where necessary; or keeping the regulations simple but providing detailed guidelines on numerous topics related to rehabilitation. The study concludes by proposing the second option for the South African situation. Based on the studies done, a 'recipe' is given that could be used for rehabilitation and could be incorporated into guidelines, endorsed by the Department of Minerals and Energy.

Geographic Information System used to Map the Distribution of Tuberculosis at Durban Metro South - Umlazi

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strategies that can be used by all stakeholders in health. Geographic many factors that need attention. One of the major problems in the be useful, and be used as a benchmark for combating communicable disease To prevent the further spread of disease, there is a need for multipurpose Information System is one of the best tools that can be used to link different stakeholders irrespective of background knowledge or specialties in the field interdisciplinary tool). The visual role of GIS makes it easy to incorporate developing countries is poor management of available information that can has a major role to play in health promotion (facilitator role). For effective Township Section By Section is very important for prevention and control of professionals only but there are also important social components that need easy if all the stakeholders can put an effort in possible measures. Geography problems - what is happening where? So Geography Information System can be the answer). Knowing the distribution of Tuberculosis at Umlazi (sustainable, integrated approach). Tuberculosis is not the burden of clinical to be tackled. The management and control of Tuberculosis can be very Tuberculosis prevention and control, programme directors have got (Environmental Health orientated information that needs to be unpacked

Micro Excel program has been used for capturing of the Tuberculosis registers from 2001 –2002. Data collected from Umlazi chest clinic. Coding all the themes to match with the land parcels for Umlazi Township, then linked to the GIS programme. The data was analyzed to give results.

Tuberculosis is one of the major causes of death among youth and adults, although it is completely curable disease. It is not purely a medicine problem but it can be prevented and controlled in our country if we address also the socio- economic problems, poor housing, and sanitation and promote a healthy living environment. Under these circumstances families live and move in close social structures, increasing the spread of disease such as tuberculosis and other disease. In Townships overcrowding is common and bad sanitation.

Capitalism and Apartheid Revisited

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apartheid over time, using the migrant labour system as a key example. It The lecture focuses primarily on the period after 1948. It emphasises the considers relationships between National Party governments and capitalists by exploring the sources of Nationalist support in the early years and subsequent changes in the class and ethnic base of that support in relation to other parties, including the Progressive Party from 1959 and the Conservative Party after 1982. The importance of distinguishing between the maintenance of a macro-environment functional to capitalism and the enactment of specific policies that may be dysfunctional is argued, using the contradictions evident to geographers since the early years of Verwoerdian apartheid. These contradictions are seen as producing a collision when P W importance of recognising the fluidity of relationships between capital and Physical Planning Act of 1967 as an illustration. Forces of change are shown to have derived ultimately from the impacts of capitalist economic growth and the changing human geography this produced, which widened the Botha, in his so-called Rubicon speech in 1985, effectively resisted crossing the Rubicon. Capitalist reactions to the subsequent refusal of American and

Monday 22	Monday 22 nd September (for paper titles see pages 71-75)	e pages 71-75)		
07:30-08:00		Registration (Foyer)	oyer)	
08:00-08:20		Serton Memorial Lecture (Kine One)	re (Kine One)	
		Capitalism and Apartheid Revisited	neid Revisited	
		Dr Anthony Lemon (University of Oxford)	ersity of Oxford)	
•		Chair: Prof. Barnie Barnard	e Barnard	
	Kine One	Kine Two	Kine Four	Seminar Room
Session One	Physical Geography, Sustainable Development and South Africa Chair: Prof. G. De Villiers	Our Urban World Chair: Prof. B. Maharaj	Geographies of Health in South Africa Chair: Dr U. Bob	Tourism and Development Chair: Prof. R. Donaldson
09:00-09:20	Holmes, P. & Bateman, M.	Oldfield, S.	Moodley, V.	Rogerson, C.
09:20-09:40	Van Niekerk, E.	Van der Merwe, I.	Zietsman, S.	Rogerson, C.
09:40-10:00	Dube, L.	Pillay, U.	Lecheko, M.	Bartis, H. and Kruger, F.
10:00-10:20	Duma, S.	Yirenkyi-Boateng, S.	Geographers on Geography Chair: Prof. W.S. Barnard	Rule, S
10:20-10:40	Garland, G.	Maharaj, N.	Fairhurst, U. & Davies, R.	Rogerson, C.
10:40-11:10		Tea (Foyer)	(1)	

Haasbroek, A.J. and du Preez, P..J. An unique plant community near Bloemfontein threatened due to urban expansion

Harmse, A.C. A multivariate approach to the demarcation of development regions in the South African space economy

Holmes, P. and Bateman, M. The Wildeness seaward dune cordon, southern Cape: establishing a new chronology

Houghton, J. and Scott, D. The role of voluntary participatory organisations in sustainable development: a case study of the Hammarsdale Waste Minimisation Club

Innes, L. The impact of school mathematics and geography teaching on copographic map use performance

Jacobs, J.A. and Smit, H.A.P. Natural plant rehabilitation in the SAS Saldanha Nature Reserve

Jacobson, L. and van der Westhuizen, W.A. The pre-colonial pottery provenancing project

Janse van Rensburg, H. Experiencing desegregation in a newly established neighbourhood in Vredenburg

Khanyile, M. The impact of community conflict and fragmentation in land reform: the case of Thembalihle, KwaZulu-Natal

Kopke, D. and Herbst, F. Tourism and development: British Kaffraria's potential

Kotze, N. Places to go and things to do: images of South African destinations

in tourism advertisements **Kruger, E.** Legislation for mine rehabilitation in South Africa, Australia and Canada: a comparative review **Lecheko, M.** Geographic information system used to map the distribution of tuberculosis at Durban Metro South - Umlazi

.emon, A. Capitalism and apartheid revisited

Loock, J.C. Our Dwindling Resources - A Scenario for the Future

Lutchmiah, J and Gangoo, A. The influence of informal communities on water quality: the case of the Umlaas River, eThekwini, KwaZulu-Natal

Magagula, H.B. Environmental impacts of low-cost housing development: the Case of Alice, Eastern Cape

Magi, L. Tourism education as a vehicle for community tourism awareness and development in KwaZulu-Natal

Maharaj, B. Urban reconstruction in the post-apartheid era - the Cato Manor experience: a critical appraisal

Maharaj, N. Engendering local government in post-apartheid South Africa – experiences of female councillors in Durban (1996- 2000)

Makhanya, E.M. and Ngwabi, G.T. Towards sustainable integrated rural development in South Africa

Manzi, L.H. The use of GIS for monitoring crimes from camera in eThekwini Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Marias, L. and Botes, L. An evaluation of community-based planning in the Mangaung Local Municipality

Meadows, M. African environments 2003: problems and prospects

Mearns, K. Natural resource based community tourism: the answer to sustainable tourism development in South Africa

Mebrhatu, M.T., Walker, S. and Barker, C.H. Evaluation of Spatial Interpolation Methods for annual rainfall on the Highlands of Eritrea

Moodley, V. Reclaiming the geography of health: uncovering contexts and concepts for health research in South Africa

Morgenthal, T.L., van Rensburg, L., van der Walt, K. and Meyer, R. An evaluation of topsoil quality on managed coal discard dumps