

ALIZIWANGA MUNTU I'ZWI'

GOLDEN GCABASHE

EMARITZBURG.— Udu-male kwathi makakhale izinyembezi uMnuz. Aurelius Buthelezi umholi we-qembu lezopolitiki elibi-zwa ngokuthi Izwi Lowo-Mdabu ngesikhathi ethola ukuthi akukho muntu ofika emhlanganweni wakhe ngaphandle kwabalandeli ababalelwa ku 20, lapha eMgungundlovu ngempelasonto.

Lomhlangano bewuhlelelwe ukubasehholo i-Edendale L.H.C. Hall ngom-Gq'belo emini.

Kulindelwe isikhathi

esingamahora abalelwa esihlanwini, kodwa lutho ukufika abantu.

Esikhundleni sokungena komhlangano, izikhulu zaleliqembu zibe sezilungiselela omunye ohlongozwa ukuba ubeseBulwer ngayo lempelasonto.

Lezikhulu bezivunule ngenyumfomu yazo ebeyizigqoko zesitayela sobusosha kodwa indwangu enemibala emhlophe nokumnyama niengamabala esiko. ...kwasekuthi uMnuz. Buthelezi, yena ohlonishwa ngokuthi ungo-“kaPhungashe,” waseba

nomgexo ogcina emahlo-mbe wenziwe ngayo le-ndwangu.

Lomhlangano ubuzokuba ngowokuqala waleliqembu ohanjelwa nguwonke, kanti futhi ungowesibili ubhutsha.

Owokuqala wawuzokuba ngo-April nonyaka eDas-senhoek, kodwa isicelo semvume yawo senqatshwa izikhulu zoMnvango woku-Phathwa nokuThuthukiswa kwaBantu.

Emva kokulindela isikhathi eside kulehholo yase-Edendale, uMnuz. Buthelezi ungitshele ukuthi udumalile kakhulu ngoku-

ngafiki kwabantu kulo mhlango wakhe kanti ubusumenyezwe kakhulu ngamaphephandaba nom-sakazo.

“Angazi ukuthi ngabe babanjwe yini. Okukhulu ngokuthi angibazi nakahle abantu balendawo,” kusho uMnuz. Buthelezi.

Ubeke nokuthi ufisa ukuxolisa kuChief Lawrence Mini ngokungaphumeleli kwakhe uMnuz. Buthelezi ukuba athintane naye, kanye nasemphakathini waxolisa ngokungaphumeleli ukuwuthinta ngendlela ewujwayele

ILANGA, NGOMQIBELO JULY 27, 1974



Linkenteza emaweni i"Zwi LowoMdabu" nomnikelo do.

EXPANSION IS THE KEYWORD

EXPANSION is the keyword at Coronation Industrials in spite of the present uncertain economic climate.

The group's Empangeni factory is well ahead with planning doubling of its capacity, the new works at Northfield Colliery Northern Natal, will commence production in September and a new face-brick factory will start operations in Durban in mid 1975.

60 million

Mr. A. R. Kemp, managing director of Coronation, says that Empangeni's new production will total 60 million bricks a year.

The Northfield plant has been established on a new clay deposit and, when it starts operations, it should overcome the brick shortage in this expanding area. When Northfield goes into production operations at the company's Dundee plant will be curtailed.

Demand for colour

Durban's new calcium silicate face-brick plant will produce about 25 million bricks a year. At present the face bricks produced at the company's No. 6 Works are limited in colour.

Mr. Kemp said that there was an increasing

demand for variety and colour in building materials.

Referring to delivery arrangements, Mr. Kemp said that his company had just completed a series of maps on which every known site in the delivery area was shown with its plot number. The driver of every vehicle will be given a map on clearing the delivery point indicated by the despatch clerk.

The company has 62 vehicles which cover an average of 250 km a day on delivery runs. Much time had been lost in the past in trying to find the correct site in a new area.

