

But I urge this Council to stop at once the sale of kafir beer in any other part of the Borough. 11 European Constables have left the Force during the past year, which makes it still more hard for the

But I urge this Council to stop at once the sale of the Borough.

Out of our 19 European Constables 11 have left the Force during the past year, their places being filled by new ones, which makes it still more hard for the Force.

the conduct of the old hands, and so far of the new ones, has been

However, the conduct of the old hands, and so far of the new ones, has been most satisfactory.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

our obedient servant,
RICHARD C. ALEXANDER,
 Superintendent of Police.

Police Department,
Durban, July 23, 1889.

OUR INDIANS.

THEIR PROGRESS IN THE BOROUGH DURING THE LAST 25 YEARS.

THEIR PROGRESS IN THE BOROUGH DURING THE
The first introduction of the Indian labourer was I believe in 1864.
The first arrival of the Indian merchant (which we wrongly call Arabs) was
"ABOOBAKER AMON," who obtained his first licence to trade in the Borough as
a retail shopkeeper in June 1875.
This firm has now many stores, and their land and buildings in the Borough

The first arrival of **ABOOBAKER AMOD**, who obtained his first licence as a retail shopkeeper in **June 1875**. This firm has now many stores, and their land and buildings in the Borough are valued at **£9,680**. Our Annual Returns I find the following results:—

1865.	Indian Population (labourers)	668
1870.	" " Retail Stores.	699

1870.	2 Indian Retail Stores.	...	...
1875.	Population (Indian and Arab).	...	...
	1 Retail Arab Store.	...	...
	Indian Stores.	...	3,30
10	Property valued at about £3,000.	...	...
	Indian Population	...	...

1880. Arab and Indian Population	50 Pieces of Property, valued £15,000.	3,71
7 Arab Stores.		
30 Indian Stores.		
Arab and Indian Population		£28,00

7 Arab Stores.	30 Indian Stores.	1884. Arab and Indian Population	40 Pieces of Property by Arabs	Indians	Value	£28,000
----------------	-------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------	-------	---------

40 Pieces of Property by	Indians	Value
78 " " " " " "		
38 Arab Stores.		4,853
26 Indian Stores.		
Population	11,000	£15,410

	26 Indian Stores.	£15,410
1889.	Arab and Indian Population (of which 2,700 are Women and Children)	£16,180
—	47 Pieces of Property owned by Arabs, valued at	
—	84 " " " " " Indians " "	
	84 " " " " "Property not yet transferred.	

besides other "Property not yet transferred.
250 Indian Householders, or Ratepayers.
Indian Properties Tenanted by Europeans.

50 Indian Householders, or Ratepayers.
22 Indian Properties Tenanted by Europeans.
41 Arab Stores, Wholesale and Retail.

41 Arab Stores, which are
 25 Indian " " " " Indians.
 19 Licensed Eating Houses kept by Indians.
 35 of these Licensed Shops, &c., are in our Main Street.
 17 Hawkers' Licenses are issued to Indians.
 The exact position now held by Indians in the
 appears to be

The above is the exact position now held by Indians in the Borough of Durban. The high caste Indian (or Arab) Merchants appear wealthy, and thorough business men. They have the same privileges as Europeans, and do not abuse them, but strictly observe all Laws, and so far as I know don't drink intoxicating liquor. Indian labourer, or low caste appears in far better circumstances than in their own country, which probably accounts for their not drinking, and fines for

The Indian labourer, or low caste appears in far better circumstances than what I have seen them in their own country, which probably accounts for their happy-go-lucky conduct here, and the amount they spend in drink, and fines for offences, a record of which is in the Police statistics.

happy-go-lucky word of which
offences, a rule very fairly, all but Sanitary Laws, and
to them. They obey very fairly, all but Sanitary Laws, and
to them. Their value as Labourers, and their nuisance as neighbours, is too well known
to require my opinion; but I strongly recommend that no Licences be given to
Indians for any building in either of our three main streets.

RICHARD C. ALEXANDER,
Superintendent of Police,

RICHARD C. ALEXANDER,
Superintendent of Police.

SESSION 10

957/20413

BASUNTIA - Documents

ONDERWERP / SUBJECT

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE

Accession No. **Doc 7004-5**

BRN **122**

Class No. **8/B**

BASUNTIA

Verwysings / References Tydperk / Period Beskikking/Disposal

Tot / To

Kantoor / Office

Departement / Department

VOL.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PENSIONERS AND BENEFICIARIES (continued).

reason why even your income or assets, or that of your spouse should increase, or should you become divorced, widowed, or married, the circumstances must be reported to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Pretoria, for review.

II. NOTE.—Changes in financial circumstances will not affect veterans of the Anglo-Boer War.

No pension or grant is payable if the pensioner or beneficiary is being compulsorily detained at public expense in any prison, work colony, mental hospital, lazar institution, or other institution maintained by the State.

Admission to chronic sick homes or mental hospitals must be reported immediately to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Pretoria, for review of the pension or grant.

Maintenance grants.

12. The grant or allowance has been determined on the information as shown in the application form. Death of any member of the family, or change in marital status, income, value of property, and the cessation of school attendance or departure from home of any of the dependent children, must be reported without delay to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Pretoria. Persons in receipt of allowances in respect of foster-children in their care must report should any of the foster-children leave school or their custody.

See also instructions on pages 5 and 6.

4559

W 34929

In all correspondence
In alle korrespondensie

No. OAT 817/11

Type of pension, grant or
Soort pensioen of toeslag

Old age pension

Name
Naam

BASUNTI 46574

Identity number
Persoonsnommer

200/420291 A

Date Stamp
Datumstempel

Secretary for Indian Affairs
Sekretaris vir Indiese Sake
Pretoria

I have studied the instructions appearing on this form
Ek het die voorskrifte vervaar in hierdie magtiging
and understand them
en begryp die inhoud daarvan.

Signature (or mark) of pensioner or beneficiary
Handtekening (of merk) van pensioentrekker

LEFT THUMB-PRINT

NON-EUROPEANS
MUST SIGN THEIR NAMES

LEFT THUMB-PRINT

NON-EUROPEANS
MUST SIGN THEIR NAMES

Signature of witness to mark or thumb-print
Handtekening van getuie by merk of duimafdruk

Signature of Attestor/Handtekening van Attestant

Qualification of Attestor/Bevoegdheid van Attestant

Date/Datum

5

IMPORTANT

ing instructions. All persons being held responsible for an

PENSIONERS AND BENEFICIARIES.

Authority in the presence of a magistrate, pensioner of oaths, minister of religion, your postmaster, a member of the police force, chief cashier or accountant of a bank.

of authority signed and attested to the post-payment.

are valid for three months from date of issue.

or allowance in no security for debt and mortgaged, assigned or pledged. It is also

ent of your pension, grant or allowance to post office within the Republic of South Africa who will make the necessary arrange-

6. If you leave the Republic, this letter of authority must be forwarded to the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Pretoria, together with details concerning the date of your departure, future address and period of absence. As it takes considerable time to make the necessary arrangements ample notice of your departure should be given.

7. A person drawing pension, grant or allowance under power of attorney will be held responsible for payments to which the pensioner or beneficiary is not entitled.

8. A power of attorney holder should notify the Secretary for Indian Affairs, Pretoria, at the earliest opportunity of the death of the pensioner or beneficiary.

9. ANY PERSON PRESENTING THIS LETTER OF AUTHORITY TO A PAYING OFFICER WITH THE OBJECT OF OBTAINING PAYMENT AFTER THE DEATH OF THE PENSIONER OR BENEFICIARY IS LIABLE TO PROSECUTION.

Old Age, War Veterans and Blind Persons Pensions, Disability Grants.

10. The pension/grant has been determined on the marital status and financial circumstances shown in the application form. Should you or your spouse obtain employment or an increase in wages, receive cash or property from any source, sell or buy property, or if for any

See also instructions on page 7.

NATAL.

Serial No.
Ref. no. BVR 200/48029

Certificate of Discharge.

SCHEDULE B. (SECTION 108).

No. 45574

I HEREBY CERTIFY that 1st April 1896
Rasmita

Indian Immigrant No. 45574 has duly completed her term of indenture of five years in terms of Indian Immigration Law No. 25, 1891, and is released from her obligation to perform further service in this Colony under indenture.

Father's Name Rudra

Age 13 years

Height 5 feet 7 inches

Facial Marks Tattoo on chin

Date of Arrival in Colony 13 June 1891

Ship Canella

Last Employer ...

OFFICE OF THE PROTECTOR OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS
DURBAN, NATAL.

R. B. ...
Protector of Indian Immigration



DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

University of Durban-Westville

ACCESSION NO. 700/4

Verw. No.
Ref. No. EVR.. 800/480291

VORM NO. 4.

BEVOLKINGSREGISTRATEUR,
POPULATION REGISTRAR,
SCHOEMANSTRAAT/STREET,
PORTORIA.

Mr/Mrs/Miss

Dauntless
594, San. Lake Rd
Chicago

SIR/MADAM,

INSIKE: PERSOONSNOEMER.
RE: IDENTITY NUMBER.

Soos versoek in u *Alphen* van *27/5/59*
as requested in your dated

moet ek u mededeel dat die volgend persoonsnommer aan u toegeken is:
I have to inform you that the following identity number has been
allocated to you. *800/480291 A*

Date of birth

1883

In afwagting op die uitreiking van u persoonskaart kan
In anticipation of the issue of your Identity Card this

hierdie brief gebruik word vir
letter may be used for official en persoonlike doeleindes.
private purposes.

Die volgende dokumente
The following documents deur u ingedien is aangeheg
submitted by you are/is attached

Die uwe,
Yours faithfully,

Engelbrecht
BEVOLKINGSREGISTRATEUR.
POPULATION REGISTRAR.

1498
1883

93

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

University of Durban-Westville

ACCESSION NO. 700/5

B-I 13

B 264430

DEATH CERTIFICATE (IDENTITY DOCUMENT) STERFTESERTIFIKAAT (IDENTITEITSDOKUMENT)

Certified a true extract from the death register of:
Gesertifiseer 'n ware uittreksel uit die sterfregister van:

Identity Number
Identiteitsnommer 800 48 0291 A

Surname
Van

First names in full
Volle voorname

Date of birth:
Geboortedatum: Day/Day Month/Maand Year/Jaar 1878

Sex
Geslag Female Population group
Bevolkingsgroep

Marital status
Huweliksstaat

Date of death
Datum van afsterwe Day/Day Month/Maand Year/Jaar 1976

Place of death
Plek van afsterwe

Causes of death
Oorsake van dood

Registrar of deaths
Registrateur van sterfgevälle

Force number
Magnommer 143574H

Official
date stamp
Kantoor-
datumstempel

G.P.-S.4707—1972-73—5 000-150 (M-S)

(Z20) Root

81/30482

LÉER / FILE No.

Belasting

LÉER / FILE No.

ONDERWERP / SUBJECT

BENNETT, A G

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE

Accession No. Doc 697/1-17

BRN 123

Class No. 81A

VOL.

Verwysings / References

Tydperk / Period

Beskikking/Disposal

Tot / To

Kantoor / Office

Departement / Department

Edward & Elizabeth Bennet



Durban - 26/11/1890.

*under
Bennett*



Office of the Immigration Officer,
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT,
Kimberley, 1st MARCH 1924.



C E R T I F I C A T E

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to certify that the holder of this Certificate
HENRY ALEXANDER BENNETT, whose photograph is hereon affixed, is
permitted by the authorities to enter the Cape Province from the
Province of the Transvaal, where he is a Registered Asiatic, and
the holder of Transvaal Asiatic Registration Certificate, No. 17867
dated 5. 9. 1923. He is about 20 years of age and is at present
employed at the Savoy Hotel, Kimberley. His Thumb impressions
are on this document. He is also permitted to PERMANENTLY remain
remain in the Cape Province, vide a communication received by me
from the Principal Immigration Officer, Cape Town, numbered, 9578^a
and dated, 12. 2. 1924.

W. Harris

Transvaal Asiatic Registration Certificate.

Name in full Edward Bennett
 Race B. Indian Age 39 Height 5'6" 1/2

Description Scar bridge of nose - Scar left
side of forehead - Scar outer corner
left eye - Scar near left ear



Right Thumb Impression.

Registrar of Asiatics.

Date of Issue 13th March, 1908Holder's
SignatureE. Bennett

Name of Wife Elsie Residence Joburg

SONS and MALE WARDS under the age of 16 years.

NAMES	AGE	RESIDENCE	RELATIONSHIP TO GUARDIAN
<u>Edwin</u>	<u>10 yrs</u>	<u>Durban</u>	<u>Son</u>
<u>Harold James</u>	<u>9 "</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>
<u>Henry Alexander</u>	<u>4 "</u>	<u>Joburg</u>	<u>"</u>
		<u>(3)</u>	

No alterations or endorsements are to be made on the face of this Certificate except by the Registrar of Asiatics.
 608-5/2/08-12,000.

08
 39
 69
 11

No. 1. The following are to be made on the basis of this Certificate except by the Registrar of Asiatie

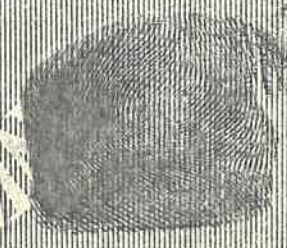
NAME OF WIFE: *Woonplek*
NAME OF CHILD: *Woonplek*
NAME OF CHILD: *Woonplek*
NAME OF CHILD: *Woonplek*

SEVEN IN MANTLE PLECKINDERS under the age of 16 years

Name of Wife: *Woonplek*

Registernummer

Holder's
Date of Issue
Date of Birth
Signature
Handwritten
Besit



Right Thumb Impression

Register of Asiatie - Registrant van Asiatie
Date of Issue: 11th May, 1948

Beckywind

Race: Indian

Age: 30 years, Height: 5ft. 10ins.

Transvaal Asiatic Registration Certificate - Transvaalse Asiatie-registrasiesertifikaat

Nº 30586

Serial
Volgnummer Issued as duplicate to T.A.R.C. No. 19191. - lost.
E/28784, DL 136.

