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Front Cover: The New Minister of Indian Affairs,
Senator O. P. F. Horwood.

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DEPARTEMENT VAN INDIËRSAKE
DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN
INLIGTING UITGEGEE

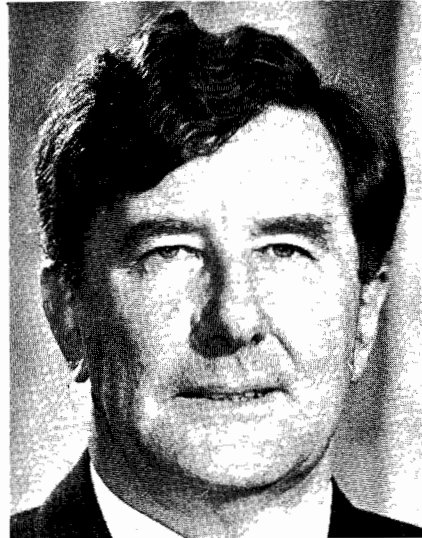
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DIE REDAKTEUR
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DURBAN

New Minister of Indian Affairs



SENATOR OWEN PIETER FAURE HORWOOD was born in Somerset West in the Cape Province in 1916. After matriculating in Paarl, he studied at the University of Cape Town where he obtained his B.Com. degree and a post-graduate diploma in Actuarial Science.

He worked in Cape Town until 1947 when he was appointed Senior Lecturer in Commerce at the University of Cape Town. In 1954 he became an associate professor at that University, and in 1956 Professor in Economics at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury.

In 1957 Professor Horwood returned to South Africa to become Head of the Department of Economics at the University of Natal. In 1965 he became that University's Rector and Vice-Chancellor, a post from which he resigned in 1970 to become a senator.

Senator Horwood served on various commissions and as economic adviser to the Government of Lesotho.

In 1946 he married Miss Helen Watt, who is a sister of Mrs. Smith, the wife of Rhodesia's Prime Minister. Senator and Mrs Horwood have a son and a daughter.



Mr Waring with his predecessor, the late Senator A.E. Trollip (extreme right), and members of the Executive Committee of the First Statutory South African Indian Council. The photograph was taken in September 1968 during the Council's first meeting.



Mr Waring with the Chairman of the Indian Republican Festival Committee, Mr A.M. Moolla, at the Republican Festival celebrations in Durban on Republic Day 1971.

Affairs

On August, 31, 1972, Mr F. W. Waring retired as Minister of Indian Affairs. On these two pages Fiat Lux gives a glimpse of his tenure of office, during which the Indian community made such remarkable progress in all spheres.

Right: Mr Waring laying the foundation stone of the University of Durban-Westville in September 1969.

During the same month he officially opened a new three-storey teacher training block at the M.L. Sultan Technical College. In the photograph below he is seen unveiling the plaque at the new teaching block, built at a cost of R64 000.



Isipingo

Another Indian Local Authority

ON August 1st, 1972, Isipingo became the second all-Indian local authority in South Africa.

The new Isipingo Town Board, appointed by the Executive Committee of the Natal Provincial Administration, administers the civic affairs of about 10 500 people who live in Isipingo Beach and Isipingo Rail.

The early history of Isipingo is intimately bound up with that of Richard

(Dick) King, the early Natal Settler who is remembered for his famous ride to Grahamstown in 1842 to summon help for the British troops during the siege of Congella. King, a son of 1820-Settler parents, first went to Natal in 1828 and was awarded a large stretch of land lying between the Umlaas and the Umbogintwini Rivers, at the present Isipingo Rail, an area where he had already acquired some farmland and had built himself a house where he

stayed from time to time. King then had a butchery in West Street, Durban, the latter being a settlement of crude wattle and daub huts erected in the bush in which reptiles, animals and insects abounded. There were no postal services in the tiny settlement around the bay, shipwrecks were not uncommon, immigration was slow and land was cheap, but proved an attraction only to adventurers.

A wagon track led 27 kilometres from Durban to the tiny settlement taking shape at the present Isipingo Rail.

Mr and Mrs William Joyner, who arrived in Durban in June 1850, built themselves houses, mostly temporary shelters, cleared and ploughed the land and planted crops, such as beans while at Compensation, another early Natal settlement, Edmund Morehead was trying to grow sugar, using sugar plants imported from Mauritius. Soon sugar crops began to grow on scattered plots of land in the area, and in May 1853 the Natal Mercury reported that "Mr Jeffels of Isipingo, who has ventured somewhat extensively into cane cultivation, is erecting buildings for sugar manufacture and is expediting machinery from England, intending to conduct upon his own estate the actual business of a sugar planter."

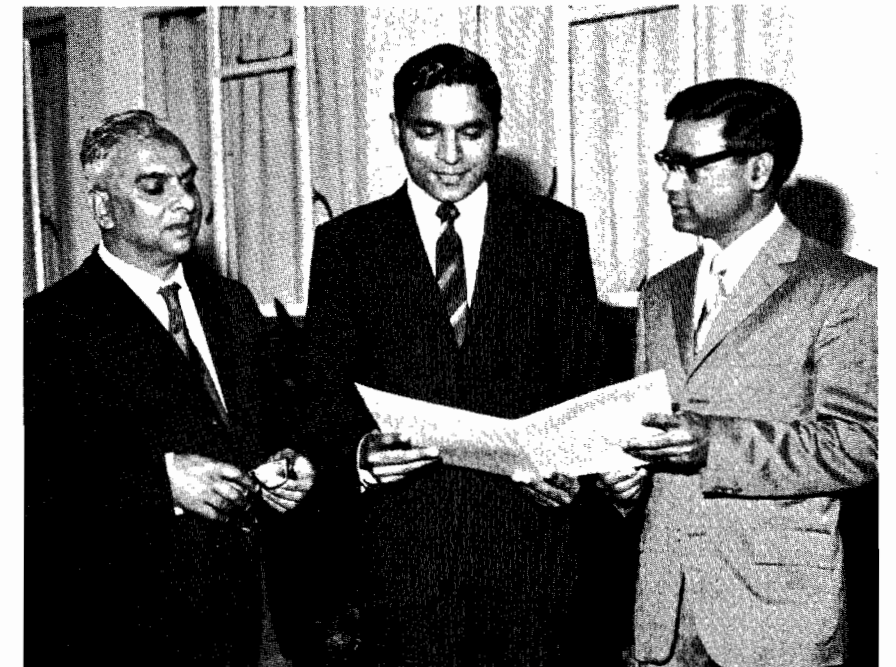
Thus an export market was estab-



Above: Isipingo Beach.

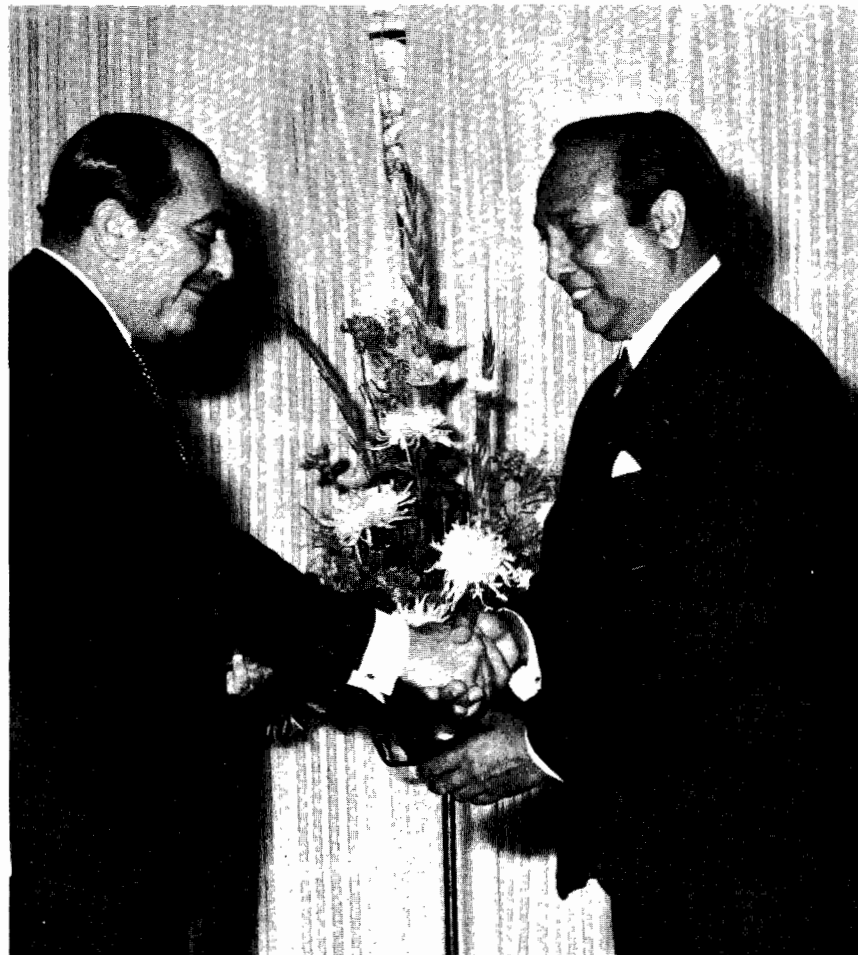
lished, sugar being taken by ox cart to Durban, from where it was exported. By the end of 1855 steam mills replaced the crude cattle ones and by 1856 there were about 30 White families in the Isipingo River district.

