special circumstance that distinguishes this university and others like it, is that it serves a developing people. I believe that the soundest method of achieving emancipation by a disadvantaged group is through education.

As far as we Indians are concerned, the University of Durban-Westville is the premier educational institution among us, and I would urge that our efforts be consciously

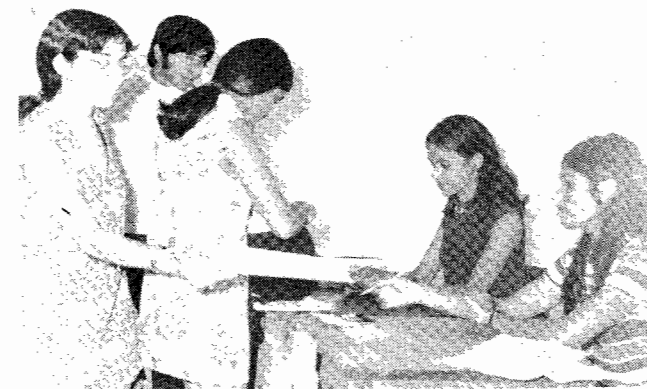


Lunchtime is a happy time.

and deliberately directed globally towards the training of leaders of the right sort and specifically to the identification and training of the "creative minority".

I say "consciously and deliberately" because I want to contrast this method with the usual method of *laissez faire* followed in the past. By "leaders of the right sort" I mean leaders who, firstly, are equipped with full knowledge of their field of leadership, and secondly, have in addition the selfless dedication that impels men as a last resort, even to lay down their lives for a cause. We do not want to produce clever men of straw who will collapse when the moment of truth comes as it must come for all true leaders at some time or other or in some guise or other.

At the moment universities can easily meet the first requirement, namely that of providing individuals with knowledge and know-how. As



Two clerical assistants check the student's registration forms.

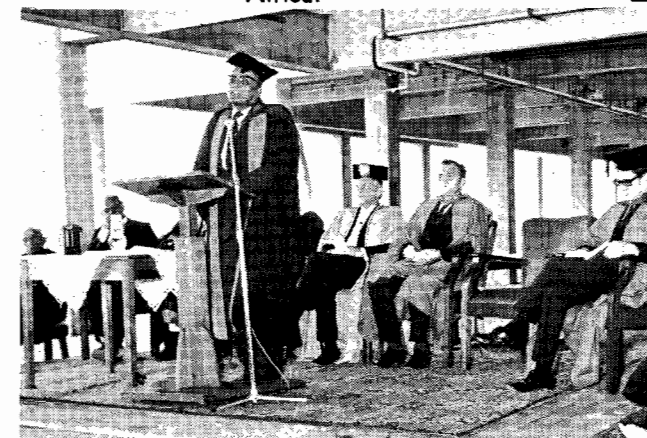
far as the second requirement is concerned, namely dedication, we can only try.

Four major fields of leadership are usually recognised. They are the academic, the technical (which usually covers inventiveness and construction), the cultural, which covers art, music, drama and the like, and the social, which covers welfare, politics, etc. Leadership in the academic field is associated with a very high I.Q. Leadership in the other three fields requires only above-average I.Q. but a very high degree of special talent.

The problem of leadership in these four fields has been exercising the minds of certain people in the Indian community for some time now and the foundations of a body known as the S.A. Indian Society for the Gifted has been laid. It is the first of its kind for any ethnic group in South Africa.

If this university with its tremendous resources can align itself in the direction suggested, we will together achieve another first in South Africa." □

Prof. C. Ramfol addresses the gathering.



POTGIETERSRUS



Mr Keshan Govind Mistry, a book-keeper by profession, grew up in Newtown, Johannesburg but came to Potgietersrus 18 years ago and has lived there ever since. Mr. Mistry was the third citizen to occupy a home in Akasia Indian Township. He and his family are happy and contented in the area and look forward to the day when the whole Indian Community of Potgietersrus is resettled there, the new school is built there and business and industry well established.

THE first Whites known to have entered what is today the district of Potgietersrus, were the Voortrekkers, Louis Trichardt and Johannes Hendrik Janse van Rensburg. They did so on their way north from the Cape in 1836. They were closely followed by Andries Potgieter, after whose brother, Piet, the present town and district were later named. One of the young heroes of those days who helped tame the wilderness, was a twenty-nine year old man who was to become a world figure — Paul Kruger.

The White population of Potgietersrus today is close on 7 000 while the Indian community, which settled there at the turn of the century, mainly as traders, numbers nearly 400. The town is picturesquely situated nestling at the foot of the Waterberg mountains between the Olifants River and the Crocodile River. The Indian township, called Akasia, comprising 8,5 hectares at the moment, with its future expansion to 12,8 hectares already planned, is named after the numerous acacia trees in the vicinity. The Municipality has spent a total of R135 000 thus far in providing amenities for the Indian community, R45 000 on streets,



Mr A. B. Ismail (good-humouredly called Abie by the members of the 400 strong Indian community of Potgietersrus) is a much respected citizen of this town and is well-known throughout the whole of the Northern Transvaal. As a member of the South African Indian Council, one of seven in the Transvaal, he has the confidence of both his own people as well as that of the authorities, and perform a worthy task. During Fiat Lux's interview with Mr Ismail he spoke very highly of the local authority and the cordial relations which exists between its officials and the community. Since his father came to the Transvaal at the turn of the century and started a humble business in the town, the Ismail family has worked hard to obtain what they have today. But money is not all that counts in this family. The welfare of the Indian community is very dear to the heart of this man. He is at present building a family home in Akasia Township . . . between Akasia trees and Aloe . . . and is anxious to start tending his garden. He and his charming wife have two sons and two daughters. One son is married and assists him in his business and the other is a second year B.Comm.LLB. student at the University of Durban-Westville.

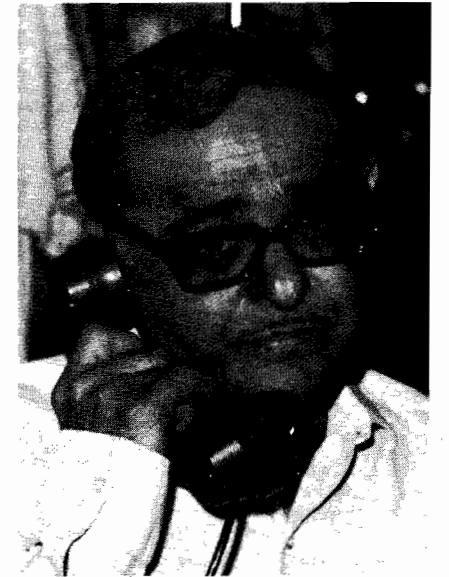


Mrs R. Bayed hails from Potchefstroom but is now married to a well-known medical practitioner in Potgietersrus. They have one son and hope to be able to commence building a home of their own design as soon as more land becomes available in Akasia Indian Township.

R40 000 on electricity and R50 000 on providing water and sanitation for the township. Six Industrial sites have been provided, with prices from R1 500. Twenty economic homes have been built by the local authority, while private individuals are at present constructing houses on land acquired from the Town Council.

This thriving town and the surrounding area benefit greatly from the neighbouring large citrus estates. Trekking south along the banks of a dry river bed on that ill-fated journey to Delagoa Bay, the Voortrekker Louis Trichardt wrote in his diary on September 24, 1837: "Ben wy getrokken tot door de klein Poord, onvermits wy geen drink water had" thus unwittingly recording the passage of his brave band through the northern portals of what was to become the world's largest citrus estate, Zebediela. And where the Trekkers dug desperately for water is now a vast stretch of irrigated land fed from the river that marks their trail and sustains hundreds of thousands of orange trees.

Tobacco, grain and cattle farming also contribute to the income of this part of the Northern Transvaal. A



As Chairman of the Parents' Association of the Potgietersrus Indian Primary School, Mr I. Hassim, a businessman by profession, takes the welfare of the pupils of this school very much to heart. He relates that the co-operation which exists between parents and the principal and his staff is most agreeable. His committee takes an active part in school activities and is at present organising athletic activities for the coming year. The pleasant Sportsground in Akasia Township, which the municipality of Potgietersrus provided at a cost of R8 000 is a suitable venue for these activities.



Mrs Z. Sheik, one of the happy and contented housewives of Potgietersrus who leads a quiet and peaceful life in her neat house and garden whilst her husband goes to his work in town and her two children, aged 17 and 12 attend school. The Sheik family pays R40 per month for their home and enjoy all the modern conveniences of water, light and electricity. They also have a telephone. The well laid-out garden is the joy of every member of the family. Their home is one of the 20 economic homes erected by the Town Council of Potgietersrus in collaboration with the Department of Community Development. The average price of a house is R4 866 and can be bought for a deposit of R200 and a monthly instalment of R30.

progressive farming community like that in the Potgietersrus district naturally needs equipment such as tractors, agricultural implements and irrigation machinery. Potgietersrus, therefore, numbers amongst its businessmen, both White and Indian, representatives of all the leading manufacturers.

Zaaiplaats Tin Mines in the Potgietersrus district has the only tin smelter in the Republic of South Africa, which also contributes to the town's prosperity.

A State Indian Primary School, which at present caters for 60 pupils goes up to Standard 5. Thereafter pupils attend the Indian High School in the neighbouring town of Pietersburg. The school bus in which the children are conveyed, was purchased by the Indian community of Potgietersrus in 1963 for an amount of R4 000. As the number of pupils who attend the high school at Pietersburg is increasing steadily — at present there are 32 — the community is now negotiating the purchase of a new bus at a cost of approximately R8 000. In the past, quite a number of Potgietersrus pupils furthered their studies at universities in South Africa and abroad.

When Fiat Lux visited Potgietersrus earlier this year, this happy community was peacefully going about its business — working hard and contributing its share towards the welfare of the Republic. □



As businessmen the five Hassim Brothers of Potgietersrus have no equal . . . hard work and pleasant business deals are their motto in life. The eldest of the five, Mr M. Hassim is managing director of this large family concern which their father started in 1896. Business is contracted with concerns in Botswana, Groblersdal, Warmbad, Louis Trichardt as well as with local inhabitants of the town and its environments. Their trade includes the handling of hardware, timber, tobacco, peanuts and even clothing . . . indeed a very wide field! Mr Hassim, Snr. is very anxious to obtain an industrial plot as soon as the Industrial Township is declared, because at the present moment their large concern needs expansion and they have nowhere to go.