THUMB IMPRESSIONS OF PERMIT-HOLDER.

2 MAR 1924

Left:

Right:

RATION



Thumb print taken by
G. N. Dunsford & J. T. Gird
Therby

Reverse
12.2.
1924



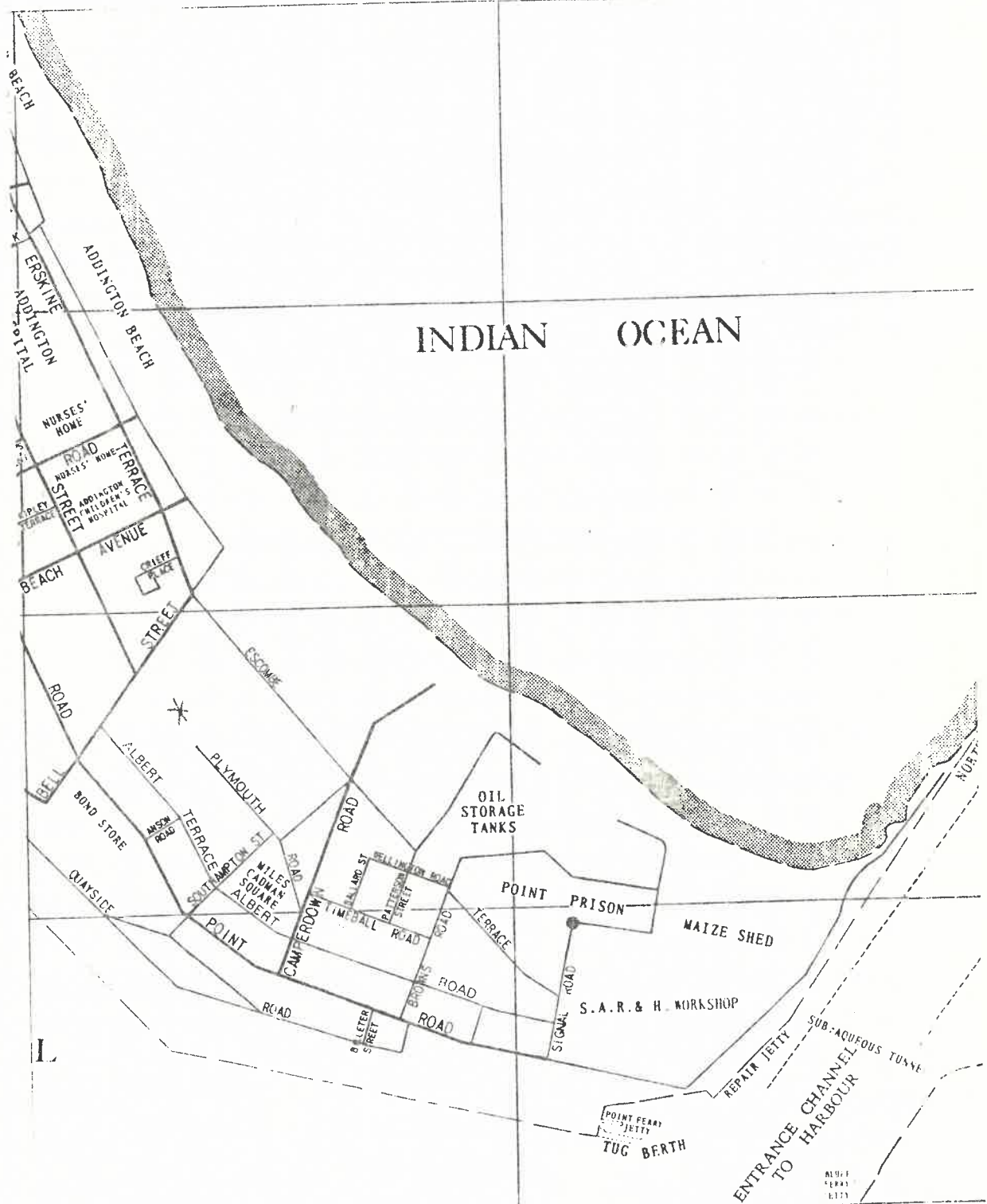
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PAGE 45

4 000

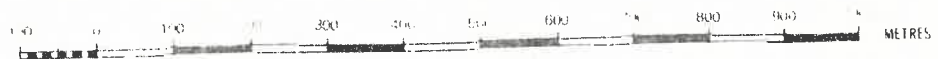
V

W



PAGE 57

4 800



SCALE : 1 IN 10 000

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Department of the Interior,

Pretoria, 1st August, 1913.

Under the powers conferred on me by paragraph (a) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Immigration Regulation Act 1913 (Act No.22 of 1913) I hereby deem every Asiatic person to be unsuited on economic grounds :-

- (1) to the requirements of the Union and
- (2) to the requirements of every province in the Union.
 - (a) in which such person is not domiciled, or
 - (b) in which such person is not, under the terms of any Statute of such Province, entitled to reside.

Department of Interior,
Pretoria 1.8.1913.

(Sgd.) J.C.SMUTS,

Acting Minister of the
Interior.

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

University of Durban-Westville

ACCESSION NO. 483/13

Appearing below, in alphabetical order, are some of the many ships which carried Indian immigrant labourers from India to Natal:-
The number of labourers immigrants brought into the Colony totalled 152 184.

Atlanta
Belvedere
Blenheim
Canada
Carnatic
Castleton
Chupra
Coldstream
Congella

Copenhagen
Courland
Cyrene
Dumphaile Castle
Foyle
Gainsborough
Glenroy
Hazard
Jason

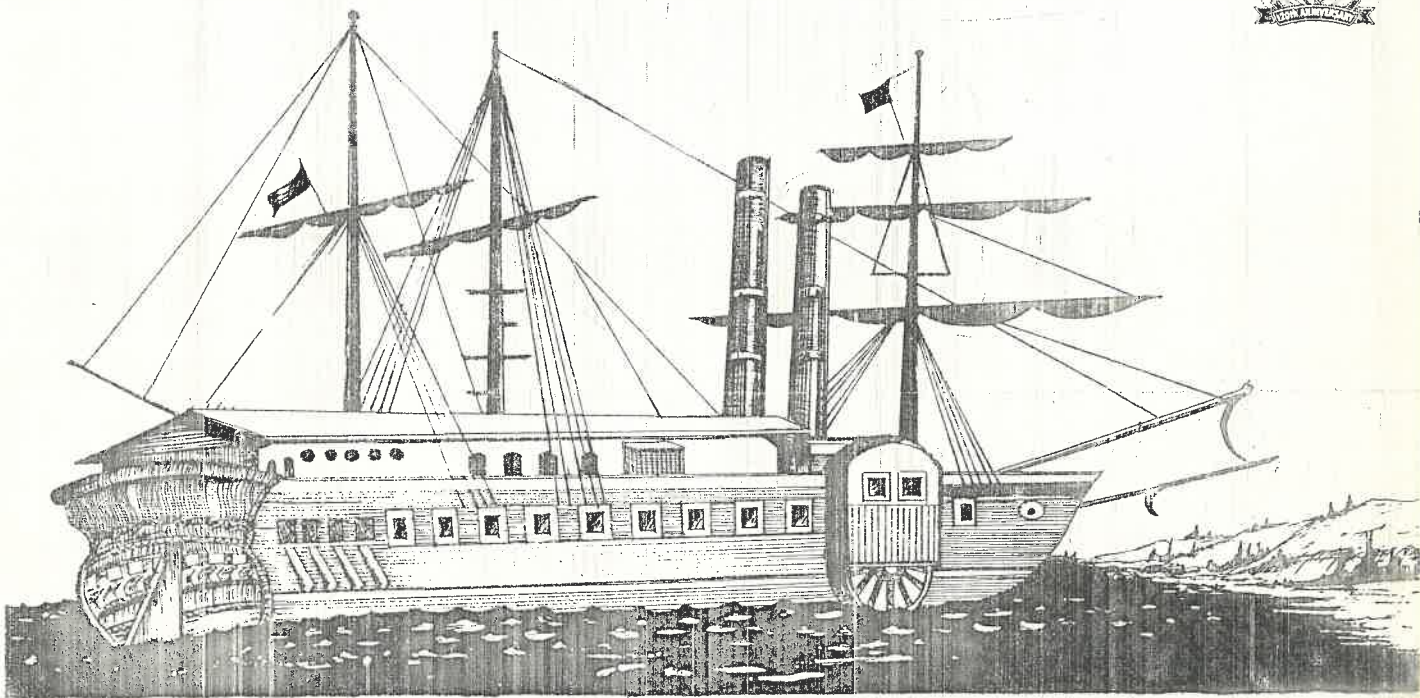
John Allen
John Dave
Jumna
Laurel
Lord George
Bentinck
Mars
Merchant Man
Naderi

Northern Monarch
Philosopher
Plassey
Pongola
Quathlamba
Red Riding Hood
St. Kilda
Soaphia Joakim
Sophia

Suffolk
Taif
Umfuli
Umhloti
Umkuzi
Umona
Umtata
Umvoti
Umzinto

UMLAZI — last ship
arrived July 21,
1911.

Warora
York



CONGRATULATIONS From

KAYS FISH & CHIPS

Try Us For All Vegetarian Foods
Stockists of HYGEA HEALTH FOODS

HIGH PROTEIN SAVOURY SLICES

BURGERS ● PATTIES ● SMOKED SAUSAGES

T.V. SNACKS

NO ANIMAL FATS

NO CHOLESTRAL

Monday Specials For All South Indians

ADMIN BLOCK — LENASIA — PHONE 852-3441



CLASS :

B/B



D O C U M E N T A T I O N C E N T R E

UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE

TITLE :

BIOGRAPHY: ALPHABET B

AUTHOR(S) :

JOURNAL :

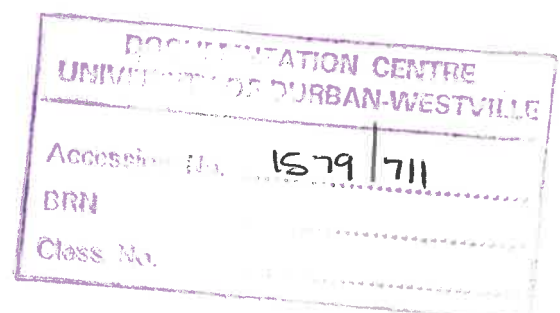
VOL/YEAR :



SHABBIR AHMED BANOOBHAI

Shabbir Banoobhai was born on 23 October 1949 in Durban, South Africa. He attended the Orient Islamic School where he matriculated in 1967. After this he qualified as a teacher at the Springfield College of Education in 1970 and taught at the Port Shepstone High School until mid 1974. He obtained a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University of South Africa in 1973 and the Honours Bachelor of Accounting Science Degree in 1976. In the course of these studies, he obtained a pass with distinction in several subjects. He lectured in the Department of Accounting and Auditing at the University of Durban-Westville from July 1977 to December 1982 where he also lectured occasionally in the Department of English. He qualified as a Cost and Management Accountant in 1983 and is presently registered as a consultant with the Small Business Development Corporation.

Shabbir has had a book of poems, "echoes of my other self", published by Ravan Press in 1980. The book was prescribed for study at the Honours course in English at the University of Durban-Westville. A second volume of poetry, "shadows of a sun-darkened land", was published by Ravan Press, Johannesburg in 1984.



Dr. (Klemm)
S.A. PRESS CUTTING AGENCY

(Incorporating Press Clipping Bureau formerly at Essenwood Road, Durban)

Office 23, 2nd Floor, 57 Pine Street, Durban, 4001

Phone 370403 Fax 374307 Telegraphic Address: "NEWS CUT"

Date

16 DEC. 1995
NATAL WITNESS



Superintendent Henry Budhram (right) congratulates Director Hariram Badul on his new post at Loop Street police station.
Picture by NASH NARRANDES

City police get a commissioner

DIRECTOR Hariram Badul (46) has taken over as the Station Commissioner for Loop Street police station and other stations in the CBD area. His is the first such appointment in Kwa-Zulu-Natal. There are 46 station commissioner posts to be filled in the mid-lands alone.

Badul, who has been the station commander at Mountain Rise police station since 1989, was appointed to the

position on December 1 and took over his duties yesterday morning.

Badul said his first priority is attending to the needs of community involvement.

One of his aims is to establish a "victim support unit" as part of the Reconstruction Development Project. This unit would deal with all victims of crime, whether they have been affected emotionally, physically or finan-

cially.

Badul was born in Stanger and attended school there. He has a police science degree.

The new commissioner says part of his success is because he has a good command of Zulu and has been involved with informal settlements around Mountain Rise, where he initiated community policing.

— Witness Reporter

The man most likely to get employers and their employees talking

The new president of the Industrial Court has been known to turn to the Latin poets for inspiration when delivering his judgments

Advocate Mohammed Ameen Ebrahim Bulbulia, the new president of the Industrial Court, is the man most likely to neutralise the adversarial relationship of South Africa's organised labour and employers.

The devout Muslim, carpenter and calligrapher blends his legal skills with his knowledge of poetry and literature, often leaving his courtrooms abuzz with laughter.

The fact that the Industrial Court will eventually be replaced by arbitration through the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration does not deter the sprightly 67-year-old who says he enjoys every bit of his stay on the bench.

Bulbulia has even been known to turn to the Latin poets for inspiration.

In delivering a recent judgment on a case concerning an employer who had tired of his mistress-secretary's charms, he quoted Catullus: "The kiss I stole, when thou and I, dear girl were romping in the glade, Did nectar in its sweetie out-vie, But oh, how dear for it I paid."

The applicant won her case and got her job back.

After an employee was dismissed on the grounds of eccentricity, Bulbulia reinstated the applicant saying: "I have a benign empathy for eccentric persons and I think the world would be a very dull place without them ... many high achievers and geniuses such as Socrates and Albert Einstein are known to have had eccentric qualities and queer

SUNDAY PROFILE



FARHANA ISMAIL

mannerisms and I am not inclined to condemn an employee simply because he happens to be an odd-ball or a maverick."