WHILE making these strides, the sugar industry brought its own particular problems, the most important of which was labour. Bantu labour was used in the first limited operations, but the Bantu were warriors then, not workers. When the first batch of indentured Indian labourers arrived in 1860, sponsored by the Natal Government, the Isipingo Settlers got their proportionate share of the imported labourers. The latter soon proved their worth,



Right: The three top officials of the Isipingo Town Board are, from left to right, Mr R. Khan, the Town Engineer, Mr E.R. Raidoo, the Town Treasurer, and the Town Clerk, Mr R. Reddy.

Congratulations to a new neighbour. Durban's Mayor, Councillor R. Goldman, hands a present from the Durban City Council to Mr M.H. Keerath as Chairman of the new Isipingo Town Board.





as indicated by the increase in the acreage of sugar cane planted in the Natal Colony, including Isipingo.

In 1880, the Natal Almanack Directory listed names such as Chund-sammy Pilar, Ismeel Issoob and Pazamandi under the heading of store-keepers, revealing how the Indian plantation labourers, by thrift and hard labour, were already beginning to break away from the *raison d'être* of their coming to Natal.

By the turn of the century Isipingo was already becoming a holiday resort. The Royal Hotel, later replaced on the same site by another with the same name, was built in 1900, and the Island Tea Room, which after structural alterations, later became the Island Hotel, was built in 1905. One of the milestones in the history of Isipingo Beach was the sale of a large number of building plots by public auction in Durban in July 1906.

The landscape of the area was then still a wilderness of bush, the habitat of monkeys, birds and small game. Shortly before 1930 electric lights were introduced for the first time; though water remained a problem as no piped water was available. Water for drinking was drawn from wells, and for other purposes from streams.

Serious floods occurred at regular intervals, one being in 1925 when numerous fatalities occurred particularly amongst the Indians, and in 1945 when Isipingo Beach was completely cut off from the rail area by water stretching from Merebank to Umbogintwini.

Before the outbreak of the Second World War Isipingo Beach, because of its natural beauty and proximity to Durban, was becoming a well-known Natal South Coast holiday resort. The population of Isipingo Rail was predominantly Indian, and all the shops were in Indian hands. Isipingo Beach had its own Town Board, while Isipingo Rail was managing its own

The first members of the all-Indian Isipingo Town Board are from left to right, Messrs L.M. Moodley, T. Subramany, P. Paruman, M.H. Keerath (Chairman), N. Dunraj, N.M. Reddy, M.E. Kathree, Dr M. Jadwat and Mr O. Hajee.



At the dinner, given by the Mayor and Town Council of Amanzimtoti on 31st July, 1972 - Seen from left to right are Councillor J.R. Craven, Mayor of Amanzimtoti, Mr R. Reddy, the Town Clerk of Isipingo, Mr M.E. Kathree a member of the Isipingo Town Board, Mr M.H. Keerath, Chairman of the Board, watching Mr E.P. Fowle, M.E.C., as he reads the Natal Provincial Council's proclamation establishing the Isipingo Town Board.



Above: Houses in the luxury suburb of Isipingo Hills in the Isipingo Rail area. The industrial area of Prospecton and Isipingo Beach can be seen in the background.



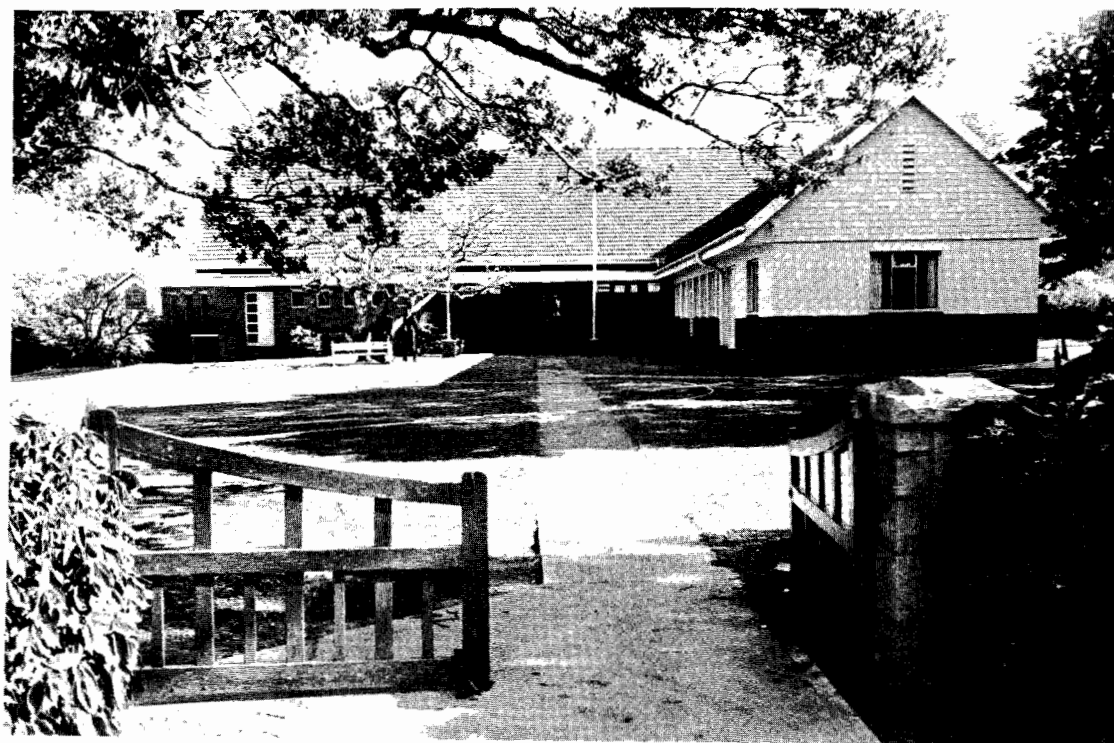
Left: One of the large modern polishing machines in a stainless steel factory in Isipingo.

affairs under the administration of the Local Health Committee until January 1962 when, by the decision of the Provincial Council, both were incorporated into the Borough of Amanzimtoti. In October 1963 the two areas were declared Indian group areas, the interests of the Indian residents being looked after by the two Indian local affairs committees at Isipingo Beach and Isipingo.

ON the 31st July 1972, the Borough of Amanzimtoti relinquished control of the area to a nine member all-Indian Town Board, under the Chairmanship of Mr M. H. Keerath, a member of a pioneer Isipingo family. An Inspector of Indian Education by profession, Mr Keerath has been appointed as the first Chairman of the Town Board. The members are Mr P. Paruman, headmaster of the Orient High School, Dr M. Jadwat, Mr N. Dunraj, an industrialist,



Left: A modern shopping centre at Isipingo Beach.



Mr O. Hajee, a businessman, Mr L. M. Moodley, information officer of the Department of Information, Mr T. Subramany, Mr N. M. Reddy, a former hotelier, and Mr M. E. Kathree.

Mr R. Reddy, who has been records clerk in the Amanzimtoti Town Clerk's office for the past nine years, became Isipingo's first Town Clerk. The first Town Treasurer is Mr E. R. Raidoo, former Deputy Town Treasurer of Verulam. He holds the final certificates of the Society of Accountants and the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators. Mr R. Khan, former vice-principal of the M. L. Sultan Technical College in Pietermaritzburg, was a teacher of technology for seventeen years prior to becoming the first Town Engineer of Isipingo. A qualified radiotrician, holding certificates in road-making and road-making machinery, he is believed to be the first Indian to obtain the National Technical Diploma in Engineering.

While temporary offices for the Isipingo Town Board are being built near the historic Dick King's House, the Town Clerk and the Town Treasurer operate from the Isipingo Beach

Civic Centre, which includes a library and the Memorial Hall, built by the then White residents of Isipingo Beach as a memorial to the fallen of the two world wars, and formally opened in August, 1949. A new civic centre complex, which will include

Above: The Isipingo Beach Civic Centre.

Opposite page: Isipingo Rail's shopping centre.

Below: The children's section of the public library at the Isipingo Beach Civic Centre.



town board offices, is planned to cater for the growing needs of the people of Isipingo.

The new Town Board takes responsibility for the affairs of about 10 500 people. Isipingo's rateable value is almost R20 000 000 and the Town Board's annual income almost R400 000, making Isipingo a wealthier Indian local authority than Verulam, the first all-Indian self-governing local authority.

Money paid into Amanzimtoti's public improvement fund in respect of immovable property in Isipingo has had to be repaid to the public improvement fund of the Isipingo Town Board. Conversely, all outstanding sums borrowed by Amanzimtoti for use in Isipingo are now the liability of the new Isipingo Town Board which also takes over all agreements entered into by the Amanzimtoti Town Council regarding Isipingo. The construction of the sewerage works, started by the Borough of Amanzimtoti will be completed by the Isipingo Town Board.

With the completion of these works the Town Board plans an acceleration in the construction of houses and flats for which ample areas have already been set aside. There are already

fifteen blocks of flats, each having three to thirty flats. Isipingo's residential areas include Isipingo Hills, Isipingo Heights, Malabar, Nilgiri, Island Township and Isipingo Beach. Two more are being proclaimed.

Besides the many existing commercial undertakings, two new shopping centres, Jadwat Centre and the House of Hargovan, are being constructed for R1 000 000, while various other commercial undertakings are being planned or are under construction. The planned rebuilding of the Isipingo Island Hotel is estimated to cost about R1 000 000.