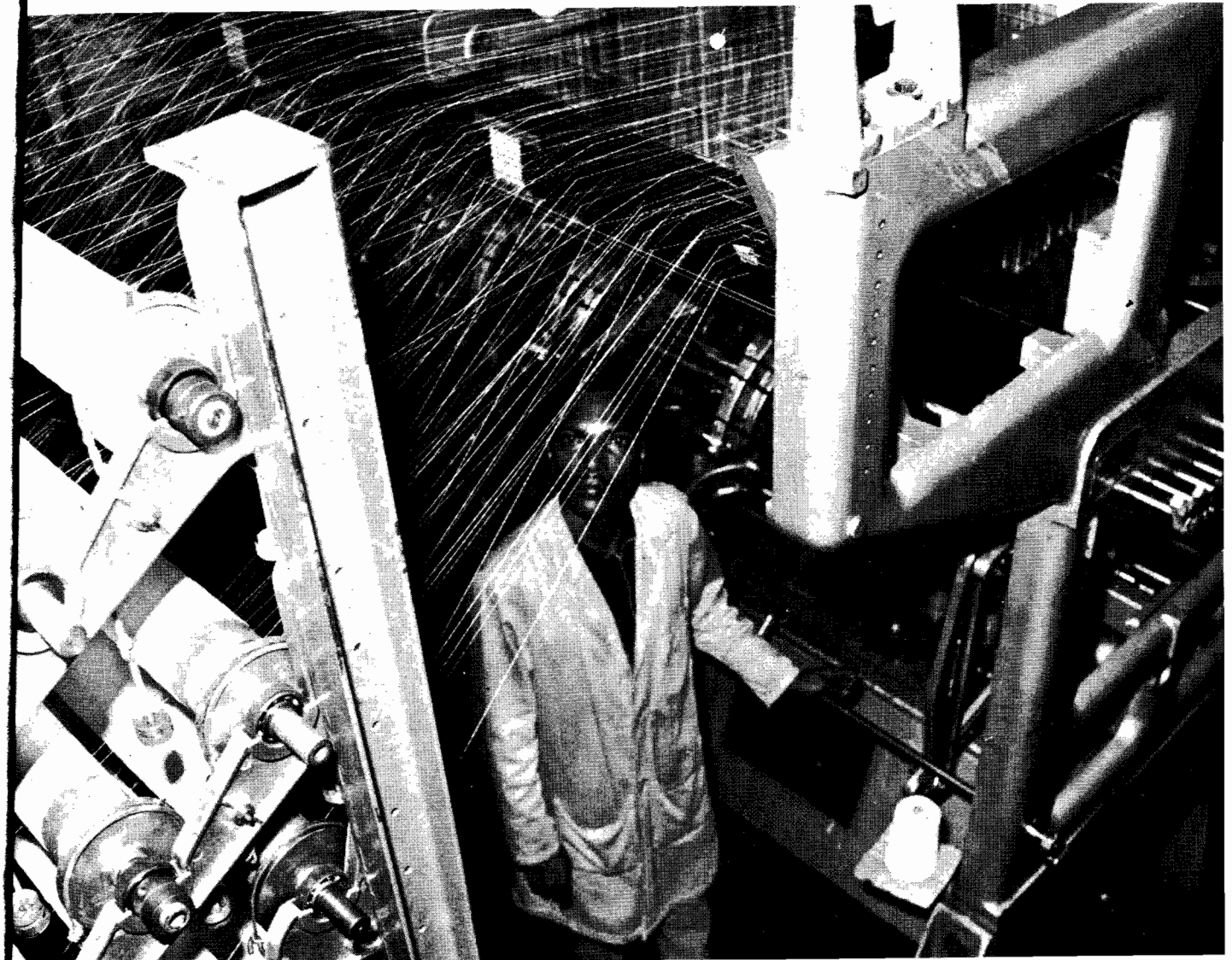
INDIAN INDUSTRIES

(This article by kind permission of South African Panorama)

TRADING has long been accepted as the traditional role of the South African Indian community in the country's economy. The official inauguration of the first local Indian bank in Durban last year can be regarded as one of the most important steps in the Indians' progress as a trading community. But they have not all remained traders; new challenges have arisen from their economic progress.

From the beginning of this century, the Indian community started to undergo a certain measure of industrialization. One calls to mind, for example, the printing industry and the manufacture of jewellery — two trends which have been successfully maintained until the present time.

It was actually only after the Second World War and in particular over the past decade or so that their occupations became more diversified. Gradually the businessmen among them channelled their energies into the industrial sector. Often





The packaging of curry powder. At least 50 factories are concerned with the production of foodstuffs.

this was with the assistance of the Industrial Development Corporation which provided loans, or else by means of accumulated mutual capital investments on the part of individuals, families or family groups. In this way an extensive industrial network developed. According to present estimates, Indians have already invested some R40 million in these industries.

Industrial development by Indians is something which the authorities strongly encourage. Special concessions are available to Indian Industrialists wishing to establish undertakings in certain selected areas where Indian labour is available. Apart from additional employment opportunities, a higher standard of living for the community in general can be attained by this means. At the same time, the Indian economy which was once strongly trade-orientated is now becoming more balanced.

The result of all this economic expansion is already noticeable. As opposed to the 181 industries which were Indian-owned in 1961, the comparable figure today is 625. Altogether 9 500 employees are currently working in these undertakings and it is expected that within the next decade, the numbers will increase tenfold.

Some 80 per cent of the South African Indians (population: 620 422) live in Natal. It is here that most of their industries are to be encountered — mainly on the Natal north and south coasts and in the vicinity of Pietermaritzburg in the interior. Essentials to industry such as water, power, sufficient labour and the presence of a harbour, will place Indian entrepreneurs in this province in the favourable position of being able to concentrate more and more on manufacturing industries in future.

Because of their long association with the clothing industry, especially as retailers and tailors, their industrialists have concentrated mainly on the manufacture of clothes. These include a variety of modern articles which have gained Indian clothing factories approximately half the middle and lower income markets. In Natal alone there are more than 100 clothing factories offering employment to some 7 000 Indians.

The largest concentration of Indian industries is to be found in Natal. Next to clothing factories, textile mills constitute one of the most important industrial undertakings.

This cement pipe factory in Pietermaritzburg produces approximately 20 000 metric tons per annum. The product is marketed locally.

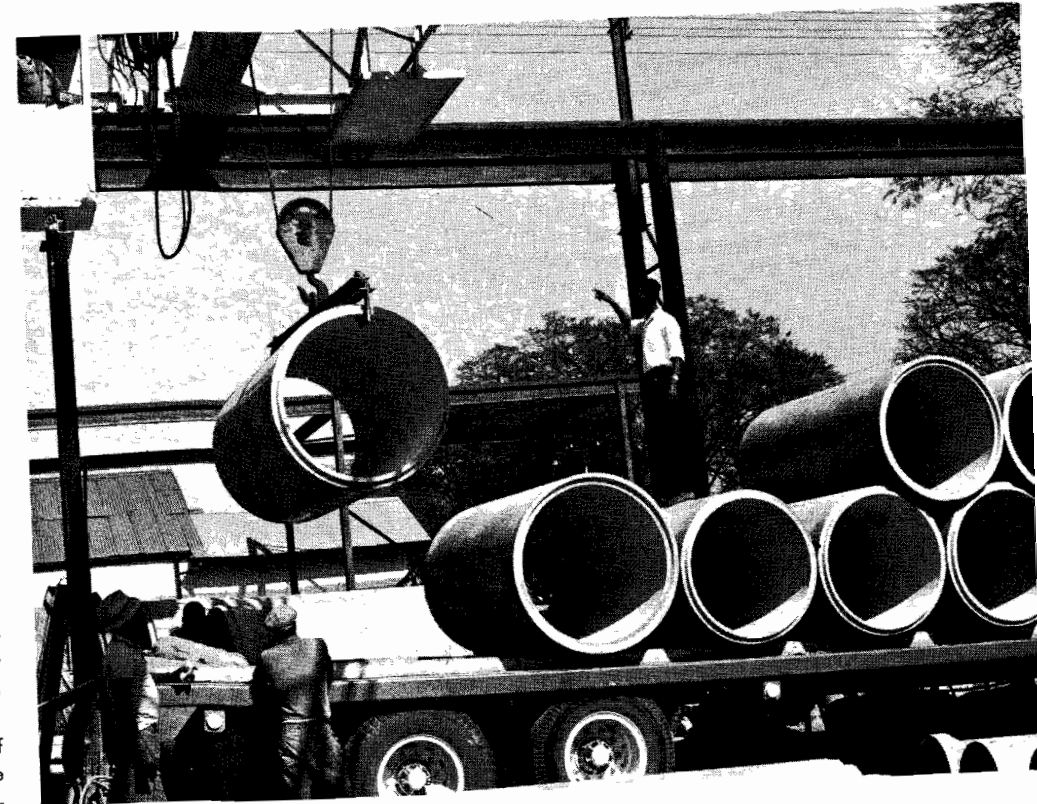
A shoe factory near Pietermaritzburg. Most Indian industries have been established with the aid of loans from the Industrial Development Corporation or by means of mutual capital investments by individuals, families or family groups.

Closely associated with the clothing industry is the textile industry which is relatively new to them. The first exclusively Indian owned and managed textile mill came into operation some seven years ago near Pietermaritzburg. Since then various others have followed, bringing the total in South Africa at present to 12. Apart from this, it was the Indians who were responsible for erecting the first lace factory in the country. This mill — situated near Pinetown — is managed by a consortium of Indian businessmen and industrialists.

There is now a tremendous variety of Indian industries in South Africa. More than 50 furniture factories and approximately the same number of foodstuff manufacturers are in production. At Verulam (on the Natal north coast) where there are six factories, a food factory has been tinning and bottling meat, spices and vegetable products, as well as curry powder for 23 years. Two years ago, this organization had to build an additional factory to keep pace with the demand for their products.

The manufacture of leather goods, cooking oil, tools, stationery, cement pipes, canvas products, plastic and paper bags and bus bodies is also progressing on a firm footing. Their products are mainly for local consumption, although some are exported on a limited scale. One organization manufacturing stainless steel and galvanised products in Natal will export an estimated 25 per cent of its total production this year.

The entry of South African Indians into tertiary industry has progressed well in recent years. Characteristic of them is their unquenchable initiative. There is ample evidence that they are eager to augment their economic self-sufficiency still further by means of positive participation in industry. As one Indian industrialist emphatically declared, "Given the time and the opportunity, we can do our share towards raising South Africa's industrial potential to a higher level." □





THE M.L. SULTAN TECHNICAL COLLEGE IN DURBAN ON ITS WAY UP...

DURBAN'S M. L. Sultan Technical College, the only institution for advanced technical education for Indians in South Africa, is on the threshold of tremendous developments to enable the college to meet increasing demands for the training of Indians in the technological field.

The Republic of South Africa is at present undergoing phenomenal scientific, technological and industrial development and combined with this unusual growth and development arises the problem of skilled manpower in order to maintain this rate of growth in the interest of the country's economy.

Developments such as those planned by the college would directly benefit commerce and industry in South Africa, especially secondary industry which is being retarded by an acute shortage of technicians.

According to the Rector of the College, Dr A. Solomon, the college will be spending at least R5 million in the next ten years because of the unprecedented demands made by commerce and industry.

Immigration has been one of the means used in an endeavour to solve the manpower shortage but this has not even been a partial solution. This fact has been realised by many and in view of this concessions are now being made whereby members of the various racial groups in our country

can receive specialised training and be employed in many of these skilled posts.

Providing such training and education involves the College in making available accommodation, equipment and staff. The College is pleased to announce the introduction, this year of a number of new highly specialised post Senior Certificate courses, namely:

- ★ THE NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN ART — TEXTILE DESIGN;
- ★ THE NATIONAL DIPLOMA FOR TECHNICIANS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING; and
- ★ QUANTITY SURVEYORS ASSISTANTS.

Planning is well in hand for the introduction in 1973 of further post Senior courses in the Division of Technology and these are:

- ★ ELECTRONICS and TELEVISION TECHNICIANS and
- ★ DENTAL TECHNICIANS.

Planning is also proceeding in regard to the introduction, in the not too distant future, of courses for the training of students in the following categories:

- ★ Computer Programmers;
- ★ Clothing and Textile Industries (Supervisors, Technicians and Production Managers);
- ★ Telecommunication Technicians;
- ★ Engineering Technicians (Mechanical, Electrical and Instrumentation);

- ★ Art;
- ★ Ceramics;
- ★ Music.

When the various courses mentioned are finally introduced valuable services will not only be rendered to the local industries concerned, by providing them with highly skilled personnel but the Republic as a whole will benefit since each year a large number of students from other Provinces enrol at the College as it is at this stage the only technical institution for Indians in South Africa.

