



fiat lux

maart/march 1973

volume 8 no. 2



The Hon. S. P. Botha, Minister of Forestry and Chairman
of the National Planning Committee of

OUR GREEN HERITAGE

will officially launch the campaign at the University of
Durban/Westville at 10 a.m. on Saturday,
3rd March, 1973.

An interesting programme has been prepared which includes the following:

General Welcome:

Mr H. A. Prinsloo, Secretary for Indian Affairs.
Garlanding of Ministers.

Introduction of Main Speaker:

Senator The Honourable O. P. F. Horwood,
Minister of Indian Affairs,
and Chancellor of the University of Durban/Westville.

Main Address:

The Honourable S. P. Botha,
Minister of Forestry.

Addresses:

The Mayors of Westville and of Durban.

Vote of Thanks:

Mr A. M. Rajab, Chairman of the Executive Committee,
South African Indian Council.

The programme will be brought to a close with the symbolic
planting of trees by the distinguished guests.

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Front Cover: A panoramic view of young *Pinus patula* plantations at Cathedral Peak.

Back Cover: This fine example of indigenous forest which is to be found at Pigeon Valley Park on the Berea in Durban, has been a source of wonderment to many overseas visitors to South Africa.

'N MAANDBLAD NAMENS DIE
DEPARTEMENT VAN INDIËRSAKE
DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN
INLIGTING UITGEGEE

Artikels of gedeeltes van artikels
wat in hierdie uitgawe verskyn mag
gebruik word mits die bron erken
word.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
PUBLISHED BY THE DEPART-
MENT OF INFORMATION ON
BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Articles or parts thereof published
in this issue may be used provided
due acknowledgement is given.

Die sienswyses wat in hierdie blad
uitgespreek word vertolk nie nood-
wendig die beleid van die Departement nie.

The views expressed in this journal
do not necessarily reflect the policy
of the Department.

Alle briefwisseling en versoeke vir
hierdie blad moet gerig word aan:

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this journal should be directed to:

THE EDITOR
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780/281

Indian Council Meets

THE fourth meeting of the second statutory South African Indian Council was held on 13th to 15th February, 1973, in the Council Chamber of the University of Durban-Westville. In the absence of the Chairman the meeting was presided over by Mr A. M. Moolla who was unanimously elected to take the chair. The Secretary for Indian Affairs and other senior officials of his Department were also present.

The most important matters discussed at the meeting were the following:

Remuneration and allowances.

The Secretary for Indian Affairs announced increases in the remuneration and allowances paid to members of the Council. Appreciation was expressed to the Government for the granting of these increases.

The training of Indians as telephone technicians.

The Council was pleased to learn that the Department of Posts and Telecommunications had agreed to the introduction of a course for the training of telephone technicians at the M.L. Sultan Technical College as from 1974, as a result of representations made by it.

Indian Cultural Council.

Council noted that arrangements were being made for Dr M. B. Naidoo who had been responsible for the establishment of the Natal Indian Cultural Council to visit the Transvaal with a view to establishing a similar body in that Province.

Group Areas Matters.

The Council was pleased to note

that as a result of the recent group areas proclamations the Indian group area in Newcastle had been extended. The Government's decision in respect of the remaining part of the area advertised for replanning was still being awaited.

The Council welcomed the recent announcement by the Minister of Planning that the Grey Street area will be proclaimed for the Indian group as soon as possible.

Attention was also given to the group areas position at Umzinto, Park Rynie and Port Shepstone.

Admission of public to Council meetings.

The Council discussed the question of the admission of the public to Council meetings but regretted that due to the facilities being inadequate it was not possible at this stage to accommodate members of the public.

Medical and dental degrees obtained in India and Pakistan.

The Council re-affirmed its attitude that while training facilities in the Republic for Indian Medical and Dental students were limited every effort should be made to find employment for those who had qualified in India and Pakistan. To this end all possible avenues of employment were therefore being explored by the Council.

Bilingualism in the hotel trade.

The Council noted that representations had been made by the Executive Committee for the extension of the date on which Indians in certain

categories in the hotel trade had to be bilingual. These representations were receiving the sympathetic consideration of the Minister.

Elected Council.

The Council was informed of the developments which had taken place since the date of its last meeting and noted that the Minister of Indian Affairs expected to hold further discussions with the Council with regard to this matter.

Non-white local government administration

The Council heard a report on the progress that was being made with the introduction of local government administration for Indians and noted that further discussions had been held with the Provincial authorities with regard to this matter. It also welcomed the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the desirability or otherwise of establishing one Indian local authority for Umzinto and Park Rynie and decided that the Council's views on this proposal should also be submitted to the Commission.

The Council expressed concern at the apparent apathy of Indians in many areas to have themselves registered as voters and urged members to impress upon those who were entitled to vote the necessity of registering themselves as voters.

Electricians and plumbers

The Council was pleased to note that its representations regarding the training of Indians as electricians had met with a certain measure of success and that a number of the

larger local authorities were prepared to give favourable consideration to the employment of Indians in that capacity. It was decided that the Executive Committee should continue urging local authorities to train and employ Indians as electricians and linesmen, etc., wherever the circumstances warranted it.

Beaches and holiday resorts for Indians

The Council expressed concern at the overcrowding that was taking place on beaches which Indians could use and noted that the Executive Committee proposed making further submissions to the Provincial authorities in this regard.

It was also decided that in view of the popularity of the Indian resort at Midmar Dam the Provincial authorities should be urged to establish additional inland resorts for Indians including one in the Drakensberg where there was at present no such resort.

Industrial sites

The Council gave further consideration to the need for the provision of industrial sites in Indian group areas in order to make them economically viable and decided to appoint an Ad Hoc Committee to prepare a memorandum for submission to the Planning authorities.

Educational matters

The Council gave consideration to various educational matters the most important of which were:

(a) Compulsory Education.

The Council was pleased to note that its representations for the introduction of compulsory education had met with success and that all children who were enrolled in Class 1 in Indian schools as from the beginning of this year would be compelled to attend school until the end of the year in which they became fifteen years of age.

(b) Matriculation Passes.

Council noted that there had been an increase in the percentage of passes for matric at the end of 1972, although this figure fell short of the percentage of passes which the Council would have liked to have seen attained. Council was informed that this improvement was due to the special measures which had been adopted by the Department during the past year. It also noted a statement by the Director of Indian Education who was present that further improvements in the position could be expected.

(c) Technical Training for Indians.

Council drew attention to the need for the creation of technical and vocational training facilities for Indians as part of the school curriculum so that they could be employed in industries in Newcastle and elsewhere at the end of their high-school education. The Director of Indian Education pointed out that technical subjects were already being included in the curriculum of certain Indian high schools.

Other matters which were discussed included the school building programme and the admission of student teachers to training colleges in the Cape.

The Publication and Entertainments Act 1963

Council noted that the public had been invited to comment on the report and recommendations of the inter-departmental Committee of inquiry on the application of the Publications and Entertainments Act 1963. It was decided that the Executive Committee should examine these recommendations and, if necessary, submit a report thereon for consideration by the Department of Interior.

Employment opportunities for Indians

Council stressed the need for em-

ployment opportunities for Indians being constantly reviewed because of the increasing number of high-school students who left school at the end of their period of training. One gratifying feature of this development was the fact that the level at which students left school was constantly rising. While there was no unemployment at present it was essential that steps should be taken to ensure that adequate employment opportunities would be available, particularly for all matriculants and graduates. It was felt that research should be undertaken with regard to this matter and Mr A. M. Moolla offered to make a financial contribution towards the cost thereof.

Bantu domestic servants

The question of the employment of Bantu domestic servants by Indians was again discussed and it was decided that renewed efforts be made to obtain relief for Indians in the Transvaal in this respect.

Inter-provincial barriers and restriction on travel through the Transkei

Council referred to the recent decision of the Government to ease the restrictions on interprovincial travel by Indians but noted that no indication had yet been given by the Transkeian authorities on whether the present restrictions on travel through the Transkei would also be eased.

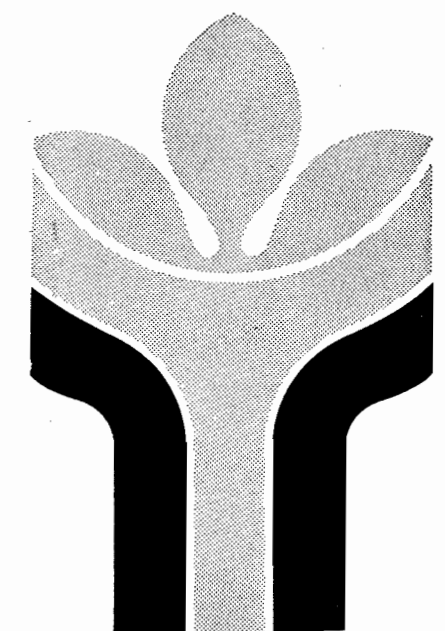
Public Utility Corporation

Council again gave consideration to the possibility of an Indian Public Utility Corporation being established for the building of houses to meet the acute housing shortage.

General

Council also gave attention to a number of other matters such as the recent strikes by Bantu and Indian factory workers, the requirements for the introduction of Indian visitors to the Republic, the R.K. Khan Hospital, the University of Durban-Westville, etc. □

OUR



GREEN

HERITAGE

NOWADAYS one cannot help being constantly reminded of conservation or protection campaigns that are being launched. Game is protected, soil is conserved, plants are protected. There are organisations for conserving nature, parks departments and other departments that protect and conserve, sometimes with the aid of laws, ordinances and regulations.

But Abraham Lincoln in his day made an important statement. He said: "With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed".

This is so, particularly as regards the preservation of man's environment. Each of us is vaguely conscious of the importance of nature, but it's not always very clear how important it is, and why it is significant. Thus public sentiment and participation are not always active.

This year is known as the year of **OUR GREEN HERITAGE**.

What is our green heritage? The green carpet of woods and plantations across the hills; the colourful

veld flowers along the roads. Indeed, it is beautiful and often personally beneficial to everyone who wants to have a lovely garden, or a shady tree, or firewood, for his braaivleis fire.

Little do we know, however, that all this is associated with air pollution, soil erosion, water supply in the future, the retention of the oxygen — balance in the atmosphere, and even with the economic survival of South Africa.

So important it is that the government, and other parties concerned have found it advisable to launch a national campaign in order to enlighten every citizen in South Africa on this subject and to request a re-assessment of our attitude towards our vegetation.

The campaign is known as **OUR GREEN HERITAGE** and is being planned and executed by a National Planning Committee in which all branches of the forest industry, timber processing and consumers industries, nature conservation organizations, the Department of Forestry and various other government depart-

ments, as well as organized agriculture, are represented.

Some of the main aims of the programme are: to emphasize the value of our natural vegetation, whether it be aesthetic, for health or recreational purposes; to draw attention to the significance of timber production in the economy of South Africa and to encourage the protection and the advantageous use of mountain catchment areas.

All the above is summarized in the central theme; the beauty and use of trees and wood.

An important part of the campaign is devoted to timber production.

South Africa is a country poor in forests. With the growth of civilization South Africa has been obliged to import timber. According to the latest statistics South Africa is heading for a major timber shortage. The afforested acreage must be redoubled within the next 30 years.

Timber is a strategic element in the country's economy, and it saves and earns millions in foreign currency. Besides, forests are a renewable re-

source, in contrast with mineral resources, which are declining assets. It is therefore necessary that a sympathetic public attitude towards the forest industry and all its activities be established.

Another aspect, closer to man's personal needs, is open-air recreation. The need for this is becoming increasingly essential, while space becomes less and less. A large part of South Africa's wilderness, known as mountain catchment areas is controlled by the Department of Forestry but most of these areas are as yet inaccessible to the public, although they comprise some of the most beautiful parts in the country. Why can't they be used for purposes of recreation? Because man with his habits of pollution and a box of matches in his pocket, is the forest's worst enemy.

OUR GREEN HERITAGE will attempt to make everybody a friend of the forest, so that these regions can be safely opened up to the public as recreational resorts. A complete change in our attitude towards nature and its conservation will be necessary before this can be done.

At school everyone learns about the process of photosynthesis — the process by which plants absorb carbon dioxide in the sunlight and liberate oxygen. What is not realized to the full is that it is actually of the utmost importance for the survival of man. Since the industrial revolution more and more processes of combustion have come into existence: not only motor cars and aeroplanes, but machines in all industries. These are disturbing the balance in the atmosphere to such an extent that it has become a matter of vital importance to the whole world to restore this balance by protecting the existing vegetation and by increasing plant growth.

Some scientists have begun to speculate on the possibility of a gradual adaptation of the human lung through evolution so as to require less oxygen, but they willingly concede that an adaptation of this nature will only take place within thousands of years, and offers no solution for our present generations.

In the past the largest percentage

of photosynthesis occurred under our seas, but owing to the effects of oil pollution over the past decades, this can no longer be accepted as a positive fact.

It is in this respect that **OUR GREEN HERITAGE** endeavours to revolutionize everyone's attitude towards our vegetation.

South Africa's climatic conditions, particularly in certain areas, render our country very vulnerable to wind and soil erosion. Dongas caused by heavy rains, and drift-sand, can be reclaimed only with the aid of trees and other plants; and a well-informed public, especially among the rural community, is essential for preventing South Africa from degenerating into a desert.

There is therefore, no lack of motivation for a campaign like **OUR GREEN HERITAGE**. The Planning committee, assisted by a professional organization has drafted a programme which is mainly informative, but which will afford everyone the opportunity of participating in the campaign so that the message may reach all people in South Africa.

At the same time an opportunity is offered of making a contribution to the enrichment of our green heritage by planting trees.

In addition to publicity given by press, periodicals and radio, there will also be productions, competitions, posters and special publications. At shows and exhibitions the message will be disseminated and films on the theme will be circulated.

Organized agriculture, as well as scientific and youth organizations and other associations, will give special attention to the theme. Municipalities and schools will organise tree-planting ceremonies with the object of beautifying the environment. The campaign will see the inauguration of honorary forest officers for the first time in the history of South Africa.

