



1. Outstanding students of the college are seen with the Rector Mr Y. S. Veldhuizen (2nd from left) and Mr O. E. R. Beyer, (2nd from right) Chief Inspector and guest of honour. The students from the left are Miss A. Moosa-Hassim (Jutas Prize); Mr M. H. Allimia (Potgieter Shield and M. H. A. Gold Medal) and Mr S. Naidoo (Rectors Prize).

2. A group of happy students seen together after the ceremony.

The guest of honour was the Chief Inspector of Indian Education in the Transvaal, Mr O. E. R. Beyer. In his address Mr Beyer explained that he had attended a symposium on accident prevention and occupational safety in the industrial and teaching worlds. He believed that accident prevention can also be applied to the teaching profession, although the "accidents" are of a different nature. They are not, Mr Beyer explained,

HONOURS DAY at Transvaal College

At the annual diploma ceremony of the Transvaal College of Education held in December last year, 23 students received Senior Primary Diplomas and 8 students Pre- and Junior Primary Diplomas. The outstanding student for the year was M. H. Allimia, of Laudium, Pretoria who was awarded

the Potgieter Shield for proficiency in the official languages, and the Mohamed Hajee Abdoola Memorial Gold Medal for academic achievement. The Juta's prize for outstanding work in the Pre- and Junior Primary Course was awarded to Miss A. Moosa-Hassim of Potchefstroom, and the Rector's Prize to S. Naidoo of Laudium.

"chalk poisoning" — leading to a mysterious kind of disease of the respiratory tract, of "falling in love" — especially senior students at high schools — but accidents and dangers of a far more complex and often subtle nature.

Addressing the graduands, Mr Beyer highlighted some of the dangers which could lead to possible accidents in the school. "By discussing means of counter-acting them, I hope to focus your attention on some areas."

"The physical environment, i.e. the school grounds and the classroom, is one. You have the advantage of knowing this area fairly well by your previous experience as a pupil and student, but you were at the receiving end. Now you will be at the delivering end. Take pride in your physical environment.

"The human environment will involve

encounters and relationships with the principal, colleagues, pupils, parents, the community and the inevitable inspector.

Your academic and professional "Tool-kit" is another. You have studied long, but do you know everything? You have done practice teaching, but do you know all the tricks of the trade and the value of experience? Learn not to teach by preaching. Rather lead and guide your pupils along to discover for themselves — maintain the pupils' interest by your own interest in your work, your subject and your teaching.

"The area of the abstract qualities concerns the child's moral and spiritual development. In this area you cannot teach a child anything. You can only set an example worthy of emulation — in other words, you have to live the life you would like your pupils to live — now and when they are grown up.

"Hoe kan die jong onderwyser 'ongelukke' in die genoemde areas vermy?"

"Deur oriëntering in sy werksveld — nou en elke dag solank hy werk as onderwyser.

"Deur aanpassing — gedurigdeur — omdat niks in hierdie lewe staties is nie.

"Deur toepassing van dit wat hy as toerusting versamel deur voortgesette studie sowel as persoonlike ervaring wat steeds sal groei deur die jare."

And if it has now struck you that I have been moralising heavily, it is only because I have also been a teacher in a variety of classroom situations — and even at the moment in the office I am holding at present, I am still — and will always be a teacher who is continuously learning from all that I encounter each day — be it human beings, books or problem situations!"



"Maar ek het ook gesê dat u nuwe beroep 'n baie lonende een is, nie wat salaris betref nie, maar wat die wonderlike voorreg betref om 'n onvolwasse mens, die skoolkind, te lei tot 'n volwasse, verantwoordelike gebalanseerde en nuttige lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing. Ons het 'n mooi land met groot moontlikhede — maar dit kan alleen verwesenlik word as elke burger van die Republiek van S.A. tot sy volle potensiaal ontwikkel word — en dit kan slegs plaasvind as die Onderwyskorps sy plig in elke opsig nougeset nakom."

