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A TRIBUTE TO
THE LATE
SENATOR
A. E. TROLLIP,
FORMER MINISTER
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
BY MR A. M. RAJAB

IT WAS WITH DEEP REGRET that the South African Indian Council learned of the passing of Senator, the Hon. A. E. Trollip on the 12th March, 1972.

The late Senator Trollip was appointed as Administrator of Natal in 1958, in which capacity he served until the 29th October, 1961, when he was nominated as Senator by the State President to look after the interests of the non-Whites in Natal. In 1966 he relinquished the portfolio of Labour but retained that of Immigration and in addition became Minister of Indian Affairs, in which capacity he served until his retirement in 1968.



I and my fellow-members of the South African Indian Council pay tribute to this great South African who, as a former Administrator of Natal and Minister of Indian Affairs, became to be known as a true friend of the Indian people and one who at all times had their interests at heart. To him fell the responsibility of piloting the South African Indian Council Act through Parliament shortly before his retirement in 1968, which legislation has forged the way for Indian South Africans to play an important role in their political development and handling of their own affairs.

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

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

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KLERKSDORP-

Middelpunt van Nywerheidsontwikkeling in die Wes-Transvaal

IN 1837 het 'n groep van twaalf Voortrekkerfamilies hulle gevestig in 'n vallei langs die oevers van 'n stroompie in die gebied wat tans bekend staan as Wes-Transvaal, en dié riviertjie Schoonspruit genoem. So het Klerksdorp, vernoem na die eerste landdros, Jacob de Clercq, ontstaan en sedertdien ontwikkel in 'n vooruitstrewende dorp wat geleë is op die hoofspoorlyn en nasionale pad tussen die markte van Johannesburg, Pretoria, en die Witwatersrand en die Kaapstadse hawe. Die dorp is

sowat 160 km van die Witwatersrand af terwyl dit slegs 96 km van die uitgestrekte goudvelde van die Oranje-Vrystaat af lê en naastenby 320 km van die diamantvelde van Kimberley is. Daarby is Klerksdorp geleë in 'n welvarende landbou-, goud- en uraanwinningstreek, en is dit, in ooreenstemming met die Regering se beleid om die desentralisasie van nywerhede in die Republiek aan te moedig, ook die middelpunt van nywerheidsontwikkeling in Wes-Transvaal.

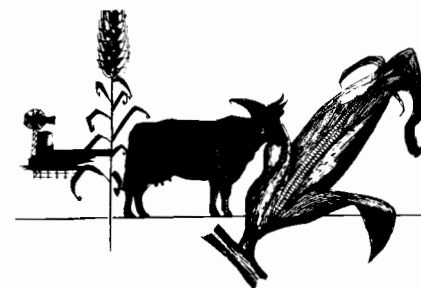
Water is volop en word verkry uit die Vaalrivier waar die waterwerke van sowel die Stadsraad as dié van die Wes-Transvaalse Streekswatervoorsieningsmaatskappy geleë is.

Die dorp is geleë in een van die vrugbaarste landboustreke. Die distrik vorm deel van die Republiek se belangrikste „mieliedriehoek“ en is inderdaad een van die gebiede in die land wat by uitstek geskik vir die produksie van mielies is. Bewys hiervan is die groot graanmeulens, silos en graansuiers van die S.A. Spoor-

Die goed beplande Indiërbesigheidsentrum in Klerksdorp wat uit 42 winkels bestaan. Al die dorp se Indiërhandelaars is hier saamgetrek en daar word flink besigheid gedoen. Spesialisasie is aan die orde van die dag en daar is o.m. 'n motoronderdeelsaak, damesuitrusters, skoenwinkels, 'n fietswinkel en winkels wat net rokstowwe verkoop.

Pa en seun hard aan die werk. Mnr Y. I. Benoo, 'n lid van die Raadplegende Komitee van Sakhrol en sy seun, mnr A. Renoo in hul groothandelsaak.

Die deure is gesluit ... en die vensters toegemaak ... 'n era is verby!

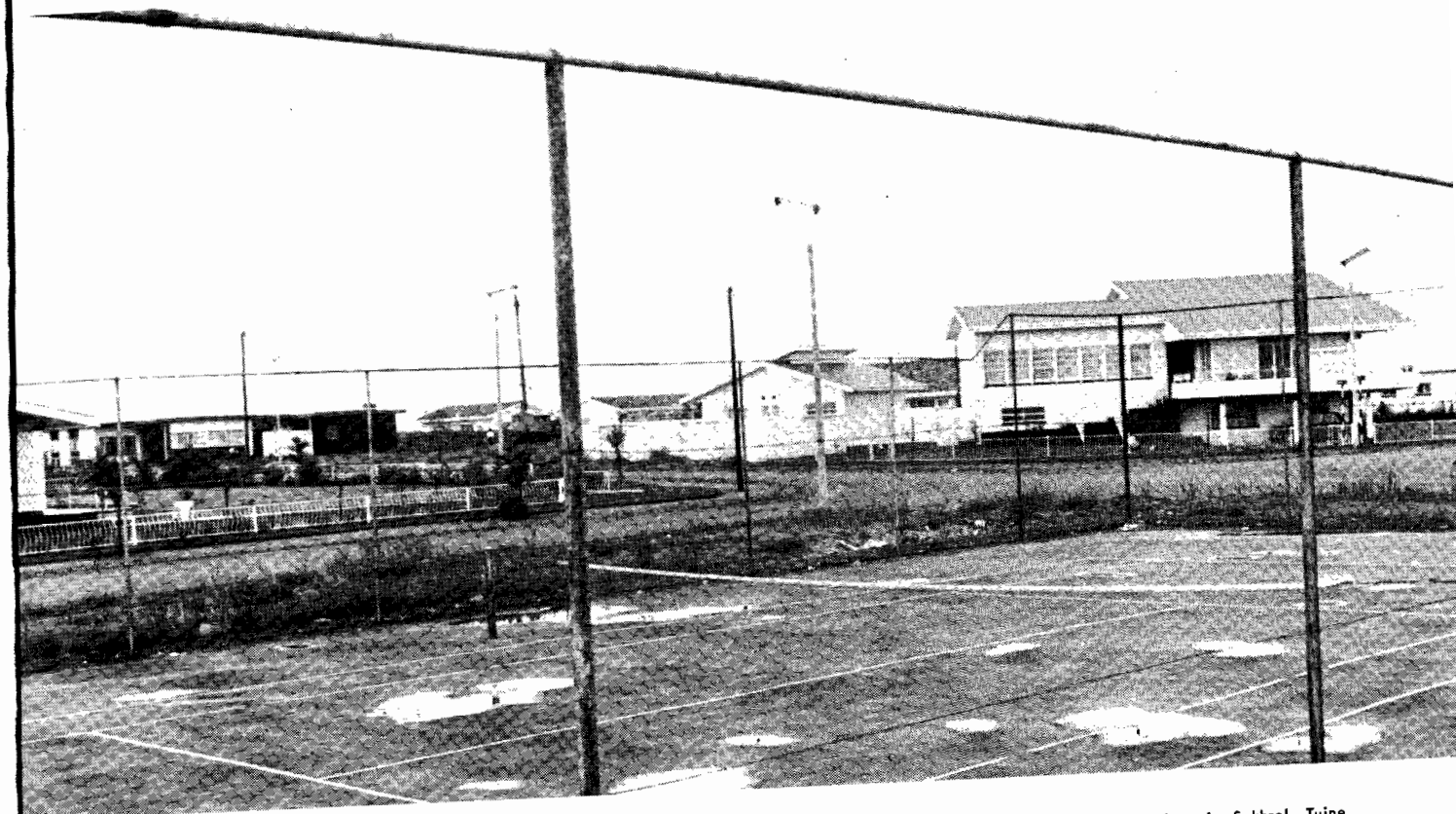


wegadministrasie, 'n private vervaardigingsnywerheid en die hoofkantoor van die Sentraal Westelike Ko-operatiewe Maatskappy. Daar word beweër dat dié maatskappy die grootste graankoöperasie in die suidelike halfmond en die tweede grootste in die wêreld is. Hierdie groot organisasie se bedrywighede strek oor die hele Wes-Transvaal en die grootste gedeelte van die Vrystaat wat 'n aanduiding is van die belangrikheid van Klerksdorp as sentrum van 'n bloeiende landboubedryf.

Mielies is egter nie die enigste graangewas wat in die distrik verbou word nie aangesien grondboontjies, kafferkoring, sonneblom- en kasteroliesade ook jaarliks op groot skaal aangeplant word. Groente en vrugte word op 'n steeds toenemende skaal gekweek om in die behoeftes van die werknemers van die goud- en uraanmyne te voorsien asook in dié van die groeiende bevolking van die gebied.

Klerksdorp kan vandag beskou word as 'n belangrike sentrum van handels- en nywerheidsbelange in Wes-Transvaal. Die dorp is die middelpunt van 'n netwerk van spoor-, pad- en lugverbindings, en is per spoor verbind met Johannesburg, die Oranje-Vrystaat, Kimberley (en verder suidwaarts tot by Kaapstad), en ook Wes-Transvaal. Rondom Klerksdorp lê Orkney, Stilfontein, Potchefstroom, Ventersdorp, Coligny, Wolmaransstad, Delareyville, Viljoenskroon, Vierfontein, Lichtenburg, Ottosdal en ander kleinere plekke wat almal, vanweë die moontlikhede en ontwikkeling van Wes-Transvaal, belangrik is en sowel onderling as met Klerksdorp, deur middel van goeie paaie verbind is.

Al die ontwikkeling en uitbreiding wat oor die afgelope aantal jare in Klerksdorp plaasgevind het, en wat veral gekenmerk word deur die aanlê, uitbreiding en elektrifisering van spoorlyne, en munisipale, provinsiale en Staatsbesteding aan openbare geboue, behuising, paaie en ander geriewe, dui onteenseglik op die feit dat daar, gepaardgaande met die uitbouing van bestaande nywerhede en die suksesvolle totstandkoming van nuwe nywerhede, selfs nog groter vooruitgang op Klerksdorp wag. Wat sy geografiese ligging betref, is



Klerksdorp stellig die ideale en aangewese plek vir die vestiging en eksploitering van nuwe nywerhede.

Die eerste Indiërs het hulle omstreeks 1888 in Klerksdorp gevestig en 'n algemene handelaarsbesigheid onder die naam van „Bombay House” begin. Sedertdien — veral na die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog — het meer Indiërhandelaars wat reeds toe al die handelspotensiaal van Klerksdorp ingesien het, hulle op die dorp gevestig. Dat hulle oor die jare heen 'n groot bydrae tot die ekonomiese ontwikkeling van die dorp gelewer het, is onbetwisbaar.

Die Indiërgemeenskap van Klerksdorp het voor residensiële vestiging in hul eie groepsgebied, Sakhrol (vernoem na 'n klein dorpie in Indië), in die omgewing van hul besighede in die sentrale dorp gewoon. Die akkommodasie was meesal in 'n swak toestand en dikwels oorbewoon.

Ten einde beter behuisingtoestande vir alle seksies van sy inwoners te bewerkstellig het die Stadsraad van Klerksdorp reeds sedert

1952 hom vir die daarstelling van woongebiede vir die verskillende bevolkingsgroepe beywer en op 7 November 1958 is die Indiërwoongebied, nou bekend as Sakhrol, ten weste van die dorp langs die nasionale pad na Kimberley geproklameer.