Bulbulia says he writes his judgments in "layman's language" and, with his liberal education, he is able to quote from a variety of literary points of view.

On a more serious note, Bulbulia says he and his colleagues are faced with numerous challenges, the chief of which is the huge backlog facing the Industrial Court. The court has to resolve more than 10 000 cases in the next three years.

It is only hearing cases up to November 11 1996. Disputes after this period are being referred to the commission for conciliation and thereafter will be arbitrated by the Labour Court.

Bulbulia expects to be kept busy for the next few years.

The introduction of the new Labour Relations Act, and the fact that labour and management are still on the opposite sides of the table,

mean that his work is cut out for him.

"It is not that I am sympathetic to workers, but I do believe that if processes are unfair, that should be highlighted.

"Every case should be based on merit, and my job on the bench is designed to reduce conflict and act as custodians for those who feel aggrieved."

Bulbulia studied for his law qualifications in London because, he says, it was too much trouble to obtain the "permit" required to allow him to attend a "white" university.

When he returned to South Africa, he was refused permission to have his own chambers in His Majesty's Building in Pretoria, then the home of many advocates, because he was Indian.

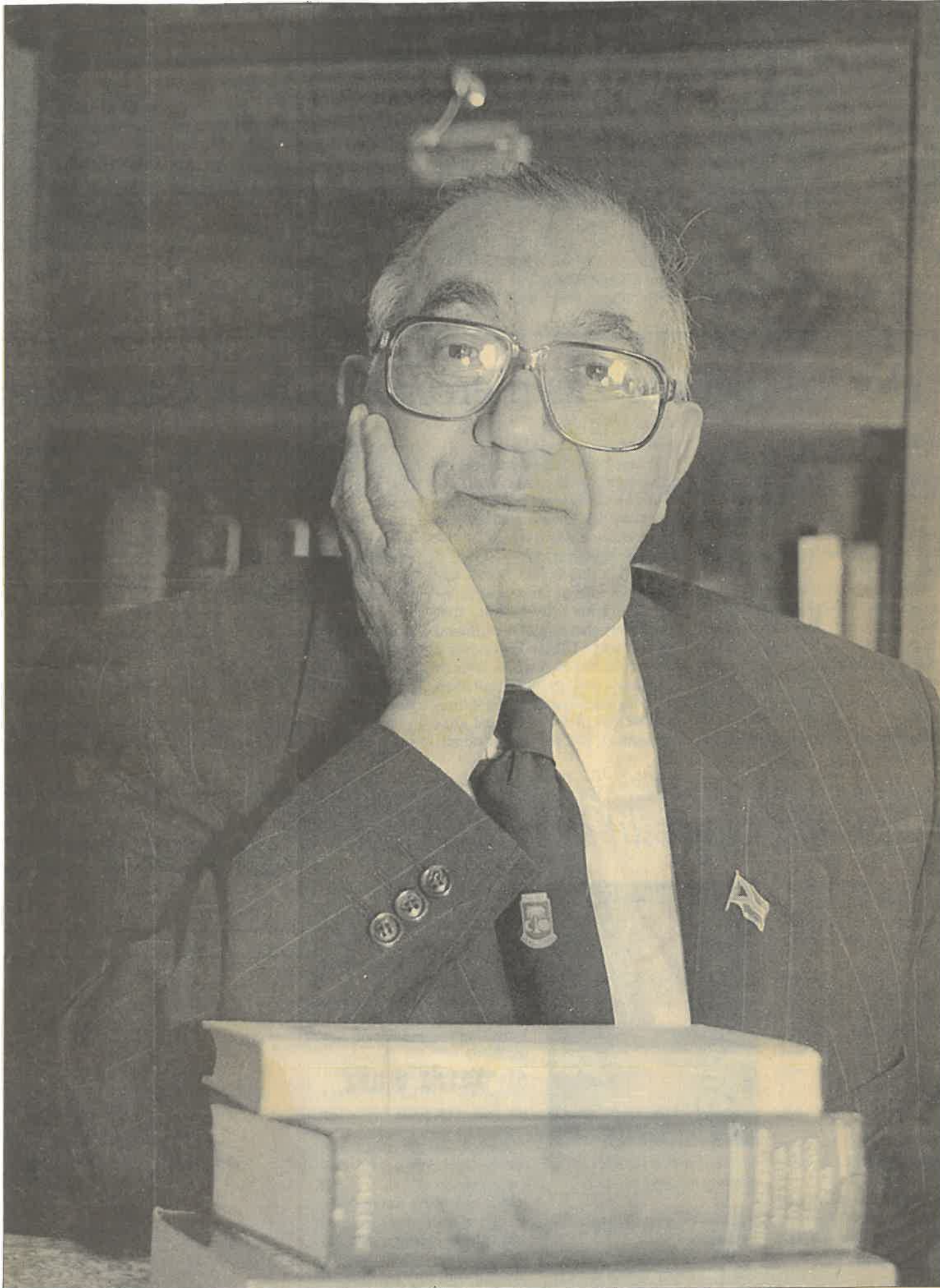
As a result, he decided not to practise as an advocate and switched over to the side bar where he specialised in Supreme Court work.

Bulbulia was appointed to the Industrial Court after the Wiehann commission recommended it be established in 1980. He has since become the longest serving member of the court.

Bulbulia is proud of his simple and down-to-earth attitude. He has delivered some 149 judgments, of which 90 have been reported in law journals.

He is an active member of a number of social, cultural and educational bodies in Gauteng, including Lawyers for Human Rights and the Independent Association of Advocates of South Africa.

② 09 MAR 1997
THE SUNDAY INDEPENDENT



Advocate Mohammed Bulbulia has a 'benign empathy' for eccentric people

PHOTOGRAPH: COBUS BODENSTEIN

Dr Henning

S.A. PRESS CUTTING AGENCY

(Incorporating Press Clipping Bureau formerly at Essenwood Road, Durban)
5th FLOOR, 52 MITRIE HSE, 110 STANGER ST, DBN., 4001
PHONE 370403 Telegraphic Address: "NEWSCUT"

Date

23 APR 1993

NATAL MERCUR



Prominent Durban businessman and cultural leader Jamnadas Thakor "JT" Bhoola (72) died yesterday after a long illness.

He was the brother of Grey Street Local Affairs Committee member Mr CT Bhoola.

A senior director of N Bhoola and Sons and other business and property companies, Mr Bhoola was a past president of the the Rotary Club of Durban and served on the council of the Boy Scouts of South Africa since 1976.

He represented South Africa at the 26th World Conference of Boy Scouts in Montreal in 1977.

He was on the council of the University of Durban-Westville and the Mount Edgecombe Town Board, and was a patron and trustee of several cultural and social organisations.

Mr Bhoola is survived by his wife Champ, Dilip and two daughters Rashmi and Divya, four grandchildren, survived by five and four sisters.

J.T. Bhoola

18360

Tributes to Natvarlal Babenia

A comrade worth emulating

By Juggie Naran

UMKHONTO we Sizwe veteran Natoo Babenia, who believed in a non-racial South Africa, is the kind of South African, Indians should emulate, said ANC provincial chairman Sbu Ndebele.

He was addressing a large crowd that had gathered at Durban's Justice Hall, Ecu-

menical Centre Trust where a memorial service was held for the freedom fighters Dorothy Nomzansi 'Mam D' Nyembe and Babenia last Saturday.

Ndebele noted attempts by certain organisations and the 'Third Force' to divide the African and Indian communities, particularly by reviving the 1949 riots. Ndebele likened the

riots to that of a quarrel between a 14 and a 16-year-old.

He said while South African Indians elsewhere have expressed solidarity with the majority and decided they will follow Babenia, the communities in Chatsworth and Phoenix thought differently - much to the party's amazement.

Ndebele said the party in the province suffered two great losses over the festive season - that of 'Mam D' and Babenia, who died on New Year's Day.

SIGNIFICANT

Babenia, born on March 28, 1924 at Coedmore Road, Bellair in Durban, was a veteran of two struggles - Indian and South African.

He participated in the 1942 Quit India Campaign while living in the village of Palsana near Baroda after his family emigrated to India in 1936.

In the 13 years in India as a member of the Praja Mandal, Babenia was arrested three times and sentenced to three months imprisonment. He contributed to the Indian struggle by

blowing up a post office and a police station in Palsana.

The village later honoured him by allowing him to hoist the Indian flag in 1947. This he once described as the "proudest moment in my life."

Babenia returned to South Africa in 1949 and joined the Congress movement and the Communist Party.

EXPLOSIONS

After the ANC was banned in 1960, Babenia joined the ranks of Curnick 'Mthakathi' Ndlovu, Jacob Zuma, Billy Nair, Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, Ronnie Kasrils, Sonny 'Bobby' Singh, Eric 'Khela' Mtshali and Maud Mfusi.

"He was the second in command of the technical committee," said Nair. The head was Bruno Mtolo, also known as 'Mr X', who turned traitor.

"He gave evidence against all of us including Mandela."

Nair and Ebrahim recalled with fondness Babenia's foolhardy attempts at making bombs.

"He used a spoon once to mix the proportions and every thing blew up. He had the entire neighbourhood down at his flat," they



Natoo Babenia

recalled.

Babenia served sixteen years on Robben Island. The first day that he arrived there, he was beaten unconscious, he records in his book, *Memoirs of a Saboteur*, which was released in 1996.

Mandela was brought to the prison a few years later, and Babenia who had some nursing experience under his belt, worked in the hospital. He then became a communication link between the leadership and the rest of the political prisoners on the island.

He also got to massage Mandela's knees and legs once.

A humble man with simple tastes which included a fondness for brown bread and pickles, Babenia worked as a volunteer librarian at the Mahatma Gandhi Library in Durban before his death.

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19 FEB 1994
Natal on Saturday



BANGTOO: To the rescue

PEOPLE'S CHAMPION

A MAN from Verulam north of Durban who has "adopted" a lost pigeon is desperately trying to get in touch with the bird's owners.

Satish Bangtoo said this week the grey and white pigeon which has a tag attached to its leg had flown into his garage in Cottonlands, Verulam, recently.

Bangtoo said although the bird was no trouble and he did not mind feeding or caring for it, he was sure that its real owners were concerned about its whereabouts and wanted it back.

He has placed advertisements in local newspapers describing

the bird and the tag attached to its leg but has received no response to date.

He believes the bird may be a racing pigeon or a pet. The pigeon is grey and white and has a tag with the details SA 818 attached to it.

The owners should contact Bangtoo on (0322) 333182 or (0322) 333602.

● This column is a small way of recognising unsung champions who have helped uplift and bring comfort to others. If you know someone who you feel fits the bill, contact us on 3082304.

1518 | 423

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B/B

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Date 24 FEB 1994

Seventies look for Shakila



Before . . . Shakila Bali.

OUR second Redken Makeover of the Month for February is Shakila Bali, who has opted for a '70s look.

After cutting Shakila's below-shoulder-length hair, Ronald permed it with a Redken New Trust Perm, after which the hair was treated with a CAT Protein Treatment.

Fire red and really red low-lites were then used to create a look that's all the rage in Europe at the moment, said Ronald.

For make-up, Joy Martin applied foundation, using a slightly darker shade to soften the jaw line and a lighter shade to highlight Shakila's cheekbones.

She used a black brow pencil to fill in Shakila's eyebrows, saying Shakila's brow had a "natural peak" which she should use as it was fashionable.

Highlighter was applied underneath Shakila's brow and over her eyelids, followed by peach eyeshadow which Joy said showed up nicely on dark skins.

She framed Shakila's eyes with a black eyeliner.

Joy used an orange blush below her cheekbone, to give depth. She then blended with a peach blush.

Brown lip-liner was used on the lips, followed by brown lipstick, which was blended with bronze to give it a slight sheen.

Joy finished off with black mascara.

WORDS: Nerissa Pitman
MAKE-UP: Joy of G'Lamour Make-up School (☎ 7017672)

HAIR: Ronald of R & B Hair Studio
CLOTHING: Truworths

P-T.O

1518 / 419

WJ Hanning
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Date **12 SEP 1992**
NATAL DAILY NEWS



NARENDRA BHANA
Evaluating company efficiency

16927
High dividends a bigger

Financial Reporter

DIRECTORS of many listed SA companies would better serve the interests of their shareholders and the businesses they run by paying bigger dividends and limiting retention of earnings.

Narendra Bhana, professor of finance at the University of Durban-Westville Graduate School of Business, argues close to half of all listed companies may be making inefficient use of retained earnings — with a consequent flow of investment capital to firms making better use of their cash.

In an article in the winter edition of Investment Analysts Journal, Professor Bhana describes in considerable detail models he developed to evaluate the efficiency of 50 companies listed on the JSE between 1978 and 1987.

"The research," he says, "shows that

while, on average, the companies benefited by way of increased share prices as a result of retained earnings policy, the majority were penalised because of the extent of retention."

Professor Bhana found "no correlation" between the popular measures of company performance — return on equity, earnings per share and so on — and the three measures representing shareholders' interests.

The findings, he says, substantiate those made after a 14-year study of US quoted companies that the benefits of retaining a large portion of earnings are lost because investors "penalise the share price".

Professor Bhana's first empirical

benefit

model compared "shareholder-enrichment" (total dividends plus capital growth) to company earnings.

Twenty-eight of the 50 firms surveyed did better for their shareholders than they would have had they paid out all earnings as dividends.

However, comparing the "change in market value" (share price) with retained earnings over the 10 years — which the UDW academic describes as a "more reliable indicator of the market's rating of companies' retained earnings", 26 paid a premium for not being more generous with dividends.

Professor Bhana suggests that taxation of dividends, which was scrapped by former Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, influenced management decisions on payouts because of "dividend aversion" among shareholders.

Date 1989 12 1
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Pioneer Springfield settler dies

MRS Jagdai Bandulalla (90), one of the pioneer residents of Springfield in Durban, died at St Aidans Hospital yesterday after a long illness.

Mrs Bandulalla is the mother of Mr Mohar Bandulalla, a Member of Parliament in the of Delegates.