In schools special attention will be devoted to the subject and all South Africans will participate in tree-planting ceremonies and will be encouraged to preserve plant growth and trees in their immediate neighbourhood. Thousands of young trees will be placed, free of charge, at the disposal of schools by the Department of Forestry.

Somebody once said: "Plant a tree. It grows while you sleep". Come to think of it, not much is expected of you, but it's no use treading on the young tree while you're awake. This is what **OUR GREEN HERITAGE** wants to tell us this year. □



Timber from our forests at one of our local paper mills.

CARE AND EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND THE DEAF

by
ESSOP A. KHAN
Treasurer of the Natal Indian
Blind and Deaf Society

IT IS a characteristic of welfare work in the Republic of South Africa that it is a joint task and responsibility of the State on one hand and private initiative on the other. Our welfare services are designed in such a way that the virtue of human compassion is not stultified but rather stimulated in the individual who is at all times encouraged to shoulder his responsibilities to his fellow men.

In 1954 the Natal Indian Blind Society opened the doors in inadequate premises to the first and only school for the blind for Indians in the Republic of South Africa. The school was moved to larger grounds at Mountain Rise in Pietermaritzburg and is now known as the New Horizon School for the Blind. The school has a roll of 70 pupils and classes range from class I to standard X. This school has proved its potential in providing outstanding pupils, one of whom has completed his B.A. and this year finished reading for his LL.B. Degree. Another student has completed his B.A. Degree and intends to enter the teaching profession.

There is a waiting list of about forty children suffering from defective vision, who have to be admitted to a special school. The available hostel facilities are insufficient and these children cannot be admitted. The Board of Management of the school and the Society have drawn up plans for the building of new hostels which will accommodate 100 children. These plans have been approved by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Work will commence during 1973 and the total cost of the building of the hostels will be:

(a) Cost of hostel building	R270 000,00
(b) Additional furniture for new hostel	31 250,00

(c) Cost of conversion of present hostel into class rooms	3 000,00
(d) Cost of furniture for class rooms	4 000,00
	R308 250,00

The Department of Indian Affairs will contribute 90% of the total cost and the balance of the money has

to be met by the generous public.

Another aspect of the work undertaken by the Society is the workshop where sheltered employment is provided for the adult blind and where approximately 50 adult males and females are employed. Wages range from R12,40 to R10,00 per week per worker and we hope that with the improvement in trading to increase their wages to R15,00 per week. This

would help to make them independent persons in our community. The workshop is subsidised by the Department of Labour, which pays a subsidy on capital expenditure and augmentation of wages; the balance of the money is made up of trading profits with the Society meeting and any contingencies that may arise.

The Durban School for Indian Deaf was opened in July, 1969, and is

registered as a private school in terms of the Indian Education Act. This is the only school for the Indian deaf in the Republic and the second "Special School" for Indians in South Africa. The Department of Indian Affairs grants its usual subsidy to the school.

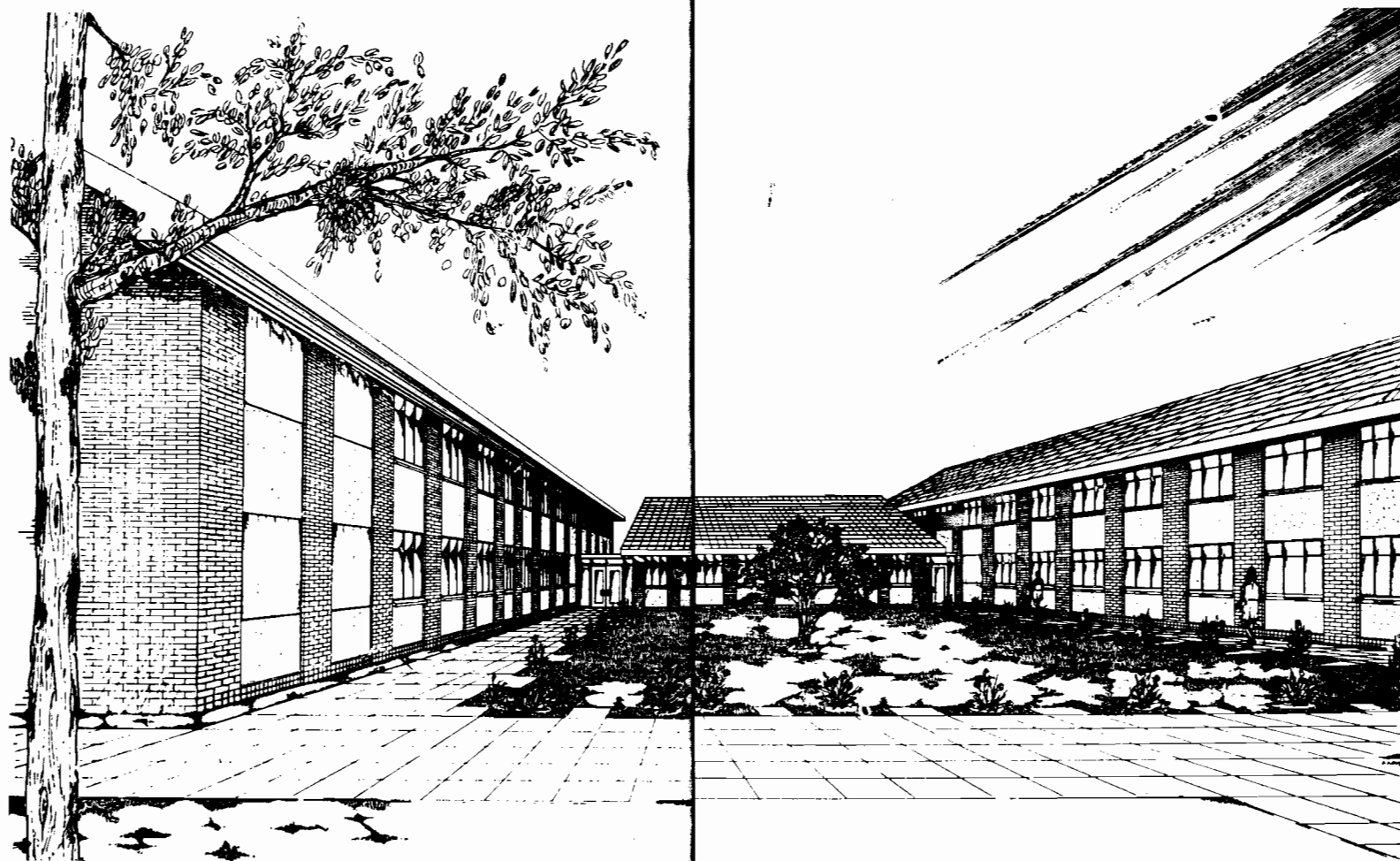
The school commenced with 30 pupils and this number gradually increased. At present two platoon clas-

ses are conducted at the school and the roll now is 80 children. The premises are hired from the Department of Community Development at a rental of R190,00 per month. There is a waiting list of 160 children who are deaf and dumb and require admission to a special school but who cannot be admitted at this stage.

The Durban City Council has earmarked a site in the Newlands / Phoenix Housing Complex but the actual transfer of this site will take several years. The price of land and building costs would soar tremendously in the meantime. However, the Society is making every effort to find alternative land and there is a likelihood that finality will be reached for the purchase of a 20 acre site elsewhere which would be ideally suited for a boarding school to accommodate 200 children. The cost of the purchase of the site and building is envisaged at an amount of approximately R850 000,00. The State, through the Department of Indian Affairs, would subsidise 90% of the capital expenditure.

The Natal Indian Blind and Deaf Society who are the founders of the New Horizon School for the Blind, the Blind Workshops and the Durban School for Indian Deaf owe a debt of gratitude to the Department of Indian Affairs, the Department of Labour, the pupils of the Indian Schools in Natal and the ever-generous public all of whom contributed to make this challenge a success.

Today we lay great emphasis on the improvement of the educational needs of the visually handicapped and the deaf. Latest methods and teaching aids are introduced to help make the system most modern and streamlined and easy for the handicapped child. □



Proposed new hostels at the New Horizon School for the Blind at Mountain Rise in Pietermaritzburg.

MR TURNER RETIRES



Miss K. Thambaran is seen presenting a gift to Mr Turner on behalf of the Indian Staff of the Department.

AT a function held recently in Durban the personnel of the Regional office and of the Director of Indian Education took leave of Mr E. J. Turner, Assistant Regional Representative in the Regional Office of the Department of Indian Affairs, in Durban, who is proceeding on leave prior to his retirement from the Public Service at the end of March, 1973.

Mr G. J. Brummer, Deputy Secretary, who spoke on behalf of Mr H. A. Prinsloo, the Secretary for Indian Affairs, paid tribute to Mr Turner whom he described as one of the stalwarts of the Department. Mr Turner, he said was well-known for his outstanding human relations and was a person in whom the Department had had the fullest confidence at all times.

Mr M. J. de W. van Eyssen, Regional Representative of the Department in Durban, in presenting Mr Turner with a gift on behalf of the staff said during the course of his address, "The Department is not only losing an outstanding official but we are losing a great friend."

In thanking Mr van Eyssen for the gift, Mr Turner said that it was a sad occasion for him in his life to take leave of his colleagues all of whom had become his friends.

Mr Turner pointed out that he had devoted almost half a century of his lifetime to the Public Service. He started his career in the Service at the age of fourteen as a messenger in the Department of Justice at the princely salary of £3 (six rand) per month.

When World War II broke out in 1939 Mr Turner joined the armed

forces and was taken prisoner at Sidi Rezigh in 1941 and spent the rest of the war in prisoner-of-war camps in North Africa, Italy and Germany. "Even so," Mr Turner said, "despite all the hardships, lessons were learnt from this experience and it was here that I learned to be tolerant and patient — because to be otherwise in such conditions only led to frustration and despondency."

In 1945, after his release, Mr Turner was transferred to the Department of the Interior where he served mostly as Electoral Officer until 1966, when he joined the Department of Indian Affairs in Durban, where he was later promoted to the post of Assistant Regional Representative.

"Although my career in the Public Service," he said, "has proved to be a most interesting and enjoyable one, I must say that the few years I have

been with the Department of Indian Affairs have proved to be the most challenging of my career, and I am glad to have had the privilege of serving in a Department whose function it is to work towards the upliftment and development of a people, who, until 1961, were rather left out in the cold."

Fiat Lux, on whose editorial committee Mr Turner served with distinction for many years, wishes "The Gentle Giant," as Mr Turner was known to his colleagues, and his wife a happy retirement and expresses the hope that they may long be spared to enjoy good health and prosperity in the years that lie ahead. Fiat Lux gratefully acknowledges the valuable contribution which Mr Turner has made towards the production of the publication and for the ready assistance which successive editors have received at the hands of Mr Turner.

Mr Turner delivering his farewell address to members of the staff.



NEW APPOINTMENTS IN EDUCATION BRANCH

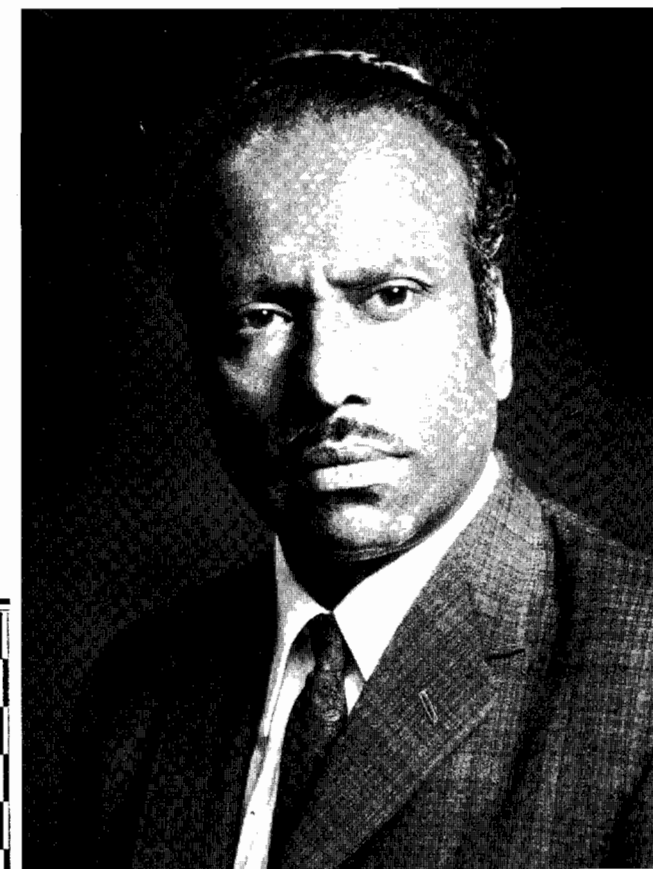
Vussenthryn Poonan has assumed duty as a Subject Inspector, Art, in January, under the Department of Indian Affairs, Division of Education, with headquarters in Durban.

He was born 46 years ago, received primary and high school education and teacher-training in Johannesburg. Started teaching in 1948, trained part-time as an Industrial Arts teacher. Spent ten years at Lenasia High as Industrial Arts teacher where he was promoted as senior assistant. Became Vice principal in Nelspruit in 1966, seconded as Principal to Witbank and to Potchefstroom in 1968.

Graduated in 1968 with a B.A. degree having Fine Art and English as majors — University of South Africa. Water colour painting was accepted and hung at an International Art Competition, Durban City Hall in 1963.

Spent three months in India in 1971 visiting universities, colleges and schools where art was taught.

Mr Poonan is married and has four children. His hobbies are: painting in water colour, woodworking, reading, and tennis.



Mr V. Poonan, newly appointed on the Inspectorate as Subject Inspector: School Guidance, is a self-made man. After completing his high school studies privately he continued with his studies at the University of Natal where he obtained his B.A., B.Ed., B.A. Hon. and his M.Ed.

He obtained his M.A. at the University of Durban-Westville. He holds the Natal Teacher's Diploma.