Op 3 Augustus 1962 het Sy Edele mnr. P. W. Botha — die destydse Minister van Gemeenskapsbou en Kleurlingsake — Klerksdorp besoek vir samesprekings met die Stadsraad betreffende die hervestiging van die plaaslike Indiërgemeenskap en het ook 'n welwillendheidsonderhoud aan 'n afvaardiging van die Indiërgemeenskap toegestaan. Tydens verdere ondersoek en in die lig van voormelde samespreking en inligting, het die Raad besluit om voort te gaan met die ontwikkeling van die woongebied en om 'n afsonderlike handelsgebied wat aan die nodige vereistes voldoen, vir bestaande Indiërhandelaars daar te stel.

Op 8 Oktober 1962 voer 'n klein afvaardiging (4 lede) van die Indiërgemeenskap die eerste onderhoud

met die Raad ten einde te verneem of daar, na aanleiding van die samesprekings met die Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, tot 'n beslissing gekom is met betrekking tot die toekomstige posisie van Indiërs in Klerksdorp. Die afvaardiging word meegeleë dat die Raad finaal besluit het om die woonbuurt vir Indiërs onmiddellik te ontwikkel en dat die Raad bereid sou wees om verhoë betreffende 'n geskikte handelsgebied te oorweeg. Met inagneming van vele verbandhoudende faktore het die Stadsraad op 27 Mei 1963 besluit om 'n perseel geleë in Kommissarisstraat in die sentrale dorp as handelsgebied vir die plaaslike Indiërhandelaars te ontwikkel.

Intussen het die stigting van die dorp, Sakhrol — wat in daardie stadium uit onder andere 107 woon- en vyf besigheidspersone bestaan het — gevorder en is op 16 September 1964 as sodanig geproklameer. Die nodige stappe vir die daarstelling van 'n munisipale verhuur/verkoop behuisingkema (40 huise) vir Indiërs wat nie hul eie huise kon bou nie, is



Een van verskeie pragwoninge in Sakhrol. Tuine word met sorg beplan en uitgelê soos duidelik uit die spogwoning op die foto blyk.

Ja dit reën soms in Klerksdorp en dan is die tennissbane verlate. Maar saam met die sonskyn kom die spelers ...

Lede van Sakhrol se Raadplegende Komitee bring 'n besoek aan die nuwe Indiërskool. Saam met die skoolhoof, mnr W. S. Moonsamy (heel links) verskyn van links na regs: mnr M. S. Minty (voorsitter), Y. M. Gangat (ondervoorsitter), I. S. Ahmed en Y. I. Benco. Die vyfde lid van die Komitee, mnr N. Morar, was nie teenwoordig nie.



eintlik reeds voor proklamasie in werking gestel. Die skema is gedurende Julie 1965 voltooi en die huise is gedurende dieselfde maand betrek.

Die Stadsraad het ook besluit om woonerwe te Sakhrol teen 50 persent van die munisipale waardasie daarvan — wat neergekom het op verkoopspryse van tussen R235 en R500 per erf van tussen 4 625 en 8 277 vk. vt. — aan plaaslike Indiërs wat hul eie wonings wou oprig, te verkoop. Omdat die erwe ietwat kleinerig was en die meeste van die Indiërs wat self wou bou finansiële vermoënd was, is daar op hul versoek toegelaat dat elkeen twee aangrensende woonerwe kon aankoop. Die eerste groep woonerwe (51) is gedurende Maart

1965 aan plaaslike inwoners verkoop. Vanweë die beperkte getal woonerwe en die voorkeur vir twee (of in uitsonderlike gevalle drie) woonerwe per koper, moes die uitbreiding van die dorpsgebied spoedig aandag kry.

Sakhrol Uitbreiding nr. 1 — met onder andere 79 woonerwe wisselend in grootte tussen 4 750 en 11 734 vk. vt. — is gevolglik op 8 November 1967 geproklameer. Intussen het die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou egter die Raad, en die Raad op sy beurt die plaaslike Indiërgemeenskap, genader met die versoek dat die totale Indiërinwonertal van die nabygeleë dorp (plus-minus 29 km) Hartbeesfontein te Sakhrol gevestig word.

Ooreenstemming is spoedig verkry en dusdoende kon die residensiële vestiging van Indiërs van dié dorp ook beslag kry. Die Indiërs behou egter nog steeds hulle besighede in Hartbeesfontein.

Aangesien meer Indiërs wat op 'n munisipale behuisingsskema aangewese was intussen na vore gekom het, het die Raad 'n verdere skema van 28 huise van verskillende tipes aangepak en gedurende Desember 1969 voltooi.

Op versoek van die Indiërgemeenskapskomitee is hulle die geleentheid gegee om self die woonerwe in Sakhrol Uitbreiding nr. 1 aan gekeurde kopers toe te ken. Die toeken-



Op pad huis toe van die skool af ... of dit nou 'n klein huisie met 'n netjiese tuintjie is, of 'n groot huis met meer weelde ... huis toe gaan is altyd lekker.



Die nuwe Indiërhoërskool wat op 20 April 1972 amptelik deur die Direkteur van Indiëronderwys, mnr. P. W. Prinsloo, ingewy is. Die skool het tans 114 leerlinge wat ook van die omliggende dorpe soos Lichtenburg, Wolmaransstad, Schweizer-Reneke en Bloemhof afkomstig is.

Hoërskoolleerlinge besig om take uit te werk in die skool se goedtoegeruste biblioteek.

ning van die winkels in die sakesentrum... het... op... dieselfde... grondslag plaasgevind. Binne twee jaar na die aankoop van die woonerwe is sierlike wonings daarop aangebring en teen die middel van 1970 was die residensiële hervestiging van die Indiërgemeenskap bykans agter die rug.

Benewens 'n krieket- en sokkerveld en 'n tennisbaan, is 'n aanvang reeds in die boekjaar 1969/70 gemaak met die teer van die belangrikste strate en daar word gehoop om in die af sienbare toekoms verder in die rigting uit te bou.

'n Lening ten bedrae van R480 000 vir die oprigting van die sakesentrum is deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou toegestaan en 'n pragtige sakekompleks vir 42 Indiëhandelaars, insluitende kamers vir een tandarts en een mediese praktisyn, is op 14 Augustus 1970 voltooi en oorhandig en ingevolge goedgekeurde huurkontrak met ingang 1 September 1970 teen 'n billike huur verhuur. Sy Edele die Minister van Gemeenskapsbou, mnr. B. Coetzee, het die amptelike opening van die kompleks op 17 Oktober 1970 waargeneem.

Die plaaslike Indiërgemeenskap is volgens alle aanduidings 'n gemeenskap wat baie gelukkig in hulle eie dorpsgebied Sakhrol woon en trots is op hulle handelsentrum. Alles wat tot dusver vir die gemeenskap tot stand gebring is kan in 'n baie groot mate toegeskryf word aan die uitstekende verhouding wat daar tussen die Indiërgemeenskap aan die een kant en die plaaslike owerheid en die Blanke gemeenskap van Klerksdorp aan die ander kant, bestaan. □



In the picture, in the usual order: **STANDING:** W. E. Lovell (M.L. Sultan Technical College), H. A. van der Watt (Durban / Westville University), K. P. Bugwundin (Gandhi-Desai High School), J. S. M. Zwiegelaar (Chief Inspector), S. P. van den Heever (Chief Inspector), J. M. van der Berg (Secretary), J. M. de W. Brandt (Training Colleges), M. J. Mans (Durban/Westville University), S. Levinsohn (Natal Education Department) and A. N. Lazarus (Woodlands High School, Pietermaritzburg). **SITTING:** C. F. L. P. Bester (Professional Officer, Examinations Section), F. C. W. Hawkins (Chief Education Planner), P. W. Prinsloo (Director and Chairman of the Board), Miss P. G. Wright (Lady Representative) and G. Krog (Deputy Director and Vice-Chairman). **ABSENT:** Prof S. P. Olivier and Prof J. W. Brommert (Joint Matriculation Board Representatives) and Mr D. N. J. van Vuuren (Chief Inspector).

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

SEPTEMBER 24th, 1971, was a red letter day for Indian Education. On this date the Director of Indian Education announced by means of a circular that the Minister of Education had approved the institution of a Departmental Senior Certificate. This was the culmination of much planning and negotiation.

In the first instance the Joint Matriculation Board had to approve in principle that this Department had so grown in stature that it could be entrusted with the great privilege of examining its own candidates and

maintaining the high standards required by the Joint Matriculation Board. Those carping critics who cry havoc, should be silent when they realise that the Joint Matriculation Board will brook no lowering of standards.

This acceptance by the Joint Matriculation Board means that this lusty infant Division of Education is about to become of age. It is about to control the final test of its professional efforts. In order to do this, it had to draw up Rules of Procedure for the proper conduct of its affairs. It must have a body capable of con-

trolling the final examination.

The Rules of Procedure have been approved and a Departmental Examinations Board has been appointed to control the Departmental Senior Certificate examination.

When the Board met in the Board Room on March 24th, 1972, it marked a very important moment in the history of Indian Education. It was the first time that the Director took the chair as well as the first time that a member of the Joint Matriculation Board took a seat, viz. Prof. S. P. Olivier. □

The weekly magazine programme for Indian listeners, "Saturday Mirror", which is arranged and introduced by Jugadheesan Devar, has now entered its fifth month, and listeners are already well acquainted with some of its regular features.

RADIO PROGRAMME ON THE GO....

Each week Nirmila Naidu presents her "Letter for Women", and on the first Saturday of the month her programme "Children's Corner" follows the 7.45 a.m. news bulletin.

Devi Sarinjeive introduces "The Youth Scene" on the second Saturday of each month, and another regular feature is "Notebook", compiled from events and happenings in different parts of the country. The responsible contributors are: Ishmael Mayet (Transvaal), Damoo Bansda (Western Cape), Amrit Daya (Eastern Cape) and T. Vadivalu (Natal).



Jugadheesan Devar, organiser of the Indian Programme is seen here interviewing Shishupai Rambharos, an official of Durban's Aryan Benevolent Home on the occasion of the organisation's Golden Jubilee. The Aryan Benevolent Home cares for destitute children and runs a home for the aged.

Radhika Singh, a student of drama, spent a short period in India, gaining knowledge in the theory and practice of Indian dances, discusses her talk on "Folk Dance of India" with Mr J. Devar. Looking on is Kumari Prema Nydoo, one of the well-known Nydoo Sisters Indian Dancing Team.



A regular contributor to the Indian Radio Programme, Nirmala Naidu reads a story to her little listeners in her weekly "Children's Corner" programme. Mrs. Naidu is a Durban schoolteacher and also presents "Weekly Letter for Women" in Saturday Mirror.

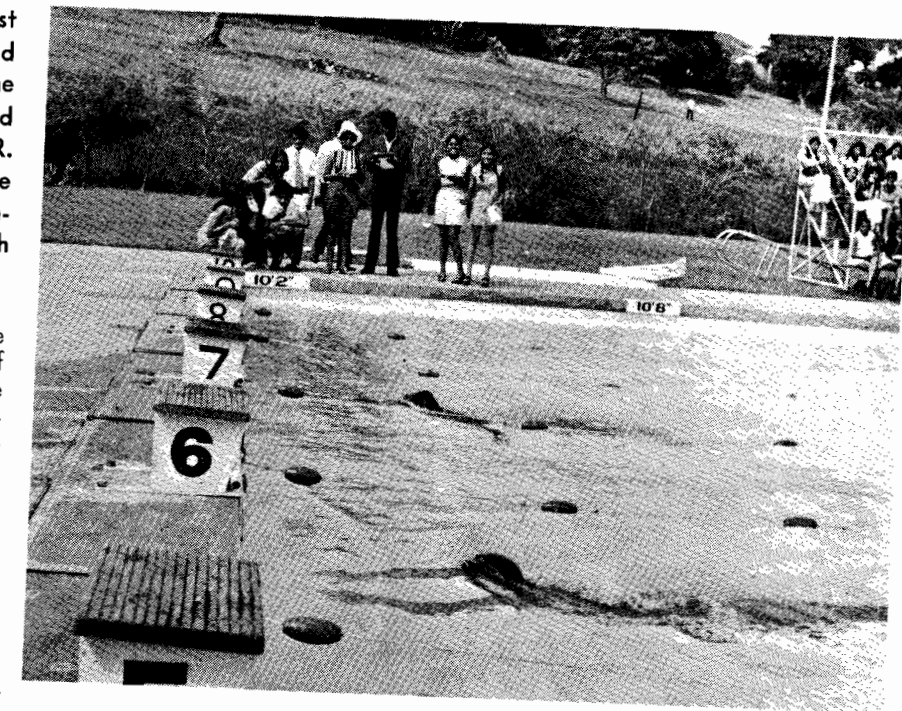


THE CROFTDENE POOL, the first public swimming pool provided by the Durban City Council for the residents of Chatsworth, was handed over by the Mayor of Durban, Mr R. Goldman, to the Chairman of the Southern Durban Local Affairs Committee, Mr J. N. Reddy, on the 26th March, 1972.