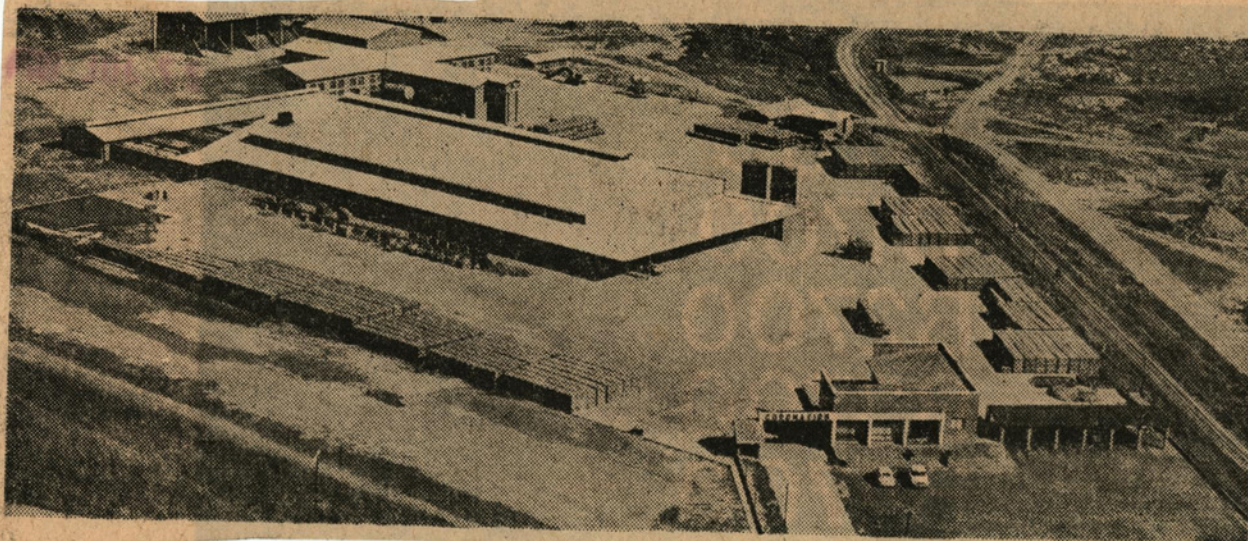
Radio control

Mr. Kemp said that vehicles operated from five factories. Vehicle controllers had been connected by radio. This link also included the workshop and breakdown van.

"I expect radio control to be extended to the whole fleet which will avoid vehicles banking up at a factory and improve the operating efficiency.

"A large truck costs about R25 000 and we have to get the best use we can from such a large capital investment."

27 July 1974



FACTORY
THE NATAL MERC
AT
EMPANGENI
27 JUL 1974

An aerial photograph
of Coronation Brick
Zululand (Pty.)
Limited, at Empangeni.
It is at this factory that
the new M-290 block
(290 x 90 x 90mm) is
manufactured.



TONGAAT GROUP EXECUTIVE

The Group Executive Committee of the Tongaat Group. They are (from the left): Messrs. D. W. Strachan, A. D. Hankinson, C. J. Saunders (Chairman), W. J. Reid, T. G. Cleasby and A. R. Kemp.

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IS IT wicked for a company to make big profits and, at the same time, increase the price of the products it sells?

At Tongaat I asked Mr. A. D. Hankinson, managing director, for his opinion on what appeared to be the excessive profits that were now being made by big business and the fears of consumers that this was at their expense.

Mr. Hankinson said that if profits were not made the country would become stagnant. Profits were necessary to provide the capital for new development which, in its turn, would create jobs for the expanding popu-

lation.

For example, Tongaat employed more than 16 800 people. The company's wage and salary bill totalled R21 million a year compared with R500 000 in 1948.

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'WE ARE NOT ASHAMED'

that a company had to ask the question: What were its profits in real terms?

When the return on assets was assessed, it was not good and companies had to set large sums aside for the replacement of plant.

"We have to show bigger profits to compensate for the fall in the buying power of money."

"A n y organisation which does not achieve profit growth has a dismal future. So will its employees and the country."

"Growth must be well in excess of the rate of inflation and, as a business undertaking, we are not ashamed of profits."

Mr. Hankinson added that a company's shareholders took a risk when they invested their money and they expected a reasonable return too. Shareholders also had to contend with the rising cost of living.

The private sector had to ensure its development if there was to be new work opportunities.