Industrially too, Isipingo has excellent prospects. There are already factories manufacturing stainless steel products, plastic products, furniture, motor components like bumpers and fuel tanks, cement products, shoes, candles and wax products, soft drinks and sweets. The town is situated only five kilometres from the Louis Botha Airport and close to the vast Umlazi Bantu housing complex, the Southern Durban industrial areas and the agricultural and commercial wealth of the Natal South Coast, while the rapidly growing industrial township, Prospecton, lies between the two areas of Isipingo.

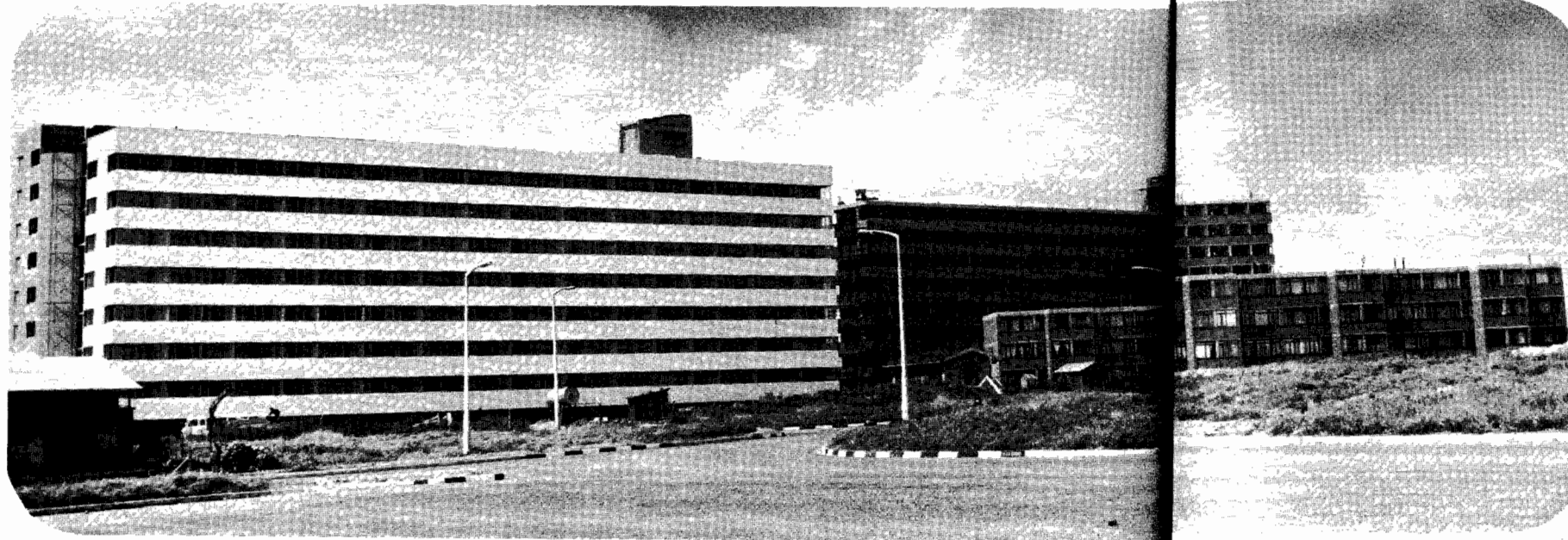
"Isipingo has a bright future and I anticipate vast improvements in the next five years", said Mr M. H. Keerath at a dinner given by the Mayor and Town Council of Amanzimtoti on 31st July, 1972 to mark the creation of the new all-Indian Isipingo Town Board. He said that he and his colleagues were aware of the difficulties lying ahead. "We have to give thought to drainage, the provision of more outdoor amenities, the building of a market, the beautifying of our beach which serves some 150 000 people, the encouragement of industries and to maintaining a cordial relationship with our neighbours."

At the dinner the Chairman of the Verulam Town Board and mayors of other municipalities in Natal conveyed messages of goodwill to Mr Keerath as Chairman of the new town board. Mr E. P. Fowle, M. E. C. in charge of local affairs in the Natal Provincial Council, emphasized his appreciation for the manner in which the Indian people co-operated with the Provincial Administration in the development of Local Affairs Committees and, as a logical consequence thereof, the setting up of the second Indian self-governing town, Isipingo.

INDIAN DEVELOPMENT ON THE EAST RAND



A house built by Mr. A.A. Karolia.



The changing face of Actonville.

OVER the years, small Indian and Coloured communities settled on the East Rand, east of Johannesburg, at places such as Germiston, Boksburg, Brakpan, Benoni, Nigel and Springs, as well as at some of the smaller villages such as Putfontein, Petit, Sesfontein, Brentwood Park and at the Van Dyck Mine. At none of these places did either community have a sizeable area entirely to itself. Housing conditions were mostly un-

desireable and civic amenities virtually non-existent.

The rapid industrial development of the East Rand and the population growth of the different race groups in the area added to the problem of housing the Indian and Coloured communities.

A satisfactory solution was provided by an agreement between the city councils of Benoni and Boksburg, whereby the former would house all

the Indians and the latter all the Coloureds on the East Rand. Housing the two communities thus ceased to be haphazard and unsatisfactory. Both local authorities have done their best to house them properly under modern conditions, based on the latest town planning concepts.

Almost 10 000 Indians now live in the Actonville complex, the Indian group area at Benoni. In the near future another 2 000, now living at

the Germiston Asiatic Bazaar, will settle there.

In April 1971 the Departments of Planning and of Community Development issued a joint statement that the Government had decided to make Actonville the only Indian group area on the East Rand. This statement was issued at the same time as the fourth extension to the original Actonville area was declared.

Originally Actonville consisted of



Members of the statutory Consultative Committee for Actonville having a look at the new school buildings. From left to right are Messrs. S. Nayagar, S. Abram-Mayet, S.S. Pillay, the Vice-Chairman, A.A. Karolia and S. Singh, the Chairman.



156 houses, built by the Benoni Town Council in 1940. Ten years later an extension comprising 118 houses was built. These 274 houses were rented or owned by Coloureds who moved to Ryger Park, the new Coloured area in Boksburg. Those Coloureds who had owned houses in Actonville sold them to Indians. The other houses were leased to Indians, who were eventually allowed to buy them. Many of the houses in the original Actonville area and its first extension have been altered completely, and are no longer recognisable as the two- or three-bedroomed cottages they used to be.

The next development in the Actonville complex took place in 1969

Privately owned homes such as the one pictured here have been erected in the "new look" Actonville.

when the Benoni Asiatic Bazaar, now known as Actonville Extension 2 and comprising 237 residential and 35 business plots, was declared an Indian group area. Indians are now allowed to buy these plots (which they could only rent before), provided the buildings on them comply with the Benoni Municipality's building and health by-laws, which is resulting in wood and iron structures being replaced by modern buildings.

Actonville was again expanded when the Old Cape Coloured Section and the old Benoni Bantu township were together turned into an Indian group area, now known as Actonville Extension 3. This area was developed as a township, planned according to the most modern concepts of town-planning. There are 908 residential sites, 59 sites for businesses and 15 sites for industries, as well as sites for eight parks, three schools, three places of worship, 35 flat buildings, a hotel and a cinema. With funds, provided by the Com-

munity Development Board, the Benoni Town Council has built 466 two- and three-bedroomed houses which can either be rented or bought. Rentals are R33,60 for a two-bedroomed and R38,97 for a three-bedroomed house, while selling prices range from R3 823 to R4 200 per house plus the cost of the land, which varies from R480 to R588 per stand, depending on its size and situation. The occupiers of these houses must also pay about R15 per month for water, electricity and sanitation.

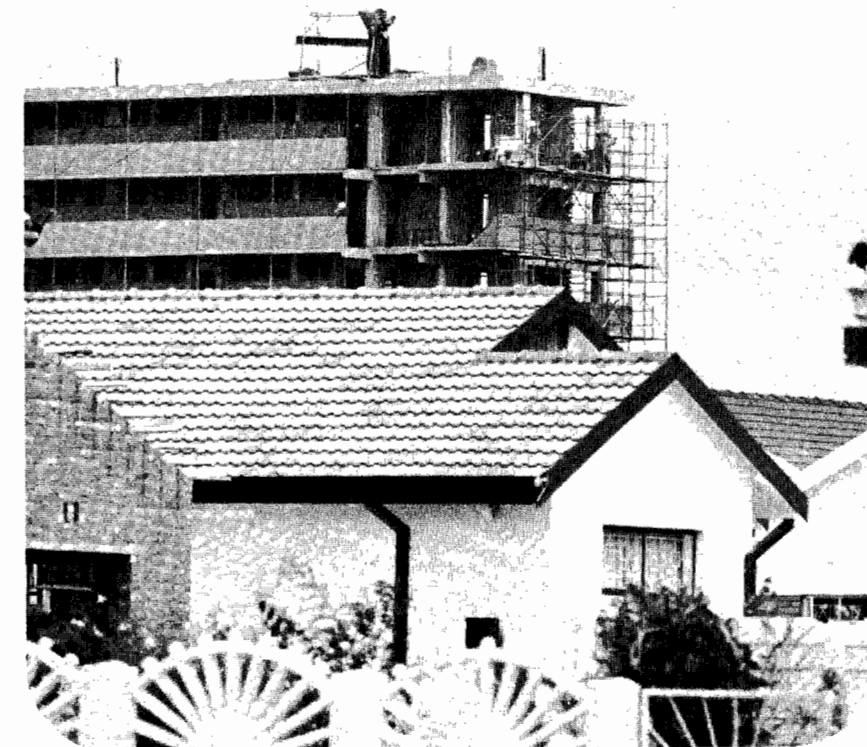
The Town Council has built 214 flats, the rentals of which range from R45,88 for a two-bedroomed flat to R63,52 for one with three bedrooms. Tenants also pay for electricity. The

Private homes in the foreground, with a modern block of flats being built in the background.