In asking Mr Reddy to accept the pool on behalf of the residents of Chatsworth, the Mayor said that the Croftdene Pool was the second provided by the City Council — the other being the Balkumar Singh pool at Asherville which was officially opened on the 2nd June, 1957.

Built at a cost of R115 000, the pool is 25 metres square, is fully tiled and has a larger filtration plant than any of the City Council's other swimming pools and is completely modern in every respect.

Commenting on the importance of being able to swim, the Mayor said it was encouraging to learn that the City Council's Parks, Recreation and Beaches Department had received numerous enquiries from Swimming Associations, Clubs and Schools who are anxious to use the pool and teach as many people as possible to swim. He commended the endeavours of these organisations and was confident that the officers of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Beaches would play their part in encouraging the residents of Chatsworth to take advantage of the offer of the organisations concerned and learn to swim. It would, he said, be necessary in the initial stages of the pool, when there will undoubtedly be many patrons who are unable to swim, to provide the maximum protection for bathers against accidents and drowning. To achieve this both lifesavers employed at the pool will work the same hours so as to be on duty to give this added protection. Once the majority of patrons have learned to swim, the safety measures can be slightly relaxed and it will be possible to open the pool to the public for longer hours by introducing a two-shift period of working.



IN THE SWIM

Reaching the finishing line — competitors at the Springfield College Gala.

Shooting for a goal — a scene at the waterpolo game which concluded the Springfield College Gala.



Mr J. N. Reddy formally declaring the Croftdene Pool at Chatsworth open.

which the Council had provided for the benefit of residents were looked after and were not made the objects of vandalism.

The growing popularity of the municipal swimming pools at Chatsworth and Asherville is evidence that there is a growing desire among many members of the Indian community, particularly the younger generation, to be able to swim and to participate in this healthy, bracing sport.

Galas and swimming competitions organised by various clubs and schools have revealed an all-round improvement in the standard of swimming. At a recent gala held by the Springfield College of Education at the Balkumar Singh pool at Asherville for instance, when 50 students participated, it is pleasing to note that most of the records put up at the 1971 gala had been bettered. □

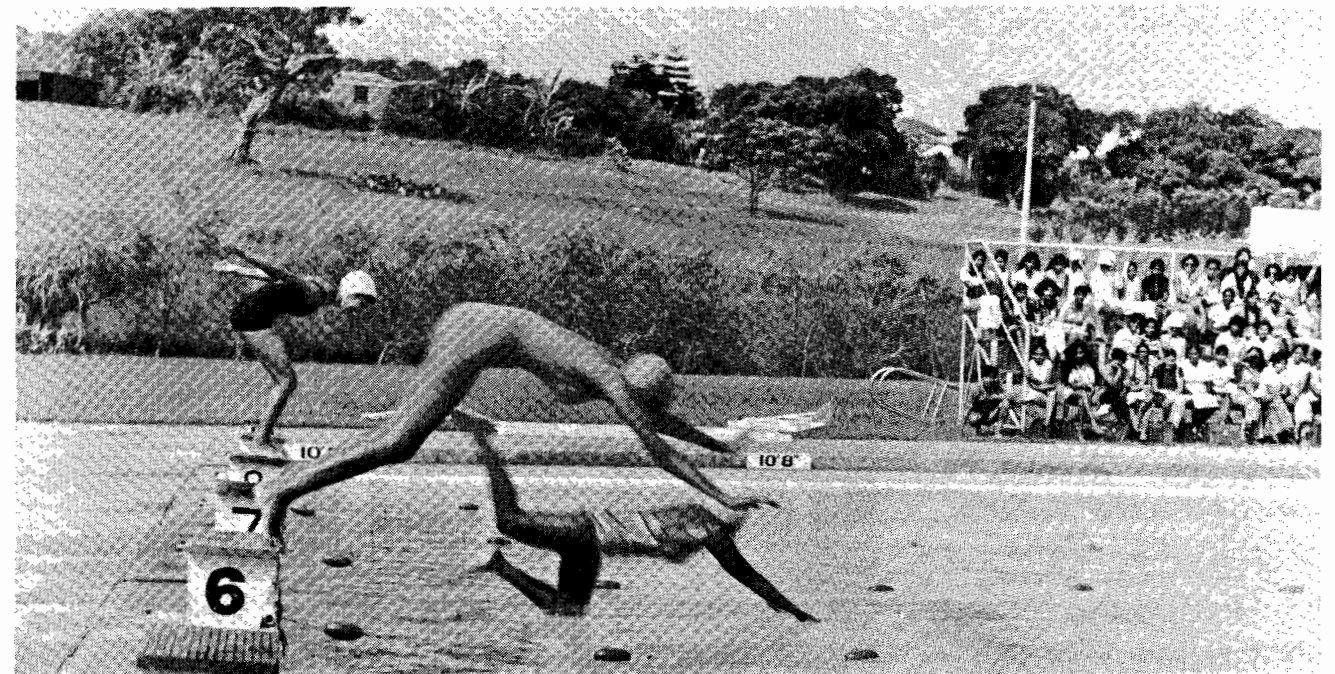
Ready - steady - off! The start of one of the events for girls at the Springfield College Gala.

Paying tribute to the interest shown in the project and encouragement given to the City Council, by the Chairman and members of the Southern Durban Local Affairs Committee, the Mayor said that the part played by the former Indian Affairs Committee, which was largely responsible for pressing initially for the building of the pool, should not be forgotten. He appealed to all who use the pool to abide by the rules and regulations which apply to its use and to co-operate with the staff so

that the amenity can be enjoyed by everyone.

In accepting the Croftdene Pool on behalf of the residents of Chatsworth and declaring it officially open, Mr J. N. Reddy, the Chairman of the Southern Durban Local Affairs Committee, expressed the hope that it was the forerunner of other pools to be built in other neighbouring units of Chatsworth.

He urged the residents to see to it that not only this amenity was not misused, but that other amenities



GUARDING the health of a large community in a sub-tropical climate is a formidable task by any standard. Durban is the country's major port and holiday centre and the wellbeing of its citizens depends largely on the constant vigil of the officials of the Durban Health Department. These officials, some 600 in number, never relax their watch over matters affecting the public health of the city which today sprawls over 26 500 ha or 102 square miles.

The work of the Department cannot adequately be described within the purview of a short article but the following gives insight into some aspects of the work which is being performed and the magnitude of the Department's task.

POPULATION

The latest available figures reveal that the population of Durban is presently constituted as follows:

Whites	192 569 (26,54%)
Coloureds	42 598 (5,87%)
Bantu	200 645 (27,65%)
Asiatics	289 765 (39,94%)
Total	725 577

As can be observed from these figures, nearly 40% of the total population of Durban consists of Indians and in keeping with the policy of the City Council, Indians are employed in technical and other capacities wherever feasible. Indian group areas such as Chatsworth are served by fully qualified Indian Health Inspectors, Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses, together with Health Educational Lecturers, Health Assistants and associated personnel.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND IMMUNISATION

One of the main functions of any local authority health department is to diagnose the causes and to prevent the spreading of infectious diseases. A good example is the never ending fight against pulmonary tuberculosis.

In Durban, Departmental clinics for Indians, which provide free diagnostic and treatment facilities are in existence at Merebank and Chatsworth, apart from services elsewhere. These clinics also assist certain medically recommended pulmonary tuberculosis out-patients with the free issue of food to supplement a poor diet and thus assist in recovery from



Guardians of a City's Health



this dreaded disease.

The City Health Department does not itself provide accommodation for in-patients, but it operates in close liaison with local and out-of-city hospitals.

In order that the vast amount of work which is being performed at departmental pulmonary tuberculosis out-patients clinics may be fully appreciated, it is of interest to note that no less than 203 625 people of all races attended the various clinics during 1970 and that 120 731 X-Rays were taken. A total of 989 City cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted to various hospitals of which 210 were Indians.

Of the 1 777 new pulmonary tuberculosis cases notified, 1 339 cases were reported by tuberculosis clinics, 429 by hospitals and 9 by private medical practitioners and this clearly illustrates the important role played by these clinics in the diagnosis of the disease.

The Department is also constantly alert to the essential need for affording protection against as many infectious diseases as possible and facilities are available without charge at the central immunisation clinic at the Department's headquarters in Jelf Taylor Road (Old Fort Municipal Centre) and also at certain other clinic venues. The diseases presently covered are smallpox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping-cough and tetanus. The Department further makes annual calls at all schools in Durban to immunise children, with their parents' consent, to avoid inconvenience to pupils and to ensure that as many children as possible are completely immunised.

HEALTH INSPECTORATE

Because of grossly unsatisfactory conditions and great loss of life caused by epidemics of formidable diseases in the past there has developed an awareness of the essential need for better housing and the elimination of public health nuisances which may be any condition liable to be injurious to health, an ill-designed or dirty dwelling, an accumulation of refuse, an outbreak of fly breeding and so on. In our country we are facing the problems of urbanisation and industrialisation, coup-

Mr V. Hirasen on the site of operation bush-clearing. One of the most important tasks of the health inspector.

Mr Dhayasarun, inspector of Health, gives advice to a property owner on the dangers of possible breeding places of mosquitos.

Throughout the City of Durban inspections are made of dwellings, shops, factories and offices to ensure maximum safety for its citizens.



led with the beginnings of a population explosion. In these circumstances it is necessary that there is a proper appreciation of the value of good environment, suitable living conditions, a safe water supply, removal of wastes, adequate food hygiene and all the other factors so essential for the promotion and preservation of the public health, and it is the Health Department and particularly the Health Inspectorate which is the guardian of our interests in these directions.

The Health Inspection Section of the Department with its staff of qualified Health Inspectors, is more than fully occupied with the task of ensuring improvement of environmental conditions as affecting health. Throughout the City inspections are made of dwellings, shops, factories, hotels and other premises and, as a result many cases of unsatisfactory conditions come to the attention of and require action by the Inspector-

ate to ensure the adoption of corrective measures. In those instances where the co-operation of the authors of nuisances can not be obtained the Department has no alternative but to resort to prosecution, or to refer the circumstances to the slum clearance court, or to object to the granting of trading licences, as the case may be.

Another aspect of public health which requires constant vigilance is the control of food hygiene and all food establishments and shops are regularly inspected as well as all incoming perishable foodstuffs at the City Markets. In addition samples of food, milk and milk products are submitted for analysis.

