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Relaxation of Restrictions on Inter-Provincial Movement

THE MINISTER of Indian Affairs, Senator O. P. F. Horwood, in a press statement issued on the 20th June, 1973 has announced the following relaxation of the restrictions on the inter-provincial movements of Indians.

Persons belonging to the Indian race group wishing to visit provinces outside their provinces of domicile for periods not exceeding thirty days at a time for bona-fide vacational and / or business purposes, family visits or for purposes in connection with cultural, religious and sporting events are exempted from the provision of having to obtain permits for such visits in terms of Section 39 (1) of Act 59 of 1972 read with regulation 22 of the regulations framed thereunder.

This exemption, however, does NOT apply to persons of the Indian race group who —

- (i) wish to enter the Province of the Orange Free State, the Transkeian Territory and the Northern Districts of Natal (i.e. the magisterial districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, Babanango and Ngotshe);
- (ii) wish to enter other provinces for the purpose of employment or any other purpose not falling within the categories of exemption mentioned above;
- (iii) have previously been refused permission to enter other provinces or who are subject to any restrictive order issued or which may be issued. Such persons still require the permits for inter-provincial movement.

Indian residents of the Republic can obtain full particulars from the Head Office and Regional Offices of the Department of Indian Affairs.



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Diploma Ceremony at M. L. Sultan Technical College

THE CANE GROWERS' HALL of the M.L. Sultan Technical College was the scene of a very impressive and colourful ceremony on Saturday, April 28, 1973 when 116 students of the College received diplomas and certificates, six of whom also received honours awards, in the presence of a large gathering of distinguished guests, parents, relatives and friends and fellow students.

Among the many distinguished guests were Senator O. P. F. Horwood, Minister of Indian Affairs and Mrs Horwood, Councillor R. Williams, Mayor of Durban, and Mrs Williams, Archbishop Dennis Hurley and Mr M. J. de W. van Eyssen, Regional Representative of the Department of Indian Affairs.

After being introduced by the President of College Council, Mr R. C. Woodville, Senator Horwood, the guest speaker was garlanded by Mr J. B. Patel, the Council's Honorary Treasurer.

Addressing the gathering, Senator Horwood said that he was very happy to be present for two good reasons, firstly because as Minister of Indian Affairs he had a real interest in the Indian community and its well-being and secondly because as an educationist himself he took a close interest in what is going on in the College. "As someone who has been at the head of a large education institution", he said, "I am only too well aware of the meaning of a day like this in the academic calendar of an institution of higher education and especially in the lives of the Diplomates who are gathered here today to receive the just tokens of reward for their efforts."



A group of successful woman students.

Commenting on the proud tradition that has grown around the College, Senator Horwood said that it also signifies the truth of the concept that a people or community can best be uplifted by its own efforts. "This College" he said "is the living proof that this is so".

Sketching the history of the founding of the College, the Minister said that Technical education for Indians found its origin in the signing of the Cape Town Agreement in 1927, in which was contained the "upliftment clause" which was to determine to a large extent the future of the Indian

*"We join today in reverent thanksgiving,
For past achievements and for work well done
Place Thy restraining hand upon our living,
Pardon for failures - praise for vic'tories won."*

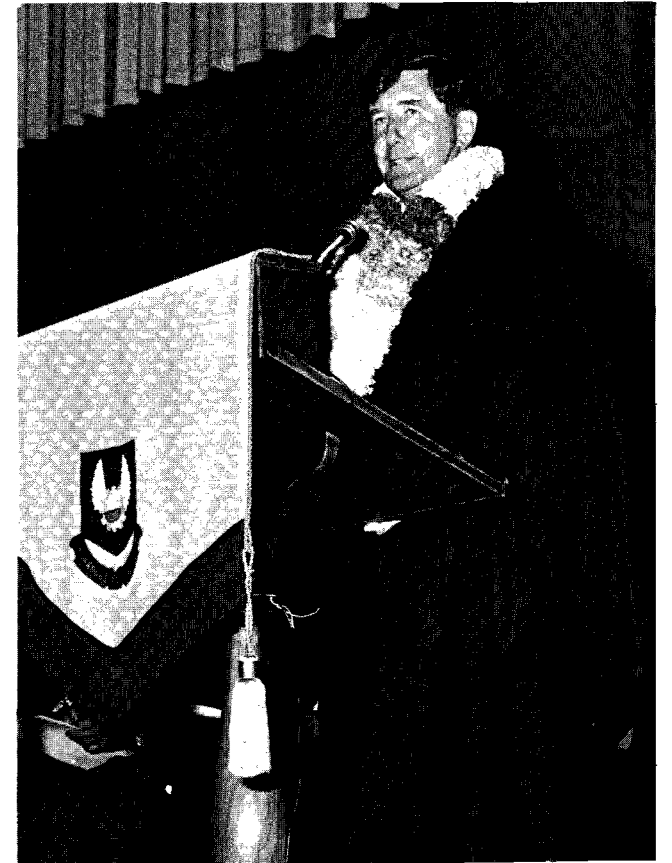
(College Hymn)

people in South Africa.

"Notwithstanding the upliftment provided for in the Cape Town agreement" he said "the facilities available for Indian education were rather poor and as technical education was concerned, completely lacking. After many futile attempts were made to establish this type of education a number of people, weary of the long delay, banded together and formed a provisional committee under the chairmanship of Advocate A. Christopher, D.C.M., and organised classes up to and including Std. VI. On 13th August 1929, afternoon

classes commenced in the Carlisle Government Indian School and evening classes in the Hindu Tamil Institute in Cross Street, the teachers giving their services free. The Natal Technical College was asked to take over the classes, but lacking Government subsidy for the additional work involved, was unable to do so. In 1930 the Principal, Dr B. M. Narbeth, was, however, permitted by his Council to become a member of the Indian Technical Education Committee and was elected Chairman, with Adv. Christopher as Vice-Chairman. This led to classes being started at Sastri College on the 10th November 1930, and branches being opened at Depot Road in 1933, at Clairwood in 1936 and at Mount Edgecombe in 1942. A part-time School of Catering was started in 1943 and additional branches were opened at Umkomaas and Tongaat in 1949.

The Minister of Indian Affairs, Senator O. P. F. Horwood delivering his address.



Senator Horwood is seen being garlanded by Mr J. B. Patel, the Honorary Treasurer of the College Council.



These developments took a significant turn in 1942 when the late Hajee M. L. Sultan offered to pay half the cost of a new college building. As the Committee felt that £25 000 would suffice, the M. L. Sultan donation was fixed at £12 500. The terms of the donation made it clear that the City Council would be expected to donate a suitable site, that the Government should make a £ for £ grant, and that the new institution should carry the name of M. L. Sultan.

The City Council agreed to donate the site and the Government appointed a committee to enquire into the higher education of Indians in Natal. The Hugo Committee, as it was known, commended the work of the Indian Technical Institute and its Committee, recommended a building grant on the £ for £ basis, and advised the recognition of the Institute as an approved technical college under the Higher Education Act (No. 30) of 1923.

In 1946 the then Minister of Edu-

cation, the Late Honourable J. H. Hofmeyr, accepted these recommendations and declared the M. L. Sultan Technical College an approved institution for higher education. The first Rector (Mr H. Nattras) was only appointed in October 1947.

Shortly before his death in 1953, the late Hajee M. L. Sultan agreed to increase the original gift from £12 500 to £33 000 and early in 1953 the City Council presented the College with the title deeds to a valuable six-acre site at Curries Fountain, facing Centenary Road — which is the present college campus. The stage was now set to go ahead with its development plans and the college council decided to launch its Building Fund appeal which was given an excellent start by the City Council's grant of £11 250.

The Fund-Raising Committee, under the chairmanship of the late Mr P.R. Pather, was so successful in the original appeal and the subsequent Centenary Appeal that, with the aid of Government subsidies it was possible to build the main block, the technical high school, the Indian Cane Growers' Hall, the commercial high school, the school of homecrafts and the catering school. No doubt, the keystone to success was the significant solidarity of Indian support for the college on a non-sectional basis.

Shortly after the official opening of the College on the 7th August, 1956 by the then Minister of Education,

The President of the College Council, Mr R. C. Woodville congratulates Mr E. Kuppusamy on the attainment of National Diploma in Public Administration.



Senator Horwood chatting with some of the outstanding students during the tea-break, from left to right: Mr C. Govender, Miss P. Pather and P. Reddy.

Arts and Science, the late Mr J.H. Viljoen, the Chairman of the College Council, Dr B.M. Narbeth, resigned and was succeeded by Col. J. Butler. This means that over the years up to the present day the College Council has been presided over by three chairmen only. This is quite an achievement and no doubt has a good deal to do with the continuous steady growth and stability of the College.

I have given this brief historical back ground of this fine College to illustrate the point that upliftment does not come to those who sit with folded hands and ask for it but to those who are willing to work for it. The Indian community can justly be proud of what they have achieved

in this sphere, as well as in other spheres of education.

As for the further development of technical education for Indians in general and this institution in particular, suffice it to say that solid foundations have been laid in the Indians Education Act No. 61 of 1965 and the Indians Advanced Technical Education Act No. 12 of 1968, and that my Department of Indian Affairs is working towards the ideal where the M.L. Sultan Technical College will be a fully-fledged college for advanced technical education, unencumbered by the technical high school training for which it still has to cater at present. It is hoped that this target will be reached by 1975/6. I am in no doubt about the future of this College and I am confident that it will continue to play an ever more important part in the development of our Indian people, and of our country generally."

Congratulating the students on their achievements, Senator Horwood said "Your education here has undoubtedly widened your horizons. You have become more discerning and less easily satisfied than an uneducated person is likely to be. You will no doubt be hoping for some sort of say in determining the conditions under which you are or will be working. You, more than the uneducated man or woman, will want to identify yourselves as individuals in the communities in which you live and work. Unlike the older generation, you will not be able to base your decisions

on the experiences of the past simply because you will not have had that experience. Rather, then, you will have to try and assess the present against your visions of the future. And so it must be because you are human and, what is more, you are young and you have the energy and idealism of youth. Have your visions, build your castles, dream your dreams but, if I may quote from Kipling, 'do not let dreams become your master'. And further still from Kipling, 'keep your heads when all about you are losing theirs', because it is so easy to be carried away in these times of swiftly advancing technology, material prosperity and revolutionary ideology.

You will find how difficult it often is to think with your heads and not with your hearts; how hard it is to apply your reason and not your emotions to a situation; how popular emotional slogans can be and how singularly difficult it can be to make yourselves heard when you want to reason matters out calmly and objectively; how unpopular you may become if you take a stand on a matter of principle, particularly if the majority are against you.

The world today is desperately in need of leadership — courageous, farseeing leadership — and I am sure that the latent spark of leadership is to be found among many of the promising young people we see here today. May I remind you that suc-

cessful leadership depends upon the confidence and respect of those who follow. This, however, is not to be had for the mere asking but must be earned, often the hard way and over a long period by solid application to the task at hand. To those of you who have aspirations in this direction I would say, take part in your community life and debate the issues of the day, by all means, but first of all endeavour to make success of your careers, thereby establishing yourselves as competent men and women, worthy of the respect and trust of your people.

Leadership also demands the willingness and ability to shoulder responsibility, and this in turn calls for

courage, restraint and self-discipline. These admirable qualities should never be lost sight of, especially at the present time when so many young people throughout the world seem to be in a state of turmoil. There are undoubtedly many causes underlying this unfortunate state of affairs and I cannot even begin to analyse them here, but I feel confident that most people will agree with me that one of the main contributory causes is a lack of discipline, which I am old-fashioned enough to think must start in the home.

It is, therefore, very pleasing for me to be able to say that I believe that the strong and healthy family system that has been built up and maintained by the Indian community in South Africa has contributed greatly towards the low incidence of crime and other excesses among its members, and towards their respect for law and order.

In conclusion, I would urge you promising young people who stand on the threshold of your careers not to be deterred or put off by setbacks and disappointments — these are unfortunately part of life's experience but they are transitory things. Keep the goals you have set yourselves steadfastly and optimistically in mind, and do not hesitate to stake your future on hard work. Robert Louis Stevenson said a very interesting and a very true thing when he wrote that 'To travel hopefully is better than to arrive, and the true success is in labour'."