Mr Poonan has a very wide teaching background. He has taught in primary and high schools, was a lecturer at Springfield College of Education, the University College, Durban and senior lecturer at the M.L. Sultan Technical College.

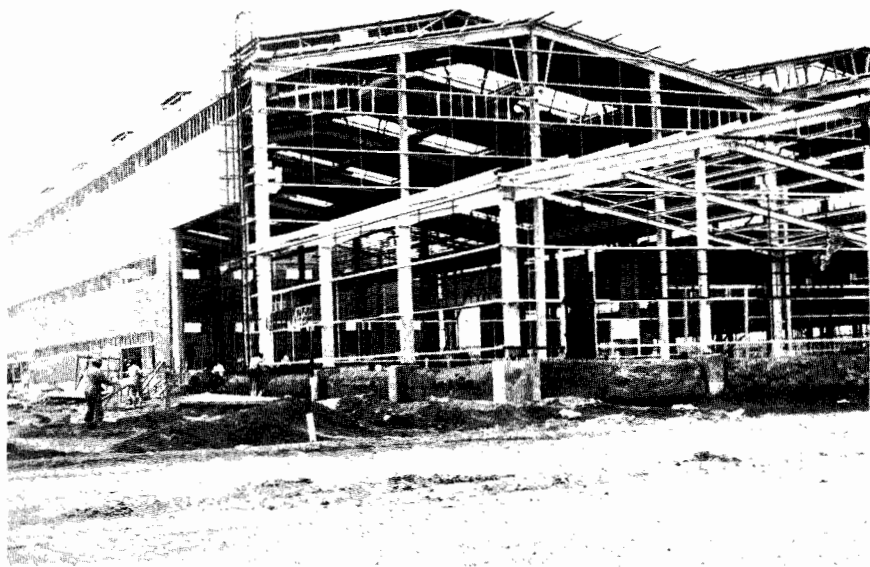
He was awarded a British Council Bursary in 1968 and travelled extensively in Britain and the Continent.



Career Opportunities For Indians At Venco

ON FEBRUARY 7, 1973, a selected group of members of the Indian community of Newcastle was invited by the management of the Venco (Newcastle) Engineering Co. (Pty.) Limited to tour their Newcastle factory which is now nearing completion. The purpose of the visit was to acquaint the Indian community with what was involved in the heavy engineering industry and to give them an insight into the employment opportunities available to the Indian youth in this field. The guests were entertained to a buffet supper and they had fruitful discussions with senior officials of the company.

Venco (Newcastle) Engineering Company has been established to cater for the engineering maintenance



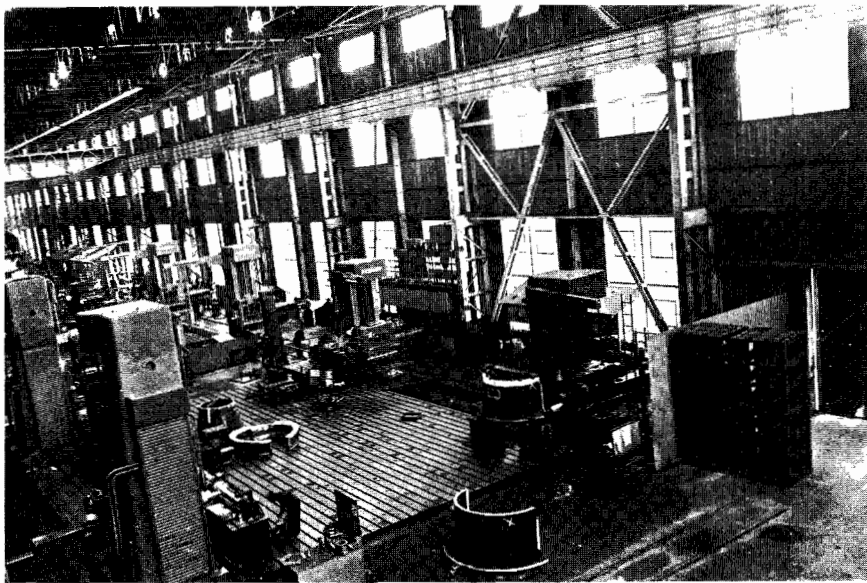
The partially completed Machine Shop building with the Main Stores building in the foreground.



Medium bay machine shop at Venco's Van der Bijl Park Works.

ance requirements of Iscor, as well as for other industries in the Tugela Basin. Construction of both the machine and job shops at the site in Newcastle commenced in September, 1972, and will be completed by March, 1973. Machines ordered from America and Europe have now arrived and will be installed and commissioned in March and April, 1973. Initial production is scheduled to start during the second quarter of 1973 on a single shift basis, expanding to a double shift the following year.

In addition to the machine shop and job shop a truck repair shop is being erected, where all rolling stock repairs for Iscor will be carried out. Future development plans of the company include the expansion of the



Heavy bay machine shop at Venco's Van der Bijl Park Works. Similar shops will be in operation at Newcastle.

machine shop to six times its present size, a completely new fabrication shop with facilities for a blacksmith shop and heat treatment shop and when required an iron and steel foundry will be added to complement the entire operation of the factory.

The establishment of Venco at Newcastle will provide further employment opportunities for Indian youths as skilled and semi-skilled workers. In collaboration with the M.L. Sultan Technical College the first thirty Indians are at present being trained as apprentices at the company's cost in the following trades:

- (a) **Turner/Machinists:** This trade embraces the operating of lathes, vertical lathes, horizontal borers and milling machines.
- (b) **Fitter/Machinists:** Training will be given in fitting and assembling, planing and shaping and grinding.
- (c) **Plater/Welder:** This embraces all aspects of plating work and structural work as well as basic welding and gascutting.

The initial training at the College includes theoretical and practical workshop instruction. Additional practical experience will then be given at the factory under the

guidance of trained instructors.

The basic requirements for persons interested in taking up an apprenticeship are that they should be between the ages of 18 and 21 years and should have passed at least standard 8. The selected candidates will moreover receive the standard rates of pay applicable to apprentices.

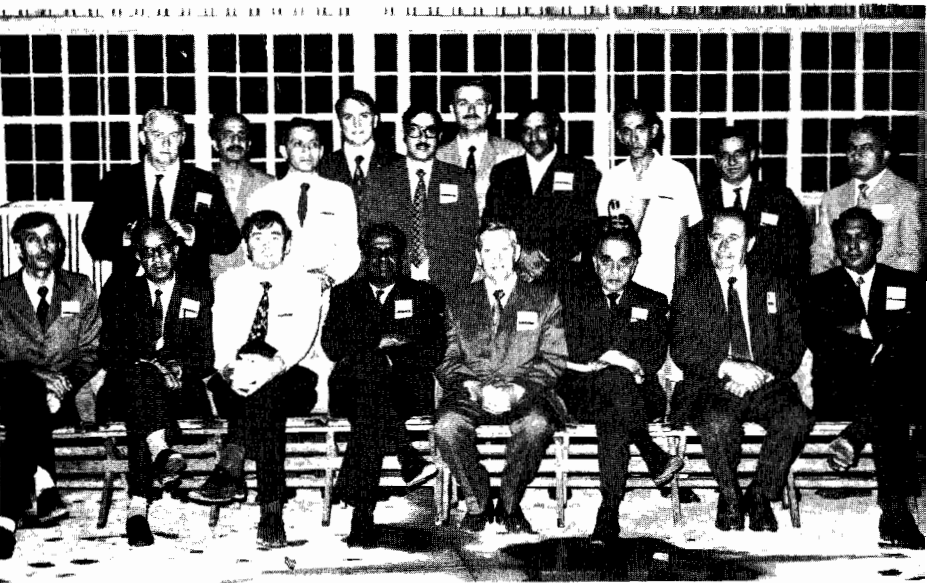
A further thirty trainees are at present being recruited.

In addition to the above a number of techno-administrative posts will also become available towards the middle of the year when suitably qualified and experienced Indian personnel will be appointed as clerks in the costing, financial, time-keeping, machine shop and other departments of the company. Most of these posts will have matriculation as a requirement while previous experience will be a recommendation.

The table hereunder gives an indication of the number of Indians and Europeans who will be required to operate the factory up to the year 1980.

Date	European	Indians	Bantu
1973	50	70	60
1974	50	100	80
1975	50	160	100
1976	60	180	120
1977	80	240	160
1978	100	300	200
1979	120	350	240
1980	140	420	280

Persons interested in taking up careers in the Venco Works are invited to address their preliminary enquiries to the Manager, Personnel Services, P.O. Box 8, Vereeniging, Transvaal.

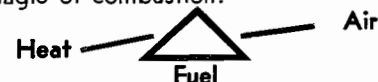


Leading members of the Indian Community of Newcastle with Senior Officials of Venco.

Fire Prevention At Home

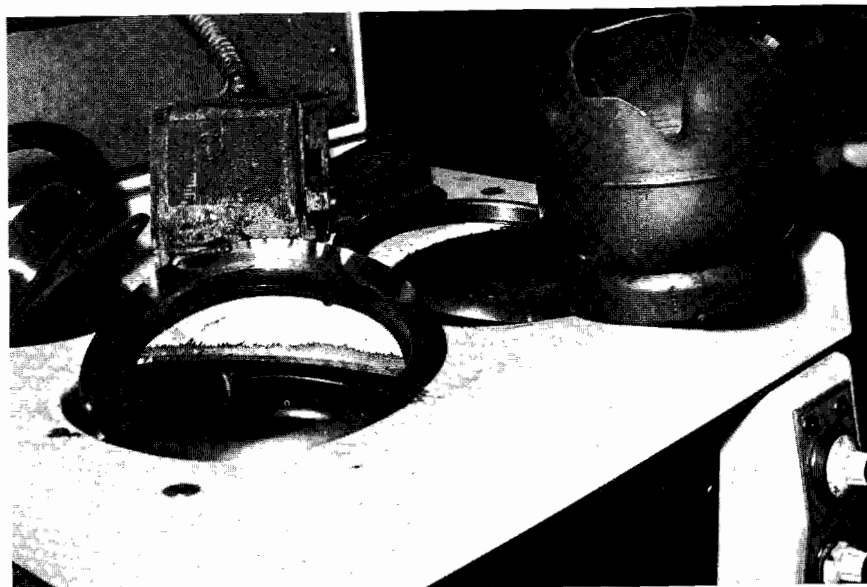
ANY person who has experienced the shock, fear and loss of a burning home will appreciate the importance of fire prevention and protection in his house. Unfortunately, as is the case with many of the everyday dangers which threaten the life and property of a human being, it is only after experiencing some personal tragedy that most people become aware of a specific danger — like a fire in the house — and are prepared to take precaution against it. The elements of fire:

The elements of a fire can be better understood by explaining the Triangle of combustion:



In order for a fire to exist, the above three elements are required. AIR is everywhere and plays an important part in the start of and developing of a fire. HEAT can be provided by a number of elements, such as matches, cigarettes, electricity, sunrays on glass, chemicals, fireworks and of course open fires. The FUEL for a fire may comprise any of the following:

- (a) Combustibles used in construction of a dwelling, i.e. roof, ceiling, floors, doors, cupboards;
- (b) Furnishing such as curtains, mattresses, bedding, blankets, sheets, pillows, cushions;
- (c) Furniture;
- (d) Junk storage where anything



Damage caused by a gas explosion in the kitchen.

may be expected:

- (e) Garage: petrol, paraffin, paints, rubbish.

It is therefore obvious that a home has the three requirements for the incidence of fire and one careless move on the part of any occupant, an adult or a child, may cause a fire.

What are the inevitable results of a serious fire? A moment's thought on this question will bring the realisation that members of the family could be burnt to death, or be disfigured by burns, they could become ill through the inhaling of smoke and fumes and all would definitely suffer financially. The loss of a home and furniture is a severe blow to anyone, and it is therefore the responsibility of parents to take the necessary precautions to ensure that a fire does not occur in their homes.

FIRE PREVENTION

This is the technique of taking every possible precaution to prevent the outbreak of a fire. On the domestic scene fire preventing inter alia means —

All electrical installations and alterations must be done by qualified electricians who work according to Government Standards and local By-laws.

Earth leakage units should be fitted to all homes. This unit cuts off the supply immediately a fault shows,

thus preventing fire conditions and cases of electrocution.

When food overheats in the oven, switch off the stove and keep the oven door closed.

Children should never be allowed to play with bedside lamps on the bed and all lamps should be kept away from the curtains.

Children should be disciplined not to play with matches and to obey fire regulations.

The new Fireworks Regulations which prohibit the sale of fireworks to children under the age of sixteen should be observed.

Inflammable liquids like petrol, benzine and paraffin should not be kept in the house and containers marked "INFLAMMABLE" should be handled with care.

Never clean anything including motor parts in an open container containing petrol.

Electric heaters must have safety guards fitted and must be positioned away from materials.

Paraffin pressure stoves and blow-lamps must be kept in good condition and it should be remembered that petrol should never be used in them.

The use of Liquid Petroleum Gas which is sold under various trade names will be safe **only** if all safety precautions are observed. Three main points are:

- (1) Never place cylinders on stoves

or anywhere else where they will get hot, as this will cause them to explode with great violence.

- (2) Always make sure the the cylinder valves are properly closed after use.

- (3) When a unit is in use for cooking, lighting or heating, responsible person must be present to attend to any malfunctioning of the unit.

Never sleep in a closed room with an open fire burning — a person could lose his life if the bedding or clothing is set alight by the fire, or by carbon monoxide poisoning.

FIRE PROTECTION

It could happen that, through an accident or otherwise, a fire could break out in spite of all possible precautions having been taken. When this happens it is essential to have available some means of fighting a fire, and this is what is understood by fire protection.

A vast selection of equipment for extinguishing fires is in existence of which there are basically four categories:

1. Water type (gas expellant)
2. Foam type (gas expellant)
3. Inert gas type and
4. Dry powder type.

In the home, probably the most effective equipment is the ordinary garden hose — provided that it is suitably positioned and of sufficient length. It is, however, also advisable to have a good fire extinguisher in the house in such a position that it is



A beautiful home gutted by fire.

easily accessible and visible in a case of emergency.