The result of this major development and expansion in the history of the College is due to an unprecedented increase in the number of students following post Senior studies as well as to the fact that many new avenues of employment are now being made available to Indian students which were hitherto reserved for Whites only, e.g. Medical Technologists, Chemical Technicians, Building Draughtsmen, Public Health Inspectors, Civil Engineering Technicians, Telephone Mechanics (G.P.O.), Dress Designers, Textile Designers, Apprenticeships in most trades, Draughtsmen in Consulting Engineers Offices, etc. Most of the employment opportunities referred to have only become available in the last year or two whereas in Commerce openings have been available for

some considerable time and are increasing annually.

To cope with the heavy demands which are now being made on the College by Commerce and Industry the College Council is planning several capital projects in order to meet THIS CHALLENGE and the present building programme which includes both short and long-term planning is as follows:

1. Two floors on the Mariam-Bee Home Economics Building
Estimated cost R 200 000
 2. One floor on M. L. Sultan Main Building
Estimated cost R 220 000
 3. One floor on Abdul Hameed Technical High School Building
Estimated cost R 100 000
 4. Proposed multi-storey building (at least 10 storeys)
Estimated cost R2 925 000
 5. Proposed Hostel Buildings and Sportsfields at Springfield (the sports fields include swimming-pool, soccer field, hockey field, netball fields and an athletics track of international standard).
Estimated cost R 663 000
- Including equipment the total cost of these projects will be in the vicinity of R5 million.

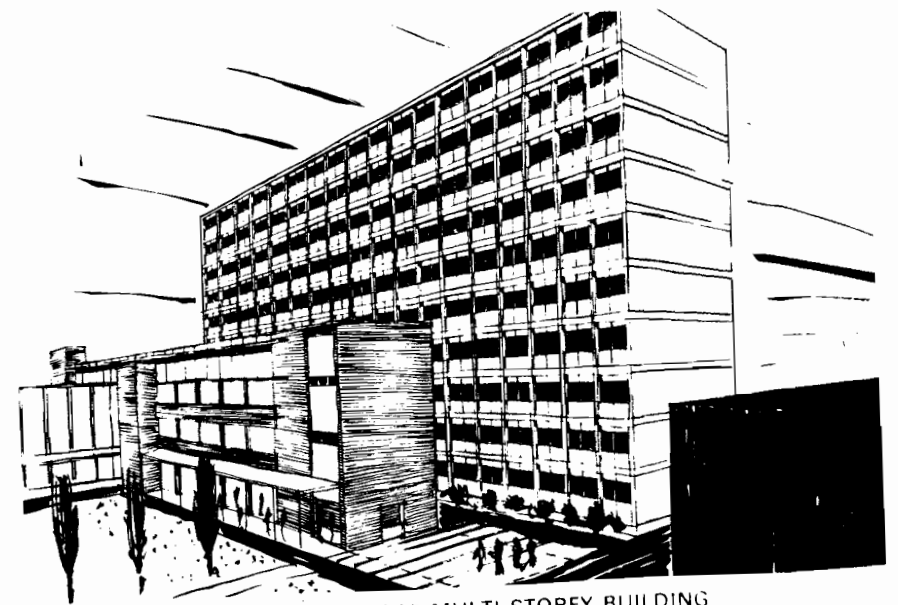
The State generously provides 75 per cent of all approved capital projects and equipment, therefore it is the responsibility of the College Council to find approximately R1 million and this is the purpose of the new Capital Development Fund Drive which was launched on Thursday, 24th February by Mr Christopher Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat Group and Hulett's Sugar Corporation Ltd.

Launching the drive Mr Saunders said that the country was facing a challenge to produce men to take up posts in the various fields and the challenge must not be bypassed.

"There are more than 160 000 Indian children at schools in Natal and within the next ten years they will need technical education. Therefore the M. L. Sultan College as a technical high school must expand to cope with demands," he said.

Mr Saunders announced a R50 000 gift to the college from the South African Sugar Association.

A cheque for the first R10 000 was



THE PROPOSED MULTI-STOREY BUILDING

handed over personally by Mr Saunders.

During September 1967 when the College was celebrating its coming of age, the College Council announced its future plans for specialised training and said that it was hoping to spend R1 million in the next 21 years to provide the most modern teaching facilities for Indian students from throughout South Africa.

As has been mentioned previously the unprecedented increase in stu-

dent enrolment, the introduction of many new courses and the availability of diverse avenues of employment have necessitated rethinking and re-planning on the part of the College Council and therefore in the light of these changes brought about by the demands of commerce and industry the College will be spending at least R5 million in the next 10 years.

The launching of the Capital Development, Fund Raising Campaign is to raise the College's share of over R1 million in order to complete the proposed capital projects. □



Mr C. Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat Group, seen addressing the dinner guests. Mr A. M. Rajab appears on the far left with Mr Bert Goodville, President of the College Council and Chairman - Capital Development Fund Raising Committee - next to him. Mr M. E. Sultan and the Mayor of Durban, Councillor R. Goldman, are seated on the right.

HIGH VEGETABLE YIELDS THROUGH IMPROVED FARMING PRACTICES



by Mr D. Rix

INDIAN farmers at Umkomaas and Cliffdale were addressed by officials of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services at meetings held during the past month at Naidoo Memorial State Indian High School and Cliffdale State-Aided Indian School.

Mr D. Rix (Extension Officer in charge of Indian Agriculture), discusses some aspects of cabbage and bean production with the farmers. They are from left to right: Mr B. Naidoo, Mr D. Biggs, Extension Technician, Mr S. Ramlogan, Mr D. Rix, Mr P. D. Bodasing, Mr S. Ramphal, Mr A. Hoosen.



CONTENDER 12"			
DATE	WEIGHT	AV. PRICE/LB	TOTAL
16/7/70	26	8 CENTS	R2.08
25/7/70	87	6	5.22
27/7/70	50	6	3.00
30/7/70	38	6	2.28
3/8/70	60	8	4.80
10/8/70	23	6	1.38
14/8/70	10	5	0.50
TOTAL	294	6.55	R19.26
CALCULATED / ACRE			10,584 R693

CONTENDER 18"			
DATE	WEIGHT	AV. PRICE/LB	TOTAL
16/7/70	39	8	R3.12
23/7/70	92	6	5.52
27/7/70	52	6	3.12
30/7/70	42	6	2.52
3/8/70	20	8	1.60
10/8/70	19	6	1.14
14/8/70	5	5	0.25
TOTAL	269	6.42	R17.28
CALCULATED / ACRE			9,684 R621

CONTENDER 24"			
DATE	WEIGHT	AV. PRICE/LB	TOTAL
23/7/70	40	6	R2.40
27/7/70	43	6	2.58
30/7/70	26	6	1.56
3/8/70	45	8	3.60
10/8/70	8	6	0.48
14/8/70	2	5	0.10
TOTAL	184	6.48	R11.92
CALCULATED / ACRE			6,624 R421

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN 12"			
DATE	WEIGHT	AV. PRICE/LB	TOTAL
25/9/70	800		R16.00
27/9/70	547	2.0	R10.94
TOTAL	1347		R26.94
CALCULATED PER ACRE			51,196 R969.84

GLORY 18"			
DATE	WEIGHT	AV. PRICE/LB	TOTAL
25/9/70	900		R18.00
2/10/70	190	2.0	R3.80
TOTAL	1090		R21.80
CALCULATED PER ACRE			39,240 R784.80

GLORY 24"			
DATE	WEIGHT	AV. PRICE/LB	TOTAL
1/9/70	310		R6.20
2/10/70	462	2.0	R9.24
TOTAL	772		R15.44
CALCULATED PER ACRE			21,112 R555.84

These talks follow a series of demonstration plots on Indian farms run co-operatively by Indian farmers and officials of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services. The objective of the plots was to demonstrate improved agricultural techniques to Indian farmers. In the first series of plots, the two crops chosen were green beans and cabbages as these are the two most commonly grown on Indian farms.

In his address, Mr D. M. Rix, Extension Officer in charge of Indian Agriculture, outlined the results of the plots which were sown to three different varieties of beans and cabbages planted at three different row spacings. The results of bean plots grown at Glendale, on the North Coast, indicate that yields equivalent to more than five tons per acre supplying an income of R700 per acre may be obtained. Cabbage yields from the variety, Glory of Enkhuizen, were equivalent to more than 25.5 tons per acre yielding R970 per acre. The costs involved in using improved methods were shown to be small in relation to the income derived from these crops. All the talks were illustrated by colour slides.

Mr. D. Biggs, Extension Technician, outlined the important factors in bean and cabbage production.

1. Site selection: Choose a level or moderately sloping land with a deep, well-drained soil.
2. Fertilisation: Fertilise according to recommendations based on soil analysis.
3. Fumigate the soil where eelworms are present.
4. Prepare land well: Plough deeply and work to a fine tilth.
5. Control cutworms.
6. Plant carefully: Ensure a good stand.

Aspects specifically related to beans

7. Spray weekly or after rain with a fungicide to control rust.
8. Spray, if necessary, with a pesticide to control C.M.R. beetle.

High bean yields from demonstration plots despite cool winter conditions.

Glory of Enkhuizen cabbage variety yields equivalent to 25½ tons per acre at narrow spacing.

Mr S. Ramphal tells his fellow farmers about the demonstration plots held on his farm.