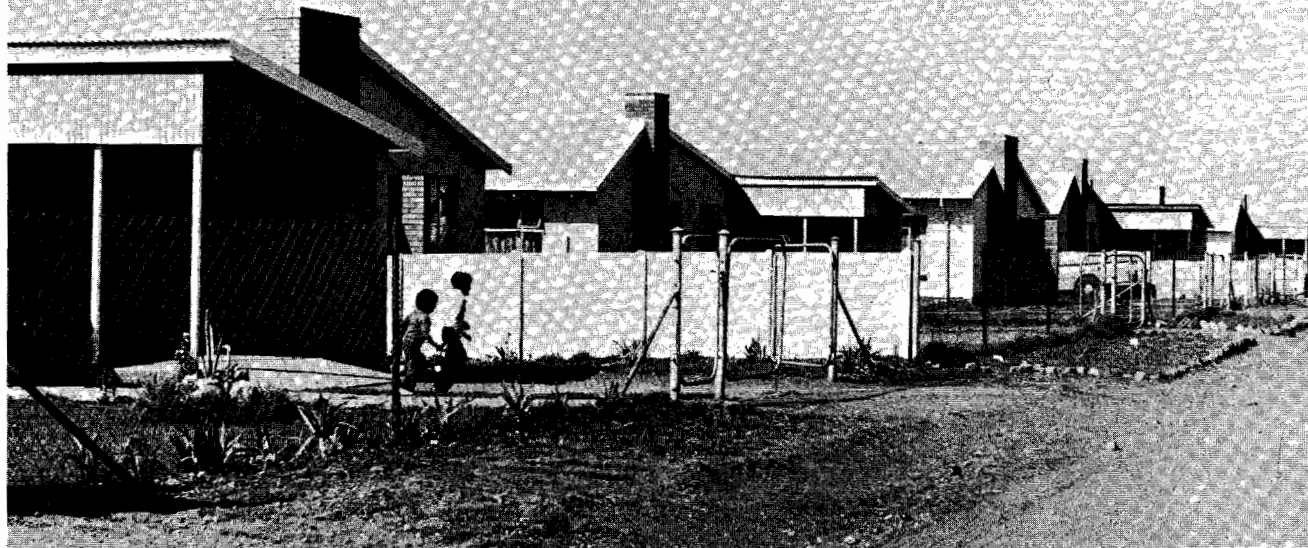
Miss S. Mohamed who received the National Diploma in Commerce is seen being congratulated by Mr Woodville.



The Rector, Dr A. Solomon congratulates Miss V. B. Rathod. She attained the National Diploma in Public Health Nursing.



ROSHNEE development



THE END of the second phase of the housing development project at Roshnee, the Indian township at Vereeniging, was marked by the holding of a joint function arranged by the Vereeniging Town Council and Indian Consultative Committee at which 91 completed houses were officially handed over to the Minister of Community Development and Public Works, Mr A. H. du Plessis, by the Mayor of Vereeniging, Cnr. H. J. Oosthuizen.

In welcoming the Minister, Mr Oosthuizen said: "We are proud of what has been achieved in the township of Roshnee within such a brief space of time. Only six years ago this was bare veld. Today we are in a position to hand over to your Department the second phase in the development of this model progressive township of Roshnee. Roshnee means 'light' and light has indeed come to the people of this township in the form of a mutual ideal, a mutual faith in a new future for themselves and their children. The scattered Indian people of Vereeniging have at last been given a place of their own where they can exercise their common interests, where they can participate in the administration of their own local affairs and where they can prepare themselves for their ultimate own local government responsibilities.

Roshnee as a township has been successfully launched, but Roshnee as a fully-fledged community centre must still be developed along the traditional lines set by social and cultural needs. But a town without its people is like a human being without a soul. It is the qualities and the quantity of people which determine the rate and standard of development and in this respect we strongly appeal to the Indian leaders of this

community to make every effort to accelerate the transfer of all Indians in this area to Roshnee. Roshnee needs these people who can contribute economically and socially to what is their own."

Mr I. C. Dasoo, Chairman of the Consultative Committee in making presentations to the Minister and Mayor on behalf of the community called upon the community to extend its co-operation to the authorities in

The Minister of Community Development addressing the gathering at the "handing over function."



The Minister and party on their tour of inspection of owner-built houses in the township.

built at a selling price of R5 800. The houses, intended for the economic group, are all 3-bedroomed houses, and are fully equipped with all modern conveniences and to date 171 of these scheme houses have been built.

Houses for the sub-economic group are to be erected later.

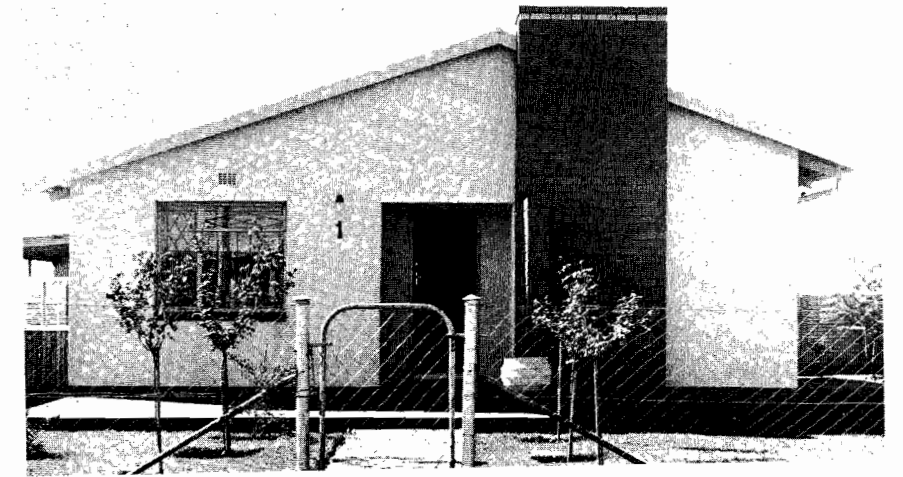
In addition to the houses described above which were built from funds provided by the State, a further 15 houses are under construction by private owners while plans for a further 15 have been submitted to the Council for approval. A privately-owned block of 27 flats has recently been completed.

Shopping facilities for the residents

making Roshnee a beautiful township rather than demonstrating a pessimistic attitude. He expressed the hope that the Town Council would speed up its development plans for the sporting, cultural and civic amenities of Roshnee.

The first house in the group of 91 houses handed over to the Minister was allocated to a young couple, Mr and Mrs R. Choonara. In handing over the key to the young couple Mr du Plessis expressed the wish that they would enjoy happiness and prosperity in their new home.

The Minister and party then proceeded on a tour of inspection of the new houses and were impressed at the type of house that had been



The home of Mr and Mrs Rashid Choonara. One of the newly-built scheme houses.

The Minister and the Mayor of Vereeniging wish Mr and Mrs Choonara much happiness in their new home.



are available at two shopping complexes comprising 5 and 3 shops respectively.

Although no sporting facilities exist at present, two tennis courts are in the process of being built and the Town Council is negotiating to acquire land for development as sports fields.

The school, which provides primary and secondary education for an enrolment of 600 pupils, is in a modern well-equipped double-storeyed building recently erected by the Department of Indian Affairs.

The progress that has this far been made with the development of the township indicates very clearly that the "light" is shining very brightly at Roshnee. □

cripple care at pietermaritzburg

DUE TO THE FACT that there were a number of physically handicapped children in Pietermaritzburg, the Pietermaritzburg Cripple Care Association several years ago established a clinic where such children could be taken once a week by their mothers. On these occasions physiotherapy was applied and the children assisted in many ways to help overcome their disability.

It was also of great benefit to the children as they soon learnt to mix with others. Previously, many mothers of physically handicapped children thought that they were the only ones who had such children. On meeting other mothers with identical problems they became much more cheerful and optimistic in outlook.

These factors led the Cripple Care Association to seriously consider the establishment of a Day Centre where handicapped children could receive more intensive care. The biggest problem was to obtain a suitable venue but was overcome when the Board of Management of the Sunlit Gardens Children's Home came to their rescue in providing the free use of the hall at the children's home. The Board of Management also promised to provide free transport for the children to and from their homes when their own motor vehicle became available.

The Day Centre commenced functioning in January 1972 and operates from 8 a.m. to 12 noon from Mondays to Fridays. Mothers are encouraged to come along and to take an active part in assisting the trained staff of the Cripple Care Association.

The following categories of children are accepted:

- Children with a purely physical disability. These children need

training in such things as sitting in calipers, going to the toilet and mixing with other children in order to prepare them for going to school.

- Children with a primary physical and some mental disability provided that the physical disability is the greater. These children might never be able to go to school but some basic training makes caring for them easier. They are trained to feed themselves, go to the toilet and to sit quietly and obey simple instructions.

The minimum age for admission is 4 years but, if advisable, younger children may be admitted at the discretion of the professional selection team. The maximum age is 13 years but this limit may also be raised at the discretion of the selection team.

At present there are 26 children attending the Day Centre. Unfortunately there are no hostel facilities so

that only physically handicapped children from Pietermaritzburg are at present able to benefit from this project.

This is a classic example of co-operation between two separate organisations, i.e. the Pietermaritzburg Cripple Care Association and the Board of Management of the Sunlit Gardens Children's Home. The Indian community, however, also plays its part by making donations, in cash or kind. Recently an appeal was made for toys and the response was gratifying. Fiat Lux was told, however, that there was a shortage of educational toys such as jigsaw puzzles, building blocks and old meccano sets which encourage concentration and co-ordination.

All donations of such toys may be forwarded to the Day Centre for Indian Children, c/o the Pietermaritzburg Cripple Care Association, 300 Boom Street, Pietermaritzburg. □



THE YOUNG CHILD is very adaptable and may accept without comment handicaps which in an adult would occasion limitless discussion and complaint. Parents are naturally concerned for the well-being of their children, but being so close to them often fail to appreciate insidious changes in their visual health and efficiency. It is thus not as surprising as it would at first appear to be that the first to appreciate that the child's eyes or vision are abnormal has often been the class teacher, on whose initiative early discovery and rectification of serious eye conditions has been possible. Appreciating the value of this extra-curricular service to their charges, I would like to discuss some factors which I hope will be helpful in furthering the good work so many teachers are already doing.

LIGHT-RECEPTOR CELLS

In man there are two types of light-receptor cells, rods and cones, in the retina. The rods are the more numer-

ous and are very sensitive to low intensities and changes in intensities of light. Vitamin A is essential for the rods and without it night blindness follows. The rods become fewer from the periphery to the centre of the retina as they are replaced increasingly by the cones. The central millimetre or so has only cones which are packed tightly together (approximately 40 000 in the central 0.4 mm). In this central area, which is known as the macula lutea or yellow spot, each single cone has an individual nerve connection with the cortex of the brain. This gives a very sensitive appreciation of small changes of shape.

COLOUR APPRECIATION

As the cones respond to different colours, the colour appreciation is highest in the central part of the retina. The cones and the macular area are less sensitive to light than are the rods and the peripheral retina. The two systems of vision may

be illustrated by example. One can look into the bush and see no sign of animal life until an ear or tail twitches. This small movement is recorded by the peripheral retina and the eye is then directed to bring the image of the area of the movement on to the central retina or macula. The sharp sense of form and colour then identifies the cause of the movement and the animal or bird is seen. At night a bright star can be seen by the central retina or macula and its colour can be identified. If, however, a much dimmer star, which can be seen to one side is looked at directly, i.e. with the macular area of the retina, it will disappear if its brightness is below the limit for perception by the macula only to reappear when one looks to one side of it so that its image again falls on the peripheral retina. On this principle night fighter pilots were trained to look 12 to 15 degrees to the side of the object of attention which might

THE SCHOLAR AND HIS EYES

by a Natal Ophthalmologist



have been the dull glow from an enemy plane's exhaust pipe.

DEVELOPMENT OF FULL VISUAL EFFICIENCY

There is little complication in the development of the peripheral vision which is virtually ready-made at birth. Central vision, however, is not inborn and is acquired only after anatomical and physiological development. Anatomically, the special concentration of cones and their connections to the brain has been completed in the first year of life. However, the baby has to learn to see just as it has to learn to speak and walk. Development of full visual efficiency occurs in the first five or six years of life and requires a clear picture on each retina and active use of each eye. What is not learned in this time cannot be learned in later life so that ocular and refractive defects in these early years may have life-long effects if they are not corrected before the formative years have passed. If there is a refractive error such as a large astigmatism which produces a picture so blurred that only half vision is possible through the blur, the brain and mind will not learn to see better than half vision unless the refractive error is corrected. If the error is not corrected before the years of ocular development are over, i.e. before the age of six years, development beyond half vision will not occur even though suitable spectacles are worn later. If an eye is not used for seeing accurately because of a squint, for example, the visual acuity will not develop. In certain cases surgery and proper spectacles are necessary at a very early age if macular vision is to be developed.

BINOCULAR FUSION

Another aspect of visual efficiency which is acquired very early, probably in the first months or year, is binocular fusion. This is the ability of the mind to receive and combine the images from the right and the left eyes into one three-dimensional picture. If this ability has not been acquired by the age of two years there is very little likelihood of its being developed fully later. Development of binocular fusion depends on the two eyes looking at the same object and providing the brain and mind with images from each eye of

approximately equal size and clarity. With this knowledge it will be appreciated that the consequences of a squint are far more than cosmetic disfigurement.