EXTINGUISHING FIRES

For this it is essential to refer again to the Triangle of Combustion and the types of fire extinguishing media. Fires can be extinguished by — the removal of HEAT. This is accomplished by the use of water. — the exclusion of AIR or oxygen through which the fire is smothered.

— the removal of as much FUEL as possible. The scope and potential of the fire is reduced and it is then more easily extinguished.

It is of utmost importance that water should never be used when endeavouring to extinguish a fire caused by an electrical fault. It is essential before attempting to extinguish this type of fire that the current be immediately switched off at the main switch. In this case electricity is the source of the heat supply and it must be eliminated as soon as possible. Fire extinguishers containing carbon dioxide are the most suitable for extinguishing fires caused by electricity.

For fires involving timber, paper, materials or any carbonaceous matter, water is the most efficient extinguisher, while foam and carbon dioxide are normally used on inflammable liquid fires because it excludes air and prevents re-ignition. However, a multi-purpose dry powder extinguisher has recently become available which is the answer to mixed risks and which will effectively and safely extinguish all types of fires.

It is hoped that the readers of Fiat Lux and their families will never suffer the many agonies of a fire in the home. You can prevent fires by doing everything possible to ensure that the three sides of the Triangle are kept apart.

Next month: Causes of fire and accidents in the home. □

Workmen inspecting the remains of a home partially destroyed by fire.



COUNSELLING

by
V. POONAN M.A., M.Ed.
Subject Inspector: School Guidance

What is guidance?

Guidance is that part of the education programme which helps provide personal attention and specialized services for young people in the classroom so that they can develop their abilities and capacities to the fullest. The school is not the only institution that provides guidance — parents and the community also provide guidance.

The Phenomenon — Guidance

Guidance is not a new phenomenon — it is as old as man himself. It is not something that is given only during a crisis in the life of the child, but is a continuous process from childhood through adolescence to adulthood. The nature of the guidance given by parents is primarily personal, social, moral and emotional, the school provided educational guidance in the main and religious leaders provided moral guidance. There is one very important difference in the nature of the guidance provided by these institutions and the guidance envisaged in the differentiated system of education. In the former the child was told what he "can do" what he "can't do" and thus the child played a very passive and conformist role. This has been severely criticized by educationists for it made the child naive, insecure and uncertain. The guidance envisaged in the new system of differentiated education is intended to help the child think, participate actively and decide for himself. Empirical research has shown that it made the child more confident and responsible.

The Present Emphasis on Guidance

Various factors have contributed to the present emphasis on guidance, viz. the changes in our family life, education, role of the school, conceptions about our social and moral life, em-

ployment, population mobility, communication media and leisure time. It is also motivated by the desire to help every child develop his potentialities to the fullest so that he can find it self-satisfying and also take his proper place in the country's economy.

Parents and Guidance

Parents are the first and foremost counsellors of the child. They should lay the foundation for later personality development. Parents must be aware that personality evolves gradually through a definite series of stages from childhood to adulthood and that each stage requires a certain kind of attention, and also, that each stage is marked by critical periods of maximum learning. Makarenko, an eminent educationist, says that the groundwork of education is laid before the child is five years old, and that, everything achieved within that time makes up 90% of the entire education process. It must be borne in mind that these early years of a child's life are as important as any other, not only in terms of living but also in terms of a future career. Therefore, parents must provide a warm, and friendly but firm interpersonal relationship with their children.

Another important period in the development stage is adolescence. Parents need to make an understanding and sympathetic communication with their adolescent children. It is a period when adolescents require personal, social, and moral guidance so that they can adjust themselves adequately according to the demands of society.

Community and Guidance

The community can play a vital role in organising and administering social and recreational services. They can

also provide "opportunity trial" service whereby students may be given vacation jobs when they could test themselves whether they are suited to do the job or not, and in this way, the students can choose a job in which they can be happy. Such opportunity will give students an insight into working conditions.

The community can provide children with social and moral education and experience. In view of the many contradictions in our social and cultural life such an experience will help the child make the necessary adjustments.

School and Guidance

Guidance in the school is related to, but differentiated from teaching and administration. Guidance in the school context is a specialized advice given to pupils, staff, administrators, parents and the community. It provides opportunities for every child "in a personal and confidential relationship" to make choices and decisions logically and to resolve minor personal problems. New children to the school are orientated with the physical set up and also with the rules of the school; useful information is given for the future development of the child; students will be guided and counselled into the respective streams of education according to their ability, interest, aptitude and personality; a proper comprehensive report of every child will be kept.

Limitations of Guidance in the School

Guidance is, indeed, not a panacea; it has many limitations; one of the most serious drawbacks is the lack of trained personnel and adequate facilities for guidance. For guidance service to be effective, a good supportive service is essential.

Conclusion

The character of tomorrow's world will depend upon the guidance and education the adult society is going to provide the children today.

Much can be done through the guidance service, despite the limitations, to prevent many of the social evils that confront man today. Let us not despair; let us rather give the guidance service that is being launched in our schools all the co-operation it requires — it requires the co-operation of the child, parents, community and the school. □

PROMOTIONS of

SENIOR OFFICIALS

SEVERAL staff changes amongst senior members of the Department of Indian Affairs have taken place recently, some of which are a result of the retirement of Mr G. J. Nieuwoudt from his post as Deputy Secretary in Pretoria. Mr C. J. Heaney, at present Deputy Director (Administrative), in the Education Branch of the Department in Durban has been promoted to the vacancy created by Mr Nieuwoudt's retirement. Mr P. J. D. Kotze, now Under-Secretary in the Education Branch, succeeds Mr Heaney as Deputy Director (Administrative).

Mr G. R. Oakley has been transferred from the Department's Head Office in Pretoria and will occupy



MR C.J. HEANEY

After a career in the Department of Labour stretching over many years, Mr Kotze joined the staff of the Department's Regional office in Durban in 1961. He was promoted to Under-Secretary in the Education Branch in 1966.

Mr Oakley served in the Department of Lands and in the Administration of South-West Africa before moving to the Department of Indian Affairs in Durban in 1962. After eight years in the Department's Head Office in Pretoria he has returned to Durban to the post of Deputy Regional Representative.

Fiat Lux congratulates these officials on their promotion and wishes them well in the task that lies before them. □



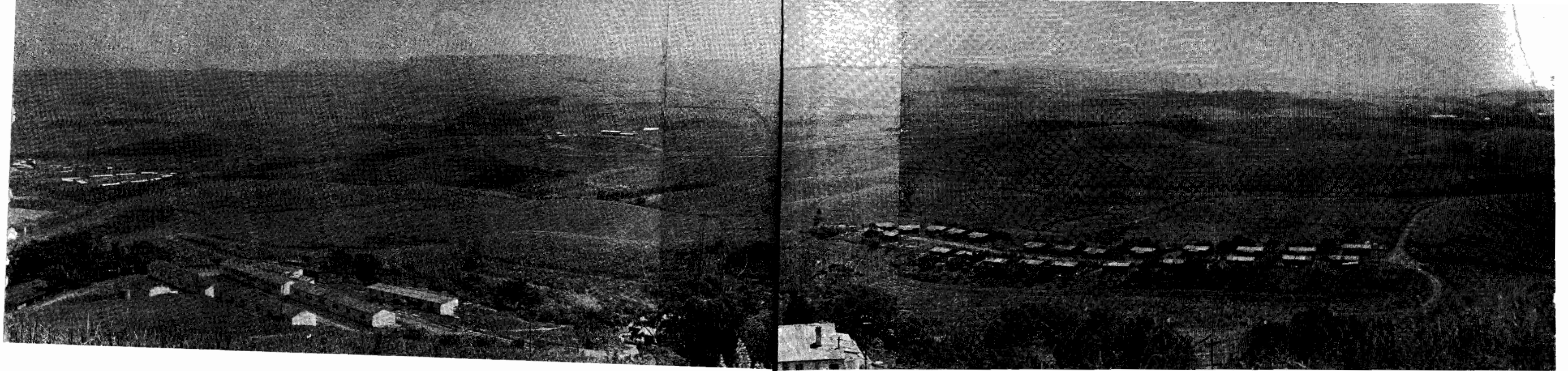
MR G.R. OAKLEY

the newly created post of Deputy Regional Representative on the establishment of the Regional Office in Durban.

All three of these officials have been with the Department virtually from its inception in 1961 and bring with them a wealth of experience to the posts they are now to occupy. Mr Heaney, who during the course of his career in the Public Service has served in the Provincial Administration of Natal, the Transvaal and the Cape, was one of those responsible for the initial arrangements in connection with the transfer of Indian Education to the Department of Indian Affairs in 1965. He has on previous occasions been attached to the Head Office of the Department in Pretoria.



MR P.J.D. KOTZE

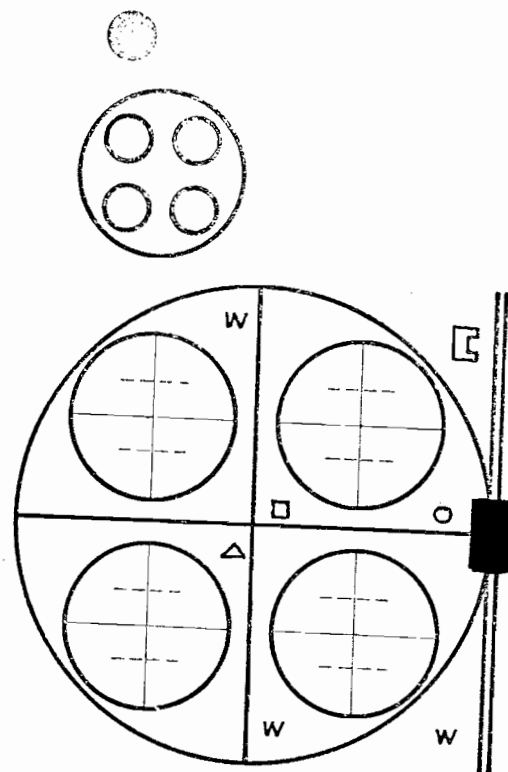


Panoramic view of the huge tract of land which was developed as the Phoenix Housing Project.

PHOENIX AND NEWLANDS — NEW TOWNS

THE decision to proceed with the development of Phoenix and Newlands Indian New Towns was the result of many months of detailed study, investigation and meetings with regard to the problems surrounding housing the Indian population in Durban. Many more months were spent on detailed research, investigation, and surveys prior to the production of Master Plans, for the two areas.

The development of the two new towns in terms of current thinking within the Department, and which it is understood represents the views of the Department of Community Development, is based on the tendency to move away from the old conception of residential areas comprising parallel streets with two lines of fronting houses, to a concept of siting groups of housing units around open spaces and play areas, separating the groups with open spaces and linking the concept with pedestrian footpath structures. The groups will have private and semi-private garden areas with a minimum of road penetration and freedom from traffic noises and hazards.

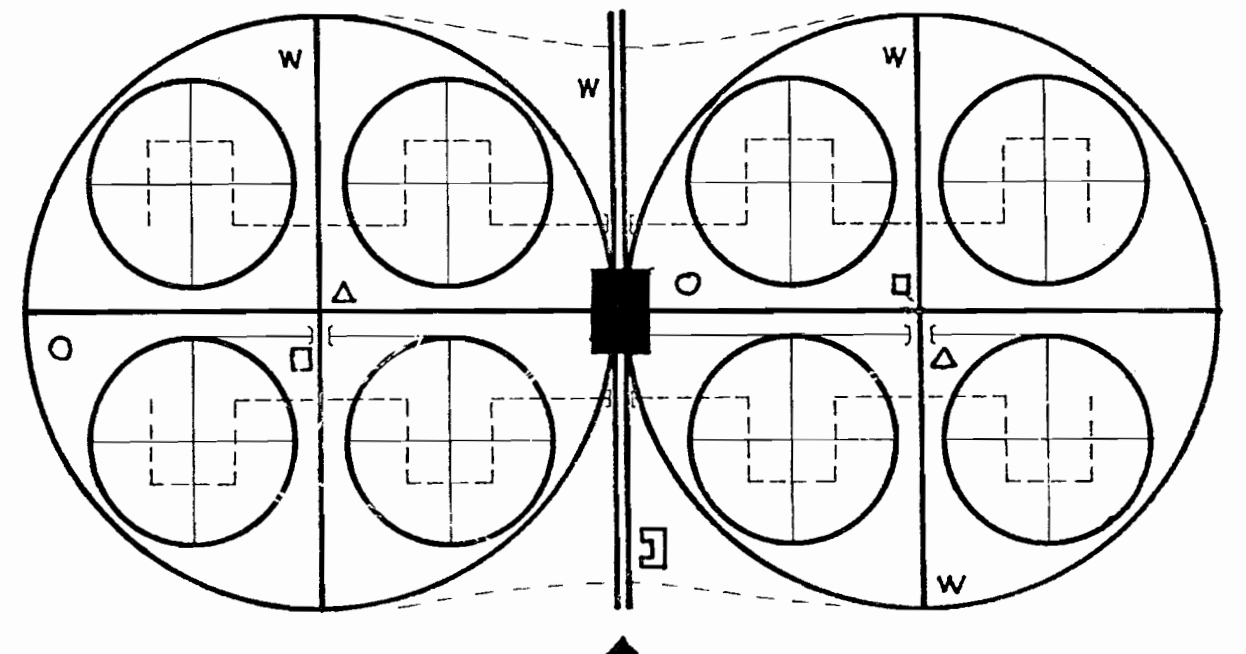


▲ GROUP — 40 UN
250 PE

▲ CLUSTER — 4 GR
1000 P

▲ NEIGHBOURHOOD
4 CLUS
4000

■ community c
□ secondary s
W religious bu
□ local centre
△ primary sch
○ hall
|| bus route
| collector road
| local road
- - - pedestrian



COMMUNITY — 2 NEIGHBOURHOODS 8000 PEOPLE

community

structure

The extent to which this type of planning, commonly referred to as 'Cluster Planning', will be successful, will be dependent upon the treatment and maintenance of the open spaces and play areas and in part upon the nature of the terrain. For instance on the steeper slopes the design concept will be forced to revert to the traditional form of linear groups, which will have to be treated with care in order to blend with the cluster arrangement.