Companies had to meet the higher costs of raw materials, labour and capital. They could not afford to be short of cash.

Vanity slabs

A PILOT plant to produce vanity slabs, basins and baths for equipping luxury bathrooms has been set up by the Coralite Division in Durban to manufacture these products on an experimental basis.

This step was taken to meet the demand for colour and unusual fittings for building.

Profit motive?

THE NATAL MERCURY
27 JULY 1974

CREATING PRIDE BY EXAMPLE

THE NATAL MERCURY

The Tongaat way of life

IN 1930 Tongaat was a slum. The village was a maze of hovels and tin shanties. Filth and degradation were the order of the day 40 years ago.

Today, Tongaat is a place of neatness, order and cleanliness. A huge investment in housing has been made for all races and the town is an example of planning trends which were long before their time.

The Tongaat Sugar Company realised that it had a responsibility for the living conditions of the workers who were drawn to its industrial development.

The company formed a local authority—a health committee—to plan and redesign the township. In spite of the depression, in the early 1930s, the

Health Committee and the company established the model African village of Habbanat.

World War II caused a set-back to the building programme but, in 1944, a far-reaching plan to redesign the township was conceived.

The approach adopted was determined by social rather than political considerations. The object was to secure optimum living conditions and model amenities for all groups in the most economical way possible.

Residential racial seg-

regation had commenced in Tongaat voluntarily. Planning was extended on this natural basis and involved no compulsion or hardship.

The company's theme was to clean up the front streets which would set an example to the back streets, provide sound town planning and instil a pride in Tongaat's residents.

These aims have been achieved in full measure. Although the residential areas have been developed separately, all races have had a say in the

control of the town's services such as water supplies, road building, refuse removal and sewerage.

An essential feature, which has provided an overall unity to the plan, has been the attention given to environmental beauty. Tongaat was one of the first towns in South Africa to become alert to the dangers from pollution.

Buildings and homes have been attractively designed. Parks and gardens have been created with fountains, pools and special features.

The objective is to make people proud to be associated with Tongaat.

A tour of the area makes it clear that the plan has been accepted. It continues to go ahead with the co-operation of the whole population.

Cane project for Zulu areas

27 JUL 1974

THE NATAL MERCURY
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TONGAAT has launched a major programme to develop cane growing in the Mona/Ndwedwe African areas of KwaZulu which are adjacent to the lands which at present supply cane to the company's factory.

Currently the Group's Agricultural Division is responsible for the husbandry of 12 000ha of land which produce an annual crop of about 700 000 tons of cane -- or 86 percent of the total crop crushed by the factory.

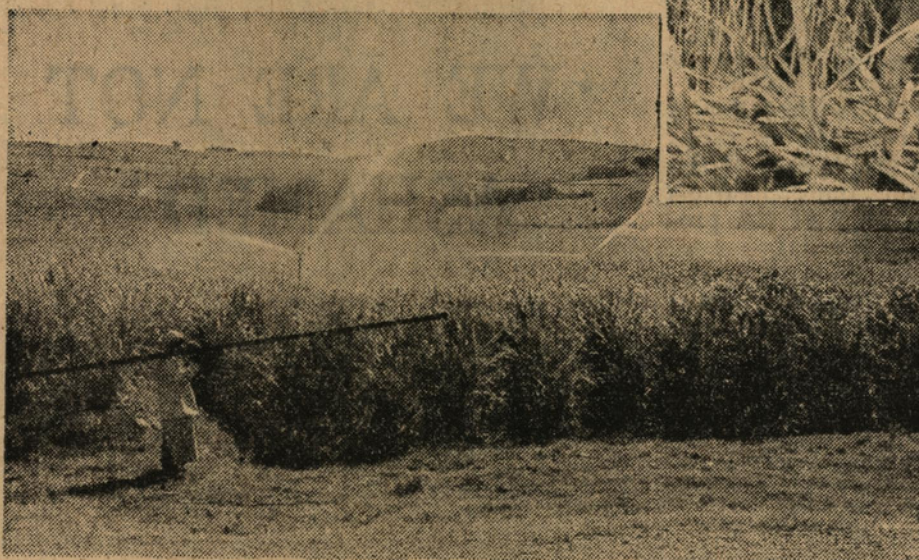
It has been estimated that about 8 000ha of land in Mona/Ndwedwe are suitable for sugar cane. Tongaat, in conjunction with the KwaZulu Department of Agriculture and Forestry and officials of the Small Growers' Financial Aid Fund, is now assisting in the development of smallholdings there for sugar.