In his concluding remarks Mr Beyer congratulated the graduates and welcomed them to the teaching fraternity. He expressed the hope that they would find satisfaction and fulfilment in the teaching profession. ✨

An event of great importance and one of special significance in the life of the Indian community in South Africa was the recent appointment, for the first time, of five Indians as Professors in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Natal. The University is to be congratulated on this welcome forward move and our felicitations and good wishes for a very successful future are extended to these new professors. Brief biographical sketches highlighting significant events in the outstanding careers of four of them are recorded hereunder:

PROF A. C. ASMAL

Dr Abdul Cader Asmal, who has been appointed Associate Professor and Principal Physician-in-charge of the Endocrine Diabetic Clinic, has had a distinguished academic career. After passing his Natal Senior Certificate with merit at Durban's Sastri College in 1956 he completed the G.C.E. advanced level at Harrow Technical College in Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany. While reading for the M.B., B.S. Degree in London which he completed in 1963 he had the distinction of being awarded the Edith Forbes Memorial Scholarship for three successive years 1961 - 63. He was awarded the F.C.P. in 1967 and the Royal College of Physicians in London accepted him as M.R.C.P. in 1969. In 1972 he obtained his doctorate in Medicine at the University of London and obtained the E.C.F.M.G. in 1977. After serving as Senior Medical Officer and Senior Medical Registrar at the King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban he proceeded overseas in 1969 where he served as Research Associate Lecturer At Guys Hospital, London and Registrar in Diabetic Medicine at Kings College Hospital, London. On his return to Durban in 1972 he was appointed Senior Lec-

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turer in the Department of Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology at the University of Natal. Since 1975 he has also been the Principal Physician-in-charge of the Diabetic Endocrine Unit. After acting as Head of the Department of Pharmacology for one year he was appointed Associate Professor in December 1978.

Professor Asmal is a member of many medical and scientific societies, including the British Diabetic Association and the International Diabetes Federation. He is a member of the South African Medical Research Council's Awards Committee and also serves in various committees of the Medical School.

Having done considerable research in Diabetics he has contributed over 50 scientific articles in local and overseas journals. He has read papers at international medical conferences in various parts of South Africa as well as in London, Brussels, Spain, Helsinki, New Delhi and Swaziland.

Dr Asmal leaves for the United States in June to undertake further research in Diabetes and hopes to work at the Joslin Diabetic Clinic in Boston, the largest diabetic clinic in the world. Professor Asmal is married to Hafeza Saloojee a medical technician and they have 2 young sons.

PROF. Y. K. SEEDAT

Dr Yackoob Kassim Seedat, son of

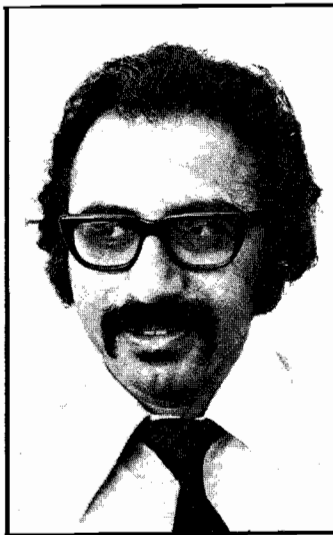
the late Dr K. M. Seedat the doyen of the Indian Medical profession in South Africa who has been appointed Associate Professor and Principal Physician is the Head of the Renal Unit, University of Natal King Edward VIII and Addington Hospital. At Durban's Sastri College he obtained a first class Matriculation pass in 1951 with distinctions in Geography, History and Latin. He proceeded to the National University of Ireland where he obtained the M.B.; B.CH.; B.A.O. in 1957. In his first year of study there he obtained 1st prize in medicine and 2nd prize in Surgery. He became a F.C.P. in 1962 and a M.R.C.P. in 1969 and in 1976 was admitted as a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He obtained his doctorate in Medicine at the National University of Ireland in 1967.

After serving as a house physician he became a medical registrar at King Edward VIII Hospital. Then followed his appointment as Senior Medical Registrar/Tutor at the Natal Medical School and then on to Senior Lecturer culminating in his recent promotion. Whilst on study leave from the University of Natal he was fortunate to work as Academic Research Registrar under Professor D. A. K. Black at the Royal Infirmary Manchester.