To illustrate the Department's commitments it may be mentioned that during 1970, 4 534 complaints of drainage defects, flies, unhygienic foodhandling, offensive smells, refuse dumping, rodents, structural defects, uncleanness of premises and a host

of others were investigated. In addition 202 192 inspections of all classes of premises were carried out which resulted in —

16 721 personal notices issued;
3 411 statutory notices served;
1 411 letters written and 286 prosecutions instituted.

Reports on public health implications were submitted in connection with 3 105 new applications lodged with the City Licensing Officer.

The Health Inspectorate comes across many unsatisfactory conditions during the course of routine inspections and pays prompt attention to any public health complaint lodged by the public. Nevertheless modern living still requires co-operation on the part of every individual towards maintaining our City clean, free from conditions which can give cause for offence and a healthy and pleasant place in which to live.

CHILD HEALTH

The clinics provided for mothers and babies are probably very well known as they have been operating for many years. Apart from a central venue at Lancers Road, clinics do not provide treatment services and are mainly educational in character. Mothers are advised on all aspects of child welfare, problems of feeding and habit, suitability of clothing and various other topics. The child of today is the man or woman of tomorrow and the importance of child health cannot therefore be over-emphasized.

With the view to minimizing the scourges of malnutrition the clinics make available nutritious milk powder at low cost, or free of charge in needy cases.

Because the Department is aware of the serious consequences to a mother or her baby which may result from improper care at childbirth, an antenatal clinic for expectant mothers is conducted.

The work of a Maternal and Child Health Section is usually taken for granted in the overall activities of a health department. It is then not surprising that the importance of certain fundamentally basic factors may be overlooked, an example of this being family size.

In the interests of the community family planning services, which can be regarded as an integral part of maternal and child health programmes, are therefore provided by the City Health Department and free clinics are operated inter alia at Merebank and Chatsworth for Indians.

HEALTH EDUCATION

It is a well known saying that prevention is better than cure and certainly less costly to the individual in the long run.

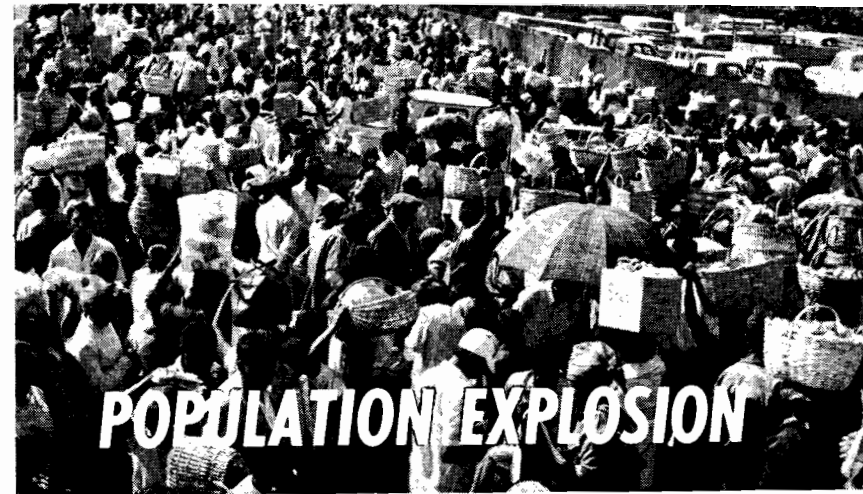
Although all health officials are basically health educators, specialised teams, trained in public speaking to groups and the use of technical aids such as daylight cinema shows from mobile units are keeping the public health objectives before the public at all times.

House-to-house visiting is another method employed and has proved to be very effective. By meeting families any specific problem pertaining to a particular family can be handled. A total of 27 501 Indian homes were visited in this manner during 1970.

Every person is born with an inherent right to health and it is the dedicated assignment of the City Health Department to do its utmost to foster active measures for the material betterment of the public health and to overcome any restrictive forces of prejudice and apathy. Every individual should likewise play his part towards achieving these worthwhile objectives. □

(With acknowledgments to the Annual Report of the City Medical Officer of Health, Durban.)

Foodstuffs should be handled with the utmost of care.



DURING the time that you spend reading this article, 600 babies will come into the world; but then you would have to be a particularly fast reader. If you read slowly, the number might be as high as 1 000. In the past twenty-four hours, 345 000 babies have been born and during the past year, 125 000 000 babies have seen the light of day. Although approximately 50 000 000 people die each year, 75 000 000 have been added to the world population during the past year.

It has been calculated that it took man possibly 600 000 years to increase to one billion (by approximately the year 1800) and only 130 years to add another billion to the world population (by approximately 1930). At the present rate of growth, it only takes about 15 years to add another billion people to the population of the world. Should the growth rate remain constant at the present level, the world population of 3 706 000 000 will amount to 7 412 000 000 in the year 2006.

At this juncture there can thus be talk of a population explosion, which will be continued into the foreseeable future.

This rapid increase in the world population cannot be ascribed to a higher birth rate, since there is a fairly general decrease in the birth rate, particularly in the case of the more advanced peoples. The basic cause is the drastic decrease in the death rate which has resulted from a higher standard of living and the spectacular progress made by medical science over the past century.

The population problem is complicated by the fact that the increase in the populations of the underdevel-

oped and impoverished regions of the world is far higher than in the advanced and prosperous societies. In Europe, the annual increase in population is only 0,8 per cent and, at the present rate of growth, it will take 88 years for this population to double itself. In North America, the annual growth rate is 1,2 per cent and it will take 58 years for the population to double itself. As opposed to this, the annual increase in the populations of Latin America, Africa and South-East Asia is 2,9; 2,7 and 2,8 percent respectively and, at the present rates of growth, it will take the above-mentioned populations 24, 26 and 25 years respectively to double themselves.

The following are some of the implications of the population explosion. Today, so it is said, more than half of the world's population is undernourished. In order to maintain even the present unsatisfactory food level, food production would have to double every 35 years. If a satisfactory food level were to become a reality by the end of the century, it would be necessary to triple the food production in the period from 1965 to 2000. It would appear that the underdeveloped countries will not be able to win the race. For example, food production in Africa decreased by four per cent PER CAPITA in the 5 years preceding 1963, while the available PER CAPITA "food ration" of the population of India also decreased in the period from 1945 to 1965.

Industrial development is also impeded. Where the purchasing of food constitutes an urgent need, investment in industrial development is difficult. A rapid increase in the

population also makes inroads into the benefits which the individual can derive from increases in the gross national product; where, for example, the population increases by 3 per cent per year, an economic growth rate of 3 per cent per annum is necessary merely to "keep up".

The population explosion also contributes towards manifold social problems such as poverty, illiteracy and the underdevelopment of human potentialities which are carried over from generation to generation, housing shortages, racial friction, crime, revolution and war, the development of large urban complexes, the destruction of nature and the pollution of the air and environment.

The population explosion and the danger of over-population are often mentioned together with the possibility of a nuclear war as the greatest problems threatening mankind.

South Africa is also experiencing a population explosion. During the years 1960 to 1970, the annual increase in population was 2,90 per cent, which is considerably higher than the average for the world. Moreover, it is to be expected that the population of the Republic will exceed the 40 000 000 mark before the end of the century.

Until now, the rapid increase in the Republic's population has seldom been regarded as a problem, probably because of the vastness of the country, the minerals with which the country is so richly endowed and the extremely satisfactory tempo at which industrial growth could be maintained. However, the time has come to consider the cost of the population explosion. In South Africa, too, a considerable portion of the annual growth of the economy is necessary to keep pace with the population increase and here, also, the population explosion contributes to social problems which have already been mentioned.

It is clear that the time has come for research. Research concerning aspects such as the family-building process, births, deaths and family planning, in respect of all population groups, is currently being undertaken by the Institute for Sociological Research of the Human Sciences Research Council. □

PHOTO FLASHES



For the first time a non-White firm has won the Outspan Award for the most outstanding contribution to the marketing of Outspan citrus.

The award which was introduced by the Citrus Exchange five years ago, was won by a Durban Indian firm, B. Ramcharan, distributors of fresh fruit and vegetables.

Mr M. Ramcharan, a director of the company, was presented with a cheque for R250 and a shield at a reception in Durban, by the vice-chairman of the citrus exchange - Mr B. Rouillard.

The firm which only started marketing citrus last year, far exceeded the target fixed by the Citrus Exchange. Mr Ramcharan achieved this by finding new outlets through supermarkets in Durban.



Mr D. J. Oosthuizen, Manager of an Insurance Company in Durban, presented a Trophy and a medallion to the Best Afrikaans student in the first year at the Springfield College of Education at an impressive ceremony recently.



The Natal Indian Schools Property Trust awarded eight bursaries of R125 each to the second year students of the Springfield College of Education for excellent work in the first year. The following students were the bursary winners: From left to right: A. Ramroop, Renuka Jeeboddh, Ishwarlall, Komila Devi, Roshini Devi Reddy, P. Naidoo, Premraj, Shareen Singh. Mr De Wet Brandt, Rector of the College appears with the students.



Mr Percy Reddy, Senior Lecturer in Mathematics at the Springfield College of Education will attend the SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MATHEMATICS IN Exeter, United Kingdom from August 29th to September 4th, 1972.



Mr B. E. Nobin, the Chairman of the SRC of the Springfield College of Education presented a cheque for R200 to the Aryan Benevolent Home. Mr J. B. Patel received the cheque on behalf of the Home. The Rector looks on.



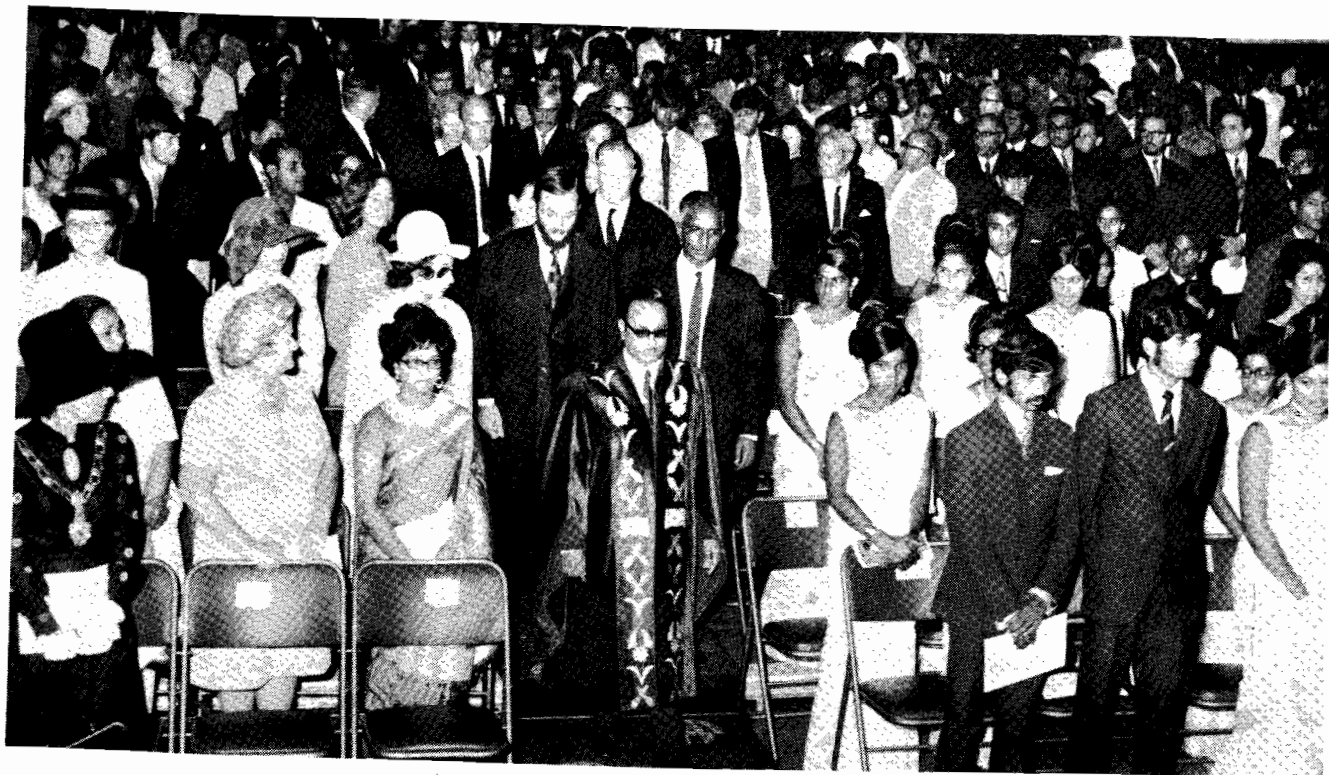
Mr C. O. L. Joseph, Senior Indian Clerk on the establishment of the Department's Durban Regional Office, retired recently at the age of 65 years, after completing thirty years' service in the Public Service. Mr Joseph is here seen receiving a gift contributed by his colleagues from Mrs R. Ramperasadh, a staff member, at the farewell gathering.