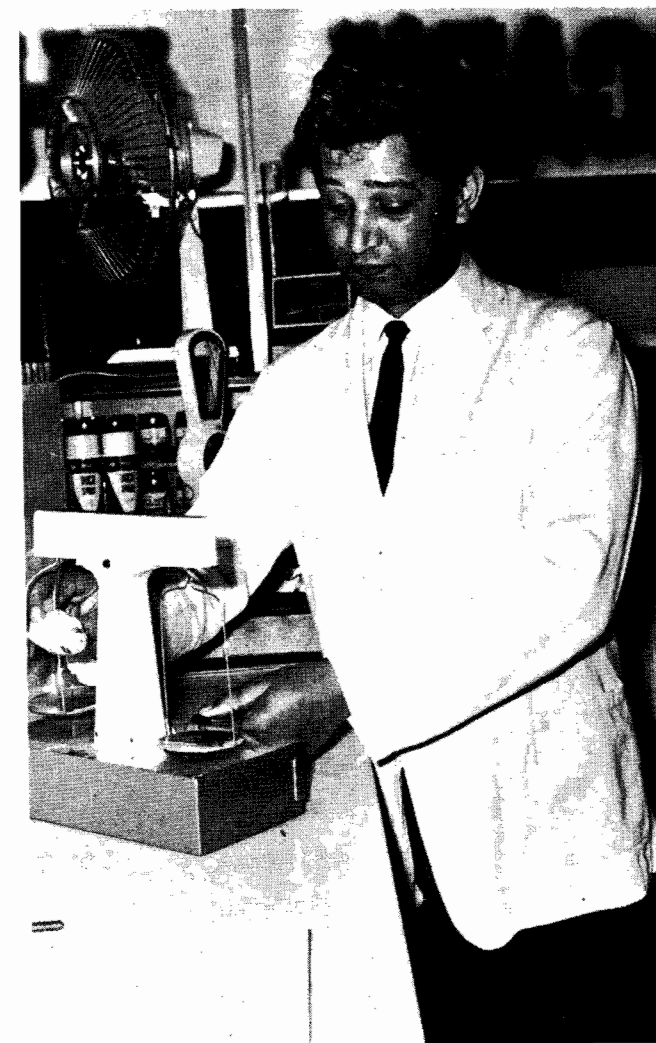
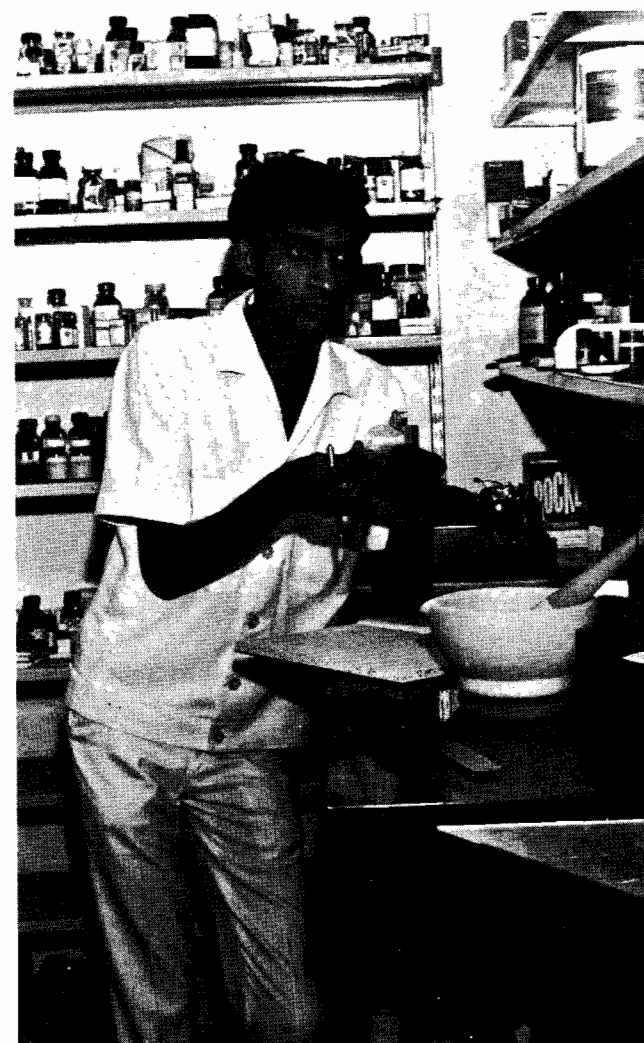
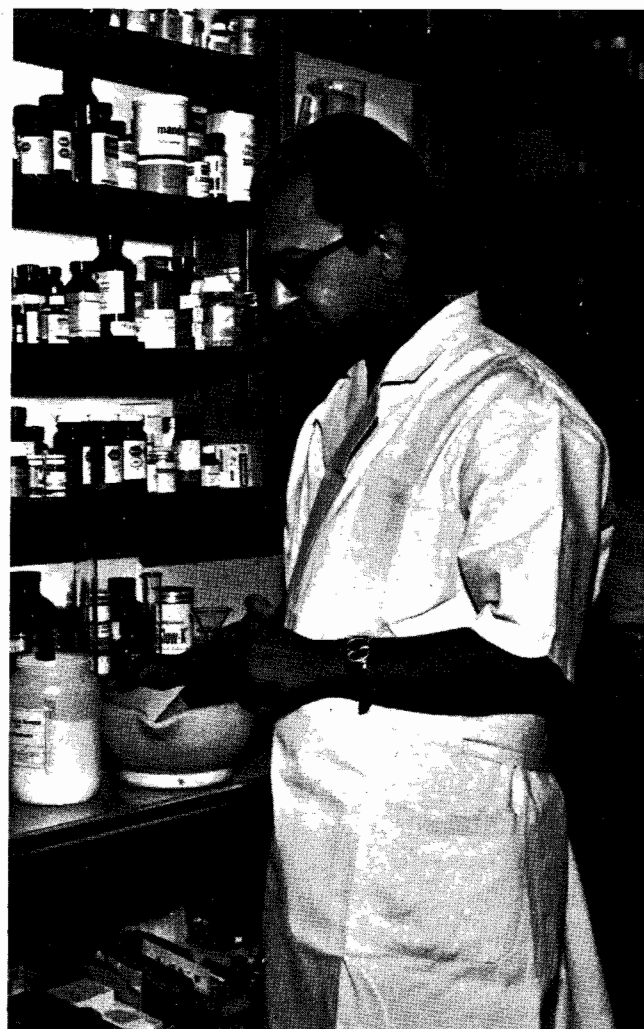
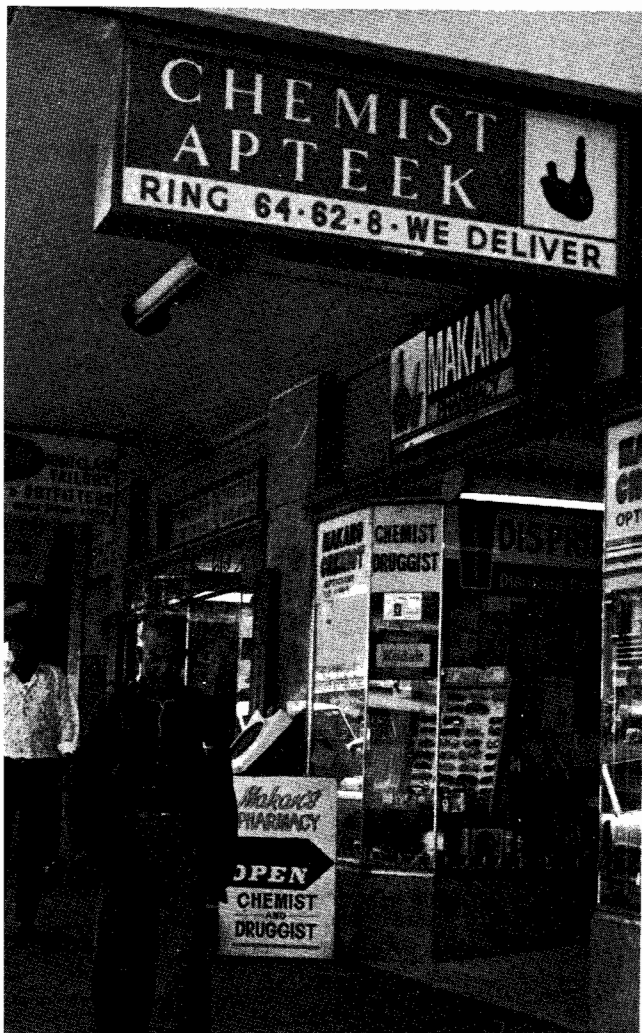
Aspects specifically related to cabbages

9. Heat treat seed at 50 deg. C for 25 minutes to destroy seed-borne diseases.
10. Plant sparsely in seedbeds to ensure strong healthy plants.
11. Spray seedbeds regularly with a fungicide to control downy mildew.
12. Spray weekly with a pesticide to control the caterpillar of the Diamond-backed Moth.
13. Spray, if necessary, with a pesticide to control aphids.

The last speaker on the programme, Mr M. Brutsch, Regional Horticulturist, gave his impressions of varieties of beans and cabbages he has tested at Cedara. Mr Brutsch illustrated, with colour slides, both the internal and external qualities of the vegetables.

Farmers showed particular interest in eelworm, since this pest is known to most farmers and is believed to cause considerable crop losses particularly in the sandy soils of the coastal areas. At the request of farmers who attended the meeting at Naidoo Memorial Indian High School, a practical demonstration of soil fumigation has been arranged at Mr N. K. Reddy's farm at Umkomaas. □





PHARMACY can be described as the profession of the art and science of preparing, preserving, compounding and dispensing of medicines and the giving of knowledge of drugs in the common weal. It, indeed, has a proud heritage — an unequalled record of service to humanity almost as old as the human race itself.

In this context the announcement soon after its inception in 1961 by the University College of Durban Westville that graduate training in Pharmacy would be offered might have sounded insignificant and inconsequential. In fact it was the start of an important new era in the extension of health services to the Indian Community and within the space of a few years the Pharmacy depart-

TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIAN PHARMACISTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(by Professor G. E. A. Mathew — head of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Durban-Westville)

ment of this University has trained over thirty graduates in pharmacy who are serving their community professionally in many ways.

It is understandable that due to its recent introduction an aura of ignorance surrounds the nature of the training and the scope of the practice of pharmacy. A number of important questions are continually being asked.

HOW CAN ONE QUALIFY AS A PHARMACIST?

Like other professions, Pharmacy is controlled by a statutory body, in this case the South African Pharmacy Board. This body is responsible for the standards of training and the registration of Pharmacists and no one is permitted to practice as a Chemist and Druggist, the official

title given to a pharmacist, unless registered with this Board. One of the prerequisites of registration is the possession of a recognised academic qualification and training in pharmacy. The B.Pharm. degree offered by the University of Durban-Westville has been recognised for this purpose. The curriculum for this degree is as follows.

- 1st year: The usual premedical courses of Chemistry I, Physics IA, Botany I and Zoology I.
- 2nd year: Chemistry II, Pharmaceutics I, Pharmacognosy Physiology IA.
- 3rd year: Pharmaceutics II, Pharmaceutical Chemistry I, Pharmacology I, Health Education and Pharmacy Administration.

A well-organised chemist shop in a busy street.

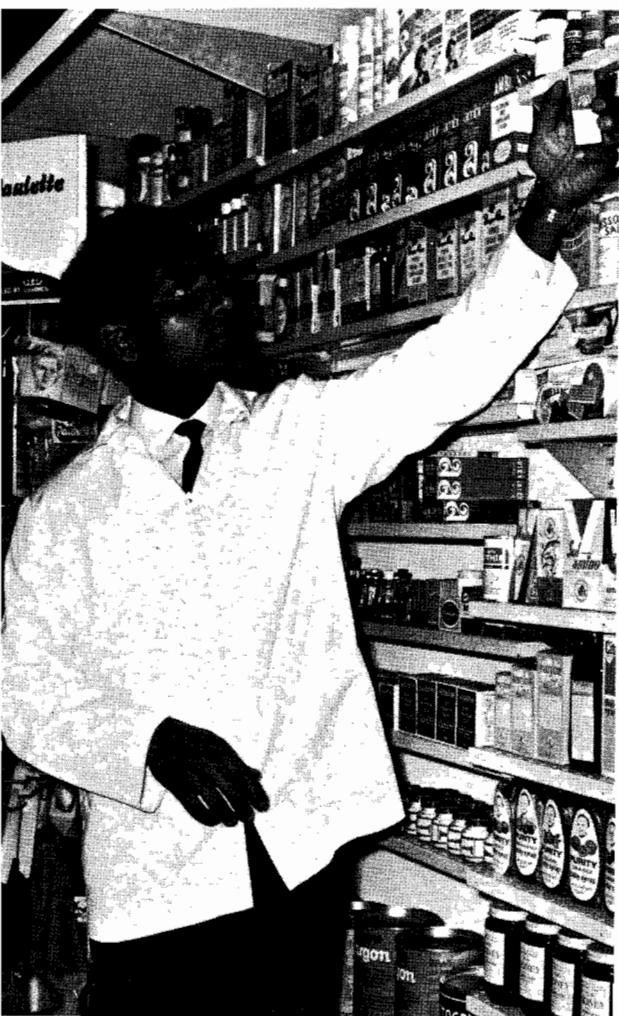
GIRDARLALL BHATT, who obtained his pharmacy degree in Edinburgh, worked as manager of various pharmacies in the United Kingdom before coming to South Africa.

VENGOPAL GENGAN PILLAY, who qualified in Dublin, has worked in various hospitals and pharmacies in the United Kingdom. On his arrival in South Africa, he worked at St. Aidans Hospital before setting up his own practice in Overport.