In 'New Town' planning necessitating space reservations for living, working, shopping, leisure and movement, it becomes socially desirable to consider the convenience of people in residential areas particularly regarding access to schools, shops, community buildings and leisure areas. There has been much controversy and little agreement on the most desirable size of communities in terms of population and in the case of these Indian new towns the advantages of nearness to schools and other amenities was weighed on the one hand against the population, necessary to support a single school and on the other the need for the convenient and economical provision of an adequate shopping area.

Within a community, or suburb as it is often called it is most desirable that walking distances should be reasonably short, and although aware of the fact that the car population in these new towns will be growing rapidly in the future, the economics of living will decree walking to be the main mode of intra-community travel. Experience and discussions with the people has lead to agreements regarding a desirable maximum walking distance to shops and schools of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, a decision which will have a bearing on the area of land required to house a community or sub-units thereof.

From research then it would appear that the basic residential unit best able to meet the broad need of the residents should provide accommodation for about 8 000 people, and the new towns will accordingly be divided into community areas or suburbs of this size, each in turn being planned to facilitate subdivision into two neighbourhoods of 4 000 persons

capable of providing the school children necessary to support one infant/primary school. In the planning of these Indian new towns the basic residential unit thus adopted is the community area housing 8 000 people divided into two equally sized neighbourhoods. Conveniently situated will be the secondary school and the community and shopping centre which it is believed will adequately serve the shopping, social, amenity and service needs of each community.

Planning begins with the people and every aspect of planning is concerned with the people and the obvious starting point should be the home needs and its environments. The age structure of the population and the household structure have been examined in other schemes and the design of the houses will be conditioned thereby. In view of the high percentage of persons falling into the sub-economic group and the resulting problems of standards of accommodation it is clearly essential to aim at striking a satisfactory balance between need and economic practicability. This does not mean that there should be any lowering of amenity standards or of the environment and the community pattern will not be subject to any lowering of standards simply because the occupants fall into the sub-economic or lower economic groupings.

The community areas will be built up of several different size groups of houses made up in part or whole of single houses, semi-detached houses, terraced houses, duplex units and blocks of flats varying in heights between single and four storey buildings. The smallest collection of housing units will face into and be linked together by open spaces and footways to form groups of approximately 250 people, providing a broad enough cross-section to facilitate personal friendship and social intercourse. The larger unit, the 'cluster', is made up of four 'groups' and will comprise sufficient people to warrant the provision of a religious building or small hall, possibly a small nursery school and a large run-about area for children. The complete unit then which is the community, comprises eight 'clusters' of 1 000 people.

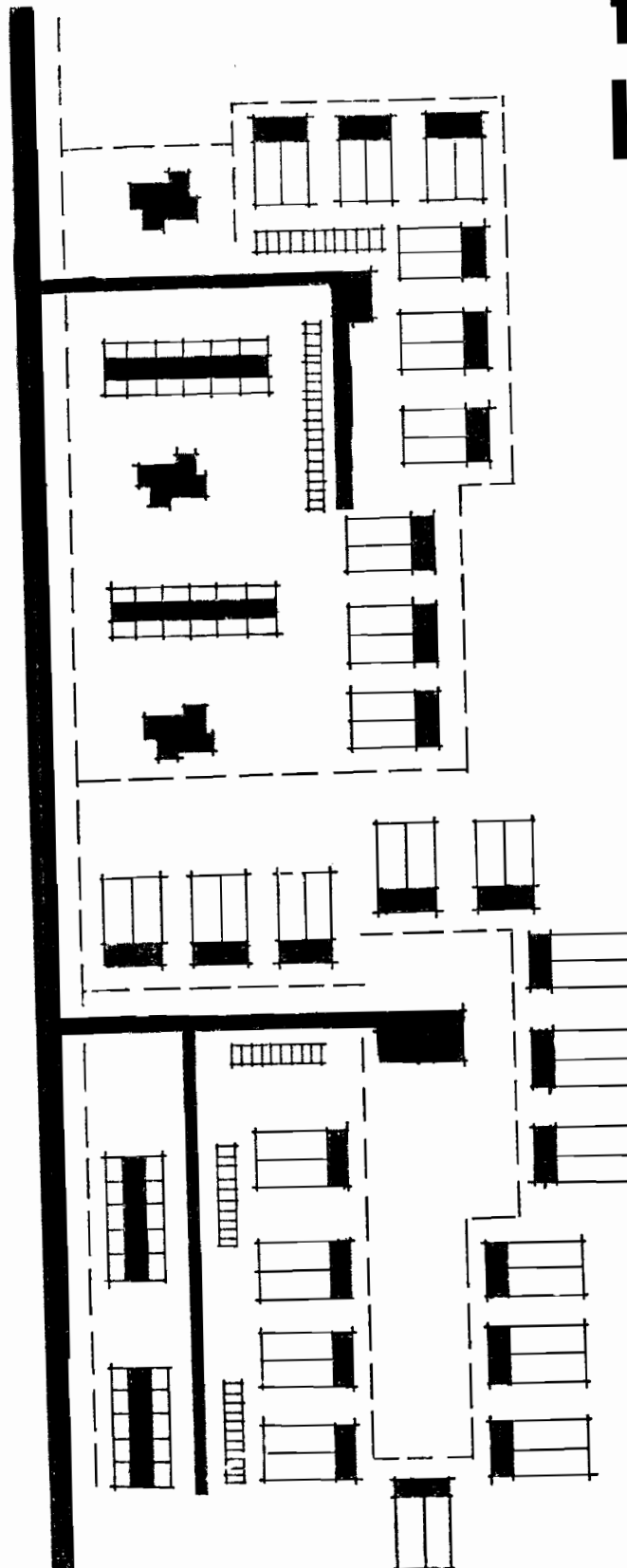
Provision has been made for 18 such communities at Phoenix, where approximately 22 000 housing units will be constructed providing accommodation for 150 000 people. At Newlands seven community areas have been planned and approximately 8 000 housing units will be built, providing accommodation for 60 000 people.

It should be appreciated that the aim in the planning of the community is to ensure as far as possible that each community in itself is self-sufficient; but obviously there are other needs which the community, as only a small unit in the town cannot provide. In point of fact, therefore land has been set aside on the Master Plans for both Phoenix and Newlands for a major town and civic centre. At Newlands land has been set aside for a technical high school, whilst at Phoenix provision has been made for the establishment of a teachers training college, and it is understood that the Provincial Administration is to establish a major hospital complex in the centre of the town.

It is anticipated that approximately 500 acres of land on the South-West boundary of Phoenix will be developed for industrial purposes, where much of the working population may eventually be employed.

Whereas earlier housing schemes have been criticised because of the appearance of individual buildings and the monotony of the pattern of development, the aesthetic advantage of the cluster pattern will be immediately apparent. By the introduction of varying building masses disposed in an open setting, the impression of monotony should be dispelled. This form of development should also produce better social conditions and a greater sense of belonging to a community. The focal emphasis is now directed inwards by the orientation of the accommodation and the footpath pattern in contrast to the earlier layouts, where all houses were orientated to the traffic roads. The safety aspects of such an arrangement, coupled with the provision of internal 'kick out' and play areas for casual recreation need no elaboration. □

typical mixed housing group



NOTATION

- semi-detached houses
- duplex units
- flats
- garages
- pedestrian ways
- local roads
- collector roads

Cabinet Making

THE word "cabinet" is the diminutive form of "cabin" and means literally a small shelter or hut. The term is now applied to specific articles of furniture which are used for the safekeeping of articles, such as trinkets or documents. The cabinet as such probably originated in northern Italy approximately at the beginning of the 16th century and consisted of an oblong box of any size either lined with felt or unlined and, generally speaking, highly ornamental in nature. Cabinets, like any other pieces of furniture, may be classified according to shape, style, period and country of origin.

In olden days workmen specialised in the making of certain specific pieces of furniture, such as cabinets. Today the tradesman who makes and repairs furniture in general, is called a "cabinet-maker", although the making of cabinets may only be part of his work.

The Furniture Industry, as far as apprenticeship training is concerned, is managed by six different apprenticeship committees. Each of these committees functions independently and each prescribes certain trades in the Furniture Industry according to own needs. For instance, there are the trades of cabinetmaking (including veneering); woodcarving (hand); furniture machining; Framemaking (including chairmaking), etcetera. Many of these trades show a similarity to each other. However, the purpose of this article is to give a general picture of the process of furniture making. The different trades are not described separately.

NATURE OF WORK

The cabinet-maker receives details and specifications of the furniture to be constructed from his works manager, and then proceeds to select

the right types of wood. Furniture can be made from a great variety of woods, such as imbuia, teak, stinkwood, oak and so on. Wood is received in the workshops in strips and blocks of varying length and thickness. Wood with a beautiful grain is usually chosen, and is often so selected that when the piece of furniture is completed, the annual rings will form beautiful patterns on the surface.

The next step is the marking off of the wood according to the specifications given on the plans for the piece of furniture to be made. One side of the wood is smoothed by means of a plane, and care is taken to ensure that it is squared. The cabinet-maker always works with the grain of the wood, not against it, otherwise he will have great difficulty in smoothing it while there is always a danger of its splitting. Working from the prepared side the cabinet-maker measures the various lengths and, by means of a carpenter's square, draws the lines round the wood. When marking off the wood, allowance must be made for the path which the saw will follow. Saws will cut away about an eighth of an inch of the wood, and if this fact is not taken into consideration, it may mean quite a difference to the finished product.

Various parts of a piece of furniture may be made from one strip of wood and the carpenter prepares this as far as possible before sawing it into pieces. This is considered the golden rule in woodwork, and it enables the cabinet-maker to work more easily and faster with a single large strip of wood than with a number of small pieces. For instance when planing a piece of wood it is much easier and more labour-saving to grip the whole piece in a vice and to

do the planing in long sweeping movements over the whole strip at once than it is to go through all the actions over and over again when small pieces have to be worked.

After the marking off has been completed and the wood prepared as far as possible while still in a single piece, the cabinet-maker saws it into the various required sizes. The rough sides are planed and trimmed with chisels to the exact measurements. The carpenter then proceeds to cut the various dove-tails or other types of joints which are to fit into one another and thus hold the pieces together. The sides of dove-tails are glued in order to make the joints stronger. There are quite a number of joints which can be used other than the well-known and strong dove-tail. The most elementary type of joint is when one or more holes are drilled through both pieces, the overlapping edges glued and a dowel inserted into the holes. The whole is pressed together and allowed to dry. When the joints are dry, they are gone over again with chisels and smoothed with sandpaper.

In this way the completed article of furniture is built up. Cabinet-makers must also be able to operate machine-tools such as lathes for wood-turning. Many parts of furniture such as ball and claw feet and other rounded portions are turned out. Lathes for wood-turning operate on the same principle as lathes for metal-turning.

The cabinet-maker also cuts out all the ornamental pieces which are to decorate the furniture. These may be cut from the wood of the furniture itself, or may be made separately and then fastened into place either by means of dowels or glue. The cabinet-maker is sometimes also expected to know something about the oiling and



A cabinet is being assembled.

polishing of wood.

Today, when large numbers of furniture of identical shape and size are made, the cabinet-maker does not repeatedly construct each of the constituent parts of the final product by hand. Instead machines are used in the mass production of component parts for the sake of speed in output. This is more especially the case in large concerns where work has to be undertaken at high pressure to meet constant and growing demands. Examples of machines are mortice machines, disc and belt saw machines, electrically operated planing machines, sanding machines etcetera.

WORKING CONDITIONS

The cabinet-maker works at a bench in a workshop. He usually stands while working. Except for sawdust, shavings etc. the work is clean, and except for cuts from sharp instruments, no undue danger is involved. Special training in the handling of tools and machines largely eliminates the danger of being severely injured.

The cabinet-maker has a working-week of approximately 44 hours.

Cabinet-makers are entitled to the following public holidays on full pay: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Day of the Covenant, New Year's Day and Republic Day.

All factories producing furniture close for a period of two weeks over Christmas time.

Employers provide cabinet-makers' machines, benches, cramps, hand-screws, gluepots and brushes, but

other tools must be provided by the workmen themselves.

TRAINING

Persons intending to become cabinet-makers qualify after serving a four year apprenticeship. During this period they fall under one of six Apprenticeship Committees that exist in the furnishing trade. Each province has its own committee except for the Cape which has three. Each committee has under its jurisdiction certain urban areas, each recommends its conditions of apprenticeship to suit its own purposes, with the result that there is a difference in training schedules and trade names amongst the various committees.

For example, in Natal it is possible to follow one of the following six trades.

1. Cabinet making.
2. Furniture machining.
3. Furniture polishing.
4. Framemaking (including the making of frames for chairs requiring upholstery).
5. Upholstering.
6. Woodcarving (hand).

In order to commence as an apprentice, it is expected of a person to be at least 16 years old, and to have at least passed Std. VI.

The apprentice undergoes practical training, under supervision of a qualified and able tradesman.

The practical training of an apprentice who intends to become a cabinet-maker (including veneering), in Natal includes the following:

First Year

1. Training and instruction in safety measures.
2. Instruction in handling, care, sharpening and use of (a) cabinet-making tools; and (b) where facilities exist — portable electric tools, drills, screwdrivers, sanding machines, bench surfaces, band saws, circular saws and cramping machines.
3. Parts of frames —
(a) glueing up;
(b) clamping; and
(c) assembling of.