According to Mr Bandulalla, his mother died in hospital in a coma about a month ago and never regained consciousness.—Daily News

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Dr. Henning

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Date 01 APR 1994

SOUTH COAST HERALD



MARBURG'S BUDDING ATHLETE: Roshan Boodhram proudly shows off the trophies she won at Marburg Primary School's recent inter-house sports day. Roshan is in Std 1. Photo by Jay's Studio.

1518 / 388

The major's daughter

Val Benjamin may be very slim and dainty looking but she is packed with dynamite and one of the top Economic and Political Consultants in Natal.

Val grew up in Port Shepstone where her father was the highest ranking Indian in the Security branch of the SA Police, hence her nickname "the major's daughter". She did not have a very happy childhood as her parents were incompatible and she tended to spend a lot of time on her own, mostly thinking. Val, her sister and three brothers were brought up to be very objective and creative in their thoughts which is a policy Val has followed throughout her career.

She loved school and excelled in economics, in fact her other nickname was "Textbook". Naturally all the teachers adored her and it was no surprise when she decided to study for a BA at Durban Westville University with the intention to major in economics. She dropped out in her second year as she was selected to be the first Indian ever to be accepted for a Social Science Nursing degree, previously only opened to whites. One coloured student was also accepted and Val was looked upon as a pioneer. She attended classes at Natal University but was unable to do her pack-work at Addington Hospital due to the fact that



Photo by Graeme Borchers

she was not allowed to touch "whites". Therefore she attended St Aiden's, a private hospital, to do her practical feeling a bit out of place there as most nurses were already diploma graduates. Because of the big difference in salary between white and non-white nurses, Val decided to quit in the 3rd year of her four year course and went back to Westville where she completed her BA, majoring in economics and sociology. Val also did her honours in political sociology and it was during this time that she reached the turning point of her life. During her years on campus she was suspected of being a spy for her father which she says never ever was the case. At a specific mass meeting, the SRC president told her that her father had picked him up the previous day, insinuating Val had something to do with it. Val retaliated for the first time and started fighting back as an individual and not "as

the major's daughter". People started to see her in a different light and not as an activist.

Val became a junior lecturer at Natal University until she was offered a better position as researcher for the Kwa Zulu/Natal Indaba based on the thesis for her honours which was very closely related to the Indaba. When the Indaba closed she continued to work on her masters degree until one morning she woke up with the idea to offer a service to foreign visitors by advising them on the political and economical situation of the country. With the help and guidance of Peter Mansfield, currently Management Committee Chairperson of Durban City Council, she launched her own company. Policy and Perspectives three years ago and has never looked back. She has three full time researchers and part time personnel working for her, besides being busy with her

thesis on "The influence that the Soviet Union had on the ANC from 1984-1989". Val frequently travels overseas and being a female in the political field she always has a keen audience being fluent in English, Afrikaans, German and Zulu.

She has remained objective and can talk to all political parties, although she is not committed to any one. Val takes her political example from Dr Van Zyl Slabbert whom she says has a natural interest in politics. She is one of the handful of female Rotarians in the country and enjoys the meetings and work she can get involved with at the Umhlatzune Rotarian branch where she is the only female member. Val enjoys reading, especially non-fiction, mostly political and her hobby is to talk to interesting stimulating people. Sometimes she goes through what she calls "a period of political menopause", when she does not watch TV or read newspapers. But that passes after a holiday or overseas trip and she soon gets back into the swing of things.

Val loves visiting nature reserves, enjoys a good bottle of red wine, a braai and shopping for everybody, but herself overseas. Her greatest ambition is to be recognised as the female Van Zyl Slabbert in this country and knowing her, she will achieve her goal.

At Henry

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Budhram promoted
POLICE spokesman Henry Budhram has been promoted to the rank of major with immediate effect. Budhram joined the force in Pietermaritzburg 22 years ago. He was appointed captain in 1991, and is studying for his B.Proc degree. His daughter is presently at the police college in Pretoria. — WR.

Warning Printer

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92 *Mr. Klenning*

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Date 20 JAN 1994
NATAL MERCURY

☐ Mr Hashim Bobat has been appointed administration manager Natal and Border regions of Norwich Life.

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1991 9. - 5.

DAILY NEWS

DEATH OF VETERAN DURBAN PHOTOGRAPHER

**Daily News
Reporter**

VETERAN Durban photographer Moosa Badsha died in his sleep last night.

He was a photographer for close on 50 years and was associated with all the newspapers in the city.

He was for many years associated with The Daily News and up to about a month ago was a regular correspondent.

A member of his family said Mr Badsha, who was in his early sixties, had been in poor health for some time and was admitted to Addington Hospital. However, he was later discharged. He had been ill for the past month.

Friends and relatives said Mr Badsha was a live wire in the community and attended many community functions when reporting for various newspapers.

A friend said that



Mr Moosa Badsha

throughout his life Moosa Badsha had always looked for that big story which he wanted to report in pictures.

"Moosa was a unique person and his simple style touched many people and commanded respect and friendship right across racial barriers," said the friend.

Mr Badsha was a bachelor and is survived by his brothers and sisters.

Backed by cash

Dividends can convey management's clearest policy signals

What does a company's dividend policy tell us?

The "information content of dividends" hypothesis has received widespread acceptance by academic scholars as well as company managers involved in dividend decisions. It argues that company managers use dividend announcements to signal their beliefs about the prospects of the firm.

The validity of the dividend information hypothesis hinges on the belief that management often possesses privileged information about the firm's future earnings potential and communicates this to the general investment community by altering the expected dividend.

Companies that were listed on the JSE during 1970-88 were chosen for this investigation. Each company must have had a major shift in dividend policy after at least two years of stable pattern. "Major shift" refers to either a passing, a resumption of dividends or a "large" increase/decrease in the yearly dividend rate of at least 40%. Random samples of 40 companies were selected for each of the four groups that represented "major shift" in dividend policy.

The risk-adjusted daily abnormal returns (DAR) and the cumulative abnormal returns (CAR) were calculated for companies that decreased their dividends by at least 40% and for a group of securities that omitted their dividends. As these groups can be expected to produce unfavourable market reaction they can be referred to as "negative news" groups. The DAR for the announcement day is -8.2% for large dividend decreases and -10.5% percent for passed dividends.

In the 20 trading days preceding the dividend announcement date, the CAR values declined by 11.3% for the large dividend decrease sample and by 13.3% for the passed dividends. These results suggest that substantial information may have reached the market prior to the actual dividend announcement as a result of active trading by insiders.

The market reaction to companies that announced large dividend increases and companies that resumed dividends can be regarded as "positive news" announcements. The DAR for the announcement day is 4% for large dividend payments. In the 20 trading days preceding the dividend announcement, the CAR increases by approximately 6% for large dividend increases and by 7.6% for dividend resumptions.

The market response to dividend resumptions is much more pronounced than for large dividend increases. Large dividend increases may be anticipated by companies performing extremely well. However, dividend resumptions may be more difficult to predict and, thus, surprise the market.

Comparing the market reactions to large dividend decreases and large dividend increases reveals an interesting

pattern. The relatively weak positive reactions to dividend increases coupled with strong negative reactions to dividend decreases of a similar magnitude indicate that the market reacts more dramatically to negative than to positive dividend changes.

The differential reaction to "negative news" and "positive news" dividend announcements may be explained by the "overreaction hypothesis". This hypothesis holds that investors consistently overreact to company-specific unfavourable news (such as dividend reductions). An investigation by Bhana (1989) revealed that the JSE does not appear to overreact to news of a favourable nature. However, the JSE appears to be inefficient in reacting to the announcement of company-specific news which is unfavourable.

The findings of this investigation are also in agreement with the observation by investment analysts that "shareholders consistently overreact to dividend cuts, regardless of the motive".

A further point of interest is the efficiency of the JSE in reacting to the public announcement of dividend changes. According to the efficient market hypothesis (EMH), the faster the market reacts to company announcements, the more efficient the market. In terms of this criterion, the JSE appears to be inefficient in reacting to the public announcement of major dividend changes. For each sample group, there appears to be some additional share price adjustments, in the direction consistent with the announcement, for the 20 days following the announcement.

These adjustments are -9.8%, -9.9%, 6.4% and 9.2% respectively for large dividend decreases, dividend omissions, large dividend increases, and dividend resumptions. These results do not support the semi-strong EMH view since the market reaction to dividend announcements continues for a period up to 20 trading days after the event. This pattern is especially clear con-



Dr Narendra Bhana, of the Graduate School of Business, University of Natal, Durban-Westville, argues for closer examination and use of dividends as market signals.

Dr Henning

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FINANCE WEEK

cerning passed dividends and large dividend decreases.

The EMH also suggests that investors acting on publicly available information should not be able to gain a return consistently in excess of the security's risk-adjusted return. The evidence of this investigation is not consistent with the hypothesis that the JSE has been efficient in interpreting major dividend changes during 1970-88. The empirical evidence indicates that large excess returns could have been earned in the short-term (20 days) by buying (or selling short) shares of companies that announced large dividend increases/decreases.

A systematic trader in dividend changing shares would have earned significant abnormal returns even though the market had effected, on average, large corrections before and at the announcement date. Again, this is particularly the case where passed dividends and large dividend cuts are concerned.

The results of this investigation provide strong support for the information content of dividend hypothesis. The empirical evidence suggests that large dividend changes on the JSE convey valuable information to investors over

and above that contained in the earnings announcements. The results also support the view that investors revise their expectations in response to announcement of significant dividend changes (signalling effect).

Several academic researchers as well as many company managers regard the information role of dividends as unimportant. They suggest that equally efficient, cheaper alternatives exist through which managers can disseminate information to shareholders.

The results of this study demonstrate that dividend announcements convey information over and above that contained in other announcements.

Dividend policy has several attractive aspects as an information transmission mechanism. Unlike the detailed focus of other announcements, dividends can be used as a simple, comprehensive signal of management's interpretation of the company's recent performance and its future prospects. Unlike most announcements, dividend announcements must be backed with cash payments. The company must either generate this cash or effectively persuade the capital market to supply it.

In addition to the credibility of cash signals, dividends are also highly visible

compared with other announcements. An advantage of dividends for investors is the fixed, periodic nature of the announcements. Once dividends are initiated, shareholders anticipate a periodic signal by management, and management is forced to submit to regular review.

The findings of this study are consistent with the overreaction hypothesis which states that the market's reaction to unfavourable announcements is much greater than for favourable announcements. The difference in announcement effect between positive and negative news groups may be partially due to an asymmetric reaction of risk-averse investors. These investors are unduly concerned with the preservation of their investment capital.

Therefore, unfavourable news contained in the dividend announcement may well induce investors to sell quickly in an effort to minimise their losses. A similar rapid purchase activity upon dissemination of positive dividend news is unlikely. Furthermore, it is possible that the difference in magnitudes is a result of bad news in general attracting more publicity and response than good news.

□

Dit was my eerste kennismaking met S. Banoobhai

Deur Ilse Biel

SATERDAG WAS my eerste kennismaking met Shabbir Banoobhai. Ek was genooi na 'n soirée in die Elizabeth Sneddon teater waar hy van sy gedigte sou voorlees.

Bloot om agtergrondkennis oor hierdie mnr. Banoobhai te bekom het ek in 'n boekwinkel gaan rondsnuffel in die hoop dat hy al iets gepubliseer het. Die uiteinde van die storie was dat ek veel later die winkel uit is met ECHOES OF MY OTHER SELF in die hand. Ek kon nie wag vir die soirée nie.

Sy voorlesing was byna uitsluitlik uit sy nuwe, tweede, manu-

skrip wat volgende jaar deur RAVAN gepubliseer sal word. SHADOWS OF A SUNDARKENED LAND.

In 'n onderhoud voor af het mnr. Banoobhai die nuwe bundel as ouer, meer volwasse beskryf. „Twee naasvolgende bundels kan nooit dieselfde wees nie. Mens ontwikkel tog. Dis net natuurlik.”

Filosofies

In die gedigte wat hy gekies het om met ons te deel uit SHADOWS, kon mens die filosofiese geselstrant van ECHOES herken. Tog is die nuwe gedigte veel meer intiem en in 'n meer direkte rede gestel. Die werk weer-spieël ook 'n meer aktiewe betrokkenheid, terwyl ECHOES meer nadenkend, introspektief voorkom.

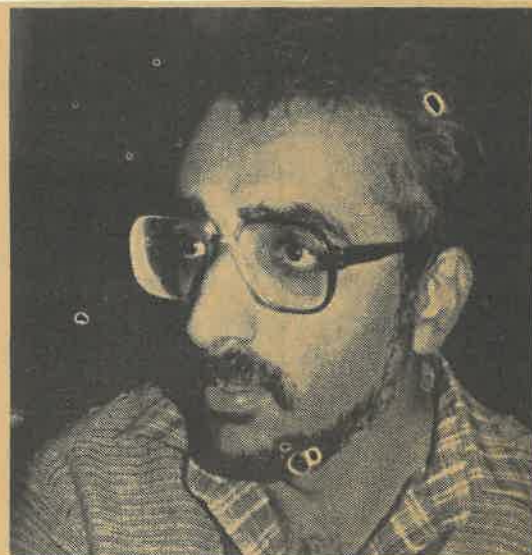
Die inspirasie tot die

gedigte is in SHADOWS meer aktueel en meer spesifiek uit te ken as enkele gebeurtenis in die eindproduk, ECHOES se inspirasie blyk meer in emosies te lê.

As Muslim is die filosofie van onderwerp-ing deur worsteling vir mnr. Banoobhai 'n belangrike grondslag en hierdie twee elemente is deurgaans in al sy werk teenwoordig as die saadlobbe van dissipline en emosie, waarsonder mnr. Banoobhai erken geen gedig van hom sal kan ontkiem nie. Maar met die meer berig-gewende styl van SHADOWS, is die beeldgebruik ferm en met tye selfs skokkend bār. In ECHOES gebruik hy 'n sagter hand.