Plans are being prepared to plant the entire area to sugar within 10 years.

Dr. T. G. Cleasby, Managing Director of Tongaat Sugar Ltd., said that his company had set aside R150 000 this year to clear and plant this land which was in a mist belt and among the best available for growing cane sugar. It was flat and the soil was deep. About 659 ha of cane had already been established.

"It is difficult to get the Zulus to develop the area in blocks. Our target this year is to plant a further 500 ha with seed cane.

"We will train the people to manage their land.



They should be able to make as much money as White farmers."

Harvesting and transport services would have to be provided initially by Tongaat for the KwaZulu cane which was about 30km from the company's mill.

Negotiations were carried out through the Chiefs, who selected farmers, and a number of difficulties had to be overcome.

Among these were that the area would have to be properly laid out with roads and services. A special cane road would be built by the KwaZulu Government.

However, the opening up of the new land would enable Tongaat to increase its sugar production and assist the economy of KwaZulu.



A cane cutter's wages are related to the amount of cane he cuts but the average wage is R87 a month, including rations, accommodation and other benefits.

On the left a view of sugar cane under irrigation. At Tongaat about 2 900ha can be watered using this method.

150 YEARS AGO

THE STORY of Tongaat began in 1854 when James Renault Saunders sailed from England to manage the sugar estate which belonged to a syndicate called the Natal Company.

Shortly after his arrival Mr. Saunders became the owner of the greater part of the estate.

At a later stage, because of insufficient working capital, one of James' sons, Edward, entered into a partnership with William Mirrieles and, in

1899, the Tongaat Sugar Company was formed and registered in Britain.

The company was administered from there until 1918 when, because of the difficulties of communication, it was liquidated and re-registered on home ground.

The company benefited tremendously from local management and control but the final word, with regard to profit and loss, always rested with the weather.

The Sugar Division

The Sugar Division is concerned with sugar cane, raw sugar, forestry, extension services, horticultural nursery. Tongaat located services, including administration, water and electricity supplies, estate engineering services, building maintenance and parks and

gardens.

The turnover exceeded R21m in 1974 and R18m in 1973.

There are 2 040 permanent employees, an average of 2 288 labour recruited and 1 537 of Togt labour daily.

Companies within the division are: Compensa-

tion Estates (Pty.) Ltd., Cranbrook Agricultural Consultants (Pty.) Ltd., Cranbrook Estates Ltd., Frasers Estate Ltd., Frosterley Estate Ltd., Mwa-wine Sugar Planting Company Ltd., Pencarrow Estates (Pty.) Ltd., The D.B.J. Flats (Pty.) Ltd., and the Wewe Sugar Planting Company.



Modern methods and machinery being employed to extract raw materials from the quarry for brick making.

27 JUL 1974

The beginnings

THE EARLY history of the brick industry in Natal is dominated by the personalities of the Storm Brothers. Robert Storm was a resolute man who had emigrated from Britain to Australia in the late 1800s. Dissatisfied with his progress there, he sailed for South Africa intent on making a new life in a country where he could use his talents for producing fine bricks.

No sooner had he set foot in this country than he went in search of clay. In 1898 he discovered clay deposits on the Clairwood Flats in Durban and he sent word to his four brothers about his find.

They were still in Australia, but

arrived in the same year and began setting up a plant. Bricks were available for sale by the latter half of 1898.

Robert became dissatisfied with the quality and quantity of his raw materials and persuaded his brother William to join him in a search for new deposits.

Clay was found at Briardene, Durban, and the brothers established a new plant.

In 1902, on the day of the Coronation of King Edward VII, the plant began operations and, to commemorate the occasion, it was called "Coronation."