Second and Third Years

4. Selection and matching of grains of furniture parts for assembly.
5. Assembly of component parts of different articles or designs of furniture.
6. Fitting and affixing of,
(a) hinges, handles, locks, mirror backs, brackets and stays; and
(b) embellishments, moulds (plastic and metal), beading and carvings.
7. Fitting of —
(a) Drawers; and
(b) doors.
8. Where adequate facilities exist making, matching and designing of veneer patterns including —
(a) veneerplating;
(b) laying;
(c) cutting;
(d) joining; and
(e) glueing.

Fourth Year.

Revision.

Besides the practical training, apprentices are required to attend classes at Technical Colleges. At these institutions they are instructed in the theoretical part of their trade. If they show reasonable progress all tuition fees are refunded by their employers.

If an apprentice enters the trade with a qualification higher than the prescribed minimum qualification, or attains higher academic status through his Technical College training, he may complete a voluntary trade test after a minimum lapse of time, prescribed in accordance with attained qualifications. For example:

An apprentice who has any of the following qualifications may voluntarily undertake to do the trade test after 2½ years practical training:

- (a) National Technical Certificate, Part III.
- (b) National Intermediate Certificate (Technology), with Workshop Practice as one subject of success.
- (c) National Senior Certificate (Technology) without workshop practice as one subject of success.

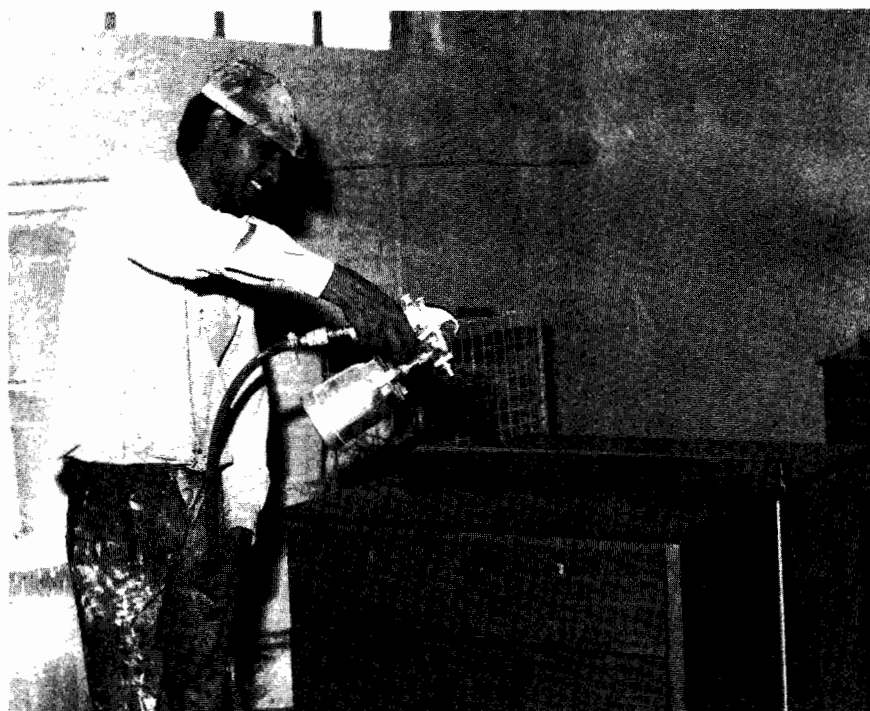
A compulsory test is also prescribed for those apprentices who did not attempt or pass a voluntary test. It is nevertheless not essential to pass a trade test in order to obtain artisan status.

QUALITIES NECESSARY FOR SUCCESS

Cabinet-making does not make any great demand on physical strength, consequently all boys with aptitude may become cabinet-makers, unless physically they are abnormally weak.

Boys intending to become cabinet-makers should be practical in every sense of the word and interested in making and constructing things.

Neatness and accuracy are essential qualities in successful cabinet-making. The furniture which the cabinet-maker constructs should not only be useful, but also pleasing to the eye. This would involve many small details, and the work must thus be done neatly. Except in the Durban and Port Elizabeth areas, where standard 6 is considered as sufficient the



A cabinet received its final coat of varnish.

prospective apprentice should at least be in possession of standard 7. The apprentice's minimum age should be 16 years.

REMUNERATION

During his first year the apprentice is remunerated at approximately 30 per cent of the qualified artisan's minimum salary. Salaries are adjusted annually until, during his last year of training, the apprentice receives 60 per cent or more of the artisan's salary.

The qualified artisan receives between R45,00 and R70,00 per week. The minimum salary payable to artisans is R39,30.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

The cabinet-maker works indoors and is never exposed to unfavourable weather conditions. Furniture will always be in demand while the need will always exist to have old furniture renovated and repaired, consequently the services of cabinet-makers can never be dispensed with. Thus the cabinet-maker may be reasonably sure of employment.

A qualified cabinet-maker may work himself up to the position of

foreman and if he is able to accumulate the necessary capital, he should even be able to start his own business.

EMPLOYMENT AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES

Cabinet-makers are employed by numerous furniture manufacturing concerns throughout the country. Employment possibilities depend on factors such as availability of wood, and the market for furniture. But, as already stated, people will always need furniture or want to have old furniture repaired — hence the cabinet-maker's services will always be in demand.

EMPLOYMENT POSSIBILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS

Juveniles suffering from a slight disability to the hand or arm can become cabinet-makers, if they have the aptitude and are not entirely precluded from physical activities such as sawing, drilling holes and so on.

Disabilities affecting the legs provided they do not prevent persons from standing for reasonable periods, do not necessarily debar boys from becoming cabinet-makers. □

Aid for Sub-Economic Cane Growers

THE South African Sugar Association has ventured on a bold and imaginative plan to improve the productivity and efficiency of small canegrowers. A R5 million fund, the details of procedure, rules and regulations of which are at present being worked out, is to be created with the primary function of providing financial assistance to small, sub-economic growers who do not have access to normal credit facilities — and this includes most of the Indian growers.

The fund originates from a desire on the part of the Sugar Industry to provide assistance to its small developing members. The decision of the Association to assist such growers follows a recommendation of its Planning and Development committee after meetings with the Natal Indian Cane Growers Association when the committee found that the future of cane production by this group was severely handicapped by the following factors:

- * Inadequate finance.
- * Lack of capital and credit facilities.
- * Lack of fertiliser, ploughing and transport facilities.
- * Inexperience and low educational attainment.
- * Lack of water for irrigation and domestic purposes.
- * Poor housing and overcrowding.
- * Poor transport services and dependence on contractors.
- * Dearth of suitable agricultural equipment.
- * Extremely low level of production.
- * Inefficient farming methods and inadequate extension services.



Example of a poor crop due to lack of fertilizer and water for irrigation.

A healthy crop of Sugar Cane.

Mr Anson Lloyd, Chairman of the South African Sugar Association, said that the fund, in addition to aiding existing small growers, would assist in the opening of new canegrowing areas. It was intended that the Sugar Association would direct the scheme in consultation with Government Departments and with the co-operation of sugar milling companies.

The R5 million for the fund is to be made available entirely from the finances of the Sugar Industry before contributions are made to the Price Stabilization Fund which at the end of the present season is likely to total about R48 million.

The aid will probably take the form of low interest loans and aids in kind in the form of fertilizer, subsidised transport and equipment.

Mr Lloyd said that the scheme would not in any way encroach on the requirements of established cane growers and sugar millers as they would continue to receive their full costs and margins. The only effect on the Industry would be to diminish the substantial amount now available in the Price Stabilization Fund. □

(With acknowledgement to "The South African Sugar Journal".)



Two Blind Students Excel

THE first two blind students to study at the University of Durban-Westville have been awarded degrees and will graduate in May. They are Zacheria Mohammed Yacoob and Sivalingum Moodley. Both these young men have a number of "firsts" to their credit. Zacheria was the first blind student to be enrolled at the University and Sivalingum is the first blind Indian in the Republic to major in Speech and Drama.

Twenty-five year old Zacheria has passed his LL.B. degree and intends becoming an advocate. Sivalingum, who is 23 years old, has obtained a B.A. degree and has enrolled for a post-graduate Teachers Education Diploma.

Zacheria, known as "Zak" to his friends, became a student of the University in 1967 when it was still known as the University College, Durban. His enrolment presented a challenge to the institution because it did not have all the necessary facilities at its disposal. However, a blind lawyer of Pinetown, Mr Robert Park, who is also a very diligent collector of Braille material, donated tapes to Zak so that he could continue his studies. Zak followed up his first class matriculation pass at the Arthur Blaxall School for the Blind in Durban by passing five subjects for his B.A. degree in his first year. He completed the degree at the end of 1969 with English and Private Law as major subjects. With the aid of further bursaries and loans Zak enrolled for the B.Juris, degree in 1970. He married Miss D.D. Sing, an ex-student of the University, in August 1970. Miss Sing was a student from 1965 to 1967 and was awarded a Diploma in Social Science.

After his marriage Zak pursued his studies with even greater determination having his young wife's wholehearted assistance and inspiration. As an added interest he enrolled for a course in Special French for non-degree purposes. Last year was a



Mr Z.M. Yacoob B.A., LL.B.

particularly active one for him. In February he passed Latin I and to ensure that he would obtain his LL.B. degree, he enrolled for 5 full courses and a half course in Hindi and Islamic Law.

During his study at the University Zak has been actively associated with the University's Debating Society and has distinguished himself in the affairs of the community. He won the Jan Hofmeyr Memorial Speech Contest and at the last Republic Festival Competition, he composed a poem for which he received a national prize and was selected to read his poem at the Republic Festival Concert.

Zak is on the threshold of achieving his lifelong ambition. The Natal Society of Advocates is to consider his application for a four-month pupilage. If he meets with the requirements during this period he will be able to go into practice.

For the Moodley family of Mount Edgecombe the B.A. degree obtained by Sivalingum is yet another feat of endurance. He was the third child of

a family of 8 to be born blind and like his elder brother, Dasappen and sister Asodihee, nothing was to deter him from making progress. Dasappen and Asodihee matriculated at the Arthur Blaxall School for the Blind. Dasappen who continued his studies at the M.L. Sultan Technical College, has been the telephone switchboard operator of the University of Durban-Westville for the past five years, and Asodihee is teaching Housecraft at the New Horizon School for the Blind in Pietermaritzburg where Sivalingum matriculated in 1968.

Sivalingum is a hostel resident whose studies have been financed by bursaries and loans. He has set his heart on becoming a good teacher. Apart from majoring in English and Speech and Drama, his B.A. degree includes two other languages, namely Special French and Afrikaans.

Sivalingum's hobbies include music. He is an exceptionally good singer and an accomplished guitarist. □



Mr S. Moodley B.A.

SERIOUS PEST OF BANANAS

(The Third Article in this Series)

by
R. E. REYNOLDS
Citrus and Subtropical Fruit Research
Institute, Nelspruit.

Experiments show easy way for banana farmers to increase their income

EXPERIMENTS carried out by officers of the Citrus & Subtropical Fruit Research Institute stationed at Pinetown have shown that banana farmers can greatly increase their income for a small outlay.

Following a survey of the Indian banana growing areas around Pinetown it was discovered that the burrowing eelworm was widespread and firmly established. To show in a practical manner what could be done to control the ravages of this pest, it was decided to establish demonstration experiments.

Three sites were selected, all of which were heavily infested, where banana production as a result of this infestation had fallen to a very low level. The demonstrations were established in December 1970 at the following places:

1. Mr. Moodley's property adjacent to the Wyebank State-Aided Indian School;
2. Mr. Ramdien's property adjacent to the Shallcross State-Aided Indian School; and

A typical bunch grown on untreated land.



3. Mr. Ramkumar's property at Welbedacht.

The demonstrations were divided into 4 treatments at each site as follows:

A. TREATMENT OF NEW PLANTINGS ON INFESTED LAND

1. Not treated — No fumigation of the soil. Infested suckers planted without cutting off the roots (The normal practice at present).
2. Soil fumigated with E.D.B. (2,25). Trimmed and dipped suckers planted. (The second article described the method).

B. TREATMENT OF EXISTING PLANTATIONS

3. Not treated. But normal routine sucker removal, fertilisation etc. carried out.
4. D.B.C.P. fumigation applied to infested plants in addition to normal routine cultivation and fertilisation.

Each of the plots consists of 16 plants.

The selected areas for Treatments 1 and 2 at each site were cleared of all old banana plants. After leveling the ground, the areas for Treatment 2 were fumigated with E.D.B. 2,25 at the rate of 2 ml per every 300 mm square (i.e. 2 ml per square foot). Two weeks later planting holes, 400 mm square by 400 mm deep were dug 2.5 metres apart. Each hole was fertilized with a mixture of 1 part Limestone Ammonium Nitrate, 4 parts of Superphosphate and 1 part of Muriate of Potash at the rate of 680 grams (1½ lbs). The holes were refilled to half full.

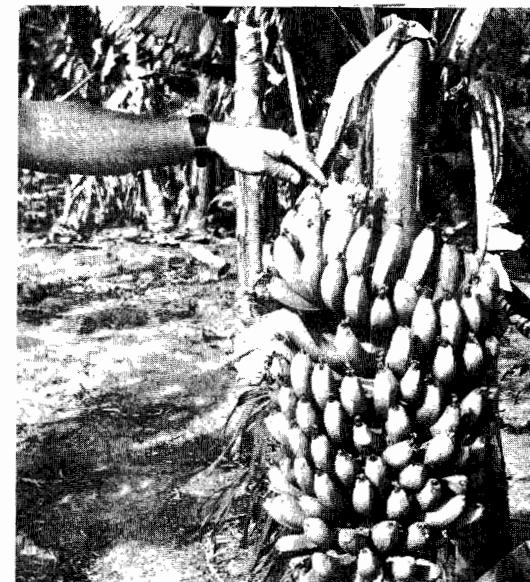
In order to ensure that the untreated plot was truly representative of the planting methods employed by the farmers it was planted with planting material selected by the farmers themselves.