Council has already approved the building of another 140 economic and 200 sub-economic flats. The rentals of the latter will be about R11 per month each.

Almost all the roads in the Actonville complex have been tarred. Plans are being drawn up for a civic centre which will include a town hall and municipal offices. A sports stadium will be built in the near future. There are already three primary schools and one high school.

The Indians of Actonville were the first to have their own statutory consultative committee, which was inaugurated on March 10, 1965. The present Chairman of the Committee is Mr S. Singh, the Vice-Chairman is Mr S. S. Pillay and the members are Messrs S. Abram-Mayet, A. A. Korolia and S. Nayagar. They have enjoyed a happy and cordial association with the members of the Town Council and officials of the Municipality, who are all very eager to promote the interests of Actonville's people. □



NOT many years ago a suggestion that Indians would hold senior professional and administrative posts in the various branches of the South African public services would not have been taken seriously, for the reason that such posts did not exist and the possibility of them doing so seemed remote. However, over the last few years Indians have appeared in senior posts at all three levels of government service (i.e. local, provincial and central) and are now holding posts in categories previously closed to them. In this regard the Department of Indian Affairs, as a central government institution, has taken the lead in many fields and this article deals mainly with Indians in the service of the Department.

When the Department of Indian Affairs was established on September 1, 1961, it took over the Indian staff, six Indian clerks Grade I, seventeen Indian clerks Grade II and five messengers, who were then employed in the office of the Protector of Indian Immigrants (since abolished) under the Department of the Interior.

These 28 people were then only 27,5 per cent of the total staff of that Department, and it is interesting to note that there were only three grades (i.e. Clerk Grade I, Clerk

Indians in the Department of Indian Affairs

Grade II and messenger) to which Indians could be appointed, Clerk Grade I being the highest post to which an Indian could aspire. Indian civil servants grew old in their posts and the promotion structure was so uninspiring that few Indian youths considered it worthwhile making the Public Service their career.

Since the inception of the Department of Indian Affairs, its policy has been to train Indians for posts as well as for higher ones, and, as trained Indians become available, to appoint or promote them to senior posts. Consequently, the Department embarked upon a scheme of organ-

ised staff training. For this purpose a full-time training officer, trained by the Public Service Commission, was appointed to the Department to plan, organise and conduct training and follow-up courses. Under his guidance and in collaboration with the Public Service Commission, the Department has conducted the following organised courses for its Indian personnel:

- Introductory courses based on both the general principles of public administration and the South African system;
- Accounting procedures in regard to decentralised and mechanised accounting;
- Courses in the administration of school accounts, stores and staffing;
- Courses in supervision and management for senior Indian personnel;
- Courses in Afrikaans for personnel who did not take Afrikaans as a subject at school;
- A course in Organisation and Work Study for selected officers to qualify them as Work Study Officers in the Department.

In addition to these courses, the Department pays the tuition fees of administrative and clerical personnel who study for the Public Service Diploma in Public Administration and the Diploma in Accounting and Auditing which have been introduced by the Public Service Commission and are offered at the M. L. Sultan Technical College. On obtaining any of these two diplomas, an employee is awarded a salary increase equiv-



Mr. J. Naidoo, an Education Planner.



Professional welfare work is undertaken by Indians. Mr J.G. Abraham, Probation Officer, interviews two members of the public.

alent to two increments on his salary scale plus two years seniority.

The Department abolished its old system of promotion, based mainly on seniority, and has introduced the Public Service Merit System, aimed at according recognition to promising officials by promoting them. As a result of this system, many officials have either received early promotion or have been awarded special increments on their salary scales and the seniority that accompanies it.

Thus training, incentive and motivation have become the corner stones of the Department's staffing policy which, with the interest the Department has shown in its Indian personnel, have resulted in a remarkable improvement in their situation. Today, almost eighty per cent of the Department's total staff consist of Indians (compared with only 27,5 per cent in 1961). This position is reflected as follows in the various divisions in the Department:

The Professional Division

This Division has two sectors: education and welfare.

The Education Sector: Before the Department took over Education from the provincial administration, it was the policy to staff Indian schools with Indians. The Department has maintained this policy. However, it is in the non-teaching professional

sector where the most rapid advance has been made. Before the take-over, Indians could not become Inspectors of Education, Education Planners or Subject Inspectors. Today there are Indians serving in these posts and their numbers are increasing as suitably qualified candidates become available.

The Welfare Sector: In this sector the Department had to start from scratch when it took over welfare services for Indians from the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions in 1967. For the first time professional welfare work, as it is known in this country, was to be undertaken by Indians. Only professionally qualified Indians have been appointed to these posts, and their opportunities are such that today one of the Senior Welfare Officers' posts is held by an Indian.

The Superintendent of the Valley View Place of Safety and Detention is an Indian, who is a qualified professional welfare worker. This institution is staffed entirely by Indians.

The Administrative and Clerical Division

While the highest post for Indians in the administrative and clerical division of the Public Service in 1961 was that of Clerk Grade I, Indians can today occupy the various posts of Principal Clerk in the post struc-

ture (Clerk Grade II to Clerk Grade I to Senior Clerk to Principal Clerk) in this division of the Department. The creation of more senior posts has resulted in Principal and Senior Clerks controlling sections of the Department, such as:

- a Principal Clerk is head of the Department's branch office at Chatsworth;
- a Principal Clerk is second-in-charge of the branch office at Pietermaritzburg;
- a Principal Clerk is Clerk of the South African Indian Council;
- the Registrars at the Department's Training Colleges are Indians;
- senior storemen control sections of the Department's central education stores.

The Department is constantly reviewing the position with a view to creating additional senior posts as the opportunity occurs.

In a relatively short period Indians in the Department have become part of that non-political permanent corps of officials, which forms the backbone of a national administration. Their presence at the supervisory and management level of central government administration has its counterpart in local government where Indians hold posts of Town Clerk, Town Treasurer and Town Engineer.



Mr K.G. Naidu, Principal Clerk (seated) is the head of the Department's branch office at Chatsworth, the vast Indian housing complex in Southern Durban. With him is a Senior Clerk, Mr C.M. Pillay.

by
Dr D. P. Keetch
Citrus and Subtropical Fruit Research
Institute, Nelspruit

(The second article in this series)

SERIOUS PEST OF BANANAS



The type of banana sucker commonly used as planting material by Indian farmers.

The same sucker cut to show the reddish-black burrowing eelworm infested areas. By planting banana suckers of this type, the burrowing eelworm is introduced and spread throughout a new plantation.



IN the first article it was pointed out that a large proportion of Indian banana plantations, particularly those in the Durban-Pinetown area, are infested with the burrowing eelworm. Over the past decade this eelworm pest has brought about a decline in banana yields. Many plantations which were once economically productive have now deteriorated to such an extent that they are no longer profitable.

Fortunately there are now agricultural chemicals available to control the burrowing eelworm, and by their correct use it is possible to re-establish healthy banana plantations.

In this article the technical names of the various chemicals are used. The trade names are given at the end of the article for the convenience of banana farmers.

Control Measures

Because of the ability of the burrowing eelworm, *Radopholus similis*, to infest the soil as well as the roots of banana plants, the use of both "clean" soil and "clean" planting material is essential if this pest is to be controlled.

Treatment of the Soil

It is recommended that the treatment of infested lands be started at the end of summer (April and May). At this time the land intended for treatment should be cleared of all infested banana plants and roots, and this plant material destroyed. The soil surface should be levelled, as far as possible, and the land allowed to remain under a weedy fallow over winter (May to August). During winter any banana plants which have been overlooked or which grow from pieces of roots left in the ground, should be dug out and destroyed.

In spring (September to November) the land should be cleared of

weeds and a treatment of EDB (ethylene dibromide) or D-D (dichloropropene-dichloropropane) applied. It is important to note that both these chemicals can cause severe injury to living plants, including bananas, and they must therefore be applied at least two weeks before planting to allow any toxic residues in the soil to escape.

E.D.B. (4,5) at the rate of 112 litres per hectare (10 gal. per acre) or D-D at 224 litres per hectare (20 gal. per acre) should be used. If these chemicals are applied with a soil injector gun, the rate of application is 1 ml EDB (4,5) or 2 ml D-D per 0,1 square metre (one square foot). The injection holes must be closed immediately after application.

It is advisable that after treatment or at the end of each day, the soil injector be thoroughly cleaned with a mixture of paraffin and oil to prevent corrosion.

At least two weeks after the land has been treated with EDB or D-D, planting holes may be prepared and treated banana suckers planted (see section on treatment of planting material).

About 12 to 18 months after planting it is recommended that the banana plantation be treated with the chemical D.B.C.P. (dibromochloropropane) to protect the plants against any further eelworm damage. This will ensure the continued profitability of the plantation.

D.B.C.P. is the only chemical presently accepted for the control of eelworms on living banana plants, and if applied correctly will not damage or injure the plants. At present there are two different formulations of D.B.C.P. available and consequently the amount of chemical to apply will depend on which D.B.C.P.

formulation is chosen. Both formulations of D.B.C.P. give good control of banana eelworms if used in the correct manner. The recommended application rates for each D.B.C.P. formulation are given at the end of this article.