Beelde

Dieselfde beelde word egter gebruik in beide



SHABBIR BANOOBHAI, wat vandeeweek van sy gedigte by die Elizabeth Sneddon-teater voorgelees het.

werke. Deurgaande analogieë word getref met die elemente, lig, reën, gras en gedagtes. 'n Treffende voorbeeld hiervan, wat ook die subtiële ontwikkeling van SHADOWS uitwys, is die beskrywing van 'n „groen” gedig wat gesond kan wortel in die reën in ECHOES in teenstelling met dieselfde beelde wat nuut aange-wend word in SHADOWS in die Crossroads-gedig. In laasgenoemde word die mense van Crossroads as grasstingels

voorgestel wat desperaat klou aan die los sand - wat nie hule eie is nie - teen die dreigende reën.

Shabbir Banoobhai is 'n sosiale kommentator, maar sy werk is nie dié van 'n martelaar of 'n agitator soos so baie van die nuwe Suid-Afrikaanse skrywers s'n nie. Hy skets sy soort lewe eerlik en objektief, maar met 'n menslikheid wat sy werk dikwels van 'n universele suiwerheid - kultureel, sosiaal sowel as gods-dienstig - voorsien.

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Fairer game

Disclosure of insiders' trades would contain abnormal profiteering

That company insiders possessing confidential information can and do make above-average returns by trading in shares of their own companies has been demonstrated and corroborated by several studies. The empirical evidence suggests that trading on inside information is widespread and that insiders are able to outperform the market by trading on price-sensitive information for a period of up to six months before its public disclosure.

Several studies have also shown that outsiders mimicking the actions of insiders are also able to outperform the market. Since insider trading is closely watched by outsiders, it may trigger a wave of transactions in the same direction by outsiders, thereby generating abnormal returns to both insiders and outsiders.

A previous study investigated the market response to four categories of dividend changes of companies listed on the JSE (FW Nov 28-Dec 4). For each of the four groups, statistically significant abnormal returns were observed in the 20 trading days preceding the dividend announcement. The results suggest that substantial information may have reached the market prior to the actual dividend announcement as a result of active trading by insiders.

A shortcoming of this study is that the methodology used was not able to identify insiders actually involved in transactions related to changes in dividend policy. This investigation uses a methodology developed to detect changes in insider trading activity and also to measure the excess returns associated with such activity.

Companies listed on the JSE during the years 1970-88 were chosen for analysis. Each company must have had a significant shift in dividend policy (during 1970-88) after at least two years of stable dividend patterns. A company's dividend policy is considered "stable" only if its cash dividend stream, adjusted for capitalisation changes, was unchanged for at least two years.

"Significant shift" refers to either an omission or resumption of dividend payments. Insider trading data for the companies in the resumption sample and in the omission sample were gathered for a period of five years prior to announcement of dividend change and one year subsequent to announcement.

S232 of the Companies Act makes it a duty for all directors and officers to provide particulars regarding dealing in shares of the company within 14 days of the transaction. S113 makes provision for the inspection of the register of interests of directors and officers in

the shares of the company by members and other persons. The register of interests of all directors and officers of all companies included in the omissions and the resumptions samples was inspected to derive data on insider trading.

The results indicate that insiders selling shares of companies that later omit a dividend sold during a month of unusually good company performance. However, the cumulative excess returns figure over the subsequent six-month period was -37,1%. This represents an opportunity gain for sellers, ie a loss they avoided by selling.

The pattern of insider selling prior to dividend omission reveals that whatever positive returns they sacrificed by selling in month zero, a month of good company performance is overshadowed by a relatively large six-month opportunity gain. Company insiders are exploiting their long-term knowledge of company prospects.

These results are consistent with the hypothesis that insiders are able to predict with a remarkable degree of accuracy the price performance of their company's shares by predicting an omission in dividend payment.

The empirical evidence revealed that insiders purchasing shares of those companies that later resumed dividends, purchased during a month of relatively cumulative excess returns figure over the subsequent six-month period was 26,41%. Whatever negative returns they incurred by purchasing in month zero are compensated by the relatively large six-month excess returns.

However, the magnitudes of the monthly excess returns and the total cumulative average residuals are lower than those for the dividend omission sample. This confirms the observation that dividend resumptions are more difficult to predict than dividend omissions. As in the case of omissions, insiders are able to predict dividend resumptions. It enables them to earn



Narendra Bhana, professor in the Graduate School of Business at the University of Durban-Westville, has recently completed research on company executives' insider trading related to changes in company dividend policy. He finds that on the JSE abnormal profits are being taken, and makes some firm recommendations for reform.

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FINANCE WEEK

large abnormal returns.

The results of this investigation indicate that insiders as a group seem to exhibit remarkable timing ability. Insiders purchase prior to the resumption of dividend announcement and sell prior to the omission announcement. Significant changes in insider trading patterns were detected during the six-month period prior to resumption (omission) announcements.

It can be concluded that insiders do time their trade in anticipation of significant changes in company dividend policy and earn substantial excess returns for such transactions. The findings of this study confirm the evidence in overseas countries as well as in SA that insider trading is widespread and highly profitable.

The existence of large insider profits represents evidence inconsistent with the strong form of the efficient market hypothesis (EMH), which states that all information — public and private — is fully reflected in share prices. The existence of statistically significant abnormal returns for a period of six months prior to dividend announcement suggests that outsiders who merely mimic insider trades are also likely to earn large profits.

The empirical evidence confirms the

popular belief that insider trading regulations in SA are ineffective. The potential for gain from insider trading is so great that strict legislation does not serve as an effective deterrent.

Furthermore, the secrecy surrounding insider trading makes detection and prosecution very difficult. Even in countries which have stringent insider trading legislation there are relatively few prosecutions. It is contended that in SA the recently amended insider trading legislation is unlikely to prevent the widespread abuse of inside information.

It is therefore recommended that the regulatory authorities institute a policy of public disclosure of insider trading transactions as required by the Securities & Exchange Commission in the US. Directors and officers, as well as those who exercise control over the affairs of the company, are currently required by s440G of the Companies Second Amendment Act to lodge a statement of their shareholding within 10 days after the close of each month to the Securities Regulation Panel.

It is recommended that shareholding particulars supplied to the Panel are then published in a periodical widely read by investors such as the *JSE Monthly Bulletin*. Such public dis-

closure enables outsiders to learn of insider trading patterns. Acting on such information, outsiders can mimic insider trading behaviour by trading in the same shares. The information content of insider trading activity is likely to be reflected rapidly in the price of the securities concerned.

A policy of public disclosure of insider trading activities has several advantages. First, outsiders and 'tippees' are unlikely to earn large abnormal returns as the market can be expected to discount the revised company prospects soon after publication of the insider trading transactions.

Secondly, the abnormal profits accruing to company insiders will probably be substantially reduced. The period of up to six months available to insiders (revealed by this study) to generate abnormal returns will be reduced to a few weeks.

And thirdly, the sharing of insider information by the entire investment community will increase the efficiency of the JSE. The public policy perspective of providing a securities market which is a "fair game" for all can be realised. Excess returns will accrue only from superior analysis of public information and not from access to price-sensitive non-public information. ☐

Accession No.

16350

BRN

Class No.

N. BHANA

Investors misled by company reports: expert

MOST investors know company directors gild the lily to a greater or lesser extent when reporting to shareholders on the financial performance of their company.

What they don't know is to what extent — and in many cases how to recognise when — they are being misled.

Durban academic Professor Narendra Bhana has set about remedying the situation with the imminent publication of a book he has written highlighting common methods of disclosure and the need for greater protection of investors.

The book, *Company Disclosure and Protection of Investors on the JSE*, is to be published within a few weeks by Juta and Company.

According to Professor Bhana, professor of finance at the University of Durban-Westville's respected Graduate School of Business, financial statements are an important "primary and secondary source" of information about companies.

"Inevitably, companies have a vested interest in providing the right sort of information to investors in order to maximise their share price," he said in an interview about the book, which is part of the McGregor Library series.

That need not necessarily be by inflating their earnings; Professor Bhana cites the case of bus company Putco, which, he says, used "conservative accounting policies" to notch up an aggregate loss of R9 million over 20 years, thereby increasing the amount of the Government subsidy it received.

Large amounts of depreciation on its buses were charged annually against revenue. Buses were depreciated over five years, despite having an economic life of 20 years.

Professor Bhana maintains directors are given considerable leeway in preparing accounts by the ambiguous nature of the

Durban academic Professor Narendra Bhana has written a book showing how company directors are able to manipulate company reports. **DES PARKER** reports.



Professor Narendra Bhana

"generally accepted accounting practice" they undertake to conform to, as well as the loose interpretation used by their auditors in verifying the accounts as "a fair and adequate representation of a company's financial position".

"The financial statements may be prepared in conformity with GAAP, but the investor cannot accept the information at face value."

Management exercises its flexibility using one or more of three techniques, namely income maximisation, income smoothing and what is known as the "big bath".

To maximise income, companies create the largest possible stream of reported income, causing their share prices to rise. Income smoothing creates the illusion of a rising trend in profits, while the "big bath" involves bringing special write-offs, write-downs and other losses to account during a poor trading period, enabling the company to wipe clean the slate and go on to much better things when times improve.

Professor Bhana urges investors to be aware of GAAP and when companies are using practices unsuited to their circum-

stances, including prevailing economic conditions.

"Many investors are preoccupied with growth in earnings per share and place a heavy emphasis on the data contained in the income statement," he says.

His book contains a checklist of possible adjustments to income statements. Points to watch for include:

- Income being declared from incomplete sales;
- Inventory management and valuation methods which minimise the cost of goods sold;
- Minimised charges in the income statement and inadequate provision for future losses when trading stock has lost value;
- Pension expenses accrued at the lowest possible rates and rates varied to smooth earnings;
- Depreciation and amortisation charged at the lowest permitted rates in company report;
- Capitalisation of a variety of intermediate-term expenses and R&D costs;
- Classification of some expenses as extraordinary items (which do not effect EPS) and treating unusual income as normal income;
- Manipulation of the discontinuance date so that operating losses qualify as extraordinary losses on discontinuance instead of as normal expenses;
- Selective defense and amortisation policies of foreign exchange losses and gains to smooth reported income;
- Writing off goodwill on acquisitions against the share premium account or treating it as an extraordinary item instead of as a normal cost;
- Manipulating the provision for deferred taxation by using the "partial" method.

Professor Bhana urges caution in accepting values on a balance sheet, which, being based on historical costs, do not reflect ei-

ther the "going concern" value or the liquidation worth of a business. Management has "considerable discretion" in recording assets and liabilities, using one or more of several methods, he says.

These can involve inflating current assets and or the value of debtors while making inadequate provision for bad debt; valuing fixed assets to smooth reported income; the well-known off-balance sheet financing system; classifying shareholdings so as to minimise their carrying value; using a variety of accounting policies in preparing group financial statements; arbitrary statement of contingent liabilities in footnotes to the balance sheet, and "window-dressing" the balance sheet by entering transactions just before year-end and reversing them in the new year.

Professor Bhana warns that SA companies demonstrate reluctance to disclose the effects of inflation on financial statements and he calls for pressure on the accounting profession to make inflation-adjusted figures mandatory for all big firms.

Another shortcoming is the lack of "segmented" information pertaining to geographical areas of operation and sectoral investments. For example, he says, SA Breweries says little about its comparatively large exposure to the notoriously cyclical furniture industry and to the hotel trade.

"Investors in highly diversified companies have great difficulty in determining the risk characteristics of their investment as a result of this type of deficiency."

Professor Bhana also recommends careful scrutiny of profit histories and forecasts in prospectuses of companies listing on the JSE. But for some 11th hour detective work by the stock exchange authorities during the 1987 spate of listings, the perpetrators of a major scam involving listing of a bogus paper company would have triumphed, he maintains.

Badsha's lens doesn't lie

638/235

The Daily News 19/9/1979

PHOTOGRAPHY

LETTER to Farzanah is the title of a book by the Durban artist and photographer Omar Badsha, his first.

To launch the book and to co-incide with its publication, an exhibition of the original photographs has been mounted at the Hermit Gallery.

Badsha has been part of the art scene here for a number of years, and we have seen isolated examples of his photographic work on exhibition and in publications, but it is only now, with this fine collection of pictures, that one is able for the first time to form a full assessment of his talents.

It is immediately clear that he has at last discovered his medium.

LETTER TO FARZANAH:
An Exhibition of Photographs,
Hermit Gallery
Reviewed by ANDREW VERSTER

His photographs have insight and an identifiable personality. From the expressions on the faces of his subjects it is obvious that he is not a predator on their privacy, but a welcome visitor.

He has a gift for establishing an atmosphere of trust that gives to each picture a warmth and humanity so often absent in documentary photographs of this kind.

Part of the reason for

this must of course lie in his intimate association with the world that he is recording and his love and understanding of it. He sees it from within and is thus able to isolate with an informed eye its pertinent aspects.

And part of it must come from his instinctive feeling for the medium he is using. He is a very gifted photographer. His work is completely free from gimmicks and easy effects.

Our particular political and social situation is one which has produced much comment and documentation in the various visual fields that is superficial, cliched and ephemeral.

Other people's poverty and deprivation has been sentimentalised and trivialised, their genuine distress cheapened into mere

theatricality so that as viewers it has been impossible to respond in anything but the most superficial way too.

This is not the case with these photographs. Badsha does not set out to dramatise or moralise. He sees himself rather as a recorder of facts, one who exposes the truth and allows us to form our own conclusions.

If what we are presented with is not a pretty picture, it is because the facts do not warrant this. It is, however, ultimately better to be aware of what is going on in our midst than to act as ostriches forever.

The book takes its title from a short letter he has written to his infant daughter telling her something about the society into which she has been born.

The tone is set by the dedication, "to Farzanah and the children who walk through this broken landscape," our landscape scarred with racial thinking.

This collection of work to commemorate the International Year of the Child, establishes Badsha as a photographer of substance and authority.

CRITICS' CHOICE

"AUTUMN SONATA", O'Connor. A characteristically sensitive study of human relationships. (S.M.)

"ROCKY II", Kine 600, is a satisfying, if contrived and commercial, re-match. (C.C.)