DOUBLE VISION

If the eyes are not looking at the same thing, as in squint, double vision results. This is intolerable so the brain suppresses the picture from the one eye. If the picture from the same eye is always suppressed the visual acuity of that eye will not be developed. If the eyes are suppressed alternately the visual acuity of each eye will develop normally but binocular fusion will be prevented. Thus it is essential for squints to be treated immediately they occur. Sometimes the eyes can be straightened by spectacles but more often surgery is required. Appreciating the urgency, some eye surgeons are prepared to operate as early as the age of six months in congenital squints.

SQUINTS

For squints acquired in later years the urgency is as great. Often a convergent squint will straighten in later years, but at best binocular fusion is usually lost. Where one eye has been suppressed all the time the additional cost of loss of the visual acuity of that eye will be added to the price to be paid for neglect of the squint. The degree of the squint is of little consequence as a deviation of only a few degrees is enough to prevent the development of binocular fusion and, if one eye is suppressed all the time, of its visual acuity. In squints acquired in later years the degree of development acquired before the onset of the squint can be recalled, but no more can be gained than what has previously been learned if treatment is delayed until after the age of six or seven years. This problem would affect the nursery school teacher particularly, but it is well for everyone to appreciate its implications. The erroneous but comforting statement that "the squint is only a small one and the child will probably grow out of it" should be abhorred for the dangerous ignorance which it implies.

Sometimes the onset of a squint is intermittent. The deviation appears when the child is tired or upset, but is controlled with increasing effort.

These cases allow of more leisurely control measures, but it is important to have them corrected before the squint has become constant. It is much easier to build treatment around an existent, but failing system of binocular fusion than to reconstitute fusion after it has failed completely so these intermittent squints should be investigated urgently, too.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS

In addition to the strikingly obvious squint, the possibility of visual abnormality or difficulty may be indicated by the child frowning or screwing up its eyes. Narrowing the eyelid opening to mere slits helps to overcome refractive errors. The Greeks of Hippocrates' time recognised this in giving the name Myopia (Myein - I close, Opos - the eye) for short-sightedness. The child pulling faces at the back of the class may not merely be naughty, he may need glasses.

Children often hold the book very close when reading. This is usually harmless as their focussing power is enormous compared with that of adults especially those over 40 years of age. While our seniors have to hold things at arm's length or wear spectacles for reading, the average child under 12 years can read small print as near as three inches with an effort and at six inches with comfort. However, a child with a visual deficiency will make use of this ability to focus very near in order to see better. The very near print produces a larger image on the retina and this helps to overcome the refractive or other visual handicap. In this case the child is likely to have difficulty in seeing at a normal reading distance of about one foot and should have his eyes examined.

The psychological effect of wearing glasses to correct poor vision may be complex. The immediate thought of the parent is usually regret that spectacles need to be worn. However, short-sighted people (myopes) see everything beyond a certain distance as a blur, but things within this distance with clarity. The distance depends on the degree of myopia, but it might only be a few inches or a foot or two. Things within the distance are vivid and real, beyond, they arouse less interest. So the

myopic child tends to become bookish and introspective. Restoration of normal vision brings with it appreciation of the whole visual environment. Fast moving ball games and sports become more meaningful and faces and their expressions are recognised. The child's temperament may change accordingly from timid introvert to active extrovert. A large refractive error is a misfortune, but its correction is a blessing. This positive aspect of the psychology of spectacle wearing should be stressed.

NYSTAGMUS

Nystagmus is a rhythmic movement of the eyes, usually horizontally, sometimes vertically and occasionally rotatory or mixed. It can be due to abnormality in the nervous system and is often congenital. Vision is usually poor as the movements prevent fixation of the image of the object of attention. Sometimes it is due to destructive lesions at the maculae which blot out all or part of the central retinae. The movement of the eyes throws the retinal image across the central blind spot so that it is registered by the edge of the healthy retina on each side of the lesion. Nystagmus is sometimes associated with large refractive errors, correction of which might help to control the eye movements.

Sometimes tragically the vision cannot be improved despite all known methods of treatment and the child's removal to a school for the partially sighted or the blind must be considered. This may arise from degenerative changes at the maculae which may begin in childhood especially in the age groups of 5 to 7 and 12 to 14 years. The condition may be familial and more usually in the younger child may be associated with mental degeneration. Retinitis pigmentosa is a degenerative condition in the retina which affects first the outer parts with increasing blind spots and night blindness. The condition is inherited and there is no treatment for it. It progresses over many years and central vision is lost in the later stages. Night blindness and a tendency to bump into objects covered by the blind spots are usually the first indication of trouble.

Children are imitative so that when a child is singled out because of vi-

sual difficulty there is often a spate of complaints about poor vision from normally sighted companions. These may also be prompted by a desire to wear glasses or because of psychological problems whose importance we adults have long since and happily forgotten. The time of the ophthalmologist spent on sorting the sheep from the goats is rewarding if it means the genuine sufferers are found early.

DISEASE OF THE EYES

Disease of the eyes is usually obvious when the outer parts are affected. An eye which is abnormally larger or smaller than its normal fellow should be investigated. A grey or white pupil is usually due to cataract. If the white mass is behind the lens of the eye so that a void can be seen between the pupil and the white area, a tumour or pseudo-tumour should be suspected. Such tumours in young children are usually very malignant. The pseudo-tumour might be due to inflammatory changes or to overgrowth of connective tissue. All of these conditions are grave in their effect on sight.

TRACHOMA

In recent years it has been shown that infection by the trachoma — inclusion conjunctivitis (TRIC) virus is very common indeed. Cases, some of them serious, have been found in all of 21 schools of all racial groups in Natal. A child (or adult) who suffers from congestion of the eyes with smarting, grittiness and watering should be suspected of having the disease in a troublesome form. Many more have mild infection and are unaware or hardly aware of any eye symptoms so that while trachoma is very common, in people of a high standard of living and hygiene the disease is usually mild.

Nevertheless, severe cases do occur in the healthiest communities. The idea that trachoma is a rarity has allowed too many bad cases of trachoma to advance for years before the nature of the infection has been recognised. In surveys of schools I have found teachers who have said: "Please look at little Johnny's eyes. They are always so sore", and found that little Johnny has severe trachoma. Had the existence of the disease been appreciated, such observant

teachers could have helped to direct their affected charges to earlier treatment. Years of misery for the affected patients could be prevented. It is again stressed that while trachoma is very common it is usually mild and the severe cases are a small minority. However, small as this minority is, their individual and collective suffering is immense and above all treatable.

CONSULTATION

My attention has been drawn to the uncertainty some people have about who does what in the eye world. It is usual to consult the family doctor before specialised attention is called for. The medical specialist concerned with the eye and its diseases is the ophthalmologist, also known as the oculist. The optician practises the physical science of optics and the ophthalmic optician serves by sight testing and the dispensing and fitting of spectacles, but is not a medical practitioner. From the above discussion it will be obvious that the visual problems of children in particular are usually far more involved than a simple refractive error. Ophthalmologists urge that they themselves should conduct the examination of children and prescribe the spectacles where these are required because of the wide implications.

In conclusion I would like again to applaud the good work already done by so many teachers in directing their visually handicapped charges to early treatment and repeat the hope that this article will be helpful to them in this extra, but humanitarian activity. □

(This article was originally published under the title "Ophthalmology and the School Teacher" in Mentor, the journal of the Natal Teachers' Society. Fiat Lux acknowledges its gratitude to the Natal Teachers' Society for granting permission to reproduce it. It is hoped that the article will help teachers to a greater understanding of the development of the eyes and so enable them to perform their vital role in the detecting of visual defects more efficiently.)

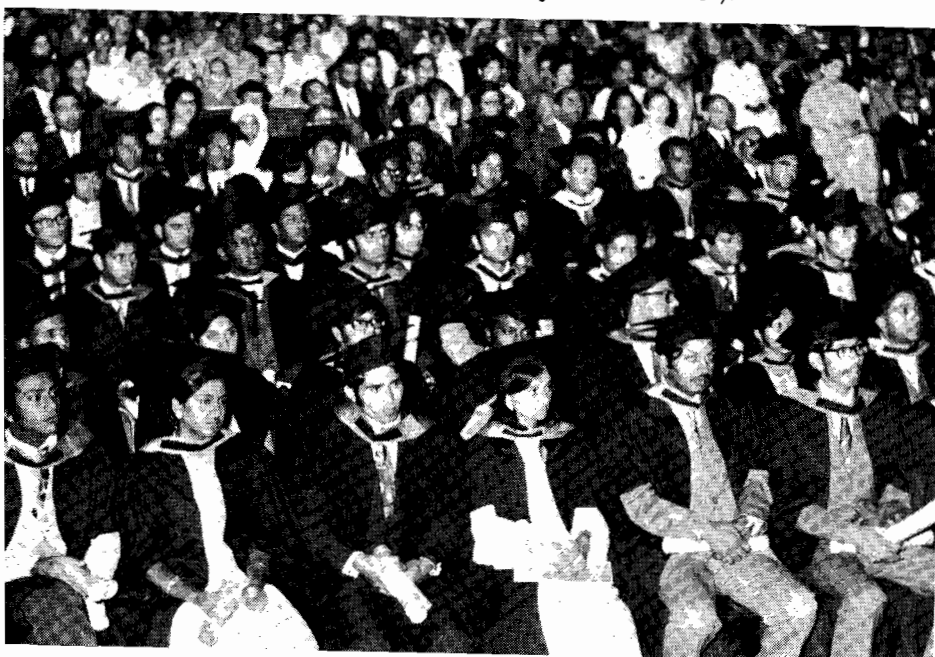
UNISA



Dr M. B. Naidoo in conversation with Dr F. J. de Villiers and Prof. T. van Wijk.

and the Indian community

A section of the large audience at the graduation ceremony.



IN ORDER to associate the University of South Africa, which this year is celebrating the centenary of its establishment, more closely with the Indian community, more than 200 members of the community were guests of the University at a dinner at Durban's Elangeni Hotel recently. Leading academics present included Dr F. J. de Villiers, Chancellor of the University of South Africa, Prof. Theo van Wijk, Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Prof. F. E. Stock, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Natal and Prof. S. P. Olivier, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Durban-Westville.

In welcoming the guests and proposing the toast to the State President, Prof. van Wijk said that the function had been arranged to mark the centenary of Unisa and its association for so many years with the Indian community. Unisa, he said, was the university of whole families and

communities — a university for South Africa and all its peoples. The University of South Africa was proud to have contributed to the intellectual advancement of the Indian people. Almost 6 per cent of Unisa's students are Indians comprising 1 888 from a total enrolment of 31 762. In relation to the total Indian student population in South Africa the figure represents 40 per cent.

Mr A. M. Moolla, leading businessman and member of the South African Indian Council, in proposing the toast to Unisa said that the University of South Africa has a special and deep meaning for the Indians and holds a special place in their thoughts. "It has brought into our very homes, into our very advancement, the gift of higher education through the dedication of its gifted men, its professors, its lecturers, its tutors, its staff and its manifold service", he said.

Commenting on the future of Unisa, Mr Moolla said: "Unisa's plans are worthy in concept and inspiration. They envisage an urgent capital need of 4½ million rand. Work proceeds on a grand scale of buildings and campuses. Corporation benefactions have flowed in. Pretoria's gift of land, industry and commerce all over the country already donating in cash and promise 2½ million rand. Some two million rand have yet to be found. May I say that these benefactions are 'The Flowers of Friendship' — expressions of gratitude for



Mr A. M. Moolla proposing the toast to Unisa.

the high service Unisa has given to our country. And when I refer to the gratitude of Indians, I mean that our gratitude must be translated in dynamic action to answer the call for financial help from Unisa. We Indians must not fail to mark this, Unisa's centenary year, with Indian Flowers of Friendship. And this not from favour — instead from thankfulness for all that Unisa means to us."

The first "all Indian" graduation ceremony of the University of South Africa was held on the following day (Saturday, May 19, 1973) at the Natal Indian Cane Growers' Hall of the M.L. Sultan Technical College. Previously graduation ceremonies were held in conjunction with the Univer-

sity of Durban-Westville.

The highlight of the ceremony at which 64 students received degrees of which 13 were post-graduate, was the conferring of an honorary doctor's degree D.Ed. (h.c.) on Dr M. B. Naidoo in commemoration of Unisa's centenary year and in recognition of the services he has rendered to the cause of education in this country.