Like EDB and D-D, D.B.C.P. may be applied with a soil injector gun. Apply 6 ml of the correct D.B.C.P. solution every 0,1 square metre (one square foot) to a depth of 15-23 cm (6-9 inches). The injection holes must be closed immediately after application.

Notes on Fumigation

Since the action and effectiveness of the chemicals mentioned in the text are largely dependent on soil temperature, treatments should be applied only when the soil temperature at a depth of 15 cm (6 inches) is between 13°C and 30°C. Thus, these chemicals should not be applied during the cooler months of

Permit for the Movement of Banana Plants

Banana farmers who want to transport banana plants must be in possession of the necessary permit issued by the Director of Plant Pest Control. Application for permits may be made to the Division of Plant Pest Control, 190 Point Road, Durban.

Further information on banana culture may be obtained from the Department of Agricultural Technical Services.

Recommended DBCP Dosage Rates Using Fumazone and Fumagon

Soil Injector Method

FUMAZONE: Mix 1 part Fumazone with 17 parts water. Apply 6 ml of the solution to every 0,1 sq. m to depth of 15 to 23 cm.

FUMAGON: Mix 1 part Fumagon with 15 parts water. Apply 6 ml of the solution to every 0,1 sq. m to a depth of 15 to 23 cm.

Treatment of Plant Material

FUMAZONE: Dip prepared rhizome into a solution of 625 ml Fumazone per 500 litres water for one minute. FUMAGON: Dip prepared rhizome into a solution of 770 ml Fumagon per 500 litres water for one minute.

May, June, July or August.

On sloping lands, soil treatments should be started at the highest point. This will prevent the treated soil from becoming re-infested with nematodes transported down the slope by such factors as water run-off.

Exposure or contact with the chemicals mentioned in this article, particularly EDB or D-D, can be harmful to humans. It is therefore important that every person involved in preparing and applying the treatment should take all the necessary precautions when handling these chemicals. Read the label on the container before using the chemical.

Treatment of Planting Material

To obtain a healthy, burrowing eelworm-free stand of bananas, the use of "clean" planting material is as important as having eelworm-free soil. It is of no advantage to prepare clean ground if the planting

material intended for use is infested with *R. similis*.

The roots should be completely cut away as close to the rhizome as possible and all discoloured tissues in the rhizome removed. The stem of young suckers should then be cut off at a height of 7,5 to 10,0 cm (3 to 4 inches) above ground level. Soil should be cleaned off and all the old dead leaves removed and burnt.

The day before planting, the rhizomes should be properly cleaned and then dipped into a D.B.P.C. solution, drenching them thoroughly. After dipping the rhizomes, allow them to dry on a platform in the shade for at least 24 hours.

Once the rhizomes have been treated in this way, they are ready for planting. Note that the treatment of banana planting material as described above will also ensure control of other harmful nematodes and the beetle borer.

This is how a banana sucker should be prepared for planting. All the discoloured burrowing eelworm infested areas have been cut away. The sucker will now be dipped in a solution of DBCP and then allowed to dry in the shade for 24 hours before planting.



The Trade Names of Chemicals Mentioned in this Article

Active Ingredient	Formula-tion	Trade Name	Supplier
DBCP	EC	Fumazone	Agricura/KOP
	EC	Fumagon	Shell Chemicals
D-D	Soln	D-D	Agricura/KOP
	Soln	D-D	Shell Chemicals
EDB	Soln	Terrafume (4,5)	Triomf
	Soln	Agri-fume (4,5)	Agricura/KOP
	Soln	Nemafume (4,5)	Celachem
	Soln	EDB (4,5)	Datons, Agro-Chem. Fisons
	Soln	Nematox (4,5)	Shell Chemicals
	Soln	Shell EDB (4,5)	Triomf
	EC*	EDB M.O.	Agricura/KOP
	EC*	Aquamix	Fisons, Shell, Datons
	EC*	Nematex Concentrate	Datons
	EC*	Nemamix	Celachem

* This is a concentrated form of EDB and must be diluted with water, as shown on the container label, to give the 4,5 concentration.
EC=Emulsifiable Concentrate; Soln=Solution.

A demonstration of how EDB is applied to the soil with soil injector guns.



DIFFERENTIATED EDUCATION

DURING the last few decades considerable change and development have occurred in all spheres of life; and so education cannot remain static, but must move with the times and adapt itself to the needs and challenges of the future. When changes in education are contemplated, we must always bear in mind the purpose of education which is to develop the whole man — his character and personality as well as his intellect and his body. The child of today must assume his proper place as an adult in the world of tomorrow, and make a constructive contribution to his society.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

We are today on the threshold of important changes in our educational programme.

In August 1971 the Minister of National Education disclosed that a new system of differentiated education would operate in all White schools. The National Education Policy Act — Education in schools, 1967, as promulgated in November 1971, determined the policy to be pursued in schools. The new system will be introduced in Indian schools in 1973. While the new system will change educational concepts to some extent, it must be seen as the natural outcome of the educational systems which have been applied over a period of time, and not as a complete innovation. It is designed to ensure that children get the education that suits their skills, interests, abilities and aptitudes. What it means in practice is an extension of the school curriculum at all high schools to give a better balance be-

The first of two
articles by
Mr G. Krog,
Deputy Director of
Indian Education



tween academic and vocational subjects, and a greater use of school guidance at both primary and secondary levels so that children will be directed to the courses that suit them best. To apply these principles has required the complete re-thinking of the entire school system from the time a child enters the primary school to the day the youth leaves secondary school and passes on to employment or starts post school education. This new system is designed to ensure the efficient use of our resources of manpower in the national interest.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

The normal period of school education consists of twelve years. It will in future be divided into four school phases of three years each, known as:

- (a) The Junior Primary Phase,
- (b) The Senior Primary Phase,
- (c) The Junior Secondary Phase, and
- (d) The Senior Secondary Phase.

The objective in each phase is to prepare the child for the next one, so that when it reaches the last phase, it will have decided on the most suitable course to take, and the necessary facilities for doing so will be available.

(A) The Junior Primary Phase

This phase will cater for the education of children between the ages of six and eight years — normally referred to as the infant stage — and will embrace the present Class 1, Class 2 and Standard 1. It is a time during which formal education in school begins and is gradually developed. Its purpose is to adapt children to school life and to teach them basic skills, particularly reading and number concepts.

(B) The Senior Primary Phase

This phase, referred to as the child phase, involves the second three years of schooling — the present standards II, III and IV, the children being between nine and twelve years old. This phase is designed to develop skills to the point required for secondary education.

(C) The Junior Secondary Phase

This phase, which involves the third three years of schooling — the present standards V, VI and VII, is the period of transition from the child phase to puberty. The main function of this phase will be to allow of a valid assessment of the child's aptitudes, skills and interests. The education programme during this phase must assist the child to obtain clarity of his own ability and decide on the future direction of his studies, by

opening the world of knowledge to him and helping him to establish a clearer picture of his own potential. The records compiled on each child up to this point are of great importance, in that they will determine his curriculum in the last phase of his school education.

(D) The Senior Secondary Phase

This phase involves the last three years of schooling — standards VIII, IX and X, and embraces the late puberty or early adolescence — usually pupils aged approximately fifteen to eighteen years. In this phase a three year course leading to the Senior Certificate examination, including the Matriculation Exemption, will be provided instead of the present two year course offered in standards IX and X. This programme allows for children's individual differences by providing a choice of subjects to ensure that every child, whether academically inclined or not, will be catered for. Thus, on leaving school, children will be better equipped for a career or further study.

THE NATURE OF EDUCATION TO BE OFFERED IN THE DIFFERENT PHASES

It is an accepted principle that the educational programme must cater for the different needs, aptitudes and interests of pupils, for which provision must be made in every educational phase. For this purpose a system of differentiated education must be applied.

(A) The Junior Primary Phase.

In Classes 1 and 2 and Standard 1 the system of differentiated education is based on the presentation of subject matter in such a manner that every child will be able to develop his potential to the utmost. During this period only class teaching will be done, as at present. A class teacher will teach all the subjects, and all the children within a class or standard will learn the same material, except for the addition of school guidance as an auxiliary service. However, as some children will be learning slower,

there will be different groups within the same class to enable the class teacher to pay more attention to the children's different needs.

(B) The Senior Primary Phase.

During this phase, which covers standards II, III and IV, there will be a degree of differentiation. A class teacher will still teach most of the subjects, except for certain subjects such as music, art or handwork, which require teachers with a specialized knowledge, to enable the children to develop their particular abilities in such subjects to the utmost. The school curriculum will still be the same as at present, except for the addition of school guidance as an auxiliary service.

(C) The Junior Secondary Phase

For Standards V, VI and VII, the curricula will still be of a general nature, most of the subjects being compulsory, but containing a limited choice of additional subjects, particularly in Standard VII. The syllabuses for the various subjects in this phase will not be differentiated, but the presentation of the subject matter will be varied to suit the educational needs of the pupils and their aptitudes, abilities and interests, to ensure that they derive the maximum benefit. The curriculum, particularly in Standards VI and VII, will give pupils the opportunity of developing their knowledge and skills generally until each child branches out into a specific direction.