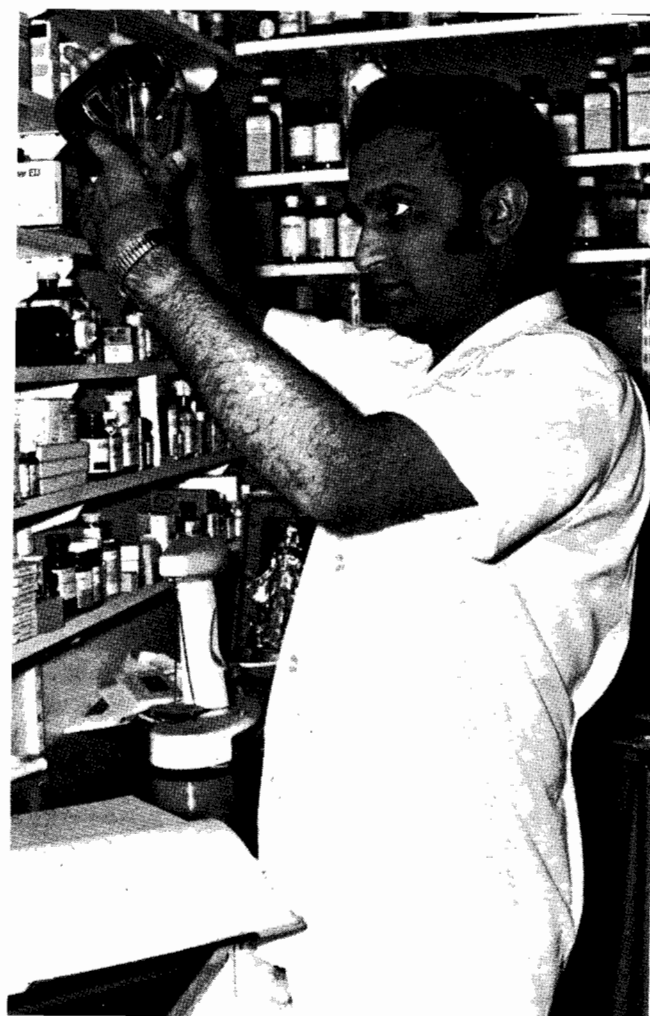
MR YACOOB ESSOP MANJOO in his pharmacy in Stanger. He obtained his qualifications at the University of Durban-Westville.

4th year: Pharmaceutics III, Pharmaceutical Chemistry II, Pharmacology II and Forensic Pharmacy.

As can be seen this is a broadly based and extensive curriculum and has been devised to meet the diversified needs of the profession. The degree is essentially composed of three major disciplines. Pharmaceutics which is the study of the formulation and preparation of medicines in suitable dosage forms on both a laboratory and technological scale. Pharmaceutical Chemistry deals with the chemistry of drugs, their synthesis and reactivity both outside and within the body and the means of controlling their purity and quality. Pharmacology is the science applied to the action of drugs on bodily functions and the factors controlling such



MR SHUNMUGAM RAMSAMY PADAYCHEE, another Stangerite, also worked at the St. Aidans Mission Hospital before setting up his own practice. He qualified in Dublin.



MR J. VALLABJEE also qualified in Dublin. He now owns his own chemist shop in Tongaat.

ions.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

These can be broadly classified as follows:

Private ownership of pharmacies.

Institutional pharmacists:

- Working in Hospitals and Sick-funds,
- In the control laboratories of manufacturers of Medical preparations for human consumption,
- As medical representatives for ethical drug houses,
- In educational institutions as lecturers and research workers.

It is estimated that there are some twenty Indian Pharmacists at present in private practice in the Indian community which according to the 1960 census numbers 630 000. This means that there is in effect one

pharmacist for every 32 000 people whereas for the white community the ratio is generally considered to be approximately one pharmacist for every 4 000 people. By virtue of the interaction of many factors it will take some time before the needs of the Indian Community in this respect are adequately satisfied.

Apart from private ownership of pharmacies, there is a growing need for more pharmacists to take charge of the dispensaries of the large Indian hospitals. Industry also offers an ever increasing source of employment for pharmacists working in the quality control laboratories of the larger drug manufacturing houses.

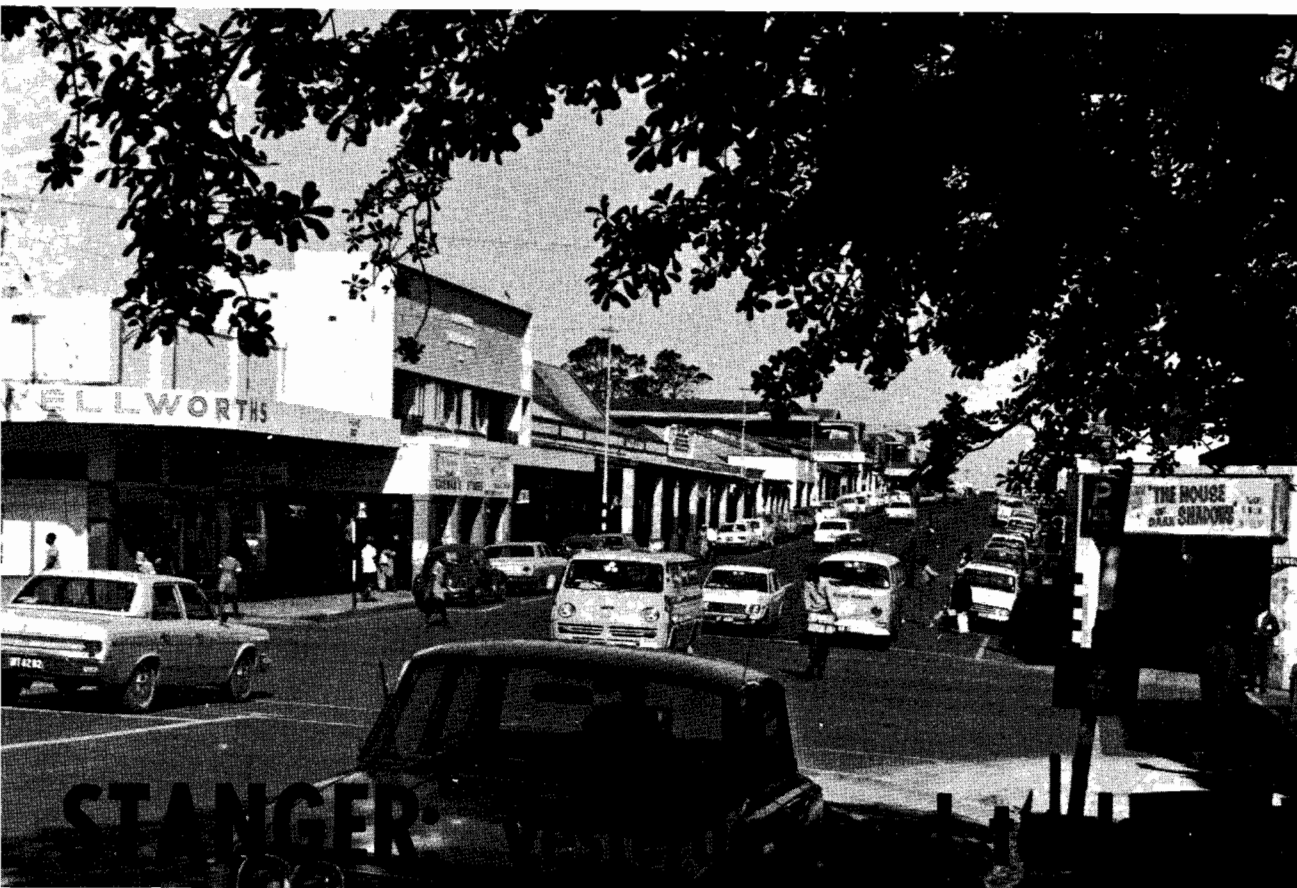


In order to meet these diversified needs the University of Durban-Westville has established, at its new campus, one of the most modern training centres in the Republic. Although a department of the Faculty of Science at the moment, it is in effect a "faculty within a faculty" with several distinct departments of its own. Research into various aspects of the preparation, structure, action and use of drugs is planned for the future when the necessary staff and facilities become available. □

ASHOK PATEL busy at work in the dispensary of his pharmacy at Sydenham. Mr Patel qualified at Rhodes University and received his primary and high school education in Stanger.



ATHMARAM MAKAM whose pharmacy is in Prince Edward Street in the centre of Durban is another Rhodes University graduate.



(by L. M. Moodley)

STANGER with an Indian population of 7955 (1970 National Census) is the largest town on the Natal north coast and is the centre of the Magisterial District of Lower Tugela. Being situated south of the Tugela River, it is the last town on the southern side of Zululand. Being surrounded on the north, south and west by acres of sugar cane land, Stanger is the commercial centre for this vast sugar producing area and is popularly referred to as „the hub of the sugar industry”.

ORIGIN

The origin of Stanger is not only interesting but is also of great historic importance, dating back to the Shaka era. Shaka was a powerful Zulu King, sometimes referred to as the "Black Napoleon", whose word

was law among the thousands of people who constituted the Zulu nation at this time. His first royal headquarters were probably at Shakas-kraal, a neighbouring town, some 15 km distant from Stanger. Shaka later moved to "Duguza" where the present town of Stanger is situated. Duguza then became known as the Royal City with numerous kraals and huts with many lanes forming a huge maze. Many believed that Shaka's Royal Kraal was situated almost on the same site where the town's Magistrate's Court stands today. Legend has it that he sat under a huge tree from where he dispensed justice to his subjects. This tree is still growing in the town gardens at the corner of Couper and Reynold Streets.

Towards the northern end of Stanger's main thoroughfare, Couper Street, the Shaka Memorial, which

was unveiled in 1954, has been erected on the spot where Shaka was assassinated by his half-brothers.

In 1872, the Magistracy at Umhlali was removed to Stanger and the present town was planned by the then Surveyor General for Natal, Mr William Stanger after whom the town was named.

In 1920, Stanger affirmed the status of a town, and became a Borough twenty-nine years later.

INDIAN SETTLERS

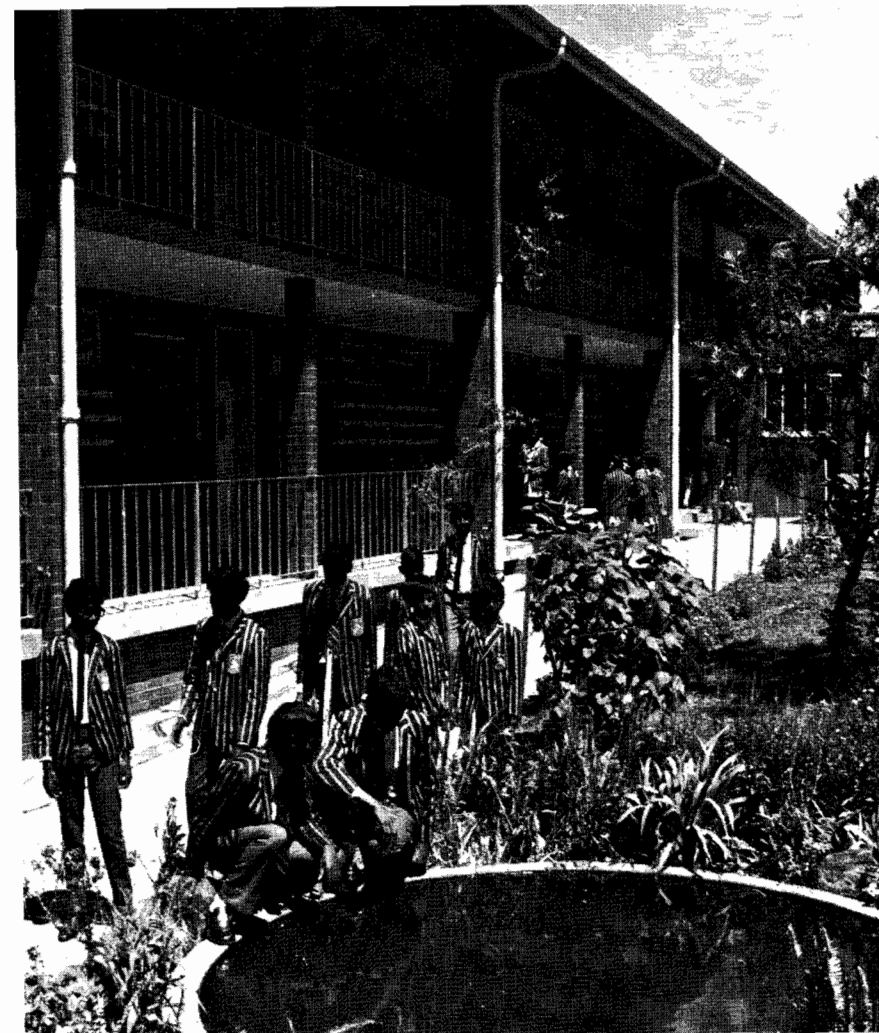
Before Indians settled in Stanger in large numbers, there were two early concentrations of Indians in two areas known as Tinley Manor and Kearsney, both of which are a few kilometers away from the centre of Stanger. Tinley Manor with a large sugar mill and Kearsney with a very large tea plantation provided em-