Dr M. B. Naidoo, a member of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council and former principal of Durban's Sastri College, obtained the B.Sc. degree from the University of South Africa in 1938 and the B.Sc. (Hons.) from the University of the Witwatersrand in 1943.

He was awarded the Litt.D., an honorary doctor's degree, by the State Board for Higher Education in New Jersey, U.S.A.

Dr Naidoo was attached to various universities and colleges in the United States of America in 1957 as a cultural consultant, and he spent a further three years as Associate Professor of Geography at Trenton State College and Paterson State College in 1958, 1961 and 1962.

The address of the main speaker, at the ceremony, Mr A. M. Rajab, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council, because of his indisposition, was read by his brother, Mr M. Rajab. During the course of his address Mr Rajab commended the successful students on their achievements, which they attained despite the fact that

Mr M. Rajab reading the address on behalf of Mr A. M. Rajab.



they did not have the same opportunities available to them to make use of the modern facilities provided at our universities as full-time students. Because of the fact that as part-time students, working during the normal hours and devoting their spare time to study, they have had to sacrifice their entertainment and other leisure activities in order to improve their educational standards.

Referring to his own academic qualifications, Mr Rajab said that he, too acquired his B.A. degree by part-time study and that he was in the first group of four Indians who successfully completed the requirements of the University of South Africa for degree purpose.

"I am profoundly grateful to Unisa", he said, "and extremely proud of my early association with it as one of its first Indian graduates in this country. I am also extremely happy that all four of us who graduated in 1938 are still alive today engaged each in his own way in some aspect of community service dedicated to the upliftment of our community and country. Dr M. B. Naidoo, who has earned for himself an enviable reputation as geographer and educationist, now serves the community amongst other ways as an Executive

member of the South African Indian Council and on the M.L. Sultan Technical College Council. Dr Ameer Khan is well known for his work in medicine at the Shifa Hospital of which he is one of the founder partners. And Mr M. Perumal who also chose the field of education as his career and has been one of our senior school principals for a long time, is presently serving the Tongaat High School in this capacity."

Referring to the educational achievements of the Indian community and the fact that the educational facilities provided for the Indians in South Africa conform in every respect to the requirements laid down by the Charter of the United Nations Mr Rajab said that today all our children of school-going age are in school; education is free right up to the matriculation level; compulsory education has been introduced from the beginning of this year and differentiated education has also been introduced from the beginning of 1973.

In so far as tertiary and technical education is concerned, Mr Rajab said that in the M.L. Sultan Technical College we have a college for advanced technical education and training ranking equally in importance

to the five major technical colleges in South Africa serving the White community. The standards of this college are such that it has consistently trained students who have scored the highest marks in the country in the National Examinations conducted annually by the State.

Mr Rajab said that the University of Durban-Westville has one of the finest campuses in the country and has been associated with the University of South Africa since its earliest days. "The University of South Africa", said Mr Rajab, "took us firmly by the hand in 1961 and guided our first faltering footsteps forward until we reached academic autonomy ten years later. Although Durban-Westville is now on its own as an independent university, the close ties with Unisa are still being retained so that the good influence flowing from Unisa will continue to serve the Indian community in realising its fullest academic aspirations."

Mr Rajab reminded the graduands that the acquisition of a degree is not the realisation of an end and said that they would have to use their hard won knowledge to help solve the problems facing the country particularly the problem of race relations in South Africa. The Government, he said believes that with its policy of separate development it has found a solution whereby all racial groups living in this country can peacefully co-exist.

"This", he said, "is a unique system which provides for a sharing of political power and economic opportunities through a controlled basis. It guarantees the different groups the retention of their ethnic and cultural identities and the freedom of worship. The policy has been in application now for several years, and in so far as the Indian community is concerned we can look back in retrospect with a sense of achievement and success over the years to 1961 when the Government accepted the responsibility of Indians by reversing the policy of repatriation and admitting Indians officially into the South African family."

Referring to the community's achievements over the last ten years Mr Rajab said: "There have been vast changes in our housing situation



The B.Ed. degree being conferred on Mr N. Naidoo.



Miss R. G. H. Vawda being congratulated by Prof. van Wijk on attaining a Diploma in Special Education.

and Indian Group Areas have been transferred into the control of Indians by the granting of local autonomy. Verulam and Isipingo are two such areas. In the pipeline are Umzinto, Durban, Stanger, Pietermaritzburg and other areas. Soon Indians will have all their own towns controlled by their own elected mayors and councils. There have been significant improvements in employment opportunities as well and unemployment is no longer the terrible bogey it was in 1960 when about 25 per cent of our working force was unemployed. Our diversification from commerce to industry has also progressed very satisfactorily and there are today over 800 industrial establishments owned by Indians compared to about 110 in 1961. Indians will now be receiving training for admission to all branches of the Defence Force. The Provincial barriers which Indians found so irksome and restricted in regard to internal travel have now been removed with the



Mr S. Dilla receiving his hood after being conferred the M.Ed. degree.

promise that all restrictions will be completely removed in the near future. The disparity in salaries is being narrowed and in many occupations and trades has been eliminated altogether."

"The Indian people", said Mr Rajab, "have achieved their successes by taking advantage of the opportunities made available to them as South Africans with a permanent stake and loyalty to this country and by their qualities of self-determination and hard work reinforced by their unbounded faith in education."

Concluding his address Mr Rajab paid tribute to the University of South Africa for guiding and assisting the community to academic advancement. "Through its unique structure it has made it possible for our part-time students to acquire university degrees. This service will be increasingly utilised as our community makes greater efforts to raise their academic levels."

Prof. and Mrs van Wijk welcoming Dr and Mrs I. A. Kajee. Introducing them is Mr M. E. Sultan.



WORK on Johannesburg's Oriental Plaza in Fordsburg is proceeding apace and is progressing according to schedule. With the appointment of its first manager, Mr I. W. Robinson, a City Council official, the stage is being set for the first traders to open up their businesses in the new shopping centre.

It is anticipated that sixty shops, all facing a common mall, and which form part of that portion of the project fronting Bree Street and Lilian Road, will have been completed by December this year. Forty of the shops have already been allocated to displaced traders from the priority areas of Fordsburg, Vrededorp and Westdene. These traders will be able to commence trading in their new premises on the 1st March next year.

When complete, the entire plaza will provide accommodation for more than 350 traders. The final allocation of shops or space in the plaza to displaced traders is being undertaken by the Department of Community Development in consultation with the Coloured and Asian Division of the City Council of Johannesburg.

The Plaza, a joint undertaking by the Department of Community Development and the Johannesburg City Council, will include a grand bazaar on two levels, with shops and offices surrounding spacious pedes-

trian malls. Tenants in the grand bazaar will be allocated "chalk" space. In this concept, space is leased to selected individual traders who in effect become the various departments of a departmental store normally operating under one management. This will be the focal point of the project.

The malls have been designed to make provision for fruit barrows,

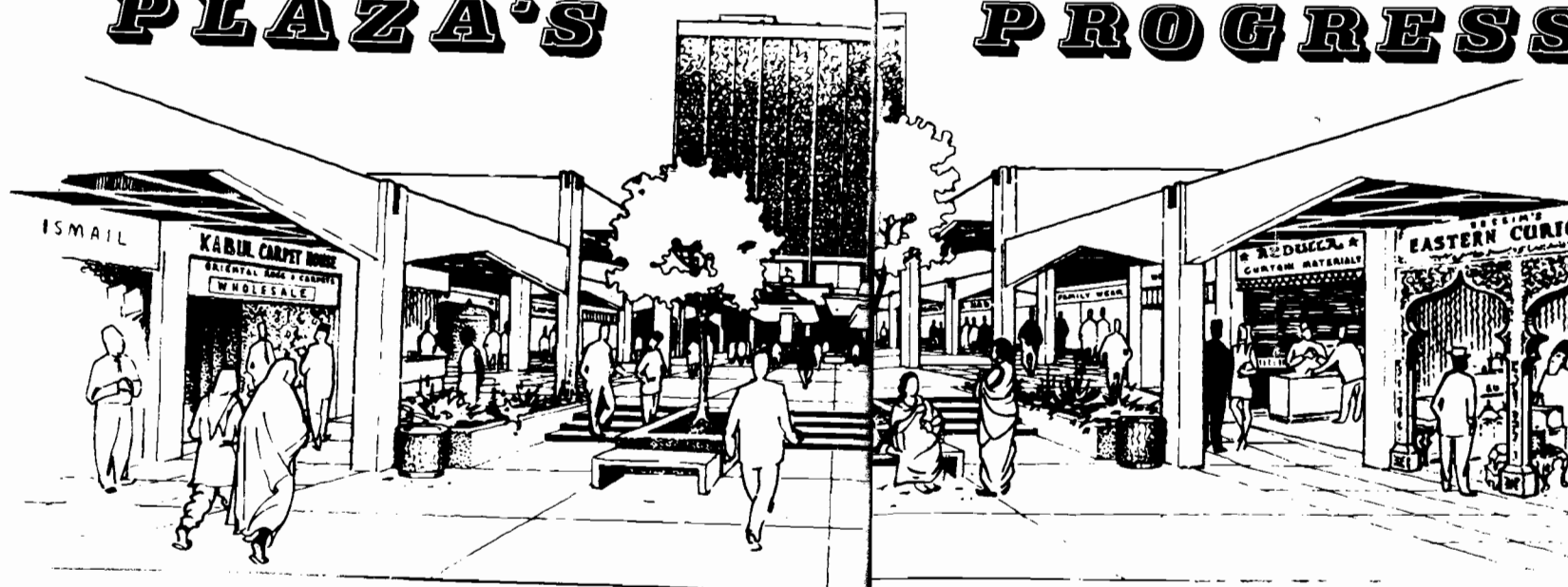
which can be moved around, and multi-coloured fibre glass kiosks. A Curry House, exclusively for Whites and another for Indians has been included as well as two other restaurants. Some of these will be ready for occupation at the beginning of 1974. Provision has also been made for two shops for chemists. The flower market will be in a sunken cool area with a fountain constantly dripping water.

An unusual feature of the project is the fact that Avenue Road has been widened and lowered to enable the Plaza to be built over it, thereby allowing traffic to pass through under the building.

The completed Plaza will cover an area of 10 hectares — almost the size of 14 city blocks and will cost an estimated 12½ million rand. Because of its situation on the main bus routes and its easy accessibility, it is expected that shoppers and visitors from the city will make up the bulk of the customers. Car hire and bus tour firms have indicated their desire to include visits to the bazaar in their tours.

Rents will average 40 cents per 0,093 square metres (per square foot) depending on the type, size and location of each shop. As the complex will not then be complete, rents in respect of the shops to be

PLAZA'S PROGRESS



opened at the beginning of 1974 will be reduced.

Parking for 1 700 cars will be provided for when the Plaza is complete, while a tarred parking area for 300 cars will be available when the first phase is completed early next year. A unique system of collecting parking fees is to be introduced and will benefit the motorist in terms of cash and time. On entering the parking area motorists will be issued with a ticket on which is recorded the time of entrance and on presentation of the ticket at the exit gate on leaving, he will be charged only for the actual time parked. Parking fees will be relatively cheap, but will progressively increase to ensure maximum turn-over of shoppers and discourage all-day parkers. Special parking facilities will be provided for the tenants.

There will be no streets within the complex itself and vehicles will not be able to deliver goods direct to tenants. Provision has, instead, been made for a "holding store" which will be on the ground floor and which will accept and store goods for the various tenants and from where they can be taken by their respective owners at their convenience.

It is hoped to have one store completed before the end of the year and have it fully fitted and furnished

to give prospective tenants an idea of what is expected in the overall pattern.

The architects of the project have made a sincere effort to create an oriental atmosphere. Overseas experts have been consulted and a study of a similar undertaking — the International Bazaar at Lukaya in the Bahamas — was made. This Bazaar embodies the same ideas as the Fordsburg Plaza. The bazaar buildings

have been so designed and orientated to provide a view of a nearby mosque.

To co-ordinate the ideas of the Indian community and to acquaint the authorities of their views and wishes, an Indian Liaison Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Mr I. F. H. Mayet, who is also a member of the South African Indian Council. This committee works in liaison with the steering committee of the project, comprising officials of State Departments and representatives of the Johannesburg City Council.

There is no doubt that the bazaar will afford great opportunities for progressive go-ahead business men who are prepared to move with the times and keep abreast of new developments. Those Indians who take advantage of the facilities which the Plaza will provide have an important responsibility to make it a viable undertaking.

It is expected that the entire project will be completed in 1975. It is certain that with its oriental type of architecture bringing with it a touch of the East to a once rather drab area of Johannesburg, and new concepts in planning, the Plaza is destined to become one of the golden city's draw cards, both from the tourist's and shopper's point of view. □

Construction work on the Western wing of the Plaza.