"THE CHAMP", Umbilo Drive-In and Umhlanga Drive-In. A five-tissue weepie. (S.M.)

"MOONRAKER", Cineland 2. James Bond takes off for the inter-galactic stellar circuit in another unlikely but entertaining yarn. (J.v.d.M.)

The Daily News 19/9/1979

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13 SEP 1993

NATAL MERCURY

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
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Volume B B

V. Bissetty

Mercury man set to take Big Bite

MediaScan



By Jean von Witt

THIS week we bid farewell to Natal Mercury journalist **Veven Bissetty**, who is winging his way to New York to take a bite out of the Big Apple.

On a three-month international scholarship, awarded in memory of the late Dag Hammerskjold, Veven will be based in Manhattan to cover meetings of the UN general assembly exclusively for the Mercury.

As the song goes ... "If you can make it there, you can make it anywhere ..." so good luck, Veven!

● Former Mercury man, **Greg Spencer**, best known on the sports and financial beat, is celebrating his first year in business with partner and media manager **Joë Nkosi**.

In launching Nkosi News to penetrate the black media market, the duo hardly picked the best of economic times (!) but say the new venture has met with success so far from those PR managers and consultants who recognise the black media as their future target market "but need a bit of help breaking in".

● Another joint venture that bodes well for the future is the linking up of one of Natal's leading civil engineering consultancies, an expert in statistics and a public relations consultancy.

"De Leuw Cather, Delca Research and Capital Communications are now in a position to offer a new dimension in market research to a wide range of clients," says Capital MD **Graham Ferreira**.

As the marketing director of the new company, in conjunction with **Stuart Baker**, who heads up operations, he believes the re-launch of the Delca Research company will result in an expanded service to both the professional and consumer markets.

● Taking the brave step of going it alone is **Judith Matthews**, formerly national PR manager for Supervision Food Services, who has formed her own communications consultancy specialising in corporate publications, media releases, presentation skills and front-line workshops.

IF you have any news or views on the local media scene, please contact Jean von Witt at 308-2689.

Date

- 5 AUG 1993

NATAL MERCURY

Top UN award for Mercury journalist

By Morgan Naidu

A SENIOR Natal Mercury journalist, **Veven Bissetty**, has been awarded a prestigious international scholarship to the headquarters of the United Nations in New York.

He is one of just three journalists in the world to be awarded the 1993 Dag Hammerskjold memorial scholarship, and leaves for New York in September for a three-month stint which will see him reporting on the proceedings of the UN general assembly exclusively for the Mercury.

A member of the Mercury's political staff, Veven joined



Veven Bissetty

the newspaper 13 years ago and is the son of former Mercury journalist **Nagoor Bissetty**, now assistant director of communications in the house of delegates.

Veven began his career in

newspapers in the telex department before moving to the position of assistant librarian for the newspaper.

He also worked as a freelance sports reporter for the Mercury for several years, before being appointed to the newsroom. He will be formally presented to the secretary-general **Mr Boutros-Ghali** and will be meeting with UN ambassadors at a luncheon on September 21.

The Dag Hammerskjold memorial scholarship fund was established in 1961 to honour the memory of the second United Nations secretary-general who died in a plane crash.

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SUNDAYFINANCE

8/1 Tribune

DECEMBER 26, 1993

Mohammed Bayat

One stop shop to help correct imbalances

DAVID CANNING

It is exciting that the "dream of economic empowerment" is becoming a reality today, says Mohammed Bayat, general manager of the Islamic Business Development Corporation (IBDC).

The IBDC was formed earlier this year "to serve as a catalyst" in addressing economic imbalances. It basically is a business development agency, running along Islamic (non-interest) lines for benefit of the small to medium-scale sector.

Mr Bayat, 33, who in the past has worked at a freelance journalist and businessman, draws a parallel between the IBDC and the Small Business Development Corporation. Like the SBDC it aims to provide training, technical assistance and finance, within Islamic guidelines. However it specifically is geared to the very small business sector.

Mr Bayat, who matriculated at the ML Sultan High School in Stanger, sees an important gap which the IBDC can help to fill.

On the one hand, he says, big business generally has access to a wide range of facilities, such as the commercial banks. Specifically, larger Islamic businesses can use existing channels like the Islamic and Al Baraka banks. However the smaller operator, Islamic or otherwise, often battles for assistance.

He says the IBDC differs in that it will act as a "one stop shop" for the imparting of skills and finance. Loans can vary from a minimum of R100 to a maximum of R10 000.

Business
personality
of the week

SUNDAY TRIBUNE BY ERNST & YOUNG

He says the IBDC is launching a subsidised small business development course from January. It aims to train 100 people a week at a cost to participants of R100 each — the rest of the R650 cost being subsidised. The IBDC will provide intensive instruction on all aspects of how to run one's own business.

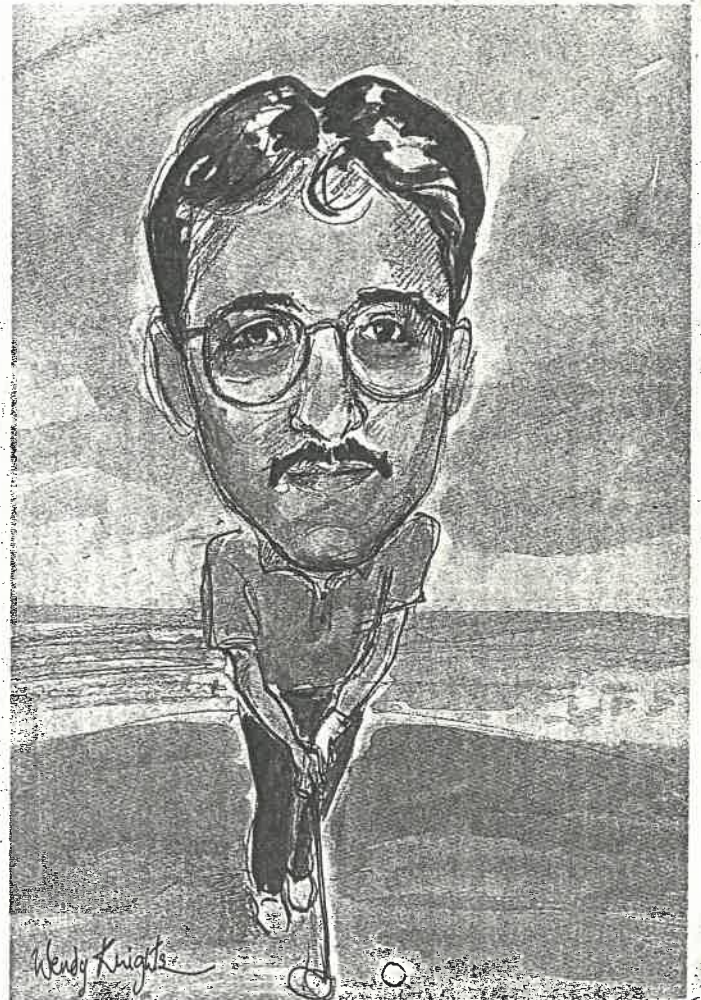
The IBDC was formed in the middle of 1993 by a group of businessmen who felt there was a need for an organisation to stimulate business in the small to medium sector.

Mr Bayat says the corporation has about 250 corporate members. It does not take deposits, but raises finance from shareholdings, membership subs and grants. The latter tend to get used for training purposes rather than loan funds.

He says the organisation's Islamic name came about "on the basis that the funding that we allocated is based on Islamic principles. However it is open to all people, irrespective of race, colour and religion, provided they subscribe to the fact we do not charge interest on the amounts we lend out."

Repayment terms, inclusive of capital, are currently: trade finance: 15% over nine months; joint ventures: 42% over 60 months; and machinery and equipment: 20% over 12 months.

The IDC also arranges trade missions and training courses.



This year its members went on two missions, one to Singapore and Malasia and the other to Dubai. Next year it plans to undertake a series which will include Cairo and Beijing.

It also publishes a newsletter with a circulation of 10 000 and has a monthly networking session which includes prominent speakers. The last function was addressed by Reserve Bank Governor Dr Chris Stals.

After matriculating, Mr Bayat joined the *Star* newspaper in a

technical capacity in 1980. While there he says he did a substantial amount of freelance writing for the paper.

The following year he returned to join his late grandfather's business, North Coast Insurance Brokers, before going into insurance on his own account in 1985. Since then until his appointment as general manager of the IBDC, he has been involved in a variety of businesses.

Mr Bayat is a keen golfer and a cricket follower.

Dr Henry

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19 NOV 1992

Date

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Ex-principal cremated

FORMER principal of the Gandhi Desai High School in Durban, Mr K.P. Bugwandin, was cremated at Clare Estate crematorium yesterday.

Mr Bugwandin died at his home in Reservoir Hills, Durban, aged 79. He is survived by his children Kelly, Koko, Dr Sarwan Bugwandin of Verulam, Sabitha, Roopa and Shama.

Mr Bugwandin retired as principal in 1979 after 10 years there and 45 years as a teacher. He was also deputy president of the SA Indian Teachers' Association.

Mr Bugwandin had lectured at Springfield Teachers' Training College before being made principal of Glenview School in 1966. He then moved to Pinetown High, S.M. Jhavery High and finally Gandhi Desai.—Daily News Reporter

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NATAL WITNESS



Kavi Budhram and his wife Rita

Seven short years to success

KAVI Budhram of KBB Assurance in the city started in the insurance industry seven years ago and now runs his own brokerage.

In 1986 he joined the insurance industry after being introduced by a friend, Budhram started as an agent at Old Mutual and then moved to Sanlam before joining Southern Natal Independent Brokers (SNIB) as a broker.

Two years later a very good friend Ranjith Sewgoolam, persuaded him to go on his own as an independent. Sewgoolam has been the support and driving force behind his success.

He started his business with his wife Rita who is in charge of managing the office. Their first office was in Devro Centre in Raisthorpe and in October 1990 they moved to new pre-

mises at 384 Longmarket Street.

The success of their business can be put down to personal service and honest advice with the needs of their clients always in mind. To make sure their services are professional they have contracts with all major companies.

To keep up with new products and changes to the law he attends seminars hosted by major insurance companies.

"As independent brokers the responsibility of management is left to us," he says. For this reason, and because of the ethical and moral standards they set, Budhram joined the Independent Brokers Council where he is an executive member and the Life Underwriters Association of South Africa as an accredited member.

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1987 3. 30.

P.E. EVENING POST

N.P. 583

Community worker dies suddenly

THE sudden death of a prominent member of the Indian community, Mrs Savita Bansda, has come as a great shock to her family and friends.

Mrs Bansda served on various social and welfare bodies and was chairwoman of the PE Indian School Feeding Society.

In her earlier years, she was connected with the



Mrs S BANSDA

Indian Girl Guides and was presented with a bronze medal for her services rendered to the movement.

She was also instrumental in establishing yoga classes for women in Malabar.

Mrs Bansda was an avid gardener and her hobby was flower arranging. She was a member of the Ichiyo School of Ikebana (SA).

She was 59 years-old and leaves her husband, Mr Jagoo Bansda.

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Dr. H. H. H. H.

1987 5. 11.

NATAL MERCURY

Date.....

N.P. 583



10,007

Mr Bissessor

Death of leading educationist

Mercury Reporter

A LEADING educationist and author of mathematics text-books, Mr Sunjeeth Bissessor of Sydenham, Durban, died suddenly last night.

Members of the family said Mr Bissessor, 55, Chief Superintendent of Education in the House of Delegates, had written a number of mathematics books which were being used in coloured, Indian and white schools.

He was a former head at the Settlers Primary School and the Gandhi Desai Secondary School.

Mr Bissessor represented South Africa at an international mathematics conference in Australia in 1985.

He is survived by his wife, Dorothy, sons Ashwin and Naylin, daughter Melanie and daughter-in-law Cheryl.

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1987. 5. 11.

Date.....

P.E. EVENING POST

Death of top educationist

DURBAN — A leading educationist and author of mathematics books, Mr Sunjeeth Bissessor of Sydenham, Durban, died suddenly last night.

Members of the family said Mr Bissessor, 55, Chief Superintendent of

Education in the House of Delegates, had written several mathematical books which were being used in coloured, Indian and white schools.

He is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter. — Sapa

NEWS



Dr Balkisson

Now it's Professor Balkisson

23 11 1988
Daily News
Reporter

DR Bernard Arnold Balkisson has been appointed professor and head of the department of psychology at the University of Durban-Westville, it was announced in Durban this week.

A clinical, counselling and research psychologist, Professor Balkisson has spent all his working life at the university, where he takes over his new duties on January 1.

He is also honorary consultant clinical psychologist to the St Philomena's Home, the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society and for Life Line.

Born in 1944, he graduated at the then University College, Durban, before joining the academic staff.

He was appointed junior lecturer in 1971, lecturer in 1974 and senior lecturer in 1979.

1167 / 541

10091

I want to do other things while I'm healthy, says Devi

DEVI Bughwan's retirement this month as professor of the University of Durban Westville's speech and drama department, has come as a surprise to everyone.

"But you're so young and full of energy, how can you be going?" has been the widespread response to her giving up the post.

"That's precisely why I'm going," says Devi, laughing. "I want to have some time in my life to do other things, while I'm still strong and healthy."

She and her husband, top photographer Dennis Bughwan, have a son and daughter living overseas: Veena, who is an advocate in London and Kamal, a doctor in Philadelphia.

And while the couple has seen them regularly over the years — since they first went off to school overseas — she'd like to spend more time with her beloved English granddaughter and with the baby her son's wife is expecting early next year.

She also has two grandsons in Durban she'd like to have much more time with.

"I've had a fear of becoming alienated from them," she says.

Devi can look back on an immensely fruitful and successful academic career — from early days as a schoolteacher, then as a lecturer at the university when it was still on Salisbury Island and students used to catch the ferry across the bay to classes.

She's seen student numbers in the department of Speech and Drama grow threefold since she took over in 1977 and she says she's felt very fulfilled in her work.

"Now that Speech and Drama is a school subject, my students, happily, are getting snapped up as soon as they graduate.