Mrs E. S. Somers has been awarded a British Council Scholarship to attend a course on "EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN" at St Catherine's College in Liverpool, United Kingdom. Mrs Somers left Louis Botha Airport on Tuesday, 4th April 1972.

After spending 3 months in Liverpool, Mrs Somers intends touring Europe extensively paying particular attention to Nursery and Primary Schools in the U.K., Denmark, Holland, Italy, Portugal, France and Spain.

Mrs Somers is at present, the Principal of Merry Hill Infant School in Chatsworth. Prior to this appointment Mrs Somers was principal of St Mira Bhai and Clairwood Girls' Indian Schools.





M.L. SULTAN TECHNICAL COLLEGE diploma ceremony

A RECORD NUMBER of students of the M.L. Sultan Technical College received their diplomas at an impressive ceremony held at the College on the 29th April, 1972. The interest shown in this annual important event in the College calendar was evidenced by the large number of guests who packed the Cane Growers Hall. Those who could not be accommodated in the hall were able to follow the proceedings by means of closed circuit television which was set up elsewhere on the College premises.

In welcoming the guests, the Rector, Dr Alec Solomon said he was pleased to see that both of the former principals of the College, Mr Hal Nattrass and Mr Alan Pittendrigh were able to be present. Among the many other distinguished guests present were the Mayor and

Mayoress of Durban, Councillor R. Goldman and Mrs Goldman, the guest speaker Dr Albert Wessels and Mrs Wessels, Mr G. T. Nieuwoudt, Deputy Secretary for Indian Affairs, Mr P. W. Prinsloo, Director of Indian Education and Mr M. J. de W. van Eyssen, the Department's Regional Representative in Durban.

In announcing that 227 students would receive their diplomas at this ceremony, Dr Solomon referred to the fact that the number of candidates had increased steadily over the years. In 1970 for instance 128 students had received diplomas while in 1971 this number had risen to 165. In view of this increase it had been decided that as from 1973 there would be separate ceremonies or prize-giving functions and that the main Diploma Ceremony would be confined to the award of post Senior Diplomas only.

In introducing the guest speaker, Mr Bert Woodville, President of the College Council said that Dr Wessels who was born in the Orange Free State was a true son of South Africa. After attending the University of the Orange Free State where he obtained the B.A. and B.Com. degrees Dr Wessels entered the commercial world. By dint of hard work and concentration he has succeeded in building up a very successful business empire. In recognition of his contribution to commerce and industry in South Africa the University of the Orange Free State conferred upon him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Commerce. A financial editor once gave this very accurate analysis of his personality. "Dr Wessels is a serious and strict businessman during the day and an intellectual in the evening, a great reader with many interests. He does

not dabble in politics, but is a great patriot — deeply concerned about the development of his country and all its people."

Dr Wessels was thereafter garlanded by Mr J. B. Patel, the Honorary Treasurer of the College Council.

In his address Dr Wessels said that as the M.L. Sultan Technical College is an institution for students of the Indian community he would like to stress the role which he considers Indians can play in the economic life of the Republic and the contribution which technical education can make to enable them to make the best opportunities which our industrial development is offering.

He explained that he notices the complexity and the sensitivities which one have to consider when discussing a subject which concerns the respective privileges and opportunities of the various racial groups in a heterogeneous country like ours. But to avoid any reference to the fact that the South African people consist of many groups with different historical and cultural backgrounds and with various standards of development and, therefore, at this stage with different aptitudes and skills it would be unrealistic to make suggestions about the nature of the technical education which he believes can make the best contribution to the advancement of the Indian people.

"The first observation I want to make is that in a heterogeneous society like ours no group can confine itself to one particular economic activity. Most of your forefathers came to this country as agricultural work-



Guest speaker Dr Albert Wessels addresses the audience.

ers and some as traders and for a long time they concentrated on these two activities. I am glad, however, to have observed during the last ten years, a determined effort on the part of your leaders to widen the interests of your people. You have already entered the professions and made a great success of it. Now I notice that your people are beginning to play an increasing roll in industry and in services such as finance, insurance and transport. This is indicative of your desire to open for your people opportunities of employment and of management in every sphere of the economic life of our country.

This is indeed a wise move on the part of your cultural and educational leaders, because the economic struc-

ture of South Africa and, therefore, also the opportunities of employment, have changed completely during the last 50 years. Until 1920 we had a primarily mining and agricultural economy. These two sections of our economy contributed over 40 percent of the national wealth of the country and it supplied employment to more than 50 percent of its population. At that time industry only produced 12 percent of our Gross National Product. Today the position is the reverse. Industry now plays the most important part in our economy and already produces 30 percent of our Gross National Income, while mining and agriculture together now only account for less than 20 percent. The best source of employment and the most lucrative positions are today being offered by industry, commerce, the various services, the distributive trade, banking, insurance and transport. When preparing yourself for employment these sources of employment should be considered. To my mind as an industrialist the best opportunities are provided by industry and it is in the preparation for such employment that I wish to exchange a few thoughts with you today.

The largest number of positions and the greatest variety offered by industry is certainly in the field of operatives. The skills required by operatives vary; in some cases intensive training is required, in the

Members of the College Choir render a song.





Seen together in the Rector's office before the ceremony were: Mr Bert Woodville, the Rector Dr Solomon, Mr A. M. Rajab, His Worship the Mayor, Councillor R. Goldman, Mr G. T. Nieuwoudt, Deputy Secretary for Indian Affairs and Dr Albert Wessels.

case of others, training could easily be done on the production line. But general technical training is always an asset and a guarantee for greater acceptance and faster progress. Industries are capable of providing today inplant specialised training but it is most useful if new candidates arrive at the plants with a basic technical training and, therefore, basic technical skills.

You would have noticed that in manufacturing industries such as — the clothing industry, the furniture industry, the engineering industry, the motor assembly industry and all similar industries, less emphasis today is placed on what traditionally was called — skilled and semi-skilled work. In these industries every operative is in his own right a skilled worker or has to acquire certain skills to do the operation which is entrusted to him satisfactorily and expeditiously. If I consider the large number of jobs which are being offered by manufacturing industries to such operatives, then I find it rather disappointing that in a large technical college such as yours emphasis is so predominantly upon training in directions not directly associated with industry. I notice for example that there are only about 400 pupils in what

you describe as your technical high school and a further 1 000 in what is grouped under general technology which I understand provides training to apprentices who are preparing themselves as artisans or mechanics. I understand that you have well over 2 000 students attending the various commercial courses. This of course, is excellent training but I wish to suggest, Mr Principal, that industry today may offer a far greater variety of positions and equal opportunities for advancement. It may be useful, therefore, if more emphasis is placed upon technical training as distinct from general commercial education. It is wrong to believe that commerce offers better opportunities than industry. The job of an operative in a manufacturing industry today enjoys a high status and demands a reasonable wage. And what is even more important, it provides excellent opportunities for further development or advancement.

By excellent opportunities in industry, Mr Principal, I have in mind all the positions as foremen, section leaders, section managers, works managers and factory managers. In fact it is as foremen and industrial leaders that your community can today make the best contribution to industry. If one studies the labour mar-

ket you will find that there really is no shortage of unskilled or semi-skilled workers. This sort of labour is adequately provided for by the large number of Bantu who today are entering industry. To them too, industry is today providing excellent opportunities but at their present stage of development they may find your leadership and your ability to act as foremen, section leaders and works managers, a great help.

If, therefore, your people are properly trained and acquire the necessary skills and if you are at the same time trained to become effective leaders and foremen, then this field offers unlimited opportunities to you.

I want to make it quite clear, Mr Principal, that I in no way wish to suggest that the Bantu who is today playing such an important part in industry, is not yet ripe for leadership. All I wish to suggest is that your people with your longer tradition of commerce and industry and your generally higher standard of education, could offer a very valuable contribution as foremen and leaders to the better and more effective employment of the large number of Bantus which today are offering themselves for employment in industry.

And because I see the excellent opportunities in industry for foremen and industrial leaders, I have a practical suggestion to make to you, Mr Principal, and your Governing Body, namely, that in addition to the ordinary technical subjects which you are today teaching at this college, you should also give immediate consideration to a special course, in what is generally termed: Industrial Engineering, that is the art and science of organising factory work and the training and organising of factory workers. Industrial engineering today as a separate subject is as important as any one of the subjects which you are teaching. In fact, it is more important. As I indicated before, a group of people like yourselves must adapt your training to the needs of your young men and to the opportunities which are available to them."

Dr Wessels then went on to define the dignity of manual labour as "Man-

A clever girl! Rashida Coovadia ... here seen receiving a Teacher's Diploma in Commerce.



Mr Rakooni Mannadiar, an ex-student of the College, is now a full-time employee at the R.K. Khan Hospital in Chatsworth, Durban. Mr Mannadiar received his diploma in Public Administration.

Mr H. C. Doolabh received the Natal Branch of the Society of Medical Technologists' book prize from Mr D. J. Burger, Senior Lecturer in Medical Technology at the College. This is an annual prize to the candidate who obtains the best marks in the Intermediate Medical Technology examination.



Mr R. Valjee, an instructor in the Motor Mechanic Workshop at the College receives his Diploma in Technical Engineering from Mr B. Woodville, President of the College Council.



Raksha C. Bhoola took a course to qualify for the National Secretarial Certificate (Private Secretaries).



Linda M. Doraswami had a sweet smile for Mr Woodville when she received her National Secretarial Certificate (Private Secretaries).



What lovely smiles from these six Indian girls who obtained Diplomas in Public Health Nursing.

ual labour is too often associated with sweat and hard work, and the use of the shovel and spade. Tasks which require brute force or which are only of a repetitive nature are fast being replaced by machines and specialised equipment. Manual labour as we know it today, requires skill and is, therefore, as satisfactory and rewarding as any other type of work. This is particularly true of the work of artisans and factory operatives.

On labour rests the development of the leading nations of the world. They become powerful because their economies are based upon industry where their labour is utilised in the best possible way. Commerce and trade certainly are important but are not as basic and fundamental as industry. And industry is dependent upon the quality of the operatives.

But I certainly need not extol to

you the value and dignity of manual labour. One of your greatest leaders has set the best example. In the years when he was developing a new policy for India, and when he spent many hours in contemplation about the best methods of organising and inspiring his people, he enriched his daily life by manual work, particularly by using the spinning wheel; no wonder that the spinning wheel has become the symbol of the dignity of manual labour. Only one thing has changed since his days: the spinning wheel has been replaced by automatic machines, and the labourer has become an operative. In this process his dignity has remained untouched, and in fact his status and therefore also his reward has increased.