Avenue Road has been lowered to enable the Plaza to be built over it.





Tremendous Trees

SOME interesting and curious facts about some of our indigenous trees have emerged from a survey conducted by the Transvaal Nature Conservation Division last year to find the biggest and tallest indigenous trees in the Transvaal.

The tallest tree so far found is a monkey thorn growing on the farm Zandrivierpoort near Warmbaths. This tree is 36,6 metres high, has a circumference of 8,2 metres and has a spread of 35,7 metres.

Another interesting tree that came to light as a result of the survey, is what must be the tallest cabbage tree (kepersol) in the country. These trees are normally relatively small, especially the highveld species, and

rarely exceed 6 or 7 metres in height. The contender for the title of the tallest cabbage tree — a 27,4 metre high specimen — is one that is growing in thick forest on the farm The Downs in the Letaba district. It consists of little more than a big trunk and a few branches with hardly any leaves. The reason for this could be age, but is more likely the stranglehold of an epiphitic fig tree which grows on the cabbage tree. The fig itself is of an exceptional height but cannot really be regarded as a candidate for the record book because it started growing well up the cabbage tree.

Although well down on the list of tall trees, fig trees are without doubt among our biggest trees in terms of bulk and spread. Depending on how one measures it, Pretoria's "Wonderboom" fig could well be the largest in the country. It has not one trunk but many. The original central trunk, of which only faint traces now remain, was almost four metres in diameter. Today, the highest branches reach to about 23 metres but the tree is famous more for its vast



A group of ancient modjadji cycad near Tzaneen.

A grove of monkey thorn trees near Potgietersrus.



spread of 50 metres and its many secondary trunks.

Dr A. Eicker of the Botany Department of the University of Pretoria has provided some interesting facts about the "Wonderboom". He explains that it is a multiple-stemmed tree. Where branches touch the ground, roots develop and new stems grow upward. In this way a ring of six stem groups grew around the original trunk. The process was repeated and a further nine growth points developed to form the third ring of trunks. The tree has been calculated by the carbon-14 dating method to be more than one thousand years old. It is believed that the tree was left undisturbed through the years because long ago a Bantu chief was buried below it. During the Anglo-Boer war many a Boer Commando sought shelter below the tree where there was peace for 22 wagons.

Nowhere in Southern Africa can one speak of big trees without mentioning the baobab. The tallest of this species in the Transvaal seems to be a very much defaced giant on

the farm Nonsiang near Messina. This baobab is about 26 metres tall and has a girth of just over 19 metres.

A baobab growing near Leydsdorp has an interesting history. The trunk is hollow and the story goes that it was used as a bar where drinks were served to passing travellers. It would appear, however, that this was not the case, but that the bar was actually a tin shack standing beside the tree. The hollow trunk was used as a cool-room for whatever refreshments were served. Apparently there was an opening at the top of the trunk's hollow interior and this created a cool through-draft. Seventy years ago the opening in the side of the trunk was about a metre wide but since then it has narrowed so much that only a child can now squeeze through.

An ancient wild olive tree 19 metres tall and with a girth of 4,8 metres is growing on the farm Schaphok near Potgietersrus. According to a newspaper report in 1954, this tree is about 2,350 years old! Writing about this tree Mr E.A. Galpin, the noted South African historian



A tree fern in the Blyde-rivierspoort Nature Reserve.

said "This is probably the largest olive tree in the world and should be declared a national monument".

Referring to another wild olive near Naaboomspruit, Mr Galpin relates that "on the farm Roodepoort there is the gnarled dead trunk and branches of an ancient olive.

From 1913 until 1933 it had a surviving thread of bark the thickness of a pencil running from the ground up a branch and this had about six leaves at the tip. Native memory—about three generations—had known it only in this condition. The bark then died but is still standing. It looks far older and more gnarled than the olive trees on the Mount of Olives in the Holy-Land or the ancient olive in Nice planted by the Romans. All are over 2,000 years old. It looks older even than the 2,600 year old olive outside Athens under which Socrates propounded his theories of ethics to Plato!"

(With acknowledgments to the article "Transvaal's big trees", published in *Fauna and Flora*, the journal of the Transvaal Nature Conservation Division, which also provided the photographs.)

A fine example of the fever tree.



AN increasing number of research workers and doctors are expressing their concern, in regard to the high salt content, that is, the sodium chloride content of baby foods.

Although it is by no means a certainty that too much salt in the diet is one of the causes of high blood pressure, there are research workers who think that a too high intake of salt during infancy contributes to the development of this complaint in later years. Some think too, that a taste for too much salt acquired in childhood is maintained throughout life. We also know today that people with certain types of high blood pressure benefit from a diet low in salt.

The high salt intake of babies is attributable to the fact that:

- less and less mothers breast feed their babies
- commercial baby foods contain a lot of salt
- babies are put on solids sooner than previously.

But in this article we are not concerned with the subject "mother's milk versus cow's milk"; neither with the age at which babies should be given solids. **We are concerned here, with the addition of salt to baby food — and especially the baby who is on cow's milk and the one who goes on to solids at an early age.**

Earlier it was customary to breast feed babies for a long time — sometimes until they were two or three years old. Shakespeare's Juliet, for instance, had mother's milk for three years. The present-day mother in developed countries is, for various reasons, reluctant to breast feed her baby. They therefore make use of milk formulas, mostly prepared from cow's milk, to feed their babies — sometimes even from birth. (Fortunately there is a tendency again towards the old practice of breast feeding for at least a couple of months.)

Mother's milk contains about 161 milligrammes sodium per litre, and cow's milk more than four times as much, namely 690 milligrammes per litre. Sodium is part of the salt molecule, in other words, of the sodium-chloride molecule (NaCl). Even diluted cow's milk, which is usually given to bottle babies during the first couple



THE USE OF SALT IN INFANT FEEDING

of weeks of life, contains nearly three times as much sodium as mother's milk. This does not mean, however, that babies should not have cow's milk — by no means! If breast feeding is not possible, cow's milk is a good substitute for mother's milk. Full-strength cow's milk is, however, not recommended for newborn babies, because of the high sodium content, as well as for other reasons. The milk is therefore diluted with water, usually in the proportion of two parts milk to one part water.

In the developed countries ready-to-eat commercial baby foods (solid food) are readily available — vegetables, fruit, meat, "meals", soup, and cereals. Although comparatively expensive, mothers make much use of them because they find them useful. The problem is, however, that these products contain added salt — even up to a hundred times as much

as the natural product. Some mothers are also inclined to add a lot of salt when preparing baby food at home. It would seem that mothers and manufacturers take their own taste into account rather than that of the baby, because babies do not have an inborn desire for salt — it is all the same to them whether they have salt or not.

Previously babies were regarded as very delicate little creatures, and their feeding as a fine art. Solids were sometimes given at the age of six months, but usually much later. Although it is customary today to give the baby solids at the age of three months, there are people who start the practice when the child is only a couple of days old. It almost seems as if people are competing to see how early a baby can be put on solids and digest them without detrimental effects. The baby which, at a tender age, is capable of this, apparently obtains a special status, and the parents are more than a little proud of this.

The kidneys of the young baby are, during the first few weeks of life, functionally immature, and their ability to excrete insoluble substances is limited; nevertheless, their kidneys, normally, and to a certain level, capable of excreting the excess salt in their diet — provided sufficient water is ingested.

We know that babies that have salted baby food ingest more salt than their small bodies require. Added salt is, however, neither necessary nor advantageous. The question is, therefore: Why is salt added to baby food? To satisfy the taste of mothers and the manufacturers of baby food? Is it necessary for a very young baby to learn to like salted food as eaten by adults? Is it necessary to place the burden of an extra salt intake on the kidneys of the baby? Because we do not know for certain what the relationship is between high intake of salt and high blood pressure, and because we do not yet know what other possible detrimental effects prolonged, raised intake of salt can have, the question is asked: Is prevention not better than cure? □

(With acknowledgement to the Department of Health)

SANEL AND THE EPILEPSY SUFFERER

by

H. J. W. ROCHER
(Chairman of the Natal Branch of Sanel) and

LYNETTE JOHNSON
(Social Worker)

WHAT IS EPILEPSY?

Epilepsy is as old as the human race itself. However, until very recently a sinister approach to epilepsy was the order of the day. Hippocrates (460 - 257 B.C.) denounced epilepsy as a "sacred disease". Despite his revolutionary teachings, laws were enacted regarding the marriage of epileptic persons and the validity of epileptics giving evidence in court. Even today, some African tribes believe that a person who shows symptoms of epilepsy is considered as "touched by the gods". Consequently such a person is regarded as sacred to his tribe. Other communities again have been very superstitious concerning persons who suffered from epilepsy. They believe that evil spirits have taken possession of the person and such spirits should be driven out. These spirits were also regarded to be contagious.

The Bible also makes mention of epilepsy in St. Mark 9 verses 17-19: "Master, I brought my son to you. He is possessed by a spirit which makes him speechless. Whenever it attacks him, it dashes him to the ground, and he foams at the mouth, grinds his teeth, and goes rigid".

Epilepsy can be regarded rather as a symptom than as a disease — it is a manifestation of a changed physiological condition. "It, (epilepsy) is a word to describe repetitive stereotyped disturbances of consciousness, of feeling, or of movement which are primarily cerebral in origin. These range from trivial experiences such as a twitch of the finger or a

flash of light frequent, uncontrollable prolonged convulsive states." Sussman does not regard epilepsy as a disease but more correctly as a series of symptoms which indicate abnormal electric functions of the brain.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF EPILEPSY?

Convulsions or seizures are the most important symptoms of epilepsy. The most severe form of epilepsy, grand mal, is aptly described as the 'falling sickness'. The patient falls down, has convulsions and his limbs jerk, he is not conscious of what goes on, he experiences difficulty to breathe and due to lack of oxygen he becomes blue in the face and foam appears at the mouth whilst he may bite his tongue or lips. The "attack" lasts a few minutes and is followed by a deep sleep. The patient may also show a rise of temperature.

In contrast with the grand mal "attacks" which seldom occur daily in the life of a patient or more than five or ten times per month, one encounters the petit mal form of epilepsy which occurs ever so often. These "attacks" are of short duration (possibly a few seconds) and are characterised by momentary loss of consciousness. Body movements are absent except sometimes for rhythmic movements of the head. The indi-

vidual does not fall down. His eyes may become glassy and for the duration of the "attack" he does not respond — he usually remains in the position he was in but is unconscious of what happens around him. The moment the "attack" is over, he is fully conscious and continues with what he was engaged in doing before the "attack". Very often a patient is not even aware of the momentary "black-out" he has had. The blank spells repeat themselves many times during the same day.

In both the grand mal and the petit mal "attacks" the patient may lose control over his bladder and/or his excretory organs.

There are many other forms of epilepsy. There are e.g. "attacks" which bring a momentary black-out coupled with a loss or crippling effect on the consciousness, which cannot be regarded as petit mal. Together with the disturbances of consciousness body movements take place. These conditions are the result of injury in specific areas of the brain. Single muscles or a group of muscles e.g. of one hand, arm, leg or of one side of the face may contract. These muscle movements may even occur without any loss of consciousness. Chew or swallow movements may occur or actions may seem to be aimless. Signs of being confused are often experienced when a disturbance of the consciousness takes place. Usually the patient does not remember anything about the "attack".

Another form of epilepsy affects

the sensory areas of the brain. The patient may experience a smell or taste, a tingling effect in a part of the body, a feeling of giddiness, nausea, a strange feeling on the stomach or in the chest which he cannot easily describe. He may hear sounds or vaguely observe lights or colours. Injury to another part of the brain may cause the patient to keep on turning around whilst he has an "attack", or he may turn his head to one side, or he may lift his arms or he may take up a characteristic body position, etc. In all these cases, a loss of a degree of consciousness could be experienced.

In other instances it is much more difficult to become aware of the subtle form of epilepsy. It is not easy to observe patients whose thinking processes or emotions suddenly become disturbed. Such intellectual and mental experiences may be coupled with confused and aimless actions, on the other hand one may not be able to observe anything.

A different form of petit mal may manifest itself in stiffness of the body. The patient may also carry out actions automatically or he may experience a sudden weakening of the muscles causing him to fall, with the further consequence of injuring himself.

Similar to the above "attack" the patient may experience a severe jerk of the body which causes him to fall to the ground.

THE INCIDENCE OF EPILEPSY

During 1966, 11 865 children or 7.3 per 1 000 children in Great Britain were sufferers from epilepsy.

A prominent South African Neurosurgeon reports that one individual in every five generations in every family will be the sufferer of epilepsy, and that ANY person is liable to suffer from epilepsy. He further estimates that 4 or 5 per cent of the population are subjected to epilepsy.