Fuel bill

THE NATAL MERCURY
soars

27 JUL 1974

CORONATION Industries, which experienced a sudden increase in its fuel bill amounting to R1 000 000 a year when the price of oil went up, is to switch one of its Durban plants back to coal firing.

At present the company has two of its Durban plants fired by coal, two by oil, and one a combination.

For the conversion back to coal later this year, will install mechanical stokers. If this move is a success and other experiments with coal firing are satisfactory, the company may switch its other plants to coal or gas.

One of the reasons why Coronation switched to oil some years ago was the unsatisfactory coal supply.

The Tongaat way of life

THE NATAL MERCURY

Bricks and

27 JUL 1974

THE NATAL MERCURY

brickbats

27 JUL 1974

CORONATION INDUSTRIALS, as a first provider of certain building materials in Durban, has been subject to much criticism which is often unfounded and unfair, according to Mr. J. B. Robertson, chairman of the Building Materials Division of the Tongaat Group.

Mr. Robertson, who was addressing the company's business associates and customers recently, said the Corporation's desire was to give first-class service and a staff campaign had been launched with this aim in view.

As an example of the company's desire to serve, Mr. Robertson said that Coronation maintained full production three years ago during slump trading conditions. Common brick surpluses were stockpiled.

"This was a costly operation but the result has been no common brick shortage in the Durban area and bricks have been available to anyone in Natal prepared to meet the additional transport costs.

"We still have about 20 000 000 bricks in stock and deliver against firm orders within a few days. Delivery is a major problem involving road transportation of between 800 000 and 1 000 000 bricks every working day.

"When, in the second-half of last year, demand exceeded our transport facilities, we, with the builders' co-operation and in areas where there would be no noise disturbance, took the unprecedented step of delivering on Sundays for a period of about six weeks until the backlog had been cleared."

"We acknowledge that due to the paucity of suitable clays in Natal our natural colour range in clay facings is limited. We have overcome this

deficiency by producing a colour range of glazed face bricks and other forms of glazed wall cladding—the latter to customers' designs if they wish.

"We nearly closed the tunnel kiln for glazing about 18 months ago, due to lack of support from the industry. With this kiln, volume is important if the production of these products is to be a viable



Mr. Jack Robertson
chairman of the Building
Materials Division
of the Tongaat Group.

proposition, and if members of the public want the product they must give us their support."

Referring to the high cost of building, Mr. Robertson said that Coronation had produced a building block.

"This unit is about 1.6 times the size of an imperial brick and in the form of area of laid brickwork is cheaper than the normal brick."

THE CAPE TIMES

27 JUL 1974

Another Federal motion defeated

THE Additional Part Appropriation motion moved by Mr Tom Swartz in the Coloured Persons' Representation Council yesterday was defeated after a lengthy debate in which the Labour Party members described the CRC Budget as part of the discriminatory policy of the Government. This was the second defeat for the Federal Party this week.

Mr Sonny Leon, leader of the Labour Party, called for rejection of the Part Appropriation, and asked the Government to present the Budget at the current session of the CRC.

Mr David Curry, deputy leader of the Labour Party, said that Mr Swartz had been entrusted with the important task of seeing that funds were made available. He asked whether Mr Swartz had the confidence of the House in this matter.

Mr Alan Hendricks (Labour) said that the law made provision for the Budget to be passed by the CRC Executive if the CRC refused to do so. Failing this the Minister of Coloured Relations had the power. To support the motion meant condoning the principle of discrimination in the Budget.

Mr J A Rabie (Federal Party Leader in the Transvaal) said that the rejection of the motion would not constitute a confrontation with the Government.

Replying to the debate, Mr Swartz said he had not expected the motion to be opposed. A detailed Budget had been submitted timeously to Parliament for 1974-75. He deplored

the division in the CRC over the issue at a time when there was a move towards unity. The CRC needed the money for its

essential services until the Budget could be presented in Parliament, he said. The motion was defeated.