Secondly, Mr Principal, I want to say something to your students about leadership.

Leadership is not confined to the few politicians who govern a country. Leadership is not confined to the directors of education and the principals of schools. Neither is leadership confined to management of commerce and industry.

Every organiser of men, whether it is two or ten or a thousand, is a leader, and as such he has certain responsibilities and certain privileges, and he must develop certain qualities.

What are those qualities? May I suggest a few.

In the first place a leader must be equipped for the work which he and his men are expected to do. He must, therefore, **firstly**, be trained and educated for his tasks and himself process the skills, which are required from his men.

Secondly, he must develop an organised mind and the ability to orderly arrange not only his own work but also that of the people who are last under his command.

And **lastly** he must have respect for the human dignity of the men under him. The leader must instruct his men, define their tasks, set their targets and exercise the necessary discipline, but he must do it as a leader, not as driver.

Mr Principal, I know that the object of your training at this College is to develop these qualities in your students and I wish you every success."



Recipient of College Honours for 1971 is Hassan M. Loonat, here seen receiving the National Diploma in Commerce.

In conclusion, Dr Wessels referred to the role that the Afrikaans-speaking South Africans were playing in the industrial and commercial life of the country and said that this could only have come about because it was realised that progress was only possible through education — technical, professional and academic education.

"It was," he said, "only because our young men and women were given the best training and education that they could find employment and gradually advanced to business and industrial leaders and finally also became shareholders and owners of companies. If you study the list of Afrikaans professional managers and

directors of companies, you will find that they all had either University degrees or professional certificates or technical diplomas.

Mr Principal, I suggest this approach also to the leaders of the Indian community, to you and your staff as their educators, and to the students to whom these opportunities today are available. I am sure that no better start can be made than by technical training such as this. Let knowledge and training and skills be the firm foundation for the progress of your students."

In proposing a vote of thanks to Dr Wessels, the Vice-President of the College Council, Mr A. M. Rajab, stressed the importance of the role of successful leaders in commerce and industry today. "The force and drive of the country's industrial activities," he said, "are created and directed by them and they are responsible mainly for creating much needed employment opportunities for all our people at various levels of skill. Without them our economic development will be stultified and its forward thrust will be blunted." □

AWARD OF BURSARIES TO STUDENTS FOLLOWING A FULL-TIME POST-SENIOR COURSE BY THE M. L. SULTAN TECHNICAL COLLEGE BUSINESS ALUMNI

STUDENTS in the Division of Commerce, Secretarial Practice and Management are following post senior fee paying courses the duration of which ranges from 1 to 3 years. The Business Alumni is making its first award of two bursaries of R120,00 each.

The Business Alumni is an association of past students who attended the first Business Leadership Course organised by the Division in 1969. In addition to its several other objects, the Alumni is dedicating itself to fostering management education amongst Indian businessmen and its aim is also to help deserving students in the furtherance of their advanced commercial education.

The money for the bursaries have been raised by members of the Alumni. The Alumni hopes to make this an annual award.

Our picture shows the Alumni presenting the two bursaries to the rector. From left to right: Mr G. H. Desai (Joint Secretary), Dr A. Solomon, Rector of the M. L. Sultan Technical College and Mr J. D. Khoosal the Honorary Treasurer next to Mr H. Jagath the other Joint Secretary. □





THEY SAVE LIVES

"INDIAN YOUTH DROWNED WHILST SWIMMING IN THE SURF." What heartbreak and sorrow for some Indian household lies behind these stark newspaper headlines! A family sets out for the beach to spend a happy and relaxing day at the seaside. One of the young men in the party ventures into the surf, gets out of his depth and is swept out to sea by the current and disappears. What was to be a carefree day ends up in tragedy and grief.



With their banner waving in the sea breeze these members of the Durban Indian Lifesaving Club take part in a parade.

The Durban Indian Beach on Easter Monday. There were several rescues, but NO drownings despite the huge crowd and a rough sea.

(Photo: M. Naidoo)

And yet drowning tragedies such as this would certainly be much more frequent and numerous if it were not for the devoted and unselfish services rendered to the community by a band of young men who are members of surf lifesaving clubs operating at beaches frequented by members of the Indian community.

Week-end after week-end and on all public holidays in fair weather and foul these men are on duty, keeping our beaches safe for those who have come to spend a day at the beach enjoying the delights of sea bathing.

The magnificent services that these young men render to their fellow-men are alas too often taken for granted, and the fact that they have saved many lives not infrequently goes unnoticed.

The fact that on Easter Monday when thousands of Indians flocked to the main Indian Beach at Durban and when numerous rescues were made, not a single drowning fatality

occurred, speaks volumes for the vigilance and diligence of the voluntary and professional lifesavers who were on duty that day. The community indeed owes a debt of gratitude to these young men who so often risk their own lives to save the lives of others.

The Durban Indian Lifesaving Club, which has a proud record of over 4 000 rescues to its credit during the 40 years that it has been in existence, was first established in 1933 with a membership of six members.

Mr B. B. Singh, who has done so much to promote the cause of swimming in the Indian community, was one of the founder members of the club. In recognition of his services to the community the first municipal Indian swimming bath in Durban was named after him.

The Club, which is affiliated to the Surf Lifesaving Association of South Africa, has a present membership of 47 — four of whom are professional lifesavers employed by the Durban City Council. These lifesavers are on duty every day at the main Indian beach and work on a shift basis — two in the morning and two in the afternoon.

The remaining amateur members in addition to assisting the professional lifesavers at the main Durban beach on week-ends and public holidays, undertake the patrolling of the North Coast beaches at Tongaat, La Mercy and Tinley Manor.

The "Kiss of Life" — mouth to mouth artificial respiration — being applied. This method was developed and perfected by South African lifesavers.



When the Isipingo Beach area was proclaimed an Indian group area in 1965, and realising the need for the beach to be protected, a group of residents decided to establish a surf lifesaving club there. Equipment belonging to the Amanzimtoti Municipality and the club house were handed over to the newly formed Isipingo Beach Surf Lifesaving Club.

The present membership of the club is as follows: twelve full qualified lifesavers, six trainees, eight cadets and seven administrative officials. The tidal pool at the beach is protected by two professional lifesavers.

With the growing popularity of the Tiger Rocks beach, a small club, the members of which are being trained by the Isipingo Beach Lifesaving Club, was established some six months ago.

With 250 rescues to its credit since its establishment, the Isipingo Beach Surf Lifesaving Club has the distinction of gaining two much coveted awards during the past two years.

In 1970 a member of the club, Mr Kathrada, was awarded the "Lifesaver of the Year" award and in 1971 the club was awarded the "Club of the Year" award. Both of these awards were made by the parent body, the Surf Lifesaving Association of South Africa.

Members of the Clubs have to undergo a vigorous course of training before they are allowed to participate in rescue work. They must learn to swim and be perfectly at home in the sea, learn the various aspects of lifesaving drill, artificial respiration and first aid. They must also acquaint themselves with knowledge of local conditions such as tides, currents, the marking of beaches with beacons, etc. At the end of the training period they



undergo a practical and oral examination. Successful candidates receive a Surf Proficiency Award.

The clubs arrange intersquad competitions which serve the purpose of selections being made for interclub competitions.

The main event of the year is the Interclub Championships which is held on a country-wide basis. Participating clubs are:

Durban Indian Lifesaving Club
Isipingo Indian Lifesaving Club
Neptune (Durban) (Coloured)
Alpha (Cape Town) (Coloured)
Alpha (Port Elizabeth) (Coloured)
Marlin (Port Elizabeth) (Coloured)
Strandfontein (Cape Town) (Coloured).



Mr B. B. Singh, President of the Durban Indian Surf Lifesaving Club.

It is the aim of those members of the community who are actively interested in lifesaving to establish more lifesaving clubs, so that adequate protection can be provided at all beaches which are patronised by the community. In order to do this more members are required and an appeal is made to young men who like an active, healthy outdoor life to apply for membership of one or other of the clubs serving the area in which they reside. □

SOME TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR DRUG DEPENDENCE (II)

by G. K. Engelbrecht

THE TREATMENT FACILITIES for drug dependence may be divided into the following main points:

(a) Detoxification and treatment of the withdrawal phase and physical ailments.

This phase requires hospitalisation, the duration of which is usually determined by the length of drug exposure, the type of drug abused and finally the degree (state) of physical and mental deterioration as a result of abuse. At the various clinics visited, this stage of the treatment programme might take from one to two months. Psychotherapy and group therapy might be introduced during this stage. Detoxification should really take place on an in-patient basis. Referral to out-patient clinics or clinics for an assessment of the initial problem and for a formulation of the optimum method of treatment may precede hospitalisation.

Out-patient treatment (as stated before) is popular in certain countries, e.g. England, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and France. This

would involve all the treatment mechanics employed on an in-patient basis but without the same control over patient. A popular method with those in charge of out-patient clinics is utilising a withdrawal or maintenance method using the drug of dependence or a substitute, i.e. the so-called drug maintenance programme. Hospital or clinic confinement may also include the early abstinent phase. This will also include full assessment of the underlying problems after withdrawal, recognising that the body (physiologically and psychologically) may not become normal or nearly normal for some weeks or even months after the drug has been withdrawn.

(b) The Institution of Para-medical and Psychiatric and Therapy Services during Hospitalisation.

In the establishments visited, these services commence quite early during treatment and include group therapy, vocational therapy, recreation and education. This is the stage where the community could already become involved. In Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Holland outside help

on a part-time basis is solicited.

(c) Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of the addict may be arbitrarily defined as a service which under special guidance may invoke a variety of measures designed to correct the patient's disabilities or deficiencies, or to provide certain needs for further development. The former addict, for example, may need job training, vocational counselling, correction of physical deficiencies, education, or any of a number of things. Rehabilitation will also include the complex process of assisting to re-establish the erstwhile drug-dependent person in the community usually upon completion of institutionalisation, although some aspects of rehabilitation may and do already commence during confinement. Again this treatment phase requires close liaison between medical, psychiatric and many other social agencies, irrespective of whether these are attached to law enforcement facilities, rendered by voluntary bodies or other social agencies. It is now generally recognised that whatever the system or mode of medical and psy-

chiatric treatment, whether it be complete abstinence, replacement therapy or specific therapy, inadequate rehabilitation provision is likely to vitiate earlier efforts at treatment of patients, by doctors and other staff. Any broad rehabilitation programme should be flexible and adapted to individual circumstances. It is indispensable that the family or relatives of the addict should become involved in any rehabilitation modality.

(d) After-care

After-care services really comprise one aspect of rehabilitation. In the countries visited more and more importance is attached to the after-care of ex-addicts. This may take the form of accommodating addicts in hostels, in "halfway" houses, on farm communities or through boarding-out schemes. Facilities for occupational and industrial therapy, expansion of social work for discharged addicts and their families, and a co-ordination between treatment and rehabilitation services, are all important aspects of after-care. Once more it has to be stressed that without intensive and comprehensive after-care facilities the efforts made under rehabilitation will often be of no avail in the long run. Follow up studies of rehabilitated addicts would confirm that the majority of drop-outs or failures usually occur during the initial months after discharge and reinstatement in the community. Even where the ex-addict has been placed in gainful employment it is nevertheless essential to provide for healthy leisure time spending and individual and group counselling. The services of groups of treated addicts on the same basis as the "AA" may fulfill a valuable function in this regard.

(f) Separate Institutions

Overseas, in most cases, drug addicts are treated in special units (wards) in psychiatric hospitals or units attached to general hospitals.