A South African Neurologist treated an estimated 2 000 epileptics of all ages over a period of 21 years i.e. an average of 95 per annum or approximately 8 per month.

To obtain a true assessment of the incidence of epilepsy research will have to be undertaken.

CAN THE SUFFERER OF EPILEPSY BE HELPED?

Yes, a sufferer of epilepsy can be helped. The most important person who renders help is the medical doctor. It is not uncommon for a doctor to prescribe tablets to be taken regularly by the patient. In this way the doctor makes it possible for the patient to CONTROL his epileptic condition so that he may LEAD A PERFECTLY NORMAL LIFE. However, IF MEDICAL TREATMENT IS NOT STRICTLY ADHERED TO, THE PATIENT WILL RELAPSE and his state of epilepsy will be UNCONTROLLED and he will NOT BE ABLE TO LEAD A NORMAL LIFE.

Apart from the medical aspects the epileptic may have other problems e.g. not finding suitable employment, not enjoying happy relationships with relatives and friends, having problems at school in the case of school children, and many other problems. The patient can be assisted to deal with these problems by a FULLY TRAINED SOCIAL WORKER.

WHERE CAN HELP BE OBTAINED?

Apart from any medical practitioner who should be able to render help, a special organisation exists. Ever heard of SANEL? SANEL stands for the SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL EPILEPTIC LEAGUE which is a registered welfare organisation (W.O. 2856). SANEL has a branch in Durban whose task it is to serve the whole of Natal.

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF SANEL?

According to the Constitution, the following are the objectives:

- To provide a local service for Epileptics.
- To raise funds under the authority of the Welfare Organisation number of the league.
- To give guidance in all aspects of epilepsy in so far as may be expedient and to act as public information medium, as well as to foster interest therein.
- To promote and support measures for:
 - the discovery and the prompt and efficient treatment of

persons suffering from epilepsy;

- the treatment, care, education, training, employment and general welfare of epileptics of ALL RACES in accordance with Government policy;
 - the study of causes, treatment and prevention of epilepsy;
 - research in epilepsy and associated fields as well as the dissemination of information; and
 - the training of personnel of all relevant disciplines and to endeavour to provide scholarships.
- e) To concern itself with all matters and questions relating to epilepsy.

WHO SERVES ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE?

Professional people such as specialists in the medical field e.g. Neurosurgeons, Educationists, Educational Psychologists, Teachers, Experts in the legal profession, registered Social Workers, prominent Business Executives and efficient and capable Epileptics serve on the Executive Committee.

WHEN DID SANEL COME INTO EXISTENCE?

Approximately 5 years ago a South African National Epileptic League was established which has its office in Pretoria. Just over three years ago, branches were formed in Pretoria, Western Cape, Witwatersrand and Natal. A branch is at present being established in the Eastern Province.

The First Social Worker in the Natal office was appointed on the 1st August 1972. A caseload of just under a 100 has been established within a period of 8 months. Waiting lists of approximately 60 Bantu and 60 Indian clients exist. It is estimated that by the end of 1974, at least five Social Workers will be required to serve epileptics of all racial groups.

WHERE COULD THE NATAL BRANCH BE CONTACTED?

Temporary offices are being occupied in the St. Augustines Medical Centre, Clark Road, Berea, Durban. This postal address is: P.O. Box

4840, Durban, and the telephone numbers are: 345758 (Social Worker), 821585 (Chairman) and 888632 (Secretary).

The postal address of the National Body in Pretoria is: P.O. Box 4197, Pretoria, and the telephone number is 22905.

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evaluation of some recent research, an address delivered at the Biennial General Meeting of SANEL, held in Johannesburg on 21st and 22nd October, 1971.

- 3) MOSOVICH, Dr. Abraham: *The Significance of Seizures in Infancy and Childhood, Rehabilitation in South Africa, December 1972, Vol 16 No. 4.*
- 4) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS, CENTRAL HEALTH SERVICES COUNCIL, DEPARTMENT OF

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY, WELSH OFFICE: People with Epilepsy, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1970.

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- 6) BARNARD W. H.: *The Child with Epilepsy in your class, SANEL 1970.*
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PROMOTIONS AND NEW APPOINTMENTS IN THE DIVISION OF EDUCATION

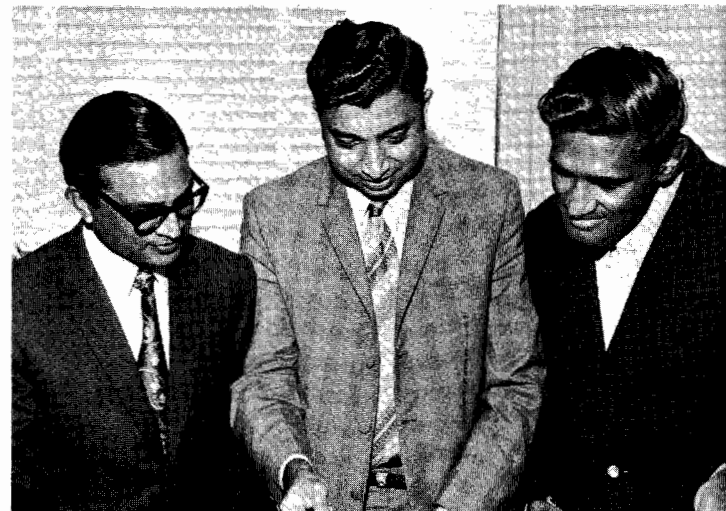
THE DIRECTOR of Indian Education has announced the promotion of the undermentioned persons to the following posts:

MR C. A. NAGURAN: Mr Naguran who previously held the appointment of Assistant Education Planner in the Division of Indian Education has been promoted to a post of Education Planner with effect from July 1, 1973.

Prior to his assumption of duty on the Professional Staff of the Division in 1971 Mr Naguran was a Senior Lecturer in commercial subjects at the M.L. Sultan Technical College.

He is the holder of B.A. and B.Com. degrees and is also the possessor of the Natal Teachers' Certificate and the Natal Teachers' Diploma.

Mrs Sashmah Moodley.



Left to right: Messrs C. A. Naguran, E. Osman and A. K. Singh.

MR A. K. SINGH: A former principal of the Apollo Indian High School in Umhlathuzana, Mr Singh who is a B.A. (Hons.) graduate of Unisa has also been appointed as an Education Planner on the establishment of the Division of Indian Education. He assumed duty in his new capacity on July 1, 1973.

MR E. OSMAN: Mr Osman, the possessor of a B.A. degree with English and Latin as major subjects and the Natal Teachers' Diploma has been appointed Assistant Education Planner with effect from July 1, 1973.

A former vice-principal of the Reservoir Hills Indian High School, Mr Osman is well known for his activities in the Indian world of sport.

The Director of Indian Education has also announced that Mrs Sashmah Moodley, principal of the H.S. Done Girls' Primary School has been seconded to the professional staff of the Division of Education to act as an inspectress of Infant Teaching. She is the first Indian woman to serve in this field of Indian education. □

FIAT LUX Augustus/August, 1973

A WOMAN'S WORLD

DR. KORSHED GINWALA



THE distinction of being the first Indian woman in South Africa to be appointed a Deputy Medical Superintendent (Administration) of a Provincial Hospital is held by Dr Korshed Ginwala who assumed duty in this capacity at the R. K. Khan Provincial Hospital at Chatsworth on the 1st April 1973.

Born in India, Dr Ginwala came to South Africa at the age of two years with her parents who at that time were Johannesburg residents. After attending the Johannesburg Indian School she went to India in 1942 to finish her secondary school education. After attaining her Cambridge Certificate, Dr Ginwala studied medicine at the University College of Dublin where she graduated in 1953.

She returned to South Africa in 1954 and after her marriage settled in Durban, where she set up a private general practice, devoting much of her time working in clinics such as the

R. K. Khan Dispensaries at Springfield and Clairwood and the Cato Manor Clinic for Bantu, where besides rendering services of a medical nature, she was actively engaged in family planning guidance.

Her work in these clinics brought Dr Ginwala more and more into contact with the less-privileged and impoverished members of her community. Concerned with their plight and also because of the unemployment problem that then existed she sought some means of helping these unfortunate people.

Together with Mrs Hilda Cooper and Mrs Lavoipierre, two well-known figures in the welfare world, and with the aid of leading members of the Indian community, she set about re-organising the then almost dormant Durban Indian Benevolent Society to make it one of the important Indian welfare organisations it is today. The aim of the society is

not only to render assistance to the needy but also to rehabilitate and find employment for the workless.

She was elected President of the Durban Indian Benevolent Society in 1959 and held this office until 1969 when she proceeded to Britain where she studied and obtained a Diploma in Hospital Administration at the City of Westminster College in London. The practical work of this course necessitated her visiting hospitals and institutions in England where she was impressed with the very close co-ordination that existed between local health authorities and the hospitals.

When time permits Dr Ginwala indulges in her favourite pastime of doing embroidery and tapestry work which she finds very relaxing. Her tastes in music are inclined towards that of the West.

Questioned by FIAT LUX on her views concerning women choosing a career she said "Looking back, I have derived much satisfaction from my choice of a career. To the young woman now on the threshold of choosing a career I would advise that whatever her choice she should aim to get the best qualifications possible because modern trends in all fields demand special skills, techniques and knowledge." □

FIAT LUX Augustus/August, 1973



IN 1966 the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions advised National Welfare Organisations that Government policy in the sphere of Welfare was based on the principle that each population group should serve its own people and required the National bodies to reorganise their workings so as to encourage the formation of fully independent National Welfare Organisations for each racial group.

This directive set off many months of consultation and planning by various committees of the South African National Council for the Blind which since its inception in 1929 had been the co-ordinating body for blind welfare in South Africa and in terms of the Blind Persons' Act was the official channel of communication between the Government and organisations for blind welfare. The primary concern was to ensure that in effecting the changes in administration in compliance with the directive, the needs and welfare of the blind of all races did not suffer in any way.

As a result of the protracted discussions, the Constitution of the Council was amended to provide for the establishment of three divisions for non-White blind people, each consisting of organisations engaged or partially engaged in welfare work for blind people of the relevant racial group.

The Indian Division of the Council was inaugurated at a meeting on February 21, 1966 of representatives

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND DIVISION FOR THE INDIAN BLIND

by Mr C. M. BASSA, Chairman

of societies affiliated to the South African National Council for the Blind which are in Indian control. The administration of the division is designed along the lines of the Council itself with provision for affiliation to it of Indian controlled societies catering for the welfare of the blind. Representatives of these societies meeting biennially elect an Executive Committee which functions actively on all matters. Senior members of the National Council's Executive Committee and the Secretariat act as liaison officers and advisers to the Division which will ultimately achieve complete autonomy in its sphere of work. The Department of Indian Affairs is also represented on the Division.

The principal function of the Division is to deal with all matters concerning the welfare and rehabilitation of the Indian blind and partially sighted and the prevention of blindness. It has been accepted by the Council as its special committee on all matters concerning the Indian blind and a representative of the division attends meetings of the Executive committee of the Council to elaborate on the functioning of the division.

An office for the division has been set up in Durban and a full-time secretary who works in close co-operation with local societies and the secretariat of the Council, spearheads the work of the division.

From its inception the division set out to expand the available services for the care of the blind and to intensify the campaign for the prevention of blindness by the extension of the eye clinic facilities available for the Indian community, e.g. a pilot survey of the visual activities of Indian school children in Benoni carried

out by the secretary of the division having underlined the need for thorough eye tests, led to a properly organised eye testing clinic being arranged by the Bureau for the Prevention of Blindness. The clinic established that some 200 pupils are in need of spectacles and arrangements are being made to ensure that the pupils concerned do in fact obtain them.

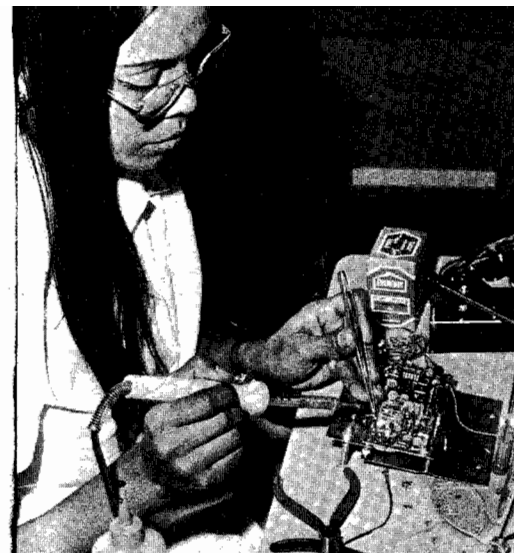
In addition the division is actively concerned with:

- the placement of the blind in the open labour market and opening employment opportunities;
- the availability of braille services, and books;
- an adequate supply of tape aids;
- the social needs of the blind;
- post-matric education and training;
- ways and means to assist the aged blind;
- the improvement of State assistance for blind persons; and
- any matter concerning the rehabilitation, education and welfare of the blind.