During this phase many pupils will be found who are unable to benefit much from the general educational programme presently being offered. For such pupils the programme will therefore provide a more practical and vocationally orientated course, thus enabling them to derive greater benefit from their schooling. Such pupils rarely advance beyond the Standard VIII level and on reaching the age of sixteen years usually leave school permanently, with or without a Standard VIII certificate. Practical courses, based on functional subject matter, afford such pupils an opportunity of developing their limited

talents to the full and, in this way, attaining their full potentiality. Three different types of study are planned — the practical technical course for boys, the domestic science course for girls and the practical commercial course for boys and girls.

(D) The Senior Secondary Phase

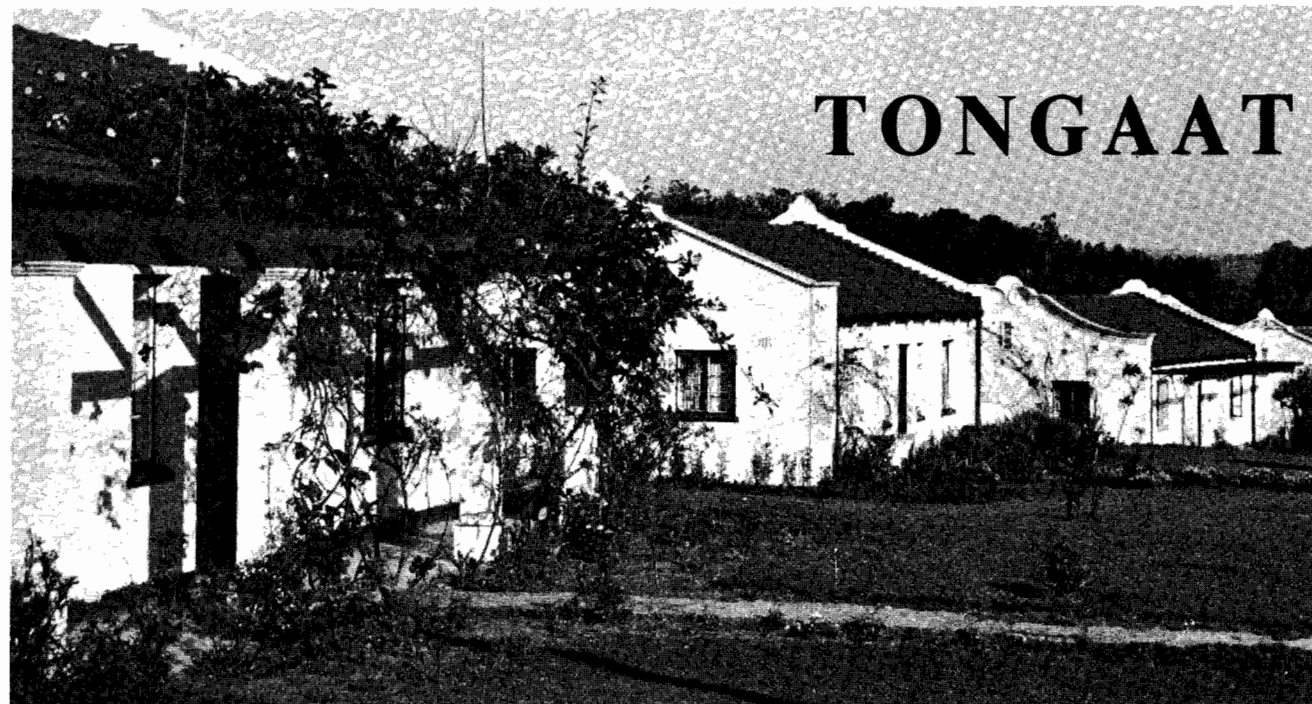
The educational programme for standards VIII, IX and X will provide for extensive differentiation in secondary schools, in accordance with the aptitudes and interests of the pupils, and co-ordinated with post-school training. This phase provides for courses covering nine different fields of study, namely:

Course in the Humanities,
Natural Sciences Course,
General Course,
Commercial Course,
Home Economics Course,
Technical Course,
Art Course,
Agricultural Course and
Practical Course.

Further differentiation will be introduced by offering certain approved subjects within the fields of study, at the two levels — Higher and Standard. The subjects will be taught at and examinations held in them at each level, both during and at the end of this school phase. As a consequence there will be differentiated university admission requirements.

Thus, with the introduction of the new system of differentiated education in Indian schools in 1973, the Department of Indian Affairs has once again taken a bold step, designed to ensure that Indian South African children receive the best possible education.

Part two in this series of articles will deal with the Curricula and Directions of Study in the various school phases. □



TONGAAT

The Cape Dutch architectural style can be seen in the houses (above) and the headquarters of the Tongaat Group (below).

SOME of the very first Indians to land in South Africa, back in 1860, went to Tongaat. Indians have lived at this Natal North Coast town ever since and, over the years, have contributed much to this prosperous part of Natal.

Recruited originally for work in the sugar industry, where many still work, Tongaat's Indians are also employed

in the professions and as skilled and semi-skilled workers in agriculture, commerce and industry. As farmers, businessmen and industrialists, some of them employ large numbers of their own race-group.

The two biggest Indian-owned industries in the town are Torico Rice Mills and Singo Products which both employ many Indians. The town's largest employer of Indian labour is the Tongaat Group, which employs Indians in its various concerns — in food processing, farming operations (such as sugar and mushroom cultivation and egg production), maize and sugar milling and at a textile mill. The last was proclaimed a border industry by the Permanent Committee for the Location of Industry and the Development of Border Areas in July 1965, only a few months after Tongaat was declared a "border area" for Indian employment, in accordance with the Government's policy of decentralising industry.

Indians have been active in the town's commercial life since the first Indian traders arrived there during the last century. To-day they own shops, restaurants, hotels, bottle-stores, cinemas, garages and blocks of flats, thus providing employment to many of their fellow Indians.



TONGAAT

Numbers of Indians also work in White-owned commercial undertakings and at the town board offices and two post offices.

Members of the town's Indian community have farmed since the first indentured labourers acquired land on completion of their five-year period of indenture. Indeed, the community include some of South Africa's most successful Indian farmers. Sugar is their most important crop. Fruit and vegetables are grown, too, mostly for local consumption. All the stall-holders at Tongaat market are Indians.

Better incomes and a rising standard of living for Tongaat's Indians, coupled with their desire for home ownership, account for the attractive, modern privately-owned houses in Mithanagar, Ghandinagar, Krishnapuri, Desainagar, Casuarina, La Mercy and La Merciville. The last four of these suburbs, situated along the popular Tongaat Beach, promise to become popular holiday resorts as well as residential areas for the more affluent.

The Tongaat Town Board, which has done so much in housing its growing population, has implemented Indian housing schemes such as the Katherine, Plein Street, Old station

and High Street housing schemes, and, more recently, Buffelsdale (Tongaat South) and Flamingo Heights. Assisted by the Department of Community Development, the Town Board has already spent more than R2½ million in Buffelsdale and Flamingo Heights to provide economic and sub-economic housing for people in the lower income groups. So far 509 families have been housed in Buffelsdale, of whom 142 have been pro-

Above: Tongaat's busy main street, showing Indian businesses.

Below: The Tongaat Indian High School.



vided with economic semi-detached houses, 79 with sub-economic semi-detached houses and the rest with flats. The rental for a sub-economic flat is R10 per month and those for economic flats R18,50 and R20,50 monthly, depending on the size of the flat. In Flamingo Heights, 320 families have been housed in houses and flats similar to those in Buffelsdale. The Town Board is negotiating to obtain land close to these two townships for another similar housing scheme.

In Buffelsdale the Town Board plans to build a community hall as soon as the necessary funds become available. When this township was planned, provision was made for a complete shopping centre, a high school, Hindu temple, interdenominational church and a library. Sites

were also reserved for parks and sports grounds.

At the moment there are sports facilities for the Indians of Tongaat at the magnificent Watson Park sports complex which consists of a stadium, athletics track, cricket pitch, swimming pool, tennis courts and soccer fields.

Employees of the Tongaat Group also have their own social and sports club, the Tesco Club, which the Group subsidises. Forever conscious of the welfare of its employees, the Group supplies rent-free houses to its employees, and assists them in buying their own.

Welfare

Child welfare in Tongaat goes back to February 1939 when the first welfare society in Tongaat was formed.

Today, the most important welfare organisation in Tongaat is the Tongaat and District Indian Child Welfare Society which is a registered organisation comprising prominent members of the community who offer their services voluntarily in the service of the less fortunate among them.

The Tongaat Town Board too assists in providing welfare facilities. Its Home for the Aged and Poor has 69 quarters, and through the generosity of the Board Government pensioners, the Tongaat Group's pensioners, widows and certain widowers are accommodated for R1 per month for each dwelling, inclusive of light and water.

Education

Tongaats first school opened in the 1880's. An evening school was run from 1885 to 1889 when it closed owing to no suitable teacher being available, but re-opened as a state-aided school in 1890. It was a wood and iron building with a rough floor, poorly lit and not even weatherproof. Such were the humble beginnings of education at Tongaat.

It was not till 1925, that the first girls school at Tongaat opened, with 60 pupils.

Today there are nine schools in Tongaat — two State high schools, six primary schools and one private school, with 4 263 pupils of whom 2 049 are girls.

Local Government

Three nominated members represent the interests of the Indian community on the Tongaat Town Board. The creation of their own Indian local affairs committee is under way. □

Top: Houses overlooking Tongaat Beach which promises to become a popular holiday resort and a residential area for the more affluent.

Sub-economic houses and flats in Buffelsdale.