In terms of the "Abuse of Dependence — Producing substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act (no. 41 of 1971) provision is made for the treatment of drug dependents in separate institutions. In following this policy the Republic is setting a clear and realistic example. Taking into account the general nature of drug dependence, and as a means of implementing the sociological approach, the best long range results would be promised by treatment in special institutions. This is confirmed by the treatment results obtained e.g., at the Jellenik Clinic (Amsterdam), Norwegian State Clinic for Narcotics at Hov i Land and the institution at Kalksburg near Vienna, Austria. The first named institutions treat drug addicts exclusively while the establishment at Kalksburg treats addicts and alcoholics.

(e) The role of Social Case Work

Occasionally one is simply amazed at the sketchy information contained in case files of addicts at the establishments visited. A complete case history of every patient treated should be compiled upon admission or as soon as possible thereafter. Apart from the personal data the report should contain information about the possible causes of addiction, work record (employment history), family history, education, cri-

iminal history (if any), drug history, including mode of abuse, type or drug abused, source of supply, group affiliation, etc. The case report should (or could) form the essential platform from which the treatment program is to be launched. A comprehensive and detailed case history report contains a wealth of information which could be an invaluable factual source of information for the doctor, psychiatrist and other treatment personnel who may not be in direct contact with the family of the addict. Furthermore, in the planning of a long-term rehabilitation programme the facts contained in the case report could serve as a valuable guide or blue print as to the nature and direction of the proposed treatment or rehabilitation programme. It is usually during the case investigation stage that contact is made for the first time with the patient's family or other relatives, whose involvement in the treatment facility should be sought.

the addict to satisfy his habit without violating the law or causing somebody else to do so; and penal law in the manner it is ministered does not always recognise this fact. The nature of the sub-culture in which the addict normally imbibes or is submerged also contributes towards producing a type of multiply-maladjusted individual who is unlike the alcoholic, the prostitute, or conventional criminal. As a result the addict possesses "special" needs and incapacities which could best be met in special institutions.

A danger which treatment authorities in charge of special units in psychiatric hospitals, fully recognise and which they in fact often conveyed to the writer, is the danger of the contamination of ordinary patients by drug addicts and also the danger of "in-group" cross-fertilisation between experienced (hard, or confirmed) addicts and abusers of "soft" drugs (e.g. amphetamine abusers). It was interesting to find that at the Tooting Bec Hospital drug dependency treatment unit even the "needle users" are separated from the oral abusers. The emergence of a "needle sub-culture" is variously recognised, and it is also accepted that the needle abusers of narcotics are as a rule more difficult to treat and more resistant to mending their ways compared to oral misusers.

One important consideration for treating addicts in special institutions is the acceptance that such treatment makes possible a proper classification of addicts upon admission, which is almost impossible in a small hospital unit. Sound arguments could be advanced for the necessity of instituting a rigid system of classification of drug patients upon admission. For example, if possible, criminal addicts should be treated apart from those merely socially and physically handicapped.

But perhaps the most important reason for separate institutions is that it would be difficult to fully implement the ideals of a completely integrated and individualised treatment and rehabilitation policy without the facility of a special institution. This would apply to the realisation of both short-term and long-term treatment goals. □



A White Stick!

When you observe a pedestrian carrying a White Stick, please drive carefully because that person is blind.

A considerable number of blind persons today appear on the streets of our cities and towns carefully making their way either to or from work. They usually carry a white stick, which is the internationally acknowledged sign of blindness.

It is as important to the blind person as to his sighted colleague to work and to earn; to pay social visits and thus to become part of his community. When appearing on street, he is dependent on your goodwill to reach his destination safely.

Please be considerate and helpful towards the person who appears on streets with a white stick.

THE BLIND: INTER-HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS

By V.H. VAUGHAN

IN USING the term "the blind" we immediately categorise a certain section of the community. We attribute certain common characteristics to them. We generalise about the blind. This implies that all the blind under specific circumstances will act in the same way. Often we hear: "This is typical of the blind". The blind are relegated to a group where the individual does not have the right to be different. That is why we often hear or read about "the world of the blind", as if the world of all blind people is the same. But each one of us, blind or sighted, has a world of his own. But categorising is not confined to the blind. In the same way as we speak about the blind, we also speak about the rich, the poor, the lazy, and for that matter the politicians, the artists, the parsons. However there might be some justification for generalising about the last mentioned three groups, because their outlook on life, or their trends of thought or their actions may justify attributing certain common characteristics to them. Out of their own choice they became politicians or artists or parsons, but it was by no means the choice of a blind person to be blind. Furthermore it is a fact that blind persons are as heterogeneous (or perhaps more) as sighted persons. This heterogeneity is the right of the blind and must be respected. The late Dr. Edward Allen, emeritus-director of the famous Perkins School for the Blind, Watertown, U.S.A. once stated that we should raise the blind from generalisation to individualisation.

Now we know that all totally blind persons suffer from certain restrictions or limitations. One is an inadequacy with regard to mobility and orientation. They lack the ability to move about freely and comfortably especially in strange surroundings. Another limitation is the control over their environment. For example when entering a room where several people are present they cannot size up the situation or experience the atmosphere. A third limitation is their range and variety of experiences. They cannot e.g. comprehend perspective. It is difficult for a blind person to realise that we sighted

persons can see an object the size of a house through a window pane. They have no perception of, for instance, clouds, or the stars or the setting sun or the expanse of the sea, etc. It can therefore be argued that in relation to these restrictions or limitations the blind can be categorised. But this is by no means the case. Each single blind person reacts differently to these limitations. It depends on how he copes with them in the light of his particular outlook on life. The question therefore arises: Do these limitations cause frustrations or longings or do the blind react to them in a philosophical way? One blind man — a successful lawyer — put it to me this way: "It is not necessary for me to have any knowledge of the colours of the setting sun to be a good attorney."

From generalisation we pass to what might be called dehumanisation. This is a strange phenomenon by which the blind is so to speak denied the right to be a human being in a social sense. It is manifested in the peculiar habit of sighted persons to communicate with a blind person through his sighted companion. Addressing his sighted friend the hostess would ask: "Does he take sugar in his tea?" Direct communication is circumvented. In a recent woman's journal a well-known blind woman of Johannesburg complained about the same thing which is actually quite common. She went shopping with her sighted husband and the sales lady addressed herself to the husband, asking: "What would she like?" The writer then argued as follows: "Because I'm blind, sales staff in most stores seem to concluded that I'm deaf and mute as well." Now it is a fact that deafness and blindness are often confused but to my mind this third person type of communication has its origin in a barrier that is thrown up between the sighted and the blind through the lack of what might be called eye-play. We communicate as much with our eyes as with spoken language — perhaps even more so. In this eye-play, coupled with facial movements, we can express disapproval, acceptance, anger, pleasure, fascination, disappointment, and all related emotional man-

ifestations, without saying a word. If mutual eye-play is missing, it is therefore quite natural for the sighted person to bypass the blind person and turn to the other sighted person where eye-play is possible.

This whole question of eye-communication is connected with the role of sight in our lives. We cannot go into the matter here. Suffice to say that we do not have eyes, or for that matter a sense of sight, but we are our eyes. Logically we must then argue that if a human being is his eyes, lack of sight would result in him becoming dehuman according to sighted norms.

This lack of eye communication which forms part of our relationships with our fellow-men must be considered a major handicap in the blind. The writer in the woman's journal concludes her letter by suggesting that sales staff in stores should receive counselling in order to deal with all types of customers including the blind. I think this is wishful thinking. There are too few blind people around, and stores will very seldom encounter blind customers. The best would be for a blind person to concentrate on one general store where the staff becomes acquainted with him.

In this question of dehumanisation I have tried to be fair to the sighted community. But the fact is that the blind, despite their limitations, are part and parcel of that community and pressure should be brought to bear on the community through guidance and persuasion by us who work with the blind and who have a foot in both worlds, to bridge the gap between those two worlds. This is our duty and our responsibility. Then only will the blind be considered individuals and human beings in their own right.

WHAT OF THE BLIND?

I have so far discussed the problem of inter-human relationships from the angle of the sighted person and showed how certain attitudes such as generalisation and dehumanisation can impede sound relationships. But

what of the blind? Firstly, the blind must realise that they live in a sighted world and it is therefore imperative for them to realise that they should conform to the norms of the sighted community. They can expect consideration and concessions. If these are overdone or emotionally tainted, they should not become irritable but accept the fact that the sighted world has very little understanding of the blind. They should therefore come to terms with the sighted world and in this way come to terms with themselves. Some blind persons tend to become cynical about the sighted community's actions, and this will certainly not promote good relationships. Acceptance of the inevitable leads to a better understanding which is a pre-requisite for good inter-human attitudes.

On the positive side the blind should enter life with enthusiasm, knowledge, and the necessary drive to prove to the sighted world that they can make a contribution to the well-being of their fellow-men, be they blind or sighted. Good and lasting friendships will thus be forged, which in turn will bring a better understanding of the potentialities of the blind by the sighted. They will then become good ambassadors from the blind world to the world of sight. In doing this they will bridge the gap and soon find out that their efforts will be reciprocated. In this way they will serve the cause of their blind fellow-men.

Besides those which I have mentioned there are many other perplexing questions with regard to the promotion of sound inter-human relationships. From the angle of the blind, it would inter alia presuppose that the blind person should have developed into a mature, complete adult. With regard to this certain questions arise, namely: 1) Is the blind person a complete person? 2) Should the blind child be educated to mature into a blind adult or a sighted adult? 3) Is the world of the blind different from the sighted world? Is it a lesser world? How different is that world? 4) Is it possible for a sighted teacher to lead the blind child to adulthood in a world of the blind?

These and several more questions are vital to inter-human relationships.

THE TEACHER

In conclusion I wish to return to the teacher. Having been some sort of teacher myself in various fields for 45 years, I cannot resist the temptation. I hope I am not being pretentious. This is a teacher's failing, or handicap, if you wish.

One is constantly aware of the extremely responsible task of the teacher who is daily confronted with the growing-up process of his blind pupils. In contrast with the teacher at an ordinary school who is mainly concerned with leading his pupils to adulthood, the teacher at a school for the blind has the added responsibility of preparing his pupils for their adaptation to the strange world of the sighted. I use the word "adaptation" circumspectly because it would, under certain circumstances, be more appropriate to speak of preparing the blind child for a confrontation with the sighted world. The blind child, especially when he reaches the adolescent stage, must be morally armed against the onslaughts of the sighted community by reason of its attitudes and actions. These seem harsh words, but I must immediately emphasize that these attitudes of the sighted world are not wilful. As a matter of fact one finds that the average sighted person has a genuine feeling of sympathy for what may be called the lot of the blind. Unfortunately this sympathetic feeling has a high emotional content which not only disturbs sound inter-human relationships but also mitigates against the personality development of the blind child and impedes his total assimilation in the ordinary community.

From the viewpoint of the sighted we must be fair in saying that for various reasons they cannot always be blamed for their specific attitudes and actions. I wish to mention two of these reasons. The first is the extreme importance that is placed on the sense of sight. Any sighted person is appalled at the thought of

not possessing this important sense. It would be, to say the least, catastrophic should he lose his sight. Whenever he sees a blind person he is subconsciously reminded of this and projects the condition on to himself. He asks himself: "What would I do if I were in such a situation?" This is enhanced by what I consider a fallacious notion that 83 per cent of our knowledge is obtained through the sense of sight, 11 per cent through the sense of hearing and 6 per cent through the other three senses: touch, taste and smell. (I cannot dwell on this here, but may just refer you to the achievements of the blind who have to obtain their knowledge without the sense of sight.) Blindness thus becomes the absolute tragedy to the sighted person.