"But I'm hardly going into retirement."



□ DEVI Bughwan — giving up teaching for pastures new.

She will continue to hold a number of important appointments, including membership of the Napac Board, the National Advisory Council of the Women's Bureau, the Soroptimists and an external examiner for the University of Natal.

"My husband would like me to join him in golf, but I find that too time-consuming. I'd rather read piles and piles of novels that I've missed out on because of university reading."

"I think basically we want to be able to travel overseas for much longer periods and see lots more theatre in London and New York. And after Christmas we're off to India. Isn't it great!"

Daily News
4.12.1986

'Bhana tried to to break romance'

DURBAN — The James Commission investigating alleged corruption in the House of Delegates was yesterday told how the Minister of Health, MP for Malabar Mr Raman Bhana, tried to get a Tamil school-teacher, who was in love with a Gujarati girl, to be transferred from the Cape to Durban in a bid to break the romance.

The Chief Director of Indian Education, Mr A K Singh, was being cross-questioned by suspended chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, about approaches Mr Bhana made to him (Mr Singh) to investigate the teacher who was not named in evidence and to get him transferred to Durban.

"He was opposed to a Tamil marrying a Gujarati. I told him that the matter would be looked into," said Mr Singh.

No evidence was led on what eventually happened.

The commission, in its 19th day of hearing evidence, was told how documents went missing and others were altered to ensure the promotion of two educators who were not liable to be upgraded, according to Mr Singh.

He told the commission that in 1985 he was summoned to Mr Amichand Rajbansi's office and instructed to include the names of two teachers, Mr C Panday and Mr B Singh,

● Turn to Page 3

'Bhana tried to break up romance'

● From Page 1

on the list of educators for promotion.

He said that he included the names and then reported the matter to the Director-General, Dr James Gilliland, a senior director, Mr Zwiggeler, and to the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Kassie Ramduth, and all of them told him to leave matters as they were.

"I was not happy about this and subsequently I wrote a report to the Director-General explaining to him the promotion of these two teachers who, while they were qualified, were beaten for the jobs by stronger people," he said.

He then read from the

report in which he said that it was discovered that alterations had been made on the files of the two educators but these did not appear on the copies of assessment forms in his possession.

Mr Johan Andries du Toit, former Chief Director of the Department of Budgetary and Auxilliary Services, told the commission he had also acted "irregularly" in the promotion of a teacher because of a personal directive from Mr Rajbansi.

Mr Du Toit, now Executive Director of Community Services in the Natal Provincial Administration, said shortly after Mr Rajbansi became Chairman of the Ministers' Council in 1984, he was instructed that "whites do not quite understand Indians" and he was therefore to submit the names of anyone who applied for a job in the House of Delegates to the responsible Minister.

He said Mr Rajbansi told him the reason for this was to ensure that applicants at all levels, even messengers, were "loyal to the State".

Mr Rajbansi had also instructed him to remove another Assistant Director, Mr Dickie Verasamy, from the personnel division.

Mr Verasamy was eventually "placed" at the R K Khan Hospital drawing a full salary — although no vacancy existed there.

According to earlier evidence, Mr Verasamy occupied an "empty office" at the hospital for several months.

Later, Mr Du Toit was asked whether he was aware that Mr A K Singh, the present Chief Executive Director of Indian Education, had been rated "unpromotable" in October, 1984. Mr Du Toit agreed that this was correct, and that in spite of the rating, he had motivated Mr Singh's promotion. — Sapa

Mr
Ramana Bhana

8 SEPTEMBER 1988

P. E. EVENING POST.

Death of Mr K C Balakristen

Mercury Reporter

THE chairman of the Silverglen branch of the Teachers Association of South Africa, Mr K C Balakristen, died yesterday after a heart attack. He was 58. A teacher for 35 years, he last taught at the Gitanjali Primary School. He was also a trustee of the Scodifa sports and education trust.

His funeral will take place today at the Clairwood Cemetery after a service at his Greendale Road, Silverglen, home.

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Sa Yennars
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VEVEN BISSETTY

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NATAL MERCURY

19596

VEVEN BISSETTY reports on a three-month stint at the UN

New York, take a Bio bite of the Big Apple

GO-AHEAD, take a bite out of the Big Apple ... get lost in this overcrowded city with its towering World Trade Centre and Empire State building and you would return with memories that would last a lifetime.

I was fortunate to spend three-and-a-half months in New York courtesy of the Dag Hammarskjöld memorial scholarship to the United Nations which is based in Manhattan.

Let's face it, New York is considered to be one of the most exciting cities in the world with its famous Statue of Liberty and thousands of skyscrapers from 5th and Madison avenues, right down to Central Park.

However, it's not all glitz and glamour as made out to be in the movies. Spending some time in this city, it's easy to discover that the people are either very friendly or darn rude.

My first brush with American rudeness (well this is what I observed) was the traffic police at the massive John F Kennedy international airport.

Whether you are riding on a bicycle or sitting in the back of a stretch limo, the treatment is the same, "move that f..... think outta here ... who the f... you think you are, the f..... president?. Yeah, that's the Big Apple all right.

Yet, millions of tourists visit New York each year, while millions more try to make the Big Apple their home. But it can also be a tourist's nightmare. Jostling among thousands of yellow cabs who, to me, make and enforce the rules of the road, together with the regular motorist, is quite an experience.

A fellow journalist told me that "you have to be ruthless to live a ruthless life in New York". It's fast, people are always on the move, nobody has time for the next man, you basically do your own thing.

Walk down 5th Avenue, take a subway or stroll through Central Park, it's the same. You would find people from every corner of the world doing what-



Veven Bissetty in New York's Time Square.

ever they like.

New York is the world's capital, not because its financial district is the most important, or its shops the best, or its publishers the biggest, or its port the finest, but because New York is made up of everyone.

Mr Everyman from all over the planet, and maybe even a few beings from other planets, a booklet on the Big Apple said.

Take another phrase from the booklet: "To be a New Yorker you don't — as you do in Paris or London, or Tokyo — have to speak in a certain way or dress in a certain way or to be educated in this or that.

In New York you can be anyone from anywhere, and still be a New Yorker. In that way, in its lack of effective prejudice, it's the least middle-class town in the world.

My stint at the United Nations as a journalist, covering

the proceedings of the General Assembly was enjoyable.

Meeting with world leaders, including the secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali and the president of the UN general assembly, Mr S R Insanally, was an experience I think every journalist would want.

My wife, Vijay and two kids, Merushka and Kerushan, joined me in New York in November, and I had to go through the sighting bit all over again.

We were also treated to a week's stay in Washington, where, amongst our pre-arranged appointments, we met president Bill Clinton's press secretary and adviser at the White House. We also visited the famous press conference room.

We left the Big Apple on December 26, for a week's stay in London which was equally enjoyable.

bio



Mr Rajkumar Bijou

Death of civic leader

**Daily News
Reporter**

A PROMINENT civic leader and sports administrator, Mr Rajkumar Bijou (71), died today at St Aidan's Hospital after suffering a brain haemorrhage.

Mr Bijou, a former policeman, retired 11 years ago after 36 years in the force. At the time of his retirement he was a detective-sergeant.

He was well known in the community and was a member of the Northern Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee and held various positions in sporting bodies. He was a former president of the Durban Sports Ground Association.

He is survived by his widow and three children.

1579/75

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Date.....

10 AUG 1983

DAILY NEWS

B/B



Mrs Bughwandie Beharie

The city's oldest resident?

MRS Bughwandie Beharie, perhaps the oldest resident in the city, celebrates her 108th birthday this year — exactly when, she does not know as her birth certificate states neither the day nor the month.

She has eight children (two of whom she has outlived), 50 grandchildren and 65 great-grandchildren.

Mrs Beharie says she tries to keep fit by walking a little each day.

Her family believes the reason she has lived so long is because she led a very active life when she was young. She worked on a farm in the Elandskop area for 19 years and used to walk more than two kilometres to and from work each day.

The sprightly old lady was born in South Africa, but both her parents and her late husband came from India. — WR.

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Heenan

16 MAY 1984

Date:

NATAL WITNESS

Funeral of Durban business leader

Daily News Reporter

THE funeral of Durban business personality Mrs Fatima Bawa, who died on Sunday after a brief illness, took place yesterday.

The daughter of the late Mr A. K. Kajee a former politician and member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mrs Bawa distinguished herself in industry and the cultural affairs of her community.

Before going into business, Mrs Bawa is known to have started the first kindergarten school for Indians in Durban.

She later opened a clothing factory and remained a director until her death.

Four of her eight children from a previous marriage are now settled in Canada, where her only daughter, Miss Zubeida Barmania, is practising law.

She later married Durban advocate, Mr Ismail Bawa, vice-president of the Islamic Council.

760/39

**Death of
prominent
Indian
director**

23/12/80

Mercury Reporter

THE funeral of Mrs Fatima Bawa, managing director of Liberty Wear women's clothing factory, took place at Durban's Brook Street Cemetery yesterday. She died at the St Aidan's Hospital on Sunday night. She was 64.

The eldest daughter of the former Indian political leader, late Mr A I Kajee, she opened the factory about 27 years ago. In the early 1940s she opened the first private kindergarten school for Indians in Durban and many of her former pupils later became prominent in business and professional circles.

She had eight children from a previous marriage and her only daughter, Miss Zubeida Barmania, who has settled in Toronto, is believed to be the first Indian woman in South Africa to qualify as a lawyer. Several of her sons, including a doctor, have also settled in different parts of Canada.

She married Mr I M Bawa, senior vice-president of the Islamic Council of South Africa, 30 years ago.

N. MER.

23/12/80

Cassim Bassa dies in sleep

By Nagoor Bissetty

A PROMINENT Durban community leader died suddenly in Johannesburg yesterday and another, a building society branch manager, is in a San Francisco hospital fighting for his life.

Mr Cassim Bassa, president of the Natal Indian Blind and Deaf Society, died in his sleep in a Johannesburg hotel where he was attending an executive meeting of the South African National Council for the Deaf. He

was 58.

He was actively associated with many community organisations and was also chairman of the board of management of the New Horizon School for the Blind in Pietermaritzburg, the Durban School for the Deaf and the V N Naik School for the Deaf at Newlands.

He was also secretary of the Indian Centenary Scholarship Trust and joint secretary with Mr Ismail Kathrada of the Orient Islamic Education-

al Institute.

Mr Bassa is survived by his wife, two daughters and a son.

A well-known Isipingo resident, Mr Hoosen Mahomedy, 50, manager of the local Allied Building Society branch, suffered a brain haemorrhage in California yesterday while visiting the United States with his wife.

Family members said he had been admitted to a San Francisco hospital where his condition was said to be critical.

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26 MAR 1988

Date

NATAL MERCURY

Death of Durban social worker

**Daily News
Reporter**

A PROMINENT Durban social worker and sports administrator, Mr Cassim Bassa (58), collapsed and died in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Bassa, president of the Natal Indian Blind and Deaf Society, was attending a meeting of the National Council of the Deaf.

During his more than 25 years of voluntary service Mr Bassa earned the recognition of several local and overseas bodies.

He headed the South African Table Tennis Board, and took an active interest in other sport, especially cricket. As president of the Table Tennis Board, he took the first South African team to the world championships in Stockholm in 1959.

Mr Bassa is survived by his wife, a son and two daughters.

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NATAL DAILY NEWS

PE centenarian's 87-year marriage



Mr NARATHAN BANSDA of Malabar turns 100 tomorrow. He has a picture of his late wife.

Weekend Post Reporter

WHEN Mr Narathan Bansda celebrates his 100th birthday tomorrow he can look back on an extraordinary married life which lasted 87 years to his wife's death four years ago.

He was married in India when he was nine and his wife, Ganga, was six.

They had 12 children — five sons and seven daughters — 41 grandchildren and 50 great-grandchildren.

Every single member of the family — apart from a grandson in England — will be attending a birthday service for him in Malabar tomorrow.

Narathan Bansda was born into a poor family in

Bansda, India, and became a cobbler by trade.

In 1909 he sailed to South Africa, settled in Port Elizabeth and began to learn English.

Eventually he found a job repairing shoes in a small shop in Uitenhage where he earned R2 a month. He soon became a familiar figure and after two years returned to Port Elizabeth to open his own cobbler shop in Russell Road.

And there he prospered.

Accustomed to poverty he saved whenever possible. Even now, according to his son, Mr Amrit Diya, he goes round turning off lights to save electricity.

He invested in property, and became the first Indian to acquire proper-

ty in Central — at 26 Parliament Street. He was one of three Indians to receive a general dealer licence which meant he could also sell new shoes as well as running his repair business.

In the 1950s he and a partner built a block of flats in Russell Road and in the 1960s they built a shopping centre in South End.

Deeply religious, he has returned five times to India to help his family there.

For 60 years he has been a trustee of the Kshatriya Gujarati Mandal, a society for Gujarati-speaking Hindus.

With others he built a hall in Hartman Road, Central, for the KGM,

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10 SEP 1983

P.E. EVENING POST



Mr Narathan Bansda is greeted by his eldest son, Mr Thakor Bansda, and other members of the family.

PE man's 100th birthday marked

HERALD REPORTER

RELATIVES and friends from all over South Africa and the United Kingdom gathered in Port Elizabeth yesterday to celebrate what they consider to be the 100th birthday of Mr Narathan Bansda of Malabar.

Mr Bansda is not sure of his age, but is thought to be older.

"He was born in India and they do not issue birth certificates there but we have calculated that he is actually closer to 101 years old," Mr Bansda's eldest son, Mr Thakor Bansda, said yesterday.

The Bansda family organised a special celebration and religious service yesterday to mark the occasion.

Every member of the family was invited: 10 of Mr Bansda's 12 remaining children, 41 grandchildren and 50 great-grandchildren, as well as many friends and other relatives.

"It took a great deal of planning," son-in-law, Mr Amrit Diya, said. "Every single member of the family will be here except for one grandson in England."

Mr Bansda, who is now confined to a wheelchair but can still hear and see well, was born in Bansda State, India, towards the end of 1882. He was married at the age of nine and his wife, Ganga, was then six, his son Thakor said.