MAXIMUM CHARGE FOR PHOTOGRAPHS FOR IDENTITY

IN a Government Notice of 26 May 1972, the Price Controller has fixed 60 cents as the maximum that photographers may charge for taking, developing and printing two photographs, or prints of such photographs, as specified hereunder, for identity documents.

The Government Notice also prohibits the sale of copies or prints of photographs conditional upon the purchaser being required to purchase other goods, service or benefit whatsoever from the seller or any other person.

SPECIFICATIONS RELATING TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

Photographs shall comply with the following requirements:

- There shall be no white border.
- The outside measurements shall be as follows:
Height — 40 mm.
Width — 30 mm.
- They shall be black-and-white and the background shall be plain and free of shadows.
- No grain shall be visible.
- Only the head and shoulders of the person shall be included in the photograph and the head of the final print shall not be smaller than 22 mm. and not larger than 25 mm. from the chin to the top of the hair.

- (i) The person shall be photographed without any head covering or veil, and any other additions to the face which tend to alter the natural likeness shall be removed: provided that the Secretary for the Interior may exempt any person or category of persons from these requirements.
- (ii) Spectacles may be worn unless the colour of the lenses is so dark that it makes the eyes invisible: provided that spectacles with

dark coloured lenses may be worn where the eyes will appear disturbed without them, and in the case of a blind person.

- (g) The full face of the person shall be photographed directly from the front and the head may not be bent or turned sideways.
- (h) The face shall be a recognisable likeness of the person and the head, eyebrows, eyes, nose and moustache or beard, if any, shall be sharply and clearly defined.

Youth to the Fore

THE Rustenburg Youth Organisation, whose members are eager to provide recreational facilities for the Indians of this Western Transvaal town, recently received R200 as a grant from the Department of Indian Affairs for buying sports equipment. Members of the Organisation are anxious to provide sports fields, tennis courts, a pavilion and a swimming bath at Zinniaville, Rustenburg's Indian group area. They need about R20 000 and are doing their best to raise it.

The Rustenburg Town Council has agreed to contribute toward the costs of these recreational facilities at Zinniaville on a Rand-for-Rand basis. Members of the Youth Organi-

sation aim to raise R10 000 and, with the Town Council contributing another R10 000, to provide a soccer field, an athletics track, two tennis courts and possibly a swimming bath. So far they have raised almost R6 000 through collections, donations, subscriptions, stage shows and annual soccer festivals. The Town Council has already engaged a town planner to plan the proposed sports grounds.

The Youth Organisation's members hope to raise sufficient funds eventually for a netball field, a children's playground and a community hall.

The chairman of the Organisation is Mr D. Saloojee and the treasurer Dr J. E. Abba. □



RAILWAYS POLICEMEN



MAJOR-GENERAL M. VAN VUUREN, S.M.O., Commissioner of the South African Railways Police presented medals to three Indian Railways policemen on August 16th 1972, at a passing-out parade at Cato Creek, Durban. The three recipients were Indian Detective-Sergeant (Class I) J. Manooa, Indian Detective Constable C. Sannasy and Indian Constable M. V. Pillay, who were all awarded the Medal for Faithful Service.

The General inspected the guard of honour provided by the first 43

Indian Constable S. Gengan was awarded the Miniature Baton for being an outstanding student. Major-General van Vuuren, S. M. O., Commissioner of the South African Railways Police, presented the award to him.

Right: Major-General van Vuuren (middle, left) inspecting the guard of honour.

Indian police students to complete the Railways Police comprehensive five months training course for Indian constables. Previously such men only received in-service training at the centres where they were stationed. Only once before was a training course tried, at Kroonstad in 1951. In that case the course was for only two months and it did not entail the comprehensive curriculum of the present one, and was discontinued on account of practical problems which arose.

The present five-months course in Durban began on 16 March, 1972. It covered the following subjects:

1. Educational instruction, including the maintenance of law and order, internal security and the prevention of crime;
2. Criminal law and procedure;
3. Statute law;
4. Railways Acts and Regulations;
5. Police duties and Force administration;
6. Investigation of crime.

Recruits also trained in rifle drill, target shooting with revolvers, first aid and physical training.

The aim and object of the course was to equip Indian members of the Force for their task which is to maintain law and order and to protect the property and interests of the South African Railways and Harbours Administration. Needless to say, those who successfully complete the course increase their eligibility for promotion.

Further training courses will be organised as the need arises.

When asked to comment on how he sees the future of Indian members of the South African Railways Police Force, Colonel J. J. H. Claassen, said: "These men are being afforded an opportunity, through Government policy, to serve their own community, and their future depends entirely on their willingness to serve." □



Below: Relatives and friends of the first 43 Indian police students to complete the Railways Police comprehensive five months training course for Indian constables listen to Major-General van Vuuren, delivering his speech at the passing-out parade.





Winter School of Art

A FOUR-DAY art course in Chatsworth during the winter holidays introduced a number of Indian teachers and pupils to contemporary methods in art education.

Forty six primary and ten high school teachers and 46 primary school and 20 high school children from various schools in Chatsworth attended the four-day Winter School of Art at the Risecliff High School. The course was organised by Mr B. J. Lodge, Lecturer in Art, Faculty of Education, University of Durban-Westville. Mr Lodge and four Durban art teachers, Mrs J. Powell, Lecturer in Fine Arts at the University of Durban-Westville, Mrs B. Sparks, an art teacher at the Mitchell High School, Mr B. Massey, an art teacher at the Durban High School and Mr P. Coetzee, a teacher at the Parkside Primary School, demonstrated to the children and their teachers on tie-

dye, batik, three dimensional work, lead and plaster casting, modelling and construction, resist dyeing and textile printing and design, pictorial expression and creative weaving. High school teachers also did three dimensional work, graphic processes and aesthetic consideration as applicable to the high school.

During the course visiting lecturers demonstrated approach and technique. Miss Audrey Frank addressed the teachers and pupils on "My experience of a Child Art Centre", Miss E. Oerhle, lecturer in Music at the University of Durban-Westville, gave an address on "Music and Art through the Ages", Mr M. Khan, artist and Senior Lecturer in Fine Art, University of Durban-Westville gave an address on graphics in the high school and Mr S. Kass, sculptor and lecturer in the Department of Fine Art, University of Natal, demonstrated graphic techniques to high school teachers.

Three children's art exhibitions

were held, one of selected work done by the children of Chatsworth, one of Japanese child art and an exhibition of child art, based on letters and lettering, from the Max Kläger collection, Heidelberg, West Germany.

The children were encouraged to express themselves freely. The classes were as informal as possible, music being played in some of the classes.

The Winter School was officially opened by Dr P. T. Pienaar, acting head of the Department of Didactics and Educational Technology at the University of Durban-Westville. On the last day of the course Mr F. C. Hawkins, Chief Planner of Indian Education, addressed the teachers and pupils.

The Principal of Risecliff High School said that he had been there every day during the course, and had found it most interesting to see how eager the children had been every morning to start the art classes. "They really enjoyed every minute of it," he said. □

Left: One of the lecturers (right) demonstrates textile printing and design to a Chatsworth teacher.

Right: School children from Chatsworth looking at an exhibition of Japanese child art. Three children's art exhibitions were held during the winter school.

Below: A lesson in tie-dye. Looking on is the organiser of Chatsworth's winter school of art, Mr B.J. Lodge.

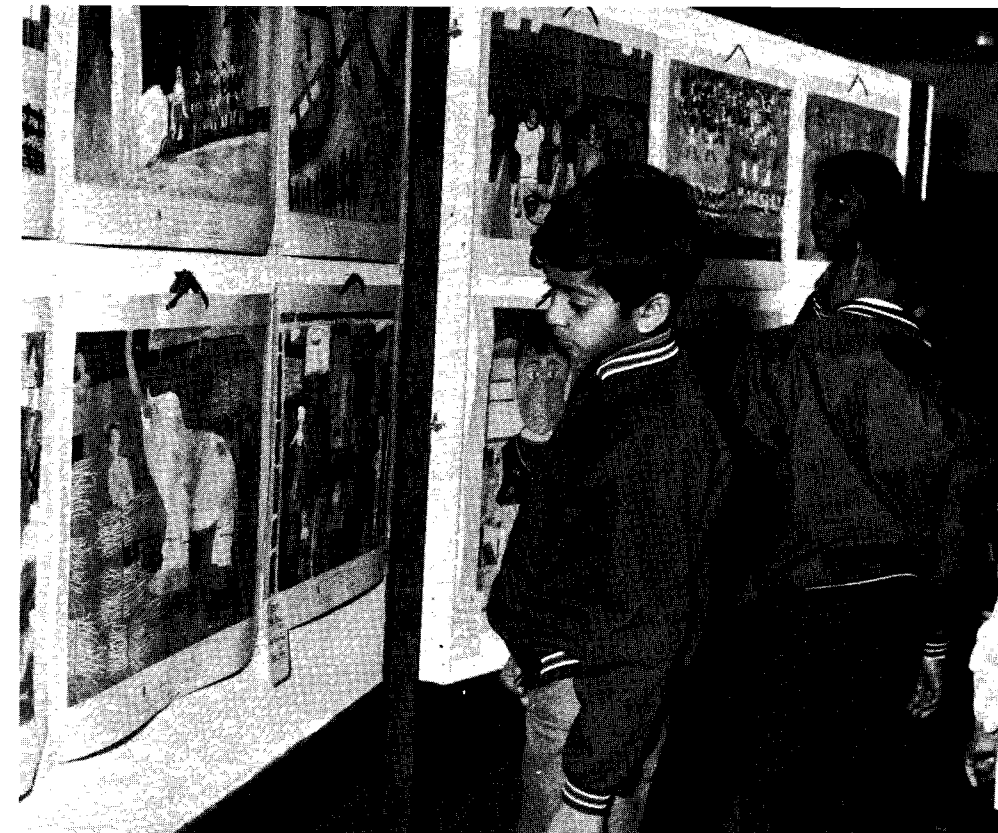


PHOTO FLASHES



THRIFTY PUPILS

This year the R.A. Engar State Indian Primary School in Port Shepstone won the Mahatho Thrift Trophy, coming first in the competition organised by the R.S.A. Savings Service for Indian Schools in Natal. Above: Mrs Zwiegelaar, wife of Mr J.S.M. Zwiegelaar, Chief Inspector of Indian Education, presents the coveted trophy to Mrs P. Hemraj, a teacher at the school. The Principal, Mr G.P. Govender, is looking on.