The division has set itself the task of awakening community interest in eye health and blind welfare in all areas where there are large concentrations of Indians and it is hoped in the near future to set up local committees in various parts of the Transvaal leading in time to the formation of a provincial organisation.

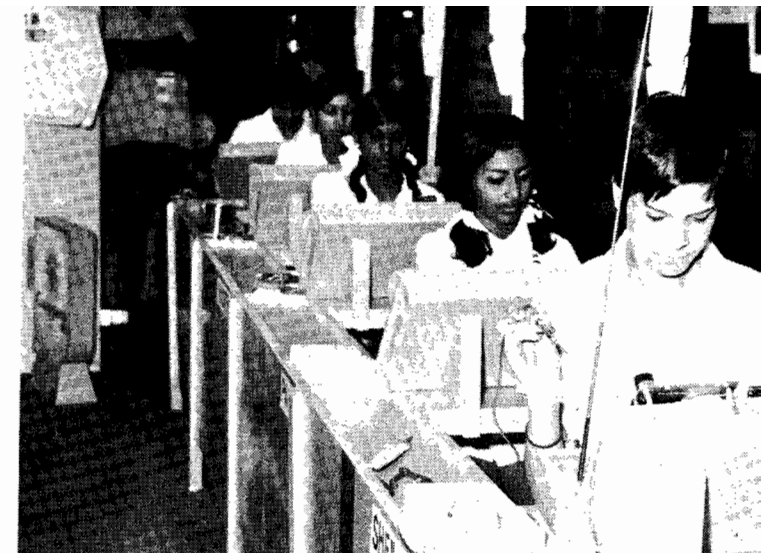
A great deal of work has already been done in the three years that the division has been in existence. More remains to be done but I have no doubt that given the co-operation of the powers that be and the assistance of local communities, the division will soon be grown into an autonomous, fully-fledged National Welfare Organisation. □

FIAT LUX Augustus/August, 1973



A worker soldering parts in the assembling process.

The assembling line. Workers demonstrating their prowess in a window of a Durban departmental store.



A South African-owned Company which has been granted the national franchise for the manufacture of a well-known make of Japanese radio is employing a number of Indian girls in its new factory in Durban.

According to the managing director of the Company the girls have proved to be excellent workers, nimble fingered and quick.

The training of the girls in the art of soldering components into place on printed circuit boards, and the assembling, tuning and checking the radios is being undertaken by two Japanese engineers who have been specially brought out to South Africa to impart the necessary "know-how".

Mr S. Nasu, one of the engineers estimates that when skills improve the present production rate of 150 radios a day will be doubled. A second production line will be started when enough people have been trained, giving a final production target of about 400 radios a day.

The Japanese tradition of looking carefully after their workers is evidenced by some of the conditions the parent company laid down before granting a franchise to the Company to manufacture and distribute its radios.

They, for instance, insisted that all the girls should have a hot midday meal. A specially designed Japanese canteen is due to arrive shortly, fitted with tables and chairs which fold away, leaving a big recreation area. Smart uniforms are provided and tiled floors instead of the traditional factory concrete were insisted on.

WOMEN TO THE FORE

Completed radios undergoing inspection and testing.



The factory premises are bright and airy. A further condition laid down by the Japanese was that where the sun was troublesome venetian blinds should be fitted. The normal factory practice would have been to paint the windows white.

An ingenious method of stepping up output has been installed. At the end of the production line are two numbers in red lights. The top number reflects the numbers of radios which should have been completed at any time of the day, the bottom figure the number which actually have been completed.

Incentive bonuses for exceeding the top figure, give a useful boost to the earnings of the workers.

The first production run of a single-band radio has now been completed. A batch of two-band radios is now being made and there will ultimately be six models manufactured this year, including a hi-fi set. (With acknowledgements to The Natal Mercury)

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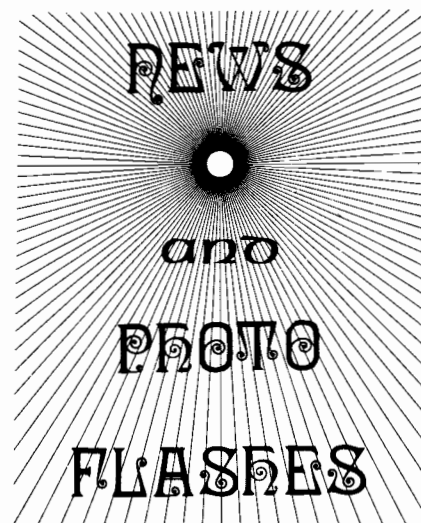
MINISTER CONFERS WITH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN COUNCIL

The Minister of Indian Affairs, Senator O. P. F. Horwood recently held discussions in Durban with the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council on a variety of matters affecting the Indian community. Seen in the photograph from left to right are Mr C. Botha, Private Secretary to the Minister, Mr Y. S. Chinsamy, Dr M. B. Naidoo, Mr H. E. Joosub, Mr G. J. Brümmer, Deputy Secretary, Mr H. A. Prinsloo, Secretary for Indian Affairs, Senator O. P. F. Horwood, Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr A. M. Rajab, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr M. J. de W. van Eyssen, Regional Representative, Mr J. N. Reddy, Mr H. A. C. de Beer, Assistant Regional Representative and Mr P. Pather, Clerk to the Council.



Mr A. M. Rajab, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the South African Indian Council at the flag raising ceremony outside Durban's City Hall which marked the commencement of this year's drive by the Durban and District Community Chest for funds. The Durban Indian Child Welfare Society is one of the organisations which derives a large portion of its funds from contributions made by the Community Chest.

One of the first contributors to this year's appeal by the Durban and District Community Chest was Mr R. Singh who handed over a cheque for R1 050 to Mr K. C. Riggs, Chairman of the Chest. Mr A. D. Adams, Deputy Mayor of Durban and Mr A. M. Rajab look on.



INDIAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FOR MAINTENANCE COURT

Mr Krishna Maharaj, who for some years has been holding the position of maintenance officer on the establishment of the Durban Magistrate's Courts has been appointed the first Indian public prosecutor to prosecute Indians and Coloureds in Durban's "M" Court, which deals mainly with cases arising out of the non-payment of maintenance moneys.

Mr Maharaj commenced studies for the prosecutor's certificate through the University of South Africa three years ago.



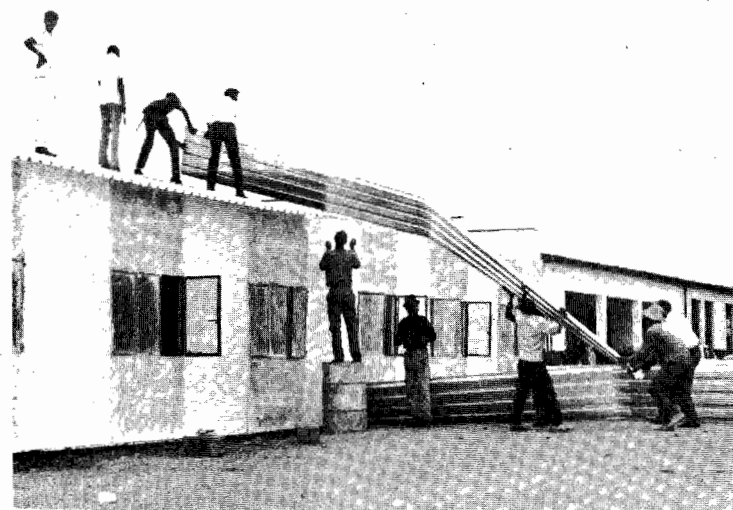
MOTOR RALLYING AND RACING FOR INDIANS

With the official opening of the Port Natal Motor Club at Isipingo by the Chairman of the Isipingo Town Board, Mr M. H. Keerath, a breakthrough to a new kind of sport for the Indian people has been achieved.

In his address Mr Keerath said: "In a sports conscious world, I am glad that Indian South Africans, too are realising the value of sport as a means of creating better understanding and friendship among peoples of the world."

Tremendous enthusiasm and keenness was exhibited by the many talented drivers who participated in the very interesting programme of events. These drivers now have a track where they can train and thereafter exploit their talents at future race meetings of the Club.

The photo shows one of the cars participating in one of the events.



SCHOOL BUILDING PROGRAMME

According to the latest annual report of the Department of Public Works, the following schools for Indians were completed during the financial year 1971/72 at a total cost of R3 155 230. (The contract amount in respect of each school is also shown.)

Primary School, Actonville (Benoni)	154 192
St. Aidans Primary School No. 2, Durban	171 382
High School, Chatsworth No. 40	360 202
High School, Chatsworth No. 42	307 575
Primary School, Chatsworth No. 38	94 780
Primary School, Chatsworth No. 45	167 384
Primary School, Chatsworth No. 51	172 726
Primary School, Chatsworth No. 56	179 575
Primary School, Reservoir Hills No. 2	177 500
High School, Reservoir Hills No. 1	330 740
High School, Shallcross	315 750
Primary School, Shallcross No. 3	165 575
Primary School, Estcourt	122 943
High School, Klerksdorp (Additions)	165 690
High School, Northdale No. 2 (Additions)	54 507
Primary School, Laudium No. 2	139 720
Primary School, Springs (Repairs and Renovations)	24 989
Primary School, Weenen	50 000

In addition to the above an amount of R2 206 291 was expended during the same period in respect of the construction of building at the Durban-Westville University.

'N PRESTASIE

Die gemeenskap van Wyebank, 60 onderwysers, skoliere en ouers, het die langnaweek van 6 tot 7 April gebruik om 4 montasieklaskamers aan die Fannin Staatsondersteunde Skool op te rig.

Hierdie addisionele klaskamers skakel nou die gebruik van skofklasse, wat vir die afgelope 15 jaar in gebruik was, af.

Die bygaande foto toon hoe die helpers die dak van so 'n klaskamer opstii.

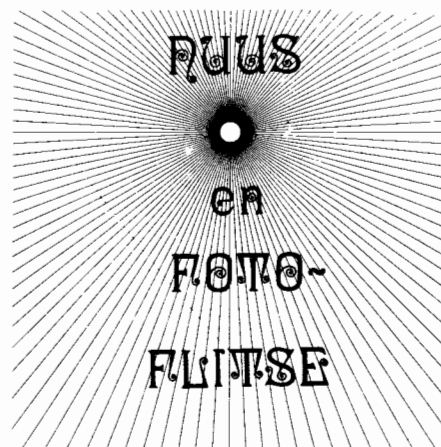


INDIAN WAR MEMORIAL

The Durban City Council has offered a site to the Indian War Memorial Committee for the erection of a monument to commemorate those Indian South Africans who fought in World Wars I and II.

It is expected that the monument will take the form of an illuminated water fountain with a plaque recording the names of all South African Indians who fought in the wars. The site is situated at the corner of Centenary and Old Dutch Roads and Warwick Avenue.

Officers of the Indian War Memorial Committee are Major A. C. Stead (Chairman), Mr M. S. Govender (Secretary) and Mr M. M. John (Treasurer).



SEMINAAR VIR TELEKSOPERATEURS

Mnr P. T. Stainbridge, Adjunk-Streekdirekteur (Telefoondienste) van Natal, het onlangs 'n seminar in die Hoofposkantoor, Durban, geopen vir nie-blanke teleksoperateurs van besigheidsinstansies in Durban en omgewing.

Die gratis-lesings wat deur die poskantoorpersoneel aangebied is, is onder andere deur 40 Indiër-operateurs bygewoon. Die lesings het gehandel oor die nuutste plaaslike teleksprosedures.

In sy openingsrede het mnr Stainbridge gesê: "Die korrekte gebruik van moderne telekstoerusting sal nie alleen groter doeltreffendheid verseker nie, maar sal ook geld en tyd bespaar. Dit sal die poskantoor in staat stel om optimumgebruik te maak van die duur telekstoerusting en sal bydra tot beter telekommunikasiedienste vir die publiek. Die teleksdienste brei uit teen 'n tempo van ongeveer 20 persent per jaar en dit word verwag dat hierdie groeitempo steeds sal toeneem. Tans is daar net minder as 9 000 teleksuurders in Suid- en Suidwes-Afrika en dit toon 'n verdubbeling vir die van die afgelope 4 jaar."

Die foto toon 'n groep operateurs wat die seminar bygewoon het.



THRIFT COMPETITION

For the second year in succession the R.A. Engar State Indian Primary School at Port Shepstone has won the Mahatho Thrift Trophy in the annual Thrift Competition organised by the R.S.A. Savings Service for Indian schools in Natal.