The plants for Treatment 2 were trimmed, removing all roots and discoloured corm tissue, and then dipped in a D.B.C.P. solution (31 ml per 25 litres of water) for 1 minute. After dipping, the tops were trimmed back to about a hand's width above the corm junction, and the treated suckers allowed to dry in the shade for 1 day. The suckers were then planted in the prepared holes and completely covered with soil.

Treatment 3 received a mixed fertilizer whereas Treatment 4 was treated with 6 ml injections of a D.B.C.P. solution to kill the eelworms, in addition to the fertilizer as above. The D.B.C.P. solution was made up by mixing 1 part of concentrated D.B.C.P. with 17 parts of water.

All plots were kept weed free by hand weeding and spraying occasionally with Gramoxone weedicide. Fertilizer at the rate of 450 grams (1 lb) 4:1:6(31) per mat was applied in spring, mid-summer, and late-summer to all plots. All surplus suckers were

View of the fumigated plot showing a typical bunch.



regularly removed. When the mother plant was about 1,3 m (4 feet) high at the leaf junction a sucker was allowed to develop on the uphill side as the follower.

In the spring of 1971 and 1972 Treatments 2 and 4 were fumigated with D.B.C.P. as a post-plant treatment.

Within 12 months of planting, the first bunches had emerged and the bulk of the bunches were harvested by mid October 1972. Records were kept of all bunches harvested. From a study of these records the following emerged:

(Take in figs. 1 and 2)
Figure 1 — Average yield of bananas from **new** plantings. Each banana represents 1 kg of fruit harvested. A 9c investment brings in an extra 75c (per plant).

Figure 2 — Average yield of bananas from **established** plantings. Each banana represents 1 kg of fruit harvested. An 11c investment brings in an extra 53c (per plant).

REMARKS

Plot 3 at Welbedacht now has only 7 of the original 16 plants left alive.

Plot 3 and 4 at Shallcross were discontinued after about 21 months due to a serious outbreak of a fungus disease which killed off most of the plants.

The approximate costs (excluding labour) of the various treatments were as follows:

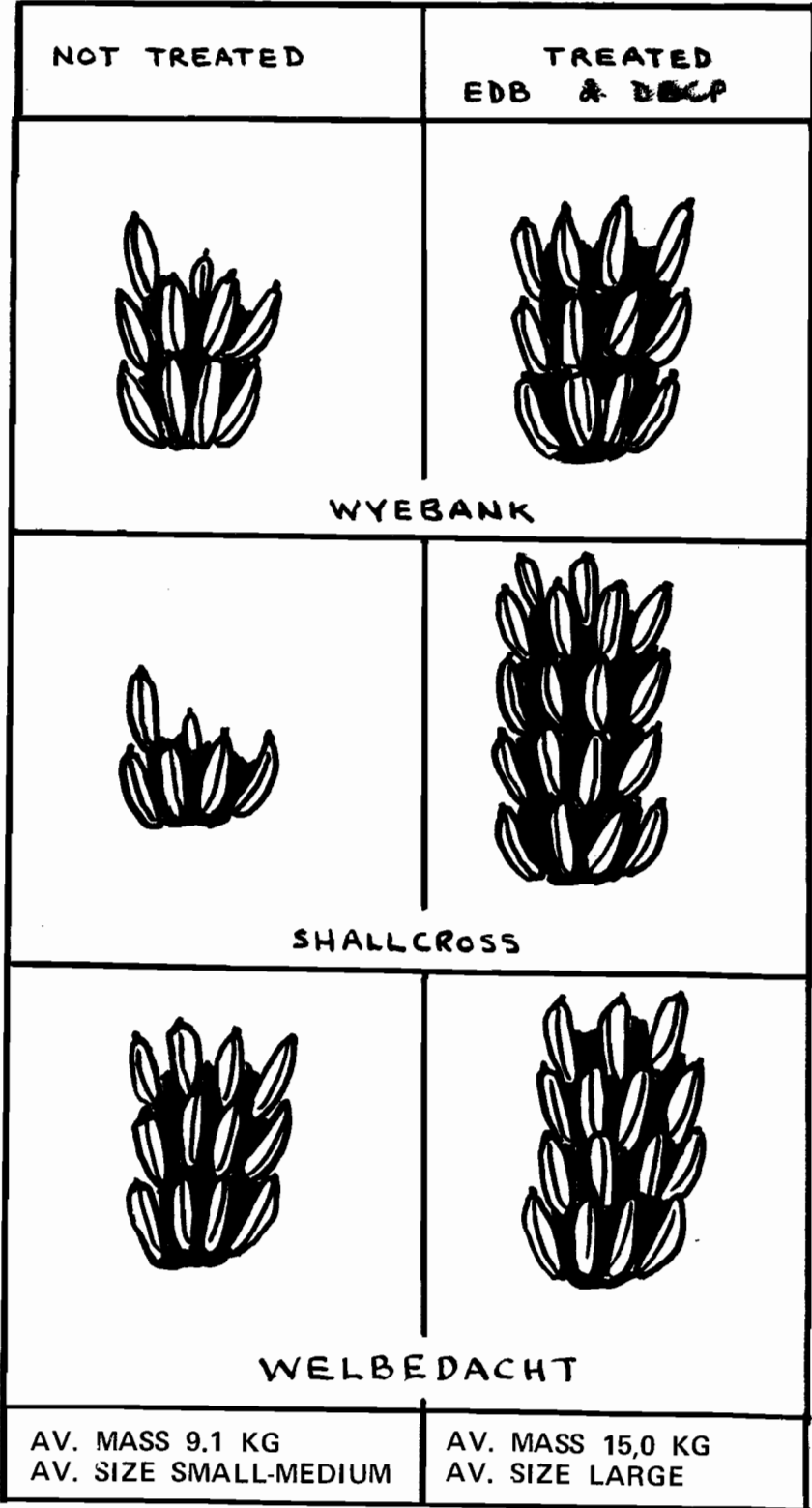
Fumigation with E.D.B. 2,25 at 20 galls per acre costs approx. R17 or less than 3c per plant when planted 2,5 m x 2,5 m.

Fumigation with D.B.C.P. at $\frac{1}{3}$ ml concentrate per sq. ft. uses just less than 15 litres concentrate per acre and costs about R37 per acre or 5,5 cents per mat per treatment.

Fertilizer 4:1:6 (31) costs approximately R50 per metric ton or 5 cents per kg. (5,5 cent per kog. or 2,5 cents per lb. on the farm). From planting to harvesting of 1st crop 2,27 kg (5 lbs) of fertilizer was applied per mat at a total cost of 12,5 cents.

Gramoxone costs about R4 per litre and about $\frac{1}{2}$ litre was applied per acre per application. Eight applications were made from planting to harvesting of the 1st crop. Weed

FIGURE 1



growth was much heavier on the untreated plots compared with the fumigated ones due to the less vigorous growth of the infested banana plants. Total cost of weedicide was R16 per acre or 2,5 cents per mat.

SUMMARY OF FUMIGATION COSTS

	New Plantings Per mat	Existing Plantings Per mat
D.B.C.P.	5,5c	11,0c
E.D.B.	3c	—

If it is assumed that large bananas sell at R1,00 per 100, medium bananas sell at 60c per 100, and small bananas sell at 40c per 100 and 10 large bananas weigh 1 kilogram, 15 medium bananas weigh 1 kilogram, and 20 small bananas weigh 1 kilogram, then the value of the yield can be assessed.

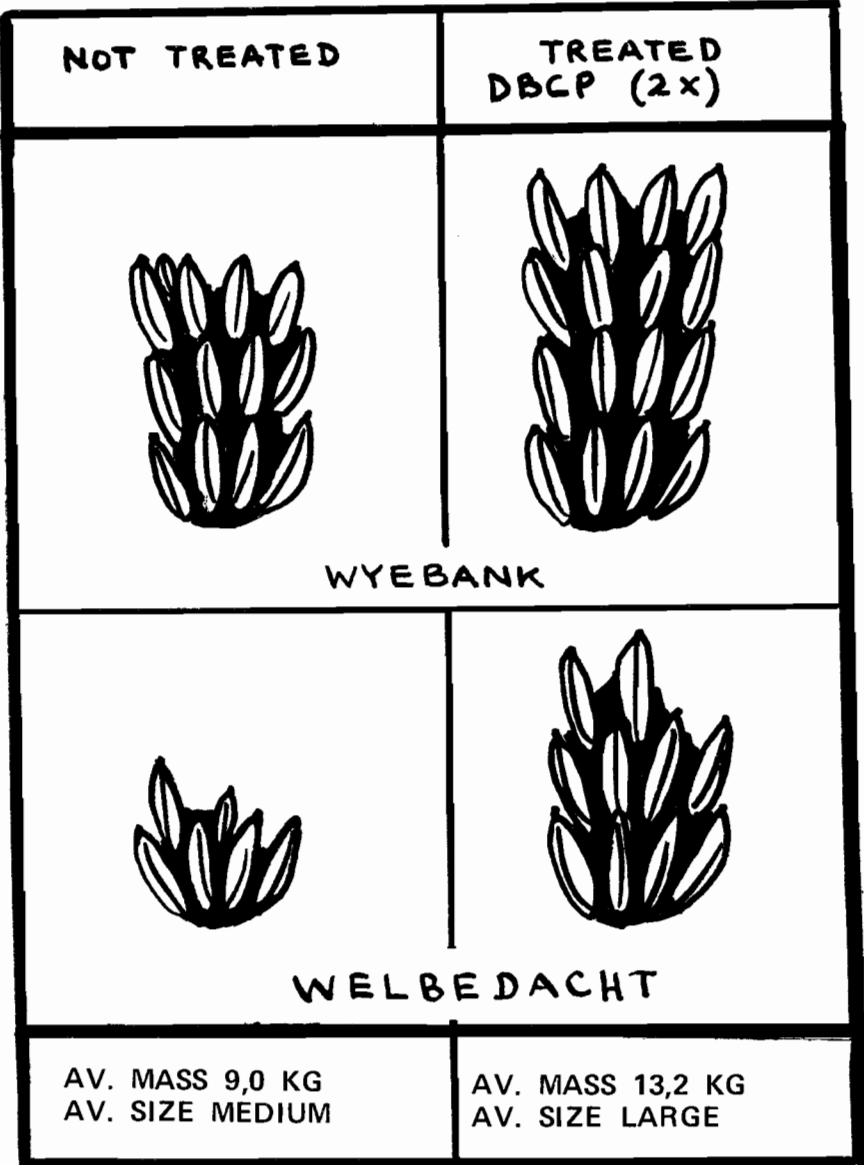
In the case of the "new planting" treatments a 9,1 kg bunch of small/medium bananas yields about 150 bananas selling at an average price of 50 cents per 100 or a gross return of 75 cents. On the other hand a 15,1 kg bunch of large bananas also has about 150 bananas and these sell for 1 cent each and bring in a gross return of R1,50. Therefore an expenditure of less than 9 cents bring in an extra 75c.

In the case of the "existing plantings" treatment, a 9 kg bunch of medium fruit yields about 133 bananas at 60c per 100, and brings in a gross return of 80 cents.

A 13,2 kg bunch of large bananas also yields about 133 bananas and these sell for about R1,33 an increase of 53 cents for an outlay of 11,0 cents.

These improvements were obtained under dryland conditions when fertilizer applications were supplemented by eelworm control. □

FIGURE 2



The fumigated plot is on the left.





PHOTO FLASHES

Left: As part-time Medical Officer of Health for the newly created Town Board of Isipingo, Dr G.D. Pather is responsible for the control and supervision of the Township's Family Planning, Child Health and TB Clinics. In addition to this the M.O.H. is responsible for the proper administration of public health in so far as sanitation, contamination of food and water and health in housing conditions is concerned in accordance with the Public Health Act.

After matriculating at Sastri College in Durban Dr Pather took his medical degree in Dublin and set up his own practice in Isipingo in 1959.

He is keenly interested in Photography, Music and Sport.

Below: For the first time elections were held recently in Stanger to elect five members to serve on the Local Affairs Committee. Those who polled the highest number of votes and thus become members of the Committee, are from L. to R.: Messrs Y. Moolla, R.A. Moodley, N.D. Maharaj (Chairman), D.E. Moolla and A. Mather.



Right: Mr PRITHAM ALGU was appointed Secretary of South Africa's first Indian Bank, the New Republic Bank Ltd on 1st January 1973. Prior to Mr Algu's appointment the position was filled by an official seconded to the New Republic Bank by the Standard Bank of South Africa.

After matriculating at the Woodlands State Indian High School in Pietermaritzburg, Mr Algu enrolled at the University College of Durban where he obtained the B. Com. Degree and the U.E.D.

Mr Algu joined the New Republic Bank in November 1970 and in 1971 he was promoted to Assistant Secretary.



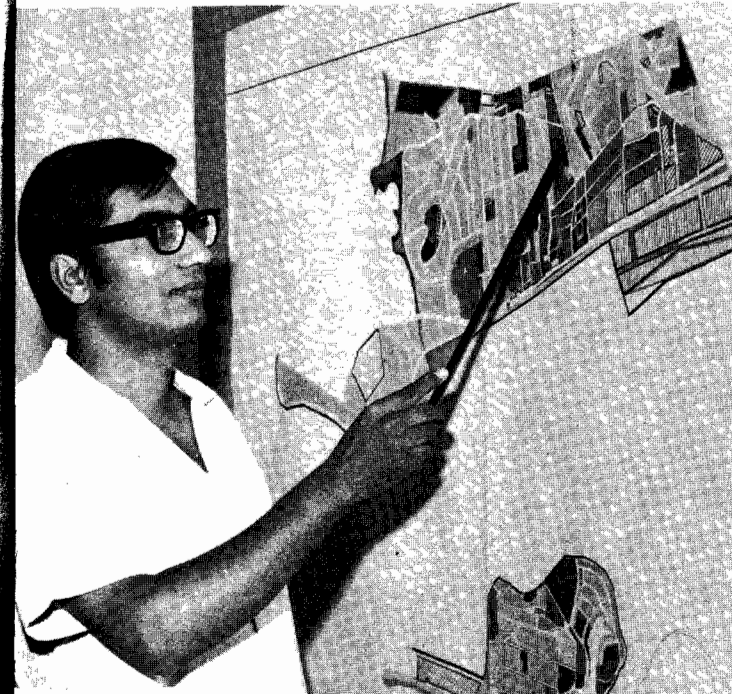
Below, right: Miss J.S. Gopal was appointed to the Professional Welfare Section as Social Worker/Probation Officer as from 1st January, 1973.