A second reason why the sighted has such a warped feeling of sympathy for the blind is the outward manifestations of blindness. Sight is all-important for effortless and unobtrusive daily performances and actions, such as walking, sitting, orientation in space such as getting on to a bus, moving in a crowded restaurant, etc., and conforming to the accepted and expected norms of living such as correct eating, greeting one another from a distance, waiting for a lady to pass, and all the other social graces.

When the sighted watch a blind person groping his way through a crowd, walking hesitatingly with his white stick, upsetting a chair in a restaurant, bumping against a woman in a public place, they have confused feelings about the blind: either sympathy on the one hand or a form of aversion on the other. These attitudes are caused by the clumsy movements of the blind. The sighted have very little or no opportunity of meeting the real person, and have no way of discovering and enjoying the inward grandeur of that same groping person's personality.

Although I wish to reiterate that we can hardly blame the average sighted person for his attitude towards the blind, for reasons I have mentioned, we cannot leave the matter there. Efforts must constantly be made to bring about a better understanding of the blind by the sighted.

This will promote better inter-human relationships.

In order to achieve this we who work with and for the blind must be aware of certain misconceptions or myths about blindness and this should be our starting point.

In the beginning I said that the teacher of the blind has a double role: leading his pupil to maturity as well as preparing him for a life in the world of sight. How can the teacher achieve this second aim? First and foremost he must know his pupil — knowing his hopes and fears, his weaknesses and strengths, his failures and successes and sharing these with him, knowing his mental life, enjoying and participating in his sense of humour — all these will allow the teacher to enter into the very life of his pupil, experiencing blindness through sighted eyes, teaching to strength and not to the disability, although taking the disability into account. In doing all this the teacher will teach with joy in his heart and bring joy to the hearts of his pupils.

Inter-human relationships start at the home, in the family circle, and are continued at the school where the real foundation is laid. For many blind children their education is not only preparing for life, but is indeed life itself.

Blindness is not a condition but a way of life. In spite of the loss of sight, the fullness of life can still be experienced. But the blind need companionship, they need our company and they need to know that we like their company. □



(Photo by Courtesy of The Natal Mercury)

CONSULAR TOUR

Consular representatives were recently taken on a tour of the housing schemes in Durban by the Durban City Council. During their tour of Chatsworth, the party paid a visit to the R. K. Khan Hospital. Our picture shows from left to right: Mr H. J. Breitgraf, Consul for the Federal Republic of Germany; B. H. Heddy, Esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Dean of the Consular Corps in Durban; Mrs C. H. Heddy; Dr S. G. H. Mayet, Mr. E. W. Holmes, Consul General for the United States of America; His Worship the Mayor of Durban, Councillor R. Goldman, Mrs Mary Holmes, Mrs Marga Breitgraf and Dr J. Cawthorne, Medical Superintendent of the hospital.

OBTAIN METRIC MASSPIECES (WEIGHTS) NOW!

WITH effect from January 1, 1973, no one may use an avoirdupois masspiece (avoirdupois weight) for the purposes of trade. The relevant Proclamation No. 223 of October 1, 1971, appeared in the Government Gazette No. 3270 of the same date.

Dealers and all those concerned with trade may obtain metric masspieces in exchange for their existing masspieces (weights) through the medium of the scale firms which are registered as converters. The old imperial masspieces thus have a trade-in value.

The relevant scale firms have agreed to provide new metric masspieces (weights) at prices which will not exceed the following:

1g cylindrical brass	R0,45	1 oz. brass	R0,55
2g cylindrical brass	R0,50	1/2 oz. brass	R0,65
5g cylindrical brass	R0,55	1 oz. brass	R0,75
10g cylindrical brass	R0,65	2 oz. brass	R0,80
20g cylindrical brass	R0,75	4 oz. brass	R0,95
50g cylindrical brass	R0,80	8 oz. iron	R0,75
100g cylindrical brass	R0,95	1 lb. iron	R0,85
200g cylindrical iron	R0,75	2 lb. iron	R1,00
500g cylindrical iron	R0,85	5 lb. iron	R1,65
1kg cylindrical iron	R1,00	10 lb. iron	R4,40
2kg cylindrical iron	R1,65	20 lb. iron	R6,00
5kg bar iron	R4,40	25 lb. iron	R7,00
10kg bar iron	R6,00	50 lb. iron	R8,70
20kg bar iron	R8,70		

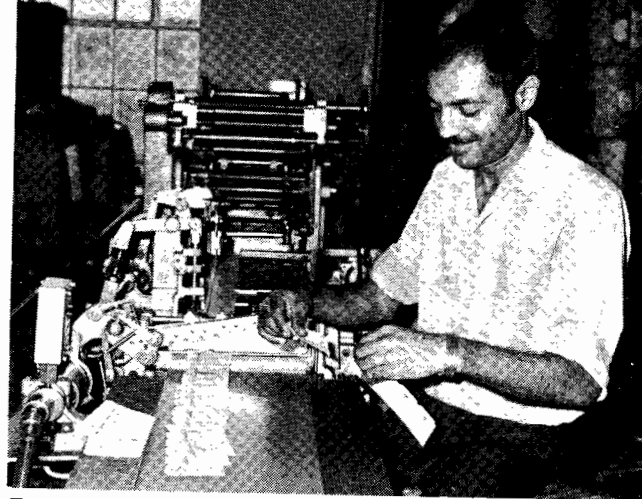
Compensation can be obtained from the registered converters for all existing, assized masspieces (weights) which are used in trade. Registered converters are obliged to accept such masspieces from the owner and to issue the prescribed credit note MK4 in exchange.

The credit which the owner receives for his old masspieces is as follows:

Prices are so determined that, on the average, it would cost nothing for the owner to replace his old set of masspieces by a set of metric masspieces.

Practically all well-known scale companies are registered converters. The names of converters are obtainable from the Metrication Department (Compensation), P.O. Box 4251, Pretoria. □

FOCUS ON INDUSTRY— PAPER PRODUCTS



Tags are pouring from the machine in a continuous stream.

THE SPEARHEAD Paper Bag Manufacturing Company, operating from premises in the Allandale industrial area of Pietermaritzburg, is a family concern in which all members of the Essa family play a role in the administration and running of the

undertaking. Starting in 1966 as a small factory in the centre of Pietermaritzburg with one machine, the factory has expanded to such an extent that 17 machines are now kept busy turning out the paper products in which the firm specialises.

Articles manufactured include brown paper bags, grease-proof paper bags, white croft paper bags, white sulphite paper bags, carrier bags, toilet rolls, labelling tags and plastic bags.

The paper used for making the bags is bought locally and delivered in large rolls. These are fed into the machines which fold the paper mechanically according to the size of the bag required. (Once the machine has been set, only the particular size of bag for which it is set will be produced.) Thereafter the bags are pasted together and separated by means of a cutting device. Both these operations are performed by the same method.

The completed packets are then packed in lots of fifty and later into larger batches of 500. These are then packed into bales of 6 000 and sold to wholesalers who in turn distribute them to retailers.

There are seventeen different types of bags produced, varying in size to hold goods weighing from 8 kilograms to 15 kilograms.

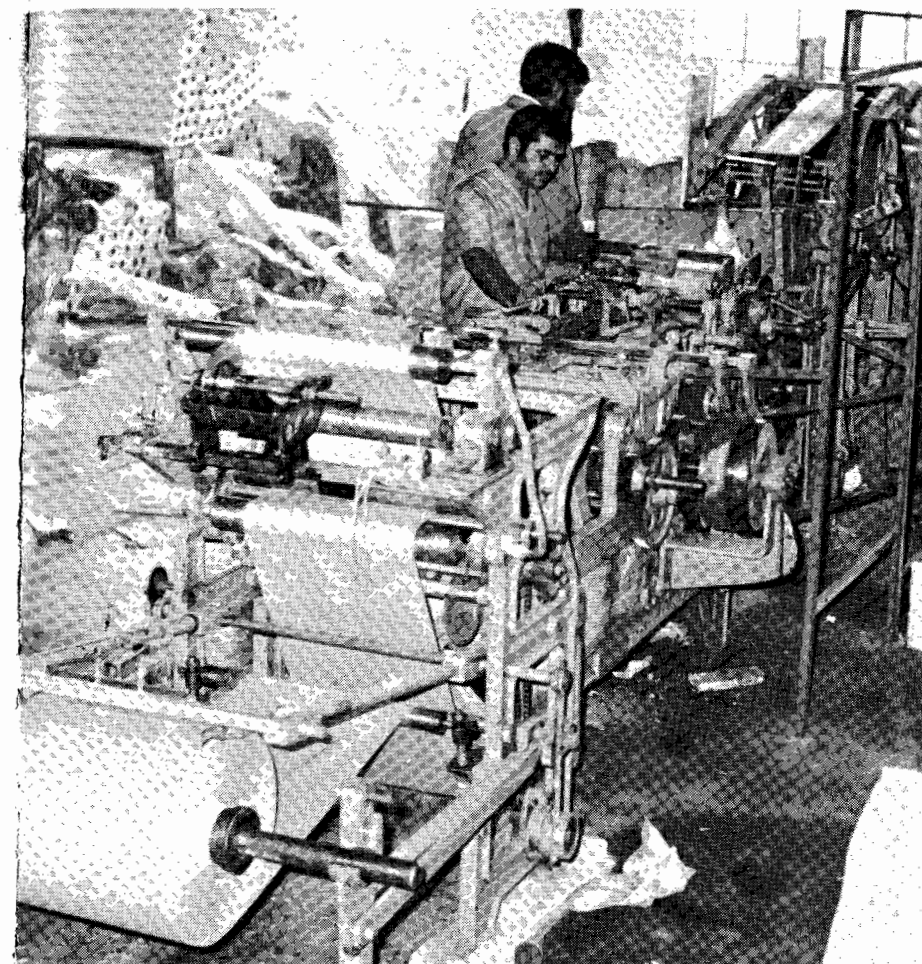
The machines imported from Europe and the United States of America operate at varying speeds to produce the many varied types and sizes of bags, cost an average of R15 000 each.

Besides manufacturing paper bags, Spearhead also has a machine which makes tie-on tags. These are produced in an assortment of colours, either plain or printed, depending on the requirements of the buyers.

This undertaking has also entered the field of toilet paper manufacture.



Abdul Essa and his brother Amod at work in the factory.



Jooma Essa, general manager of Spearhead at a paper bag machine.

The paper packets in the final stage.



A worker in the plastic bag section pours the solid polyethylene into the melting machine.

Tissue paper for the rolls is supplied by a paper manufacturing concern in the Transvaal. The tissue paper is first mechanically wound on to rolls of approximately 1.8 metres. When each roll is full, the paper is cut off and moistened at the same time so that the ends are stuck down.

The logs, as the 1.8 metres lengths of rolled paper are called, are then passed through a cutting machine which slices them up into rolls at the rate of 140 per minute.

The plastic section of the factory is situated some 3 km distant from the main factory and turns out approximately a quarter of a million plastic bags per day.

Polyethylene in the form of small pebbles is used as the raw material for the plastic bags. Two machines are used to produce the plastic sheets. The polyethylene pellets are poured into a huge funnel which then passes through a process which melts the pellets into plastic sheets. As the plastic sheets leave the machine, air is blown into them and they emerge as long cylinders. These are pressed flat after passing through rollers.

The actual cutting of the sheets is done by another machine and at the same time heat is applied which melts the plastic to form a seam along one edge of the bag.

By entering this highly competitive type of business, the enterprising Essa family have through hard work and initiative built up a flourishing undertaking and at the same time have provided yet another avenue of employment for the Indians of Pietermaritzburg. □



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