ployment for a great number of Indians who had emigrated to South Africa. As Stanger began to develop as a commercial centre more and more Indians began to settle in the town and were gradually integrated into its commercial life. In the adjoining areas of Stanger, viz. Melville, Doringkop, Glendale, Gledhow and Darnall five sugar mills which crush many thousands of tons of sugar cane per day are situated. Many thousands of Indians and Bantu are employed in these mills and their associated industries. There are also a number of cane growers in these areas, some of whom operate on a very large scale.

Thus Stanger serves as an important focal point for these surrounding areas. The Courts, the banks, the large commercial enterprises, the Provincial Hospital, as well as several Indian doctors and lawyers who have established their practices there, cater for the needs of the Indian people of the area.

High School pupils at the Stanger Indian High School enjoy their morning break.

Pupils leaving the M. L. Sultan High School after a hard day's work.



One of the three Indian primary schools in Stanger, set in peaceful surroundings.



EDUCATION

Stanger is also a centre for both lower and higher education. The two large Indian high schools, both of which are co-educational, accommodate approximately 1 800 students. The first Indian state school in Stanger was opened in 1920. This school at that time consisted of five classrooms and provided accommodation for the 161 primary school pupils. Today there are three Indian primary schools with a total school population of 1 761 pupils.

The Stanger Indian High School with its large complex of 27 classrooms, a Science block, a Domestic Science centre and a large hall, ranks not only as one of the largest Indian high schools in the province but also one which is steeped in tradition. The Indian community of Stanger is proud of the wonderful reputation this school has achieved over the years and its enviable achievements both in and out of the classrooms.

In the field of sport, the performance of several of its ex-students have been acclaimed throughout the province. The first South African In-

dian Senior Schools Cricket captain came from this school. One of the students whilst still at school was selected for the non-white cricket team that toured East Africa under the captaincy of the now well-known Basil D'Oliveira. Several of its students in recent years gained provincial as well as national honours, in athletics.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The other Indian High School in the town is the M. L. Sultan State Indian High School which offers technical, commercial and academic courses. Extra mural students are also catered for at the evening classes.

Perhaps the most significant feature of Indian education in the town is the large number of girls who are now attending the two high schools. There are 355 girls at Stanger High School and 287 at the M. L. Sultan High School. Ex-Students from both these schools have also distinguished themselves in the professional as well as the technological fields. There are several medical practitioners, lawyers, teachers, clerks, businessmen, entrepreneurs, agriculturists, and technicians such as welders, fitters and turn-

ers and motor mechanics who received their initial education at either of these schools.

CANE GROWERS

The headquarters of the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Association is in Stanger. This Association enjoys a very wide membership of mill groups ranging from Tugela to Port Shepstone. The Association operates from an imposing building in Hulett Street, the property of the Association. Apart from the Board Room and offices on the top floor, there is a modern cinema and restaurant on the ground floor. Mr Harry Boda-singh, a former member of the South African Indian Council was chairman of the Association for twenty-five years. This position is now held by Mr Y. S. Chinsamy, a member of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council.

The Stanger area has a total number of 815 Indian farmers with an output of 355 000 tons of sugar cane.

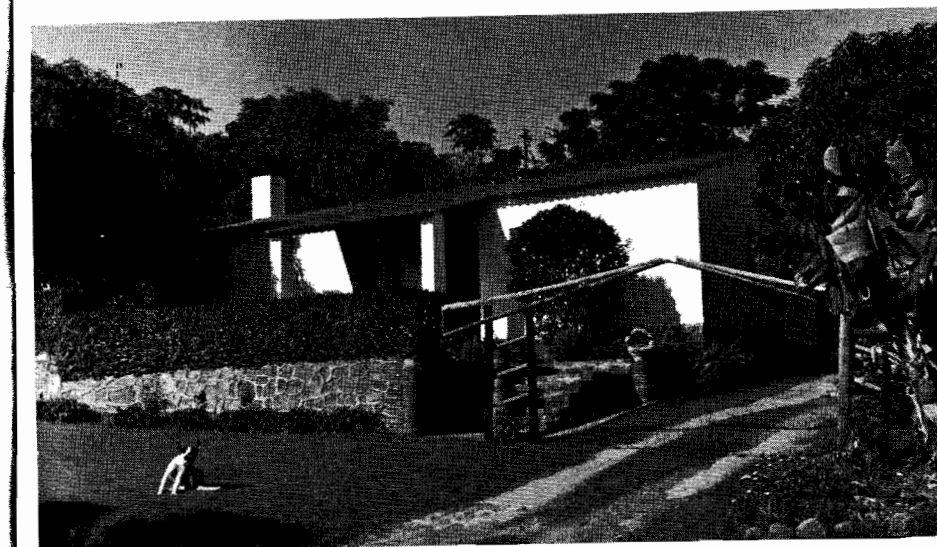
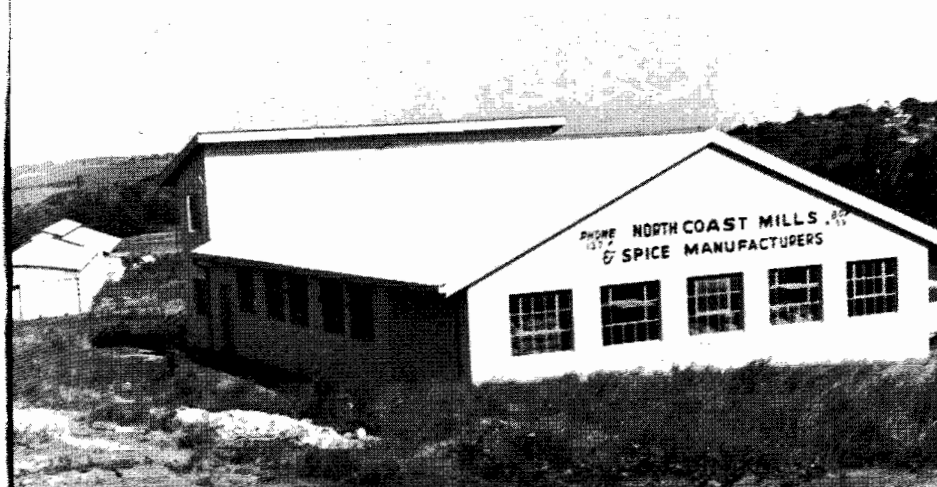
RELIGION

The most prominent religion among the Indian townsfolk in Hinduism.

This factory producing spices is situated on an industrial site on the outskirts of the town.

This citizen has done all he can to make his town council home look as attractive as possible.

A view of some of the two storied blocks of flats recently built by the Town Council for people from the lower and middle income groups.



Stanger is the headquarters of the Lower Tugela Hindu Veda Dharma Sabha. Stanger's most beautiful temple, the Siva Temple is situated at the northern end of the town. The Muslim community is now building a new mosque to replace the old building in Rood Street which promises to be a most imposing edifice.

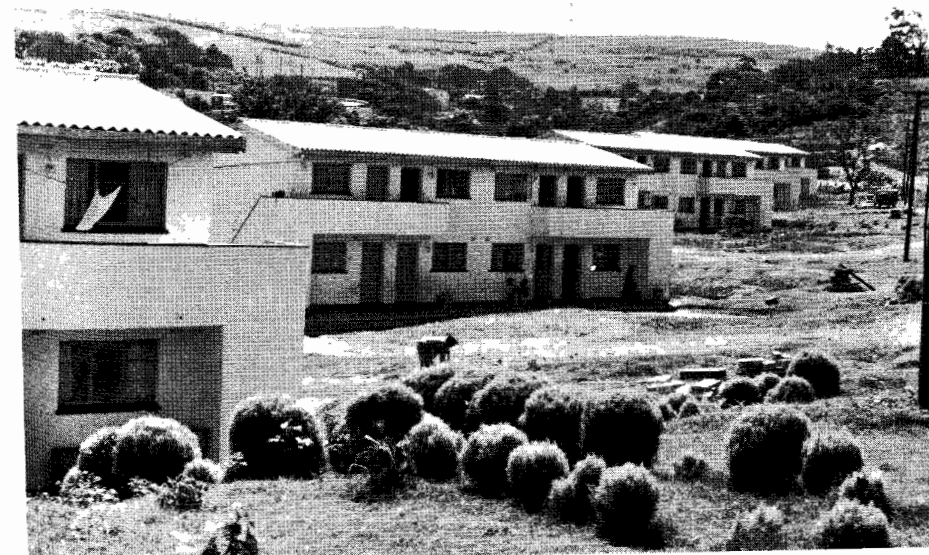
VERNACULAR EDUCATION

Most residents show tremendous interest in vernacular education. This is provided at the Anjuman Islam building which is also the Madressa State Indian Primary School. After school hours it is used exclusively for Muslim vernacular education. Almost from the early settlement of Indians the other vernacular, i.e., Hindi, Tamil and Telugu have been receiving attention. These classes are held both at the Vedha Dharma Sabha Hall and at the Temple annexe. The organisation running these classes give their services voluntarily but the teachers are paid from donations received from the pupils.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Many Indians who elected to remain in South Africa after their contract of indenture had expired became involved in commercial activities and even today this constitutes the most important economic pursuit.

The Town Council has set aside industrial sites for Indian development. Some of these sites have already been developed for manufacturing enterprises, such as the production of spices, pegs, shoe laces and plastic bags. The Town Council has also reserved areas in Rood Street for Service Industry while further sites have been allocated for various light industries opposite the sewerage works.



SPORT

A notable contribution to the development of sport by the younger men of the town is their service as Provincial sports administrators. This contribution especially in cricket has been acknowledged by most of the national organisations. They have also been responsible for the general raising of standards in cricket.

Soccer league matches, knock-out and various other tournaments are played in Stanger as a central venue. Tennis and Badminton have also gained popularity amongst the Indian community.

WELFARE

Of the established welfare organisations in the town, the Stanger and District Indian Child Welfare Society is the most prominent.

The Stanger and District Indian Child Welfare Society is a registered welfare organisation. The members offer their services voluntarily in the interest of the needy. Public subscriptions and donations provide most of the funds required for relief work. The Society has its own offices and in addition to a paid clerk has a full-time social worker in its employ. Case and care work, investigations and even family reconciliations are attended to.