After completing her high school education at the Durban Indian Girls' High School, Miss Gopal enrolled at the University of Durban-Westville where she obtained a B.A. Social Work at the end of last year.

Miss Gopal is presently studying for a Diploma in Marriage Guidance and Counseling through the University of South Africa.

Below: Mr ESHAWAR SINGH, the first Indian Town Planner in the Republic is attached to the newly created Indian Local Authority of Isipingo.

He was born at Tongaat on the Natal North Coast and matriculated at the Stanger Indian High School. After completing his studies at the University College of Durban, Mr Singh joined the School of Town and Regional Planning at the University of Natal where he obtained a post-graduate diploma in Town and Regional Planning. He is at present preparing a thesis on "Indian Housing in the Durban Districts."



THE habit of nibbling has been part of our way of life for a long time, but the dynamic, present-day way of advertising and the changed way of living undoubtedly contribute to the fact that the number of people who nibble and the extent to which they nibble are steadily on the increase. Indeed, if we are to prevent the habit from getting out of hand, planning is required.

There are various reasons why people eat between meals:

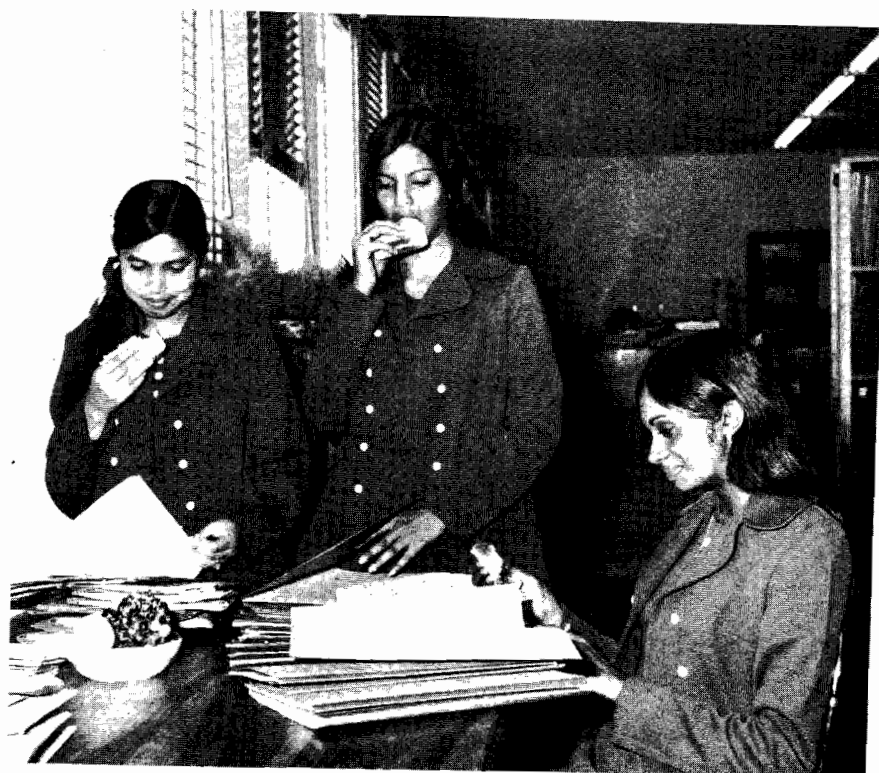
- * active children, especially teenagers, who, according to their parents, have hollow legs, can hardly, on 3 meals a day, eat enough food to satisfy their appetite and to meet their nutritional requirements;
- * many housewives, these days, go out to work and find it difficult to prepare adequate meals;
- * the boarder who goes to work very early, or gets home late, usually misses the boarding-house meal. The sensible ones, of course, see that, one way or another, they get a meal. But however that may be, a shift that extends from before day-break to lunch time, or from lunch time until late at night, makes a long stretch to go without food;
- * it is understandable that those who would rather sleep a little longer than have breakfast will feel hungry in the course of the morning;
- * some people look for something to eat between meals purely from habit. They are not hungry, but the day is just not right if they do not order something from the café on the corner;
- * people also nibble if they are lonely, bored, or tense;
- * some housewives have the habit of continually "tasting" while preparing food.

All these factors contribute to the habit of eating between meals, but do they justify the habit?

The unwise nibbler faces the following problems:

Loss of appetite — There is a saying that sweetness spoils the appetite for everything but sweetness. Those, therefore, who continually nibble at

planned nibbling



Taking a 'bite' while paging through files.

sweet and rich snacks, spoil the appetite for "healthy food" at meal times. The problem is aggravated by the fact that often such snacks supply little more than fuel, and the body requires much more — it also requires the nutrients provided by dairy products, eggs, meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, and unrefined cereals.

Overmass — A person gets fat if he or she ingests more fuel than the body requires. It stands to reason that the person who continually nibbles at rich and sweet things is in greater danger of exceeding his requirements than a sensible nibbler.

Dental caries — The continual presence of carbohydrates in the mouth — especially sugars — creates ideal conditions for tooth decay. The amount eaten, as well as when and how often — in other words, the time between intake and the brushing of the teeth — plays a part. The intake of small amounts often is more harmful than the intake of more or less often.

Eating between meals cannot merely be rejected as detrimental to health. It is the **what, when and how much** which determine whether or not it is correct.

What — Sensible people choose snacks which provide building and protective materials as well as fuel. Cheese, meat, eggs, milk, fruit, vegetables, whole-wheat sandwiches with thick, nutritious fillings, nuts, or dried fruit are good examples. Sweets, cake, cold drinks, ice-cream, rich tarts, sweet bakes and potato chips are disproportionately high in fuel value; they spoil the appetite, may be harmful to the teeth and easily lead to obesity.

When — Continual and undisciplined eating is unwise regardless of the type of snack eaten.

How much — By having the three traditional meals and then something with the morning tea, afternoon coffee, and again in the evening, one is ingesting food six times a day. There is nothing wrong with six balanced, mini meals. Indeed, experts claim that it is better to distribute the daily food over a greater number of meal times than to ingest it all at one sitting. Three maxi meals and three maxi snacks will, however, soon saddle the eater with maxi problems!



A brief pause for a sandwich.

A greater number of meals should not result in a greater food intake.

The sensible mother will see that there is nutritious food in the house, especially if she cannot be home for lunch, or in the afternoon when her children come home from school or from the sportsfield "feeling weak from hunger". It is a good idea to have whole-wheat sandwiches with thick, nourishing fillings or containers with hard-boiled eggs or cheese, or cooked meat, or sausages cut into portion sizes, or fruit salad, custard, milk, fruit, dried fruit and nuts ready. There will be less likelihood of their helping themselves from the cake tin or of making a sandwich with thick jam filling. Well washed vegetables cut into pieces and put into a container are also a good idea.

Workers who take a packet of lunch

with them or buy something to eat at work should also choose with discretion. Too much fuel between meals causes unbalanced nutrition, loss of appetite, and overmass. A midday meal consisting of a cold drink and a jam sandwich made with white bread contribute little to the daily nutritional requirements.

Lively school children soon have empty tummies, and they therefore require a nutritious snack in the course of the morning. Sweets, cake, and cold drinks are certainly not the answer.

Be sensible and eat sensibly, even between meals. Radiant health is a very good investment. □

(With acknowledgement to the Branch Health Education, Department of Health.)

Course for Sugar Technologists

INASMUCH as modern industry would be paralysed by the absence of qualified artisans or tradesmen, it is today virtually impossible for specialised enterprise to function properly without having trained technologists at its disposal. The technologist, who performs semi-professional tasks mainly in laboratories, could be described as the professional man's assistant and his role is to supplement the professional group.

In realising the need for qualified personnel in this field, the M.L. Sultan Technical College has recently introduced a course to train technologists

for the sugar industry. The duration of the course will be three years on a full time basis. During this period the students will spend one and a half years at the College where they will be doing the theoretical side of the course. Thereafter they will spend one and a half years at a sugar mill for practical training. In the mill itself the technologists really come into their own specialist field as the whole sequence of sugar production is a highly skilled and technical process.

The prospective technologists will be trained in all aspects of sugar production including certain agricultural



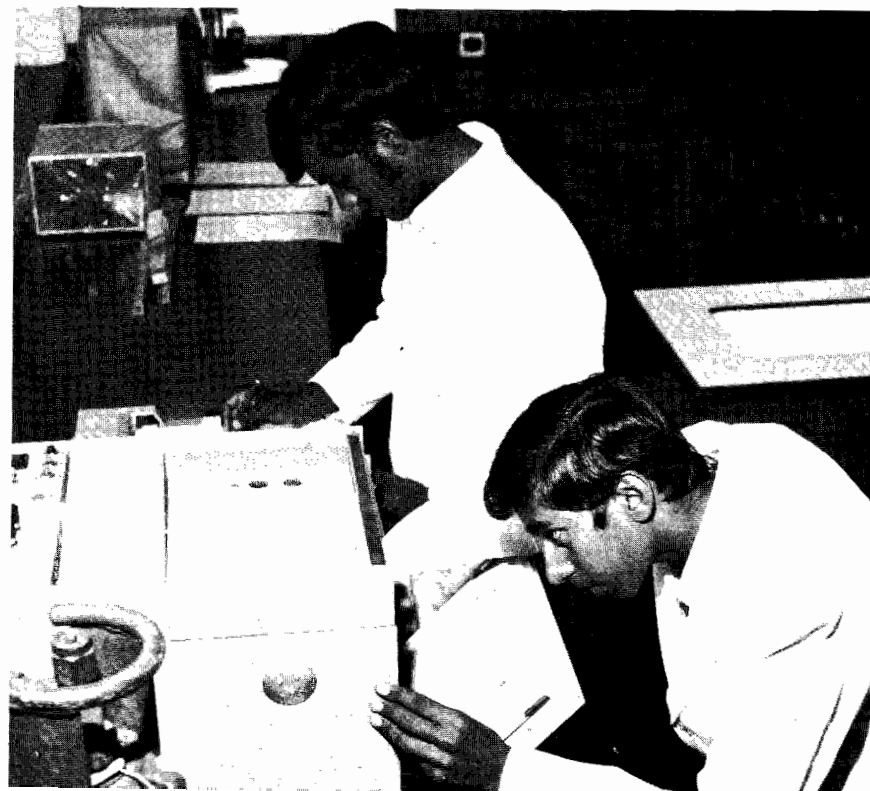
Loganathan Moonsamy busy with an experiment in a laboratory at the M.L. Sultan Technical College, Durban.

aspects and the course consists of subjects relating to the sugar industry and will include the following:

Mathematics.
Physics.
Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.
Physical Chemistry.
Analytical Chemistry.
Factory Control.
Sugar Technology.
Sugar Cane Husbandry.
Sugar Machinery.
Laboratory Organisation and Practice.

The required entrance qualification for the course is an "A" level Senior Certificate with good passes in Mathematics and Physical Science. The Sugar Milling Research Institute of the University of Natal is responsible for the recruitment of trainees who are to be paid a salary ranging from R120 per month in their first year to R150 p.m. in their third year of training. All fees and text books are paid for by the Institute, and on completion of the course trainees are free to seek employment at any sugar mill.

The Sugar Technologists Course will no doubt be of great value to the sugar industry and will to a great measure assist in alleviating the shortage of skilled workers in the sugar mills in South Africa. □



Manuel Kanny (right) and Narian Dayaram (left) have just concluded an experiment.

Names and Addresses of the Members of the Second Statutory South African Indian Council

1. MR R. BHANA	P.O. BOX 1326	PORT ELIZABETH
2. MR Y. S. CHINSAMY	P.O. BOX 138	VERULAM
3. MR S. COLLAKOPPEN	P.O. BOX 739	GERMISTON
4. MR M. D. COOVADIA	P.O. BOX 98	BETHAL
5. MR K. P. DESAI	P.O. BOX 27	TONGAAT
6. MR R. A. GOVENDER	P.O. BOX 29	UMZINTO
7. MR V. GOVENDER	P.O. BOX 11	LENASIA
8. MR A. B. ISMAIL	P.O. BOX 286	POTGIETERSRUS
9. MR H. E. JOOSUB	P.O. BOX 40	PRETORIA
10. DR I. A. KAJEE	120 HARDING STREET	ESTCOURT
11. MR A. G. KHAN	P.O. BOX 407	DURBAN
12. MR I. F. H. MAYET	P.O. BOX 5670	JOHANNESBURG
13. MR A. M. MOOLLA	P.O. BOX 1451	DURBAN
14. MR G. MUNSOOK	309 EXCHANGE BUILDING 28 ST GEORGE'S STREET	
15. DR M. B. NAIDOO	172 BURNWOOD ROAD	CAPE TOWN
16. MR S. R. B. NAIDOO	P.O. BOX 8001	SYDENHAM, DURBAN
17. MR H. N. NARAN	P.O. BOX 2645	PIETERMARITZBURG
18. MR LOUIS NELSON	P.O. BOX 290	DURBAN
19. MR C. C. PALSANIA	39 ROGER STREET	DURBAN
20. MR J. B. PATEL	69 PRINCE EDWARD STREET	CAPE TOWN
21. MR N. PHILLIP	P.O. BOX 75	DURBAN
22. MR A. M. RAJAB	P.O. BOX 1891	LENASIA
23. MR J. N. REDDY	P.O. BOX 590	DURBAN
24. MR M. E. SULTAN	106 VICTORIA STREET	DURBAN
25. MR S. I. VAWDA	P.O. BOX 6	DURBAN
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