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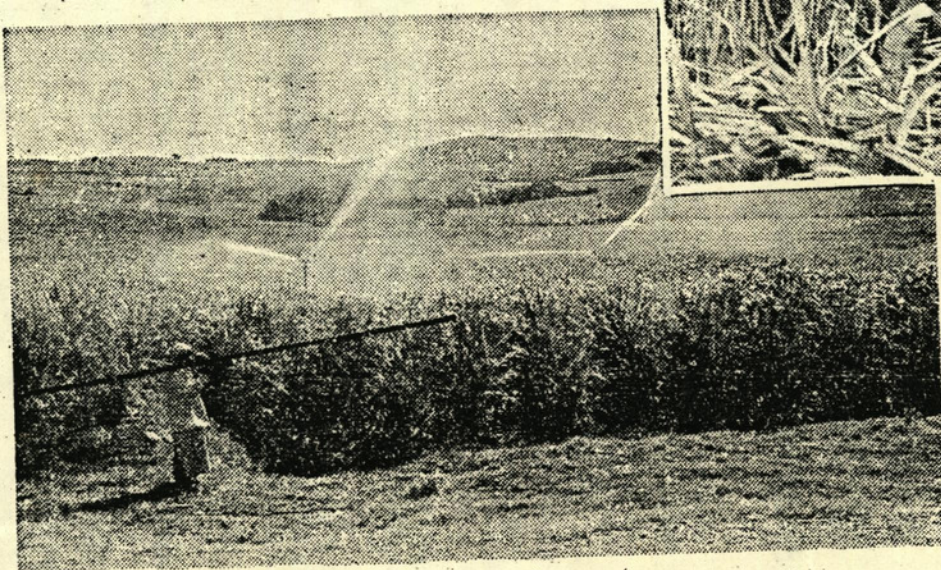
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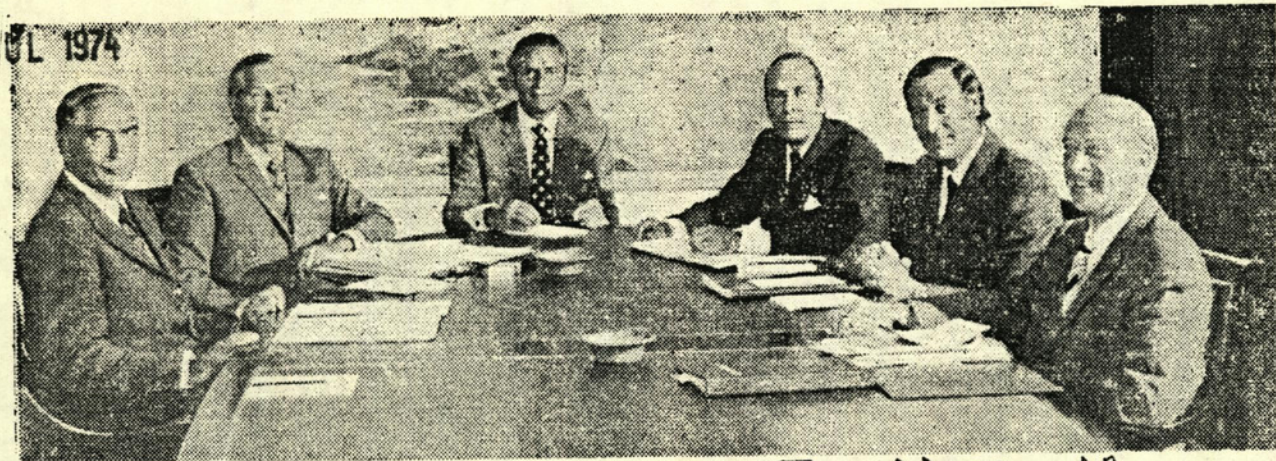
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'Real social value' in investigative journalism—editor

THE CAPE TIMES

27 JUL 1974

MR TERTIUS MYBURGH, editor of the Pretoria News, said at the press freedom symposium in Cape Town yesterday that investigative, campaigning journalism had a vital function as a voice for society. "Our job," he said, "is not merely to comfort the afflicted. We have an equal duty to afflict the comfortable."

It was probably accurate to say that the most interesting news stories were the ones that someone wanted to stop the newspapers from printing — "a fact to which the Washington Post, which first ventured into the Watergate morass, would doubtless testify.

Commonly the press was criticized for its investigation, though it was equally commonly praised for its results when it succeeded.