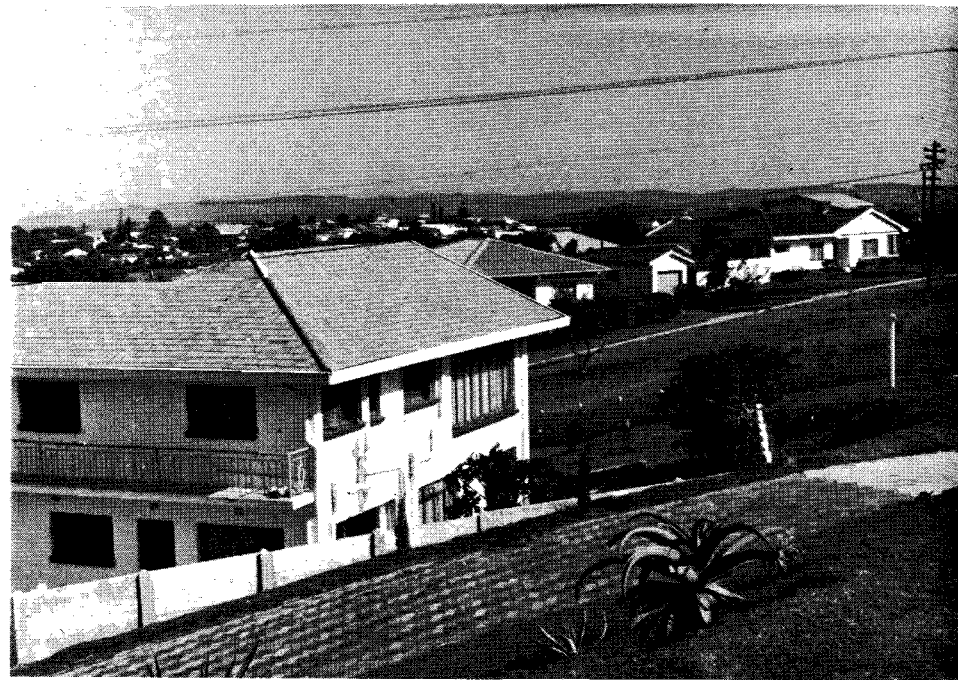
LOCAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

Towards the end of 1970, a Local Affairs Committee was established. The members of the first committee nominated by the Administrator are: Mr V. D. Padayachee — Chairman; Dr L. G. Christopher — Deputy Chairman; Messrs Dawood E. Moola, Cassim Mather and Harry Bodasingh. Messrs R. Moodley and D. P. Soni act as alternate members to the committee.

Arrangements are being made by the Town Council to enrol voters in anticipation of the next stage of the development of local affairs committees, when members are elected.

MARKET

A recent addition to the facilities offered in the town is the municipal market where fresh farm and garden produce is sold. This has encouraged even large sugar cane farmers to



Some of the beautiful homes privately owned by Indians in one of the residential suburbs of Stanger.

diversify their farming operations by setting aside portions of their land for vegetable production. The small market gardeners with small farm holdings in the outlying areas produce most of the fresh vegetables and fruit required.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT

New employment opportunities are being opened, particularly to young matriculants. The two banks in the town have offered clerical posts to Indians with good prospects of promotion. Indian clerical and sales assistants are also being employed in the many new business houses, offices and industries, which are being opened.

HOUSING

In addition to the two fully developed attractive residential areas, Dawnside and Mimosaville, the Town Council and township developers are leaving no stone unturned to provide housing for the community. The new township of Stanger Heights, Highridge, Stanger Manor and Ocean View will go far to meet the accommodation requirements of the Indian

population of the town.

Housing for the lower income group has been provided by the local authority in its Mdoniville Township housing scheme, popularly known as the Indian Village.

The Town Council has recently provided a number of two-storied blocks of flats in its housing scheme which are available to the lower and middle income groups. Rents for these flats range from R13.76 to R23.92 per month. The Town Council proposes erecting additional flats in the near future.

THE FUTURE

There can be no doubt that a bright future lies ahead for Stanger. Situated as it is on the main transport route to Richards Bay, which is destined to become one of South Africa's major harbours, the prospects for the town's development on a large scale are very promising. Enterprising Indian entrepreneurs will, it is certain, be quick to realise the immense potential that Stanger will have to offer, and one can visualise the town becoming an important industrial centre on the north coast of Natal. □

PHOTO FLASHES

The first high school with technical bias for Transvaal is at present being built in Lenasia at a cost of R960 000 and should be ready for occupation by October, 1974. Initially the school will offer courses in the technical and academic directions. The technical direction includes trade instruction in motor mechanics, woodworking and basic training and provides for expansion... to... include... other trades depending on the future needs.



Mr Adhimulam Moodley who has been appointed as Building Inspector by the Amanzimtoti Town Council with effect from 2nd March, 1972, has been associated with the building industry for the past thirty years. Our photograph shows Mr Moodley inspecting a building under construction at Isipingo Hills, together with Building Inspector Mr A. E. Cousins, also of Amanzimtoti.



The Administrator-in-Executive Committee approved the establishment of a Local Affairs Council for the Umzinto Indian group area on 21st November, 1971, and have appointed the following persons as members of the Committee. From left to right in our picture: Mr N. D. Parshotam, Mr G. H. S. Kadwa (vice-Chairman), Mr R. A. Govender (Chairman), Mr B. J. Singh and Mr H. J. Ally.





THE IQ SCORE AND ITS INTERPRETATION

By F. W. O. Heinichen, B.A., D.Ed., Institute for Psychometric
Research of the Human Sciences Research Council

IN the two previous articles it was pointed out that an intelligence test can definitely supply information about a pupil's abilities but that it must be kept in mind that an IQ is only a score obtained in a particular test at a particular time. Although intelligence tests have their limitations and a pupil's score may vary within certain limits from time to time, these tests cannot be regarded as worthless. Other measuring instruments have their limitations as well and can only give that information which it is intended to give. A merchant using a tape-measure to measure a certain length of dress material cannot obtain any information concerning the thickness, the colour, the wool content of the material, etc., by using the measuring-tape. It is also very easy for him to use the tape in such a way that the customer does not get the required length. But all these shortcomings do not render the tape-measure worthless as a measuring instrument.

If used correctly and in the hands of a trained and experienced examiner, the intelligence test, as well as all other psychological tests, can be a valuable instrument for supplying reliable and valid information about the abilities, interests and aptitudes of pupils. Enough research has been done to know what IQ's reveal about our children's abilities compared with those of every other member of their own group.

Reliability and standard error of measurement

As was pointed out in a previous article there are many factors which may prevent a pupil from obtaining the same score if he were tested repeatedly with the same test. In order to be of any value, however, any measuring instrument, and therefore also the psychological test, should measure consistently that which it is supposed to measure. This brings us to two very important aspects of testing today, namely the reliability and the standard error of measurement of a test. An attempt will be made to explain these terms without going into too much technical detail.

Reliability refers to the relative consistency with which a test measures, i.e. it refers to the ability of a test to place testees in the same position relative to one another every time they are tested. This ability is mathematically expressed in terms of a number which is called a "reliability coefficient". A reliability coefficient is obtained by giving the same test to the same group at two different times and, by means of correlation, determining the extent to which the scores obtained on both testings agree.

The standard error of measurement refers to the absolute consistency of repeated measurements, i.e. to the variability in the scores to be expected with repeated testings, and gives us an indication of the probable accuracy of a pupil's score on a test.

The reliability coefficient and the standard error of measurement can be determined for any test by means of statistical methods, which may be complex, but the most important issue, as viewed by the teacher, examiner, psychological or guidance officer, is "How can they guide us in the interpretation of a pupil's IQ score?" It must be pointed out that this interpretation is based on probability theory and that a definite figure cannot be reached. Say, for instance, a pupil obtains an IQ score of 112 in a certain intelligence test. How must this score be interpreted and how accurate can we take it to be? In order to give an answer to this question one must consider the reliability coefficient of the test, the standard error of measurement and the standard deviation which will be found in the manual published by the test author together with the test. Assume the reliability coefficient in this case to be 0.9, which is fairly high, the mean as 100 and the standard deviation as 15. The last two terms have already been explained in the previous article. The standard error of measurement will then be more or less equal to 4.7.

Interpretation of standard error of measurement

How must this standard error of measurement be interpreted? In any test the possibility is about 68 per cent, or 2 to 1, that a pupil's "true" score may lie within one standard error of measurement of his obtained score. In other words, the IQ of a pupil must not be considered as a definite fixed point, but as a point somewhere in a broad range of points, in this case a range of 9.4 points, i.e. between one standard error below and one standard

error above his actual obtained IQ. The odds are therefore two to one that the "true" score of this pupil, who obtained an IQ score of 112, lies somewhere between 107.3 and 116.7.

There is another way of looking at a pupil's IQ scores. From the normal distribution curve we know that approximately two thirds of all the pupils for whom a test is constructed, will obtain a score within 15 points above and 15 points below the group average of 100, i.e. one standard deviation above and one standard deviation below the mean. In this case where the pupil has an IQ score of 112, we know that roughly 78 per cent of the pupils have IQ's lower than 112. This brings us to another way of expressing a pupil's score, namely by means of norms called percentile ranks.

A percentile rank simply states in terms of the percentage of testees in a specified group, how many of the testees have obtained scores below a certain score. By means of tables an IQ may easily be converted into a percentile rank. The following table roughly shows the percentile ranks for a few IQ's:

IQ	Percentile Rank
80	9
85	16
90	25
95	36
100	50
105	62.6
110	74.9
115	84.1
120	91
125	95.4
130	97.7

A pupil obtaining an IQ of 105 for instance, therefore has performed better than 62.6 per cent of the testees in the normative group.

If a certain pupil has obtained an IQ of 105 and another an IQ of 110, one will be apt to regard the one as so much better or cleverer than the other. From the table above we know that the pupil who obtained an IQ of 105, performed better than 62.6 per cent of the pupils in the normative group, and that the other one with an IQ of 110 scored better than 74.9 per cent of the pupils in the normative group. But on the other hand, as far as the "true" score is concerned, the standard error of measurement must also be taken into consideration. If we take this to be 4.7, the odds will be 2 to 1 that the first pupil's IQ may be as high as 109.7, while the second pupil's may be as low as 105.3, i.e. one standard error above or below the respective IQ's obtained. This means that where the difference between the two IQ's in this case is only 5 points, it is not very safe to say that the one pupil is so much cleverer than the other. Only when the difference between two IQ's is two standard errors of measurement or more, may such a conclusion be made.

The reliability coefficient involves too much technical explanation to be dealt with in a short article like this. Suffice it to say that the higher the reliability coefficient of a test, the higher will the probability be for a testee to be placed in the same position

with regard to the group of which he is a member, every time he is tested with the same test.

Although variation in scores may occur, as was pointed out above, there are certain broad categories according to which pupils may be classified on the basis of IQ's obtained. From the mass of data gathered with testing in the western world over a period of almost seventy years, much has been learnt about IQ's, what they reveal and what they indicate in terms of educational achievement.

The table below is a very broad frame of reference showing the classification of a population according to intelligence test results:

Deviation IQ	Standard Percentage Deviation of cases
145	+3 0.1
130	+2 6.0
115	+1 23.7
100	0 38.2
85	-1 25.0
70	-2 6.3
55	-3 0.9

Classification	Expectancy
Near genius or genius	Extraordinary performance.
Very superior	University graduates and post-graduates.
Superior	Matric and university graduates.
Normal	Standard 8 to matric.
Dull	Jobs that require some judgement, like assembling part.
Border cases	Messengers, cleaners, gardeners.
Mentally retarded	Domestic work, labourers, etc.