Professor Seedat read papers at various international conferences held in Singapore, Italy, Buenos Aires, Bombay, and Japan. He also went on a



PROF. ASMAL



PROF. MOOSA



PROF. KALLICHURUM



PROF. SEEDAT

lecture tour of Mauritius at the invitation of the Mauritian Government. He was Sandoz Visiting lecturer to Australia and also gave a series of lectures at the All India Institute of Medical Research. In South Africa he conducted workshops organised by the National Kidney Foundation of South Africa on Renal Disease and Hypertension. For four years he was visiting lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand. He serves on the Editorial Board of African Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences and serves as reference articles submitted to Nephrou, S.A. Medical Journal and the African Journal of Medicine and Medical Science. He has over 120 scientific publications, both local and abroad, to his credit. He is a member of the International Society of Hypertension, International Society of Nephrology and the European Dialysis and Transplant Association. He is the only non-white member of two prestigious bodies the council of the college of medicine in South Africa (1977-1980) and the Federal Council of S. African Medical Association (1975-1981). He is a Executive member of the S.A. Renal Society, S.A. Kidney Foundation and Natal Kidney Foundation. He is also Chairman of the Point Medical Staff Committee of King Edward VIII Hospital.

Dr Seedat is married to Zuleka Mahomedy, a graduate in Psychology and they have two young sons.

PROF. A. MOOSA

The appointment as professor of Paediatrics is a fitting recognition of the distinguished career of Dr A. Moosa. When he passed the Matriculation with first class honours at Trafalgar High School in 1957 he was awarded two scholarships. He enrolled for the M.B. Ch.B. Degree at the University of Cape Town. In the first year of study he gained three first class passes and in the second year a distinction in Anatomy and the class medal in Physiology 1960 saw him gain a distinction in Pharmacology and the following year he won the Morris Manberger Scholarship. He graduated in 1963 obtaining distinctions in both the 1st and 2nd professional examinations. In April 1971 he was awarded his doctorate in Medicine at the University of Sheffield and the title of his thesis was "A study of motor nerve conduction velocity in newborn infants". He became a M.R.C.P. of London in 1972. Professor Moosa has wide experience in the field of Paediatrics. After serving as Senior House Officer and their Registrar in

Paediatrics at Edendale Hospital P.M.-burg he proceeded overseas on a Nestle Scholarship. He did intensive research in Paediatrics at Sheffield University, where he was Research Fellow and Hon Registrar for three years. Then for four years he was lecturer and Hon Senior Registrar in the Institut~~e~~ of Child Health at the university of London.

He recieved specialised training in Electrogmyography under Professor J. A. Simpson at the Institute of Neurological Sciences, Glasgow. During his stay at Sheffield he was fortunate to come under the influence of Professor Illingworth and at Hammersmith Hospital, Professor Dubowitz.

On his return to Cape Town he was appointed Senior Specialist/Senior Lecturer in the Dept. of Paediatrics at Somerset Hospital and the University of Cape Town. He was visiting lecturer at the University of Sussex; St Georges Hospital Medical School; Peterborough General and Edgeware General Hospitals. In 1975 he was invited to Canada where he lectured at Children's Hospitals in Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

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Fiat Lux was recently invited to the South African Indian Corps Training Battalion at Salisbury Island to note the progress of the new trainees. At the base we were met by Commander I. J. Manning who took us on a short tour of the training centre. On the fields we were pleasantly surprised to see young men who had just joined the force, so readily and keenly undergoing parade excercises.

Lieutenant Tyler told us that of 600 who applied this year only 153 were selected because of the limited dormitory facilities. Of this number a few are expected to leave, the reason being that the highly disciplined life proves too strenuous for a few of the young lads. Most of the new recruits come from Durban and the surrounding area with a few from as far afield as Northern Natal and Transvaal. We also learned that the training centre has an impressive record; over the past five years, 605 highly trained men have passed through its gates and of this 262 have chosen to join the permanent force.

TRAINING PROGRAMME

The young trainees undergo a thorough medical test before being accepted. The first three months is taken up with Navy orientation which comprises physical fitness programmes and parade excercises. During the latter period of the training schedule, seamanship, torpedo and gunnery training is given. Theoretical courses in Afrikaans, Political Science and the Military Discipline Code form an important part of the training programme, together with supplementary training where the trainees become acquainted with fire fighting, harbour protection, civil defence and first aid. Commander Manning, in stressing the importance of supplementary training