"When Senator Monty Crook seized upon facts first revealed by a Cape Times reporter about murky dealings involving coal contracts he was scornfully, even arrogantly, condemned by those in authority.

"But after a series of prosecutions had proved that there could be no smoke without a coal fire, Senator Crook and the Cape Times were praised for having rendered a great public service."

Mr Myburgh said it was not enough to say that investigation must always be left to the authorities themselves. The temptation to cover up or to confuse or delay was too strong.

"Let me summarize the results of a few recent newspaper investigations or campaigns just to prove the point that this kind of journalism has a real social value; that it is in the public interest in spite of obstruction from all kinds of people. It is also usually extremely costly, both in reporters' time

and in lawyers' fees. Comment is free — but facts are expensive."

He quoted the following recent cases:

- Would the South African Railways' quaint method of awarding some coal-shipping contracts still have been going on if the Cape Times had not provided the material for Senator Crook to pursue his hunt?

- Would the truth about the brutal murder of two Canadian girls on the Zambesi River ever have been known if it had not been for the dogged investigation by Wilf Nusssey of the Argus Africa News Service?

- Would Mr Agliotti still be in the real-estate business around Jan Smuts Airport if the Sunday Times had not courageously probed into his affairs?

- Would slum landlords and drug-pushers still be getting away with it on such a large scale in Johannesburg if the Rand Daily Mail had not exposed their activities?

- Would Pretoria's planning still be in chaos and its Black commuters bound to struggle hopelessly and forever if the Pretoria News had not investigated their plight?

- Would public opinion ever have become aware in time of the environmental rape of South Africa if the Star had not persuaded people to care?

- Would hundreds of Black children still be out of school and on the streets if it had not been for Teach and Learn?

- Would embattled consumers still have nowhere to turn if it had not been for the campaigning and investigative work of Action Line, Star Line, Argus Action and Consumer Mail?



SHORTLY before Parliament starts, the South African Society of Journalists yesterday commemorated the first defenders of a free press in South Africa, Pringle and Fairbairn, with a symposium attended by newsmen from all over the country—except the Afrikaans language newspapers. The Government has repeatedly threatened to take action against the press on the grounds that it incited racial hatred.

THE CAPE TIMES

27 JUL 1974

Cape Times
Chief Reporter

SUMMING up an all-day symposium in Cape Town yesterday, one of South Africa's most experienced newspaper men, Mr Harry O'Connor, said it was essential that there should be greater appreciation of the fact that any violation of press freedom was an assault on the liberty of the people.

Mr O'Connor, editor of the EaEsEtern Province Herald, Port Elizabeth, said the symposium arranged by the SA Society of Journalists as a feature of "Press Freedom Year", was a unique, an auspicious and possibly a momentous occasion.

"I am convinced," he said, "that our deliberations here today will have an effect far beyond the bounds of this room."

The 13 speakers at the symposium included a Supreme Court judge, several academics, a poet and newspaper editors.

And although a Nationalist MP, Mr Louis Pienaar, was present — and put a Government viewpoint at the end of the day's discussions — several speakers including the president of the SASJ, Mr Hans Strydom, referred to the fact that not a single editor of an Afrikaans newspaper attended the symposium although invited to do so.

In welcoming speakers

Meeting on free Press was 'unique'

and guests from many parts of the Republic, Mr Strydom said the SASJ had not been selective in its invitations.

One of the papers that evoked most interest and comment was that of Mr Justice Kowie Marais of the Transvaal Bench who among other things said the true task of the press was a thankless one in times of peace, and hazardous in times of stress such as the present.

"One or more Afrikaans newspapers have quite obviously decided to tackle it nevertheless, and I can state as a fact of personal observation that they are coming in for ex-

tensive private criticism — most of it politician-inspired.

"The fact that they do not seem to lose readers on this account is the most heartening feature of an otherwise depressing situation."

Judge Marais, himself a former journalist, said that more important was the fact that whatever restrictions might be aimed at the English-language press would probably prove unacceptable to those Afrikaans newspapers which had "embarked on the perilous venture of politically educating their readers."