It cannot be stressed too strongly that these classifications must not be taken too literally and that they must only be considered as very broad indications. Too often one is apt to jump to a conclusion on seeing a certain number and to think that one must necessarily have an IQ of 120 to be allowed to follow a university course. So many students with IQ's lower than this have made a success of their university careers while many others with higher IQ's were unsuccessful. However, very few pupils with IQ's round about 90 are likely to become university graduates. But there are always exceptions to the rule, as in the case of a pupil known to the writer of this article who, when tested in Standard Eight, had an IQ of 95 and eventually completed his B.A. (Hons.) degree.

Profile of pupil's abilities

The most important issue in interpreting test scores, however, is the way in which these scores should be used to classify pupils for screening purposes or for vocational guidance. This should be left in the hands of the psychological or guidance officer, who, on account of his training and experience, is in the best position to advise a pupil about the course of study he should take at school or about the possibilities of following a particular career. He will not only consider the pupil's IQ but his decision will also depend on the results of other measuring instruments such as aptitude tests interest and personality questionnaires. From all these it will be possible for him to compile what is called a profile of the pupil's abilities from which he will be able to give the pupil the best advice possible. It must always be kept in mind that the IQ is not the last word in deciding about a pupil's future. Many other personality traits must also be taken into consideration. In this respect motivation by the parent, the teacher and even the guidance officer can also play an important part. □

SOME TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE (1)

(The first of a series of three articles on this subject by G. K. Engelbrecht)

PROVIDED that the addict continues his misuse of drugs long enough he must eventually reach the stage at which he will become so incapacitated and disorganised (the speed and nature of disruption depending amongst others upon the type of drug abused, length of addiction, environmental circumstances and the size of dosage) that he will be compelled (either by law or circumstances, depending on the official policy) to seek treatment. In fact, one fails to appreciate how drug dependence could be successfully treated without confining the patient to a hospital ward, clinic or institution.

There are, however, those who disapprove of institutionalisation or hospitalisation, and who instead prefer treatment in an open clinic in the community. The protagonists of the community treatment modality maintain that institutional treatment of addiction has been an almost complete failure throughout the world because (so it is argued) institutionalisation creates a situation where the patient finds himself in conflict with his doctors, often being forced to relinquish drugs against his will. Furthermore (it is suggested) institutional confinement proves unsuccessful because it fails to face the crucial problem, namely that of teaching the addicted patient to live in the community without using drugs, or if he must use some drugs, to use those which are as lightly addicting as possible, and furthermore, to use the oral route in preference to the intravenous method. Finally the high relapse rates among institutionally treated patients are repeatedly quoted to expose the defects in — and fallability of institutionalisation. Even

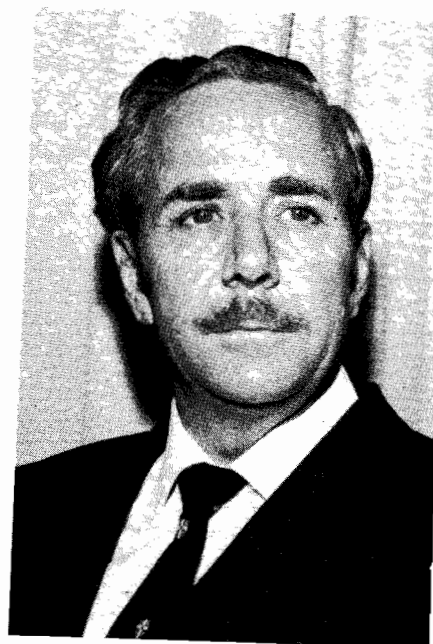
in drug maintenance programmes, the practice of maintaining drug addicts on prescribed narcotics as a stage in the rehabilitation process, the overall attention rate was still 18 per cent.¹⁾

The above argument, however, does not appear to withstand the proof of actual experience, and moreover, it appears to represent an oversimplification of the issue. In England in the greater London area alone there are at present more than a score of out- and in-patient clinics where patients are treated and maintained on drugs.²⁾

Treatment experts would insist that the so called "open centres" or clinics which focus in particular on day patients (out-patients) may and do serve a useful pose for those who are youthful, who are "hooked" on "soft" drugs and whose addiction is as yet not completely entrenched. But for the confirmed addict hospitalisation or institutional confinement becomes a necessity since he is really a multiply-sick person ravaged not only by physical illness but many times also by psychiatric disturbances as well as emotional aberrations; and it is virtually impossible to treat these ailments without the advantage of institutional or hospital facilities.

What the writer has found at the approximately 67 treatment facilities visited overseas, irrevocably confirms that drug dependence in these countries are viewed as a mental health illness (the Brain Committee in England in two subsequent reports confirmed this view) and it is treated as such and this involves hospitalisation or institutionalisation for a considerable period.

The treatment of drug dependent individuals has today become the



subject of wide debate especially in the light of the escalation of the drug dependence problem which most western nations have witnessed during the past five to six years. This has been especially the case in the U.S.A. and Great Britain where heroin addiction remains the overriding problem and in the Scandinavian countries where the intravenous abuse of central nervous substances constitutes the core of the problem. Although there is today in existence a wide range of treatment modalities and much debate takes place on these, there has, unfortunately, not been the same amount of attention directed to an evaluation of the different treatment programmes. One reason for this apparent lack in the overall approach to the drug dependency problem in the past was that in many countries the law-enforcement aspects of the drug problem achieved prominence and only recently has a start been made on evaluating treatment.

Drug dependence is a relapsing disease with serious consequences for the individual and for public health and social welfare. Now, while the mental and physical health aspects of the problem are at present fully recognised and (in some countries) overstressed, the social factors in the etiology of addiction are ignored

many times resulting in a breakdown of treatment efforts.

The broader rehabilitation of the drug patient implies recognising personal factors, social problems and re-socialisation. It involves reinstating the patient in his family, vocation and also involves the wider community. A vigorous and intensified programme of after-care services is indispensable. What the psychiatrist and the physician all too frequently appear to ignore is that the physical, mental and emotional precipitates treated in the hospital or psychiatric ward really represent the final by-products of a long process of demoralisation, social deprivation and personal disorganisation. Therefore, one has to focus closely on the social forces which have propelled the individual to abuse narcotics in the first place and which caused him to persist in doing so. Treatment in the wider sense should concern many disciplines, including psychiatric, medical, social and penal contributions. It is my firm conviction that the sociological approach should be the accepted basis for treatment and that the social work discipline has the more basic contribution to make. It is the responsibility of the social scientist to investigate, solicit and co-ordinate, and integrate the assistance of other professional services into one broad and meaningful treatment modality.

An "ideal" treatment programme (or any treatment service for that matter) should conduct periodic evaluation probes. Perhaps the greatest handicap in assessing treatment results has been a failure to set up adequate controls in the methodology of surveys and studies.

1) Gearing, F.: "Evaluation of Mothadone Maintenance, Treatment for Heroine Addiction A Progress. Report "International Journ. of the Addictions, 5(3) (1970), pp 517-543.

2) E.g. The St. Giles Clinic, Kings College Hosp., Bethlem Hosp., Charing Cross Hosp., Hackney Hosp., Lambeth Hosp., Maudsley Hosp., St. Luke's Woodside Hosp., Chelsea Addington Research Clinic.

Shallcross

Garden Competition

Dr M. J. Joubert, chairman of the National Housing Commission, hands over the trophy to Mr and Mrs R. M. Naidoo of 246 Himalaya Drive, Shallcross.

This trophy is the first prize in a garden competition organised by the National Housing Commission earlier this year. All inhabitants of Shallcross were invited to enter for this competition. Second prize was won by Mr M. R. Naicker, 31/33 Appalachian Street sharing it with Mr P. and M. Dilraj, also of Appalachian Street. The proud winner of the third prize, was Mr and Mrs M. Doorsarny of 8 Cathin Place.

In his address Dr Joubert stressed the fact that no township can develop and reach the peak of its perfection, overnight. The successful development of a township, worthy of its residents, does not lie solely in its conception, in the quality of its streets, or the standard of its housing. Its development to final graciousness and attractiveness stems from the efforts of its peoples themselves in establishing an area it can justifiably be proud of and from the erection of homes, which act as magnets after the completion of the mundane daily tasks.

Once the residents of a township have succeeded as a result of their own inherent qualities, in developing and beautifying their environment to such a degree that it becomes havens of refuge their children are proud of, then they have laid the foundation for the development of young citizens who will prove to be assets not only to their own families and communities, but to our fair country as a whole.



...FIGHT POLLUTION-CARE



Girl Guide planting a tree while rest of the family is looking on.

1. To draw the attention of everyone in South Africa to the menace of pollution and its effect on all aspects of living.
2. To encourage our youth to fight the menace by planting trees, making gardens and especially not littering public places.
3. To attempt to re-channelise waste material such as cans, crown tops, plastic bottles, etc. into useful articles during arts and craft programmes.
4. To evoke an ecology consciousness in our people and to appeal to those in authority to do something positive to further this cause.

It was a bright sunny day on February 12, 1972 when the function was opened with a prayer. This was followed by inspiring talks by Councillor Ward Able, the principal Mr Y. P. Moodley and the Vice-Chairman of the Education Committee, Dr J. Moodliar.

CONCERT

Pupils rendered a number of interesting items which were received with wide acclamation. Items included choirs, short plays and of special interest were two songs with pollution as the theme, composed by the teachers.

Section of the parents and well-wishers who attended the CARE 72 Tree Planting ceremony at Malabar.

by Mr S. S. Pillay

AN anti-pollution campaign — CARE (Cleaner Air, Rivers and Environment) followed by a tree planting ceremony, art and craft exhibition and a concert was embarked upon by the principal of the Woolhope Indian High School, Port Elizabeth. This is the first Indian school to have embarked upon such a programme. This venture has received wide publicity in the press, radio and by the municipality through its Parks Boards. This movement is gaining momentum in and around Port Elizabeth.

There was a considerable gathering of about 1 500 people at the Woolhope School function. The Assembly was addressed by the Guest of Honour, Councillor Ward Able.

The aims of the CARE campaign are:



TREE PLANTING

The first tree was planted by Councillor Ward Able and others by parents. Trees planted included a variety of species, some were even brought from Natal. In years to come these trees will not only have biological value but will also beautify the grounds and stand as silent sentinels



Councillor Ward Able, who deputised for the Mayor, Mr. S. Rubin, planting the first tree.

to the memory of pupils of Woolhope Indian High School.

ARTS AND CRAFT

Guests were really surprised to see such a high standard of articles made from waste materials. The idea here was to impress on people that many of the supposed "waste" could be put into effective use to fight against pollution. It must be borne in mind that pollution is caused by man in his misdirected industrial urban way of life.

TALKS AND FILM SHOWS

The Port Elizabeth Municipality has shown great interest in the campaign. Mr Lawrence, the Chief Cleansing Officer of Port Elizabeth and Mr Cheetham, the Chief Pollution Officer of Port Elizabeth, have since given inspiring talks on the effects of pollution. With the films shown they have made an indelible impression upon the children.

Pupils and Girl Guides with model displayed at the hand craft exhibition during the tree planting ceremony at Malabar.



Pupils Meganie Pillay and Kowsula Coopoo performing an Indian dance to commemorate the anti-pollution tree planting ceremony.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

To further the campaign, a brochure was printed. It is stressed that action is needed by an activated public, a responsible industry and a concerned world. There should be an extending environmental education to the entire adult population, and educational programmes on ecology and preservation of our environment. "Act and don't talk" should be our motto. Incentives should be given to those actively engaged in the pollution battle.

It is hoped that as a result of this campaign the people of Port Elizabeth will realise that the problem of pollution concerns all of us vitally and must be combatted both on local, national and international levels. □



**HAVE YOU BOUGHT
YOUR
EASTER STAMPS?**