New Intake At Salisbury Island



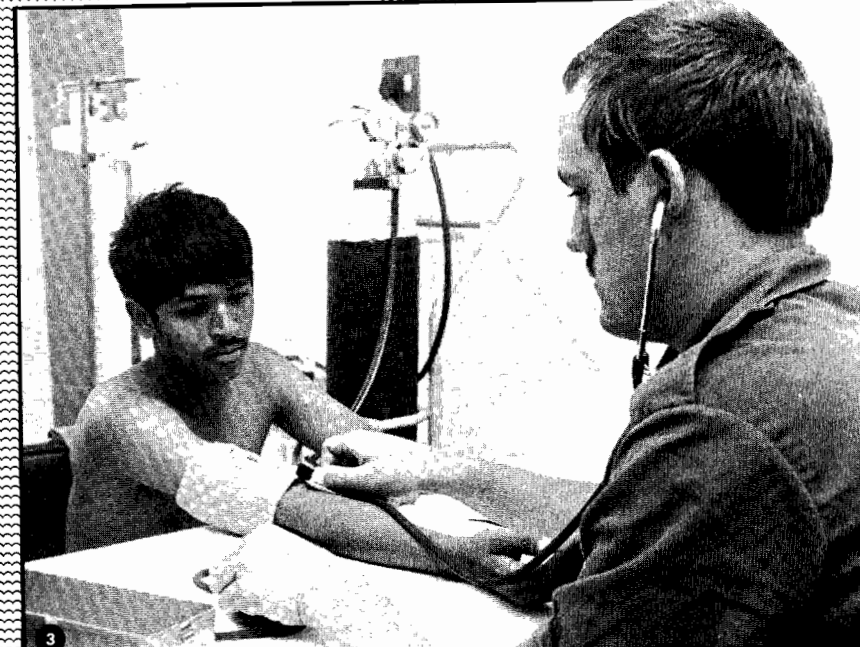
Pic. 1: "Right about turn!" ... and the "Foxtrot" class readily obeys, despite the confusion that lingers in some new lads.

Pic. 2: Senior Instructor R. Pillay shows seaman Moodley the art of making beds, while other trainees look on.

Pic. 3: All new recruits undergo intensive medical tests before they are appointed. Our photograph shows Private Albertyn, (right) a Medical Orderly, checking the blood pressure of a young Navy lad.

said, "Should the young man on completion of his eleven months basic training not be accepted as a permanent force member, supplementary training gears him to lead a brighter and more fruitful civilian life".

If at the end of the year there is a need for new Permanent Force members, preference is given to those trainees who performed well during the year. Successful candidates who have an interest and aptitude in the trades are sent to the M. L. Sultan Technical College where apprenticeship training in shipwrights, artisan, electrical and mechanical engineering are offered.



Besides the highly disciplined life these young men lead, they also enjoy excellent recreational facilities. Entering their lounge, one could picture the atmosphere with many a young lad enjoying the games that are provided for them. The delightful canteen which offers cool drinks and confec-

tionery to the navy lads after a grueling day's work depicts the impeccable care that these young men receive at the Battalion. It is pleasing to note that these young Indian men who undergo intensive training will one day be able to serve their country gallantly if the need arises.

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PROF. S. KALLICHURUM

Prof. Soromini Kallichurum, the wife of school principal Carooduth Rughubar, has the distinction of being the first woman to be appointed professor in the Department of Paediatrics at South African University. "Mini" as she is affectionately known is the daughter of a pioneer Indian teacher of Ladysmith, the late Mr S. Kallichurum. She received her early education at Ladysmith and matriculated at Dundee High School in 1950. She was among the first group of doctors

to graduate from the Natal Medical School in 1957. It must be noted that she married when she was in the third year of her medical studies and she states that she was only able to pursue her career because she had an understanding and co-operative husband.

After completing her housemanship she gained rapid promotion as Registrar in the Department of Pathology at King Edward VIII Hospital and later became Senior Lecturer first in Physiology and then in Pathology. In 1974 she went into private practice and also worked at the State laboratory, dealing especially with cases referred from the neighbouring African territories. She had to wind up this flourishing practice to accept this professorship.

In spite of a full time career and performing her duties as a housewife she

found time to do research. After two and a half years study of heart failure among Africans she produced a three hundred page thesis which earned for her a doctorate in Medicine in 1968. Family responsibilities caused her to turn down a lecturing position at Oxford University. She has contributed a very large number of publications in both local and overseas journals.

Mini and Caroon have three daughters, the eldest of whom is entering University this year. That Professor Kallichurum has made a success of her career without neglecting her role as mother should serve as an inspiration to young girls and remind them that the pursuit of a professional career need not undermine the existence of a happy family life which shall always remain the basic unit of social organisation.