Mr Donald Woods,

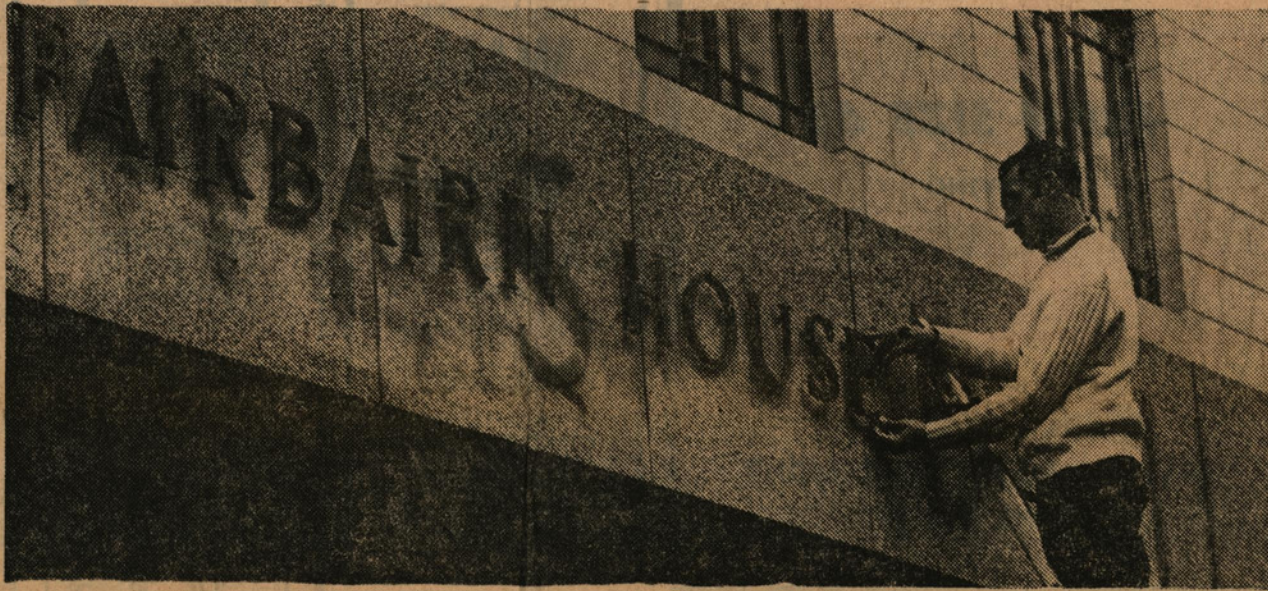
editor of the Daily Dispatch, East London, proposed that a society or committee of South African editors be formed.

The symposium ended with an unopposed declaration which read:

"Because the press has a duty to make public and comment on the decisions and actions of government, of corporate bodies and of individuals without fear or favour; because freedom of the press is inseparable from freedom of speech and freedom of the individual; and because the press has a right and a duty to uphold justice, to expose corruption, to inform the public in good



time, and to protect public interest and that of the citizen irrespective of race, class or creed — we declare that any derogation of these fundamental rights constitutes a diminution of the public's right to know and therefore an assault on liberty."



From left: Mr Kelsey Stuart, co-author of "The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law", Mr Raymond Louw, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, and Mr Harry O'Connor, editor of the Eastern Province Herald, Port Elizabeth, during a tea-break at the press freedom symposium in Cape Town yesterday. Partly obscured by Mr Stuart is Mr Allister Sparks, assistant editor of the Rand Daily Mail.

He said he thought the threat to the freedom of the press in South Africa was "a very real one" and that he would like to think that at least some of what had been said at the symposium would be seriously considered by the Government.

Below: Mr Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch.

The new name of the former Cape Times Building in St George's Street, Cape Town, was put up outside the building yesterday. Now known as Fairbairn House, the building changed ownership some months ago, although the Cape Times newspaper continues to operate from its offices in Burg Street. The St George's Street building has been named after John Fairbairn, who, with Thomas Pringle, won the struggle for freedom of the press in South Africa 150 years ago.

The placing of the new name on the building yesterday coincided with the SA Society of Journalists' symposium in Cape Town on press freedom — 1974 being the SASJ's "Press Freedom Year".