SWORN

APPRAISER

Mr R. A. Govender, a member of the S.A. Indian Council, made history when he became the first Indian Sworn Appraiser in Natal. He was appointed by the Minister of Justice to the magisterial district of Umzinto, and is here shown being sworn in by the Chief Magistrate of Scottburgh, Mr L. J. Neethling.

Mr. Govender is a well known public figure who has identified himself with many spheres of work for the community. He



became a member of the S.A. Indian Council in 1968. He is the elected Chairman of the Umzinto Local Affairs Committee and a member of the recently formed Natal Association of Local Affairs Commit-

tees, a Commissioner of Oaths, ex-Chairman of the Umzinto ratepayers Association, the Umzinto Indian Child Welfare Society and the Umzinto Indian High School Education Committee.

TENNIS AFTER SUNSET

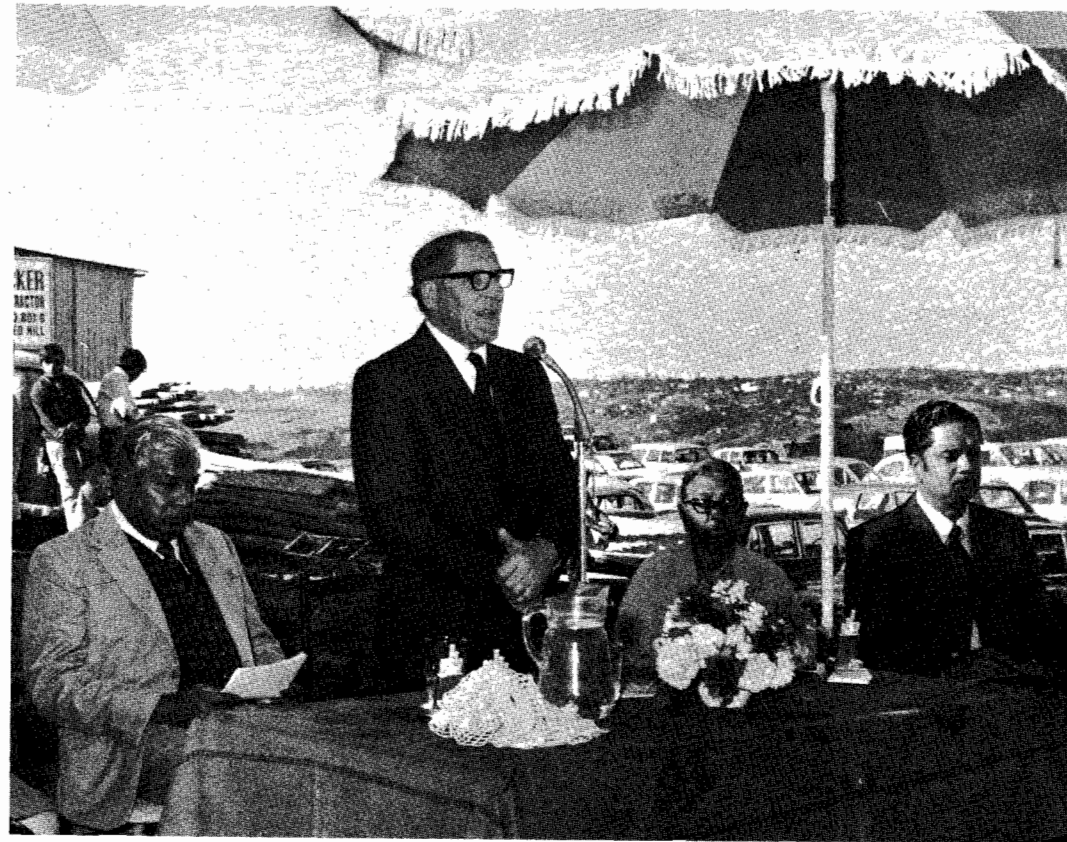
Members of the Isipingo Beach Tennis Club, wishing to enjoy their favourite sport after sunset as well as before, have at considerable cost installed floodlights at the Isipingo Beach sports ground. Mr A.M. Rajab, Chairman of the South African Indian Council, is seen here officially opening the flood-lit courts, while the Mayor of Amanzimtoti, Councillor J.E. Craven, looks on.



COMPUTER FIRST

A Durban manufacturing and wholesale company recently made a major breakthrough in Indian business circles when it became the first Indian-owned company to install a computer. The computer, which cost almost R60 000, does the work previously carried out by 12 people.

The picture shows the Managing Director of the company, Mr Y.A. Lockhat and the operator, Mr Ahmedy Lockhat.



New Cottage at Lakehaven Children's Home

SPEAKING at the official opening of the new cottage built by the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society at its Lakehaven Children's Home with a donation of R15 000 from the Bernard van Leer Foundation, Dr Simon Biesheuvel, the Foundation's representative in South Africa, announced that the Foundation was planning to provide "enriched nursery school" education for Indian children as its next project in Durban.

He said that an "early learning centre" would help prepare the child for a smooth transition to primary school. Leading educationists, he ex-

plained, had found in surveys on education that a child who entered school at an early age grasped knowledge more rapidly.

"Early learning" schools provided by the Foundation had been opened for the Bantu in Soweto and for the Coloureds in the Cape.

In welcoming the guests, the President of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society, Mr Danphal Naidoo, paid tribute to the Van Leer Foundation for its contribution for the erection of Lakehaven's fourth cottage and for its sustained interest in the work of the Society.

He said that the Society intended to examine the various kinds of facilities which were necessary, both now

Dr Biesheuvel, speaking at the official opening of the cottage built by the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society.

and later, to ensure that the children at Lakehaven enjoyed properly balanced services.

The Society felt that there was a need for a multi-purpose building where children could learn woodwork, carpentry and other handicrafts. Recreational facilities, such as play lots, tennis courts and a swimming pool, were required, and also a suitably designed and equipped nursery school and play centre for pre-school children.

The first sod of a fifth cottage was turned by Mrs Pather, widow of the late Mr P. R. Pather, who had devoted more than half a century of his life to the welfare of the Indian people. □



Mrs Pather, widow of Mr P. R. Pather, a former President of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society, is seen turning the first sod for the 5th cottage at Lakehaven. Looking on are: Mrs Biesheuvel, Dr Simon Biesheuvel, a representative of the Bernard van Leer Foundation, Mrs Dhanpal Naidoo and Mr Dhanpal Naidoo, the President of the Society.



Dr S. Biesheuvel, officially opening the new cottage at the Lakehaven Children's Home.

A GALLANT RESCUE



Dr B.A. Armitage presenting the Red Cross Silver Medal and Award for Bravery to Mr N. Naraina.

From left to right are Mr N. Naraina, Dr B.A. Armitage, President of the South African Red Cross Society, Mr S.M. Wager and Mr K. Moonsamy.



ALTHOUGH the Piesang River near Avoca, north of Durban, is normally a placid stream, rain, falling continuously for many hours, turned it into a raging torrent by the afternoon of May, 12th 1971. The bridge across the river on the main road to Kwa Mashu, became completely submerged, setting the scene for one of last year's worst tragedies in Natal and for deeds of bravery for which the Red Cross Silver Medal was awarded to two Indian men.

During the late afternoon on that day a bus, filled to capacity with Bantu passengers on their way home to Kwa Mashu, was swept into the river when the driver attempted to cross the submerged bridge. As the flood waters swept the bus downstream, many of the passengers were trapped inside and drowned. Even those who managed to escape were far from safe, and clung to reeds and debris in the river, calling for help.

Some of the workers at a roof tile factory on the river bank nearby rushed to the scene of the accident. Mr Kisten Moonsamy, one of the first to arrive, found that the river was flowing too strongly for him to attempt reaching those in need of help by himself. When Mr N. Naraina and Mr S. M. Wager, also workers at the factory, arrived soon afterwards, the three men threw one end of an air hose to the Bantu in the river to hold on to, thus linking them with the bank. Mr Naraina, followed by Mr Wager, then swam to the rescue of the Bantu. With two South African policemen who arrived there shortly afterwards, the two men, disregarding the frightful danger to which they were continuously exposed, struggled for about two hours, helping the survivors towards the river bank where Mr Moonsamy and others attended to their needs.

On June, 15th, 1972, the President of the South African Red Cross Society, Dr B. A. Armitage, presented the Red Cross Silver Medal to the two Indians, Mr Moonsamy and Mr Naraina, and Mr Wager, the three heroes of the rescue operations. □



IS THIS NECESSARY ?

IS SO IETS NODIG ?