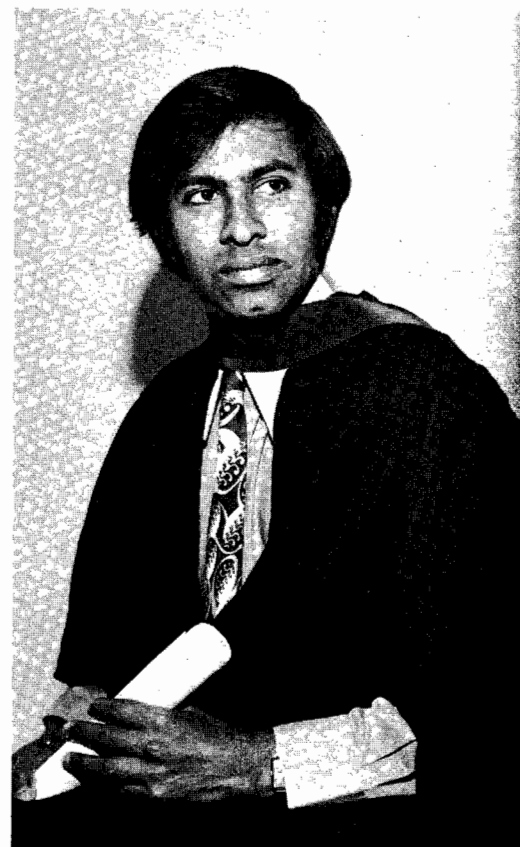
Mr J. L. de Klerk, Public Relations Officer of the R.S.A. Savings Service is seen presenting the trophy to Mr A. M. Naidoo, the Thrift Treasurer, while the Principal, Mr G. P. Govender looks on.

SUCCESS IN BOTANY

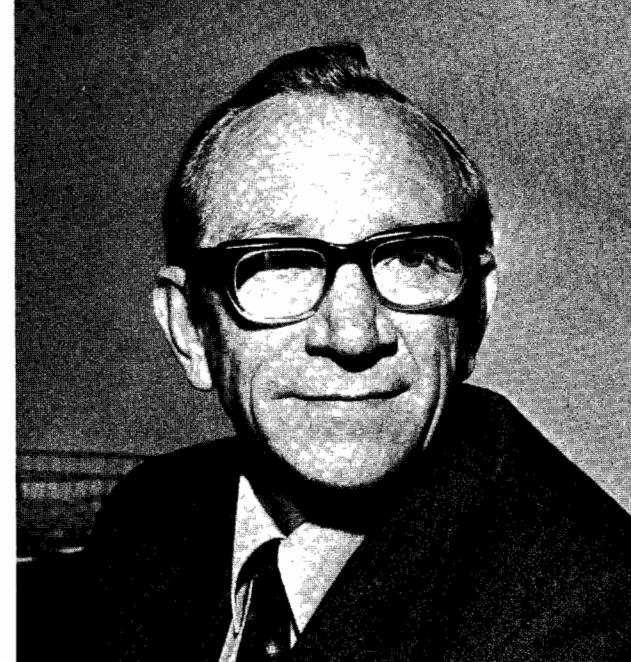
Mr Himansu Baijnath, a student of the University of Durban-Westville who was recently awarded a Master of Science degree cum laude, is believed to be the first Indian in South Africa to establish a new species of plants.

In his dissertation for the M.Sc. he investigated the status of three closely related coastal specimens of Cyprus and concluded that two were new to science.

Mr Baijnath's studies were financed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the South African Sugar Association. The South Coast Indian Football Association Charitable Trust and the M.V. Maistry Education Trust sponsored his trip to Mauritius where he investigated plant life to confirm his findings.



FIAT LUX Augustus/August, 1973



Mr H. A. C. de Beer

Departmental Staff Changes



Mr P. A. Olivier

MR H. A. C. DE BEER who was for some six years the Department's Local Representative in Pietermaritzburg, has been promoted to the post of Assistant Regional Representative in the Regional Office in Durban vacated a few months ago by Mr E. J. Turner.

Mr de Beer who has been employed in the Department since its inception, spent most of his previous Government Service career in the Department of Interior and is well equipped to fill the post to which he has been promoted.

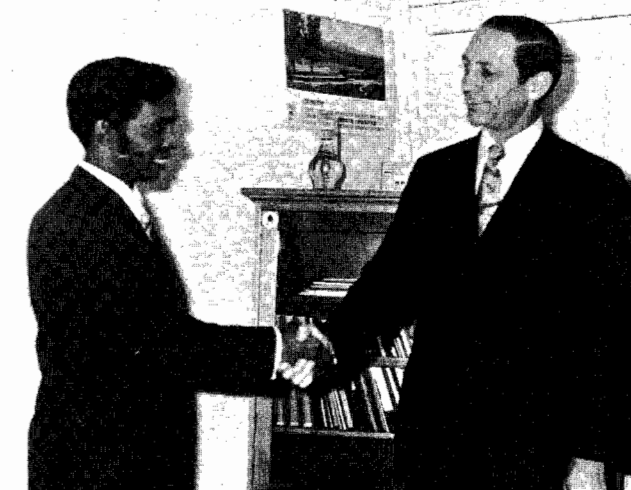
Mr G. D. Nel, formerly of the Regional Office, Durban, has succeeded Mr de Beer as the Local Representative in the Pietermaritzburg office of the Department.

FIAT LUX Augustus/August, 1973

Mr P. A. Olivier, who previously occupied the post of Parliamentary Under Secretary on the Department's head office establishment has assumed duty as Under Secretary in the Education Division. He succeeds Mr P. J. D. Kotze who now occupies the post of Deputy Director (Administration).

Mr H. B. Marais, an Administrative Control Officer in the Regional office in Durban retired from the Government Service on 30th June, 1973. Mr H. J. P. Kotze has been promoted in the post vacated by Mr Marais.

FIAT LUX wishes these officers every success in their new posts and a happy retirement to Mr Marais. □



Mr G. D. Nel

L.A.C. ELECTIONS

NORTHERN DURBAN

FOR the first time since the establishment of the Northern Durban Local Affairs Committee, voters in the area had an opportunity on 11th July 1973 of casting their votes for their respective candidates in wards 1, 2 and 5.

As only two candidates were nominated in wards 4 and 6, elections in these wards did not take place and the nominated candidates Messrs R. Bijou and F. A. Pooniah (Ward 4) and Messrs K. Ramduth and R. P. Moodley (Ward 6) have been declared duly elected.

Dr S. R. Maharaj who withdrew from the election in Ward 3, left the field to Messrs J. T. Bhoola and H. B. Somers, who were also declared duly elected members of the Committee.

Three cornered contests took place in the remaining three wards, the candidates being as follows —

- Ward 1: Mr B. Dookie
Mr B. Kalipersadh
Mr A. B. Singh
- Ward 2: Mr K. R. Raidoo
Mr M. Mohanlall
Mr A. P. Singh
- Ward 5: Mr A. G. Joosub
Mr A. Khan
Dr M. G. H. Mayat



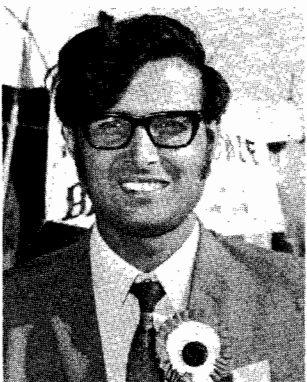
Mr. M. Mohanlall



Mr K. R. Raidoo

The steady stream of voters that visited the three polling stations throughout the day is evidence of the civic consciousness of the residents. A crowd of more than 500 people waited outside the Springfield College, where the votes were counted, to hear the results of the election. The successful candidates were —

- Ward 1: Mr B. Dookie
Mr A. B. Singh
- Ward 2: Mr M. Mohanlall
Mr K. R. Raidoo
- Ward 5: Mr A. Khan
Dr M. G. H. Mayat



Mr. B. Dookie



Mr A. B. Singh

A scene at one of the polling stations.



Mr A. Khan

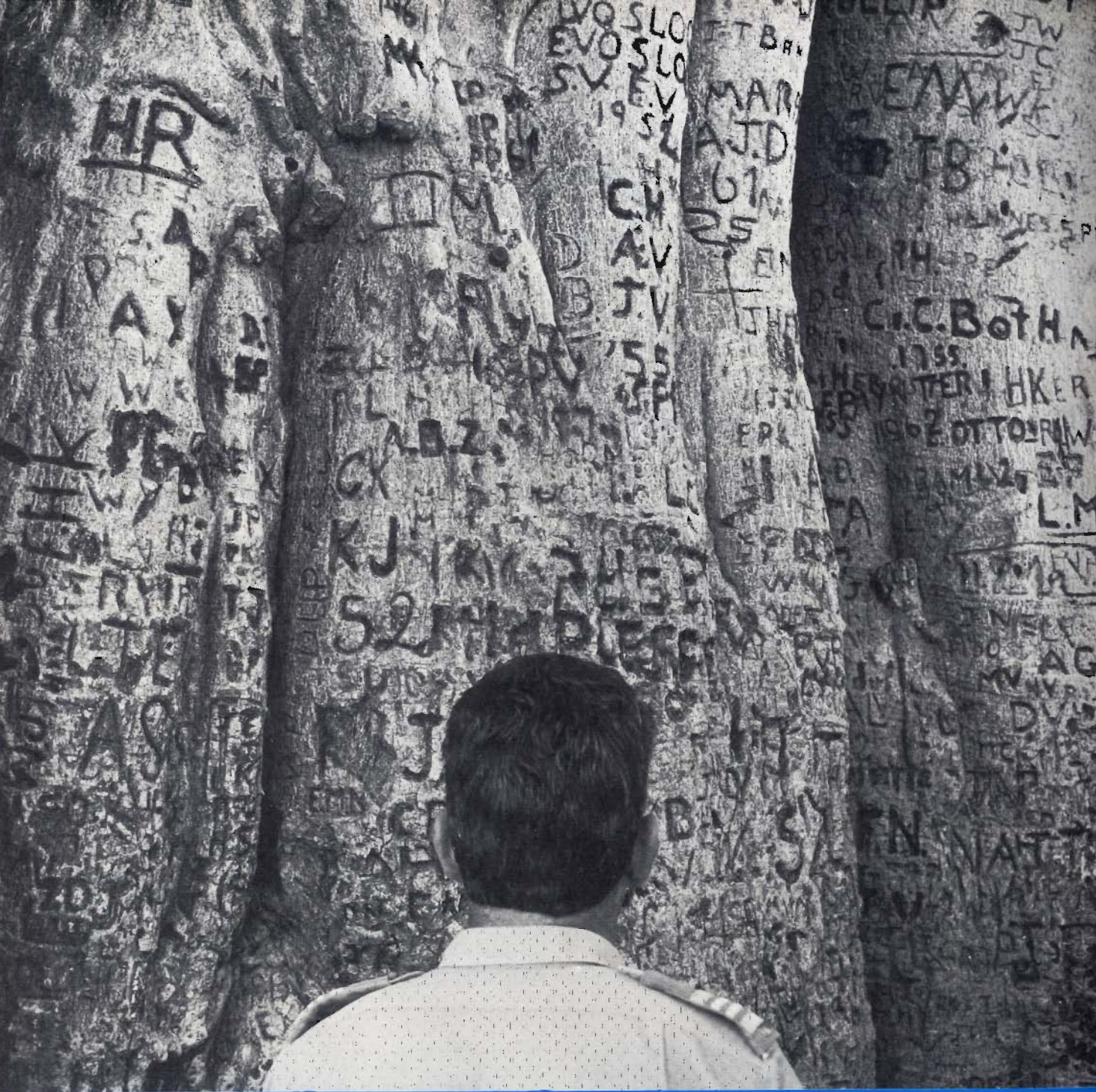


Dr M. G. H. Mayat



CORRECT METRIC SYMBOLS FOR EVERYDAY USE

A QUANTITY	B UNIT	C CORRECT SYMBOL	D ONLY ACCEPTABLE CONTRACTION
LENGTH	metre kilometre centimetre millimetre	m km cm mm	
AREA	square metre square kilometre hectare	m ² km ² ha	sq. metre sq. kilometre
VOLUME	cubic metre cubic centimetre litre milliliter	m ³ cm ³ ℓ or l ml or ml	cub. metre cub. centimetre
MASS	kilogram ton (metric) gram	kg t g	
SPEED	metre per second kilometre per hour	m/s km/h	
PRESSURE	pascal kilopascal	Pa kPa	
TEMPERATURE	degree Celsius	°C	deg. Celsius
FUEL CONSUMPTION	litres per hundred kilo- metres	ℓ/100 km	



*Preserve — Don't Destroy
Our Green Heritage*