The couple emigrated to South Africa and settled in Port Elizabeth in 1907. The marriage lasted 87 years until Mrs Bansda died four years ago.

Mr Bansda, one of the leaders of the Indian community until ill health made him less active; received no education and could neither read nor write when he arrived in Port Elizabeth.

But, from his humble beginnings as a cobbler's assistant, he became a property owner of some magnitude and was respected as a businessman.

"I'm very happy that I have lived so long," he said. "But I never expected it."

When asked what the secret to his longevity was, he said: "Lots of exercise like walking and gardening, and hard work from dawn till dusk."

130 S.A. PRESS CUTTING AGENCY 10

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12 SEP 1983

E.P. HERALD

Passing of former staff member: Professor Surendra (Suresh) Bhana



It is with deep regret that we inform you of the death of Professor Surendra (Suresh) Bhana who passed away at his home on Saturday, September 24th, 2016 at the age of seventy-seven from cancer. He is survived by Kala (a former Professor of Psychology), his wife of fifty years, his children Hershini, Hemant and Palvih, and grandchildren, Kiri-Anne, Aiden and Idris.

Suresh arrived in Lawrence, Kansas in 1966 as a graduate student where he earned his Ph.D. in History at the University of Kansas (KU). He returned to South Africa in 1971 and took up a position as an academic and ultimately Head of the History Department at the then University of Durban-Westville (UDW) where he taught for 15 years. In 1987 he returned to KU with his family to teach in the History department at KU.

In a piece he wrote about *"Life is about journeys"* in 1999, he reflected that these many journeys convinced him that buildings and places do not change but the people who live in them do. He believed that it was in the inward journey, the search for home buried in oneself, that true freedom could be found. At the age of 60 years, he wrote that *'when the mortal and immortal come together, I shall reach home. It has taken me 60 years to learn that. My journey has only just begun'*.

Several of Suresh's students from UDW have long since gone on to establish themselves as academics. Shireen Hassim, now a professor at the University of the Witwatersrand, reflects on her years as his undergraduate student *'I did not have a full appreciation then of the importance of the work that he did. I know better now.'*

Uma Dhupelia-Mesthrie, now a senior professor of History at the University of the Western Cape, remembers her days as his undergraduate and postgraduate student. *'He was responsible for introducing me to what research was and we co-authored a paper together – making that one of my earliest publications. His inaugural lecture on indentured migration was a significant event for those times. These were not insignificant in the context of an apartheid university in the early 1980s,'* she said.

RY 331895
445185

Colonial Period
Abdoolah
Amood

Goolam Vahed, one of Suresh's students went on to become one of the most successful historians UDW produced and he and Suresh co-authored two books together, one as recently as last year. *'I knew Professor Bhana for over three decades and during this time he was extremely supportive as teacher, mentor, and co-author. Above all, I valued his friendship immensely,'* he said.

Professor Donal McCracken who taught in the same department at UDW reflects *'I met Suresh Bhana nearly 35 years ago when I got my first permanent job and he was head of the Department of History at the then University of Durban-Westville. ... But the good of those days was the community which existed at UDW and which Suresh was very much part of and a prominent part.'*

'In those days he was working at what would make his name and reputation - the history of the people of Indian descent in southern Africa. I think it true to say that he was a pioneer in that important field here in south-east Africa. It was an area of expertise he continued to pursue after settling in Kansas in the United States,' said McCracken.

The many successes and accolades he garnered over the years—including five books that made him an innovator in his field, his stellar reputation as a teacher and mentor, and his charismatic eloquence—all fade in comparison to his compassion and humility.

The number of lives he touched reflected his unique ability to listen, to understand other people and to accept them for where and who they were. The outpouring of love and support from family and friends all over the world is a testament both to their kindness and his.

Alan Brimer, one of Suresh's closest colleagues and friend from UDW days sent the following message: *'Hi Suresh! A while back we sat together on my stoep on a beautiful, still spring morning, budding new rose bushes and talking cricket and stuff. The roses are just coming into bloom now, a year later, and they look splendid. I don't know which of them are yours, but it doesn't matter. They'll bloom for years yet, long after I have come to join you. We should learn to live like plants. See you soon, buddy! Alan'*

Issued by
Professor Stephen Mutula
Dean and Head: School of Social Sciences

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Date.....

NATAL DAILY NEWS

**Death of
chairman**

**Daily News
Reporter**

N.P. 583

THE chairman of the Reservoir Hills Arya Mithra Mandal, Mr R. Bindapersadh (73) died suddenly yesterday.

Mr Bindapersadh, a former hawker, collapsed at his Battersea Avenue, Reservoir Hills, home. He was rushed to hospital, but died a short while later.

His funeral takes place this afternoon at the Clare Estate Crematorium, leaving his home at 4pm.

BINDA PESADH

B

BIOGRAPHY : B

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— NEW APPOINTMENT —

THE SABC recently announced the appointment of Professor Devi Bughwan to the Advisory Board of the SABC's television service. The announcement of Professor Bughwan's appointment came in the wake of the appointment of Indian and Coloured continuity announcers on Television I.



ACADEMIC CAREER

The breakthrough for Professor Bughwan is only one of many achievements in a life full of successes.

On matriculating with a distinction in English at the young age of 15, Professor Bughwan attained a BA degree at the age of 18. Professor Bughwan became the first Indian woman to receive an MA degree in English in 1949. In 1970 Professor Bughwan attained a doctorate in literature and Philosophy through UNISA.

VAST EXPERIENCE

In addition to her academic qualifications Professor Bughwan has a great wealth of experience in the performing arts. Some of this experience was gained outside the country. Her training also covers the area of English linguistics. In 1959 she was appointed as an announcer by the SABC on the Indian radio programme broadcast on Sunday mornings. In 1961 she was chosen to play the role of "Rohini" in Krishna Shah's production of "King of the Dark Chamber." Professor Bughwan also studied drama at the Bristol Old Vic Theatre after gaining a scholarship from the British Council. She spent a sabbatical leave at Yale University's drama school which only opened its hallowed doors to women in 1969. Professor Bughwan said that she believed her appointment was related to her vast educational training and her general experience in the performing arts which the SABC may have deemed suitable for the post.

Professor Bughwan indicated that she wanted people to inform her of what they would like to see on South African television and she would advise the Board of SABC's television service accordingly.

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Date.....

SA SUGAR JOURNAL

PAT BODASING ELECTED TO SASA COUNCIL

A leading North Coast cane grower, Mr Pat Bodasing has been elected as an alternate member of the Council of the South African Sugar Association.

Mr Bodasing has also been elected to the Executive Committee of the South African Cane Growers' Association where he fills the vacancy left by the death of the late Mr Ian Smeaton, the former Vice-Chairman of SASA.

Mr Bodasing farms at New Guelderland, Stanger. He has served as President and Vice-President of the Natal Cane Growers' Association for the past 18 years. In addition he is the Association's Representative on the South African Cane Growers' Association where he serves on several Committees, including the Experiment Station, Small Cane Growers' Financial Aid Fund and Quality Control.

He is Chairman of the New Guelderland Mill Group and is the Growers' Representative on the Tongaat-Hulett Mills Group Board at Darnall Mill.

International visits

Internationally, Mr Bodasing has represented South African Cane Growers' Association and the Natal Cane Growers' Association at various World Sugar Conferences.

He served on the Stanger Agricultural Credit Committee of the Agricultural



Mr Pat Bodasing.

Credit Board and is a Board valuator. Mr Bodasing has also been appointed a valuator by the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa to serve the farming community in the Lower Tugela District.

In addition to his agricultural and business pursuits, Mr Bodasing is also involved in the religious and cultural upliftment of his community. He is a Trustee and Vice-President of the Shree Sanathan Mandal, a religious institution in Stanger.

23 MAR 1989

P.E. EVENING POST

Bhana to become alderman

1044

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The former chairman of the Port Elizabeth Indian Management Committee (IMC), Mr Raman Bhana, will be the first person of colour to be made an alderman in South Africa.

Mr Bhana, who was chairman of the IMC for 16 years between 1972 and 1988, resigned last year.

He is now the Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Delegates and MP for Malabar.

In a letter to Mr Bhana, the Town Clerk of Port Elizabeth, Mr Paul Botha, says the investiture will be on April 12.

He said the honorary title of alderman is conferred by the council on a member or ex-member who has served on a management committee for at least 20 years, and on the chairman at the time and on all previous chairmen.

Cheque used to 'embarrass' Minister

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The new Indian Minister in charge of the Budget, Mr Boetie Abramjee, yesterday accused the Solidarity Party of "mischief-making" over a "bounced" cheque issued by him to his party before the House of Delegates election.

He said the incident was being used by his opponents to embarrass him.

The cheque for R1 000 was made out to the National People's Party in July this year.

Members of Solidarity, the Official Opposition in the House of Delegates, who have managed to get hold of photostated copies of the cheque, said that if cheques which Mr Abramjee made out to his own party "bounced," they feared for the way finances in the house were going to be handled.

Mr Abramjee has, however, rejected these criticisms.

"It was an internal matter between me and the party and was sorted out long ago. I don't see why it should have any bearing on my being appointed as Minister in charge of budget," he said.

Mr Abramjee would not comment any further. He said the affair was nobody else's business: it was purely a private matter between him and his party.

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Dr. Henning

19 SEP 1984

Date.....

PRETORIA NEWS

Home and family come first for MP's wife

By YVONNE STEYNBERG
Woman's Editor

ALTHOUGH Mrs Lalita Bhana realises that, with the election of her husband, Mr Raman Bhana, as MP for Malabar to the House of Delegates, she will be away from home more often and become more involved with public duties, her love for her home and duty to her family will always be her first priority.

"My home and my family are my first love," she said when I visited her at her Malabar home this week.

She was busy packing to leave for Cape Town the same afternoon to accompany her husband to the official inauguration of the State President, Mr P W Botha, today.

Mrs Bhana loves cooking in her well-equipped kitchen and, by chatting to her, I realised that I had some misconceptions of Indian cooking and curries.

When I asked whether it was true that curry cooled one on a hot and humid day, Mrs Bhana would not commit herself, saying that it depended on the individual's reaction.

She herself avoided cooking very hot (strong) curry on hot summer days, preferring milder or cold dishes.

Commercial curry is never used, Mrs Bhana said, and thought that this would apply to most Indian families.

The masala used for curries is ground down from dried chilis, garlic and ginger.

When ground the colour of the powder is reddish, not as yellow as some commercial products I have bought.

Mrs Bhana thinks turmeric is added to the commercial product to give the yellow colour for eye appeal.

Once ground, the masala is tightly sealed to retain the flavour and is always ready for use in the kitchen.

Although Mrs Bhana nev-



Mrs LALITA BHANA with her smiling pet toy pom, nicknamed "Miss PE" by the family.

er adds curry and masala to her curry dishes, she said it was feasible to do this.

She does not add a lot of spices either, preferring only cloves and cinnamon for taste, particularly with chicken curries.

She likes using chicken and mutton for curries, but as her one son is a vegetarian, she also has a variety of dishes which contain no meat, with vegetable and bean curries among the family's favourites.

One of her specialties is making samoosas, but she admits that it is one of those very time-consuming Indian specialties.

The crust has to be thoroughly kneaded, and to get the necessary crispness, she pre-cooks it very slightly.

Then the pastry is cut into strips and the prepared mixture put inside before the samoosa is sealed and fried.

Mrs Bhana's other inter-

est is hand-knitting, and she is kept busy with pullovers and hand-knitted articles for her family.

Embroidery and her love of reading also has to be fitted into her schedule.

The Bhanas' eldest son, Naresh, his wife, Har-sheela, and 18-month-old son, Jitesh, live just around the corner, so close family ties are kept.

Their second son, Jagdish, is also in the family business, but Neelesh, 13, is still at school.

Mrs Bhana explained how the unusual names are chosen from the Panchong book, a holy book to Hindu families.

The book contains details, in alphabetical order, of the astrological signs of all the days and times, and when a baby is born the book is consulted for good times and a name is chosen.

Mrs Bhana is very fond of her dogs, and her little toy pom, Miss PE, has just had her last litter.

"The puppies will only go to homes where they will be as happy as Miss PE," Mrs Bhana said of her smiling little dog, who has the run of the house — and furniture.

And Miss PE is definitely a smiling dog.

Her top and bottom lip are almost permanently pulled back from her teeth, and what might look like a snarl to a newcomer to the house, is actually her beautiful queen smile, Mrs Bhana assured me.

14 SEP 1984

P.E. EVENING POST

Raman Bhana to chair Indian House

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr Raman Bhana, MP for the Eastern Cape Malabar seat, was today elected as the first chairman of the Indian House of Delegates.

Mr Rex le Roux, MP for Pretoria West, was elected chairman of the House of Assembly, and Mr Phillip Saunders, MP for Eastern Free State, to the position in the House of Representatives.

As is the parliamentary custom, all three were elected unanimously.

The three chambers met separately at 8.30am for the elections, and then gathered at 9am for a historic first joint sitting in the Assembly Chamber to welcome the Speaker, Mr Johann Greeff, MP for Aliwal, who was unanimously elected by the electoral college yesterday afternoon.

Mr Greeff was also Speaker in the previous Parliament.

Coloured MPs occupied the Opposition benches, with Indian MPs sitting on chairs.

At the earlier separate House of Assembly sitting, Dr Rina Venter, a nominated MP, was sworn in by the chairman, Mr Le Roux.

Shortly before 11am, MPs from all three Houses walked into the Assembly in the Speakers' procession to hear the opening address of the State President, Mr P W Botha.

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P.E. EVENING POST

DUPLICATE ORIGINAL REGISTER

Marriage solemnised at *S. Aidan's Church*, in the County or Division of *Durban*, Colony of Natal, ~~1899~~ ¹⁹⁰⁰.

When Married.	Names and Surnames.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at time of Marriage.	After Banns or License.	Consent by whom given, or Judge's Order.
<i>18th 1900</i>	<i>Thomas Munusamy</i>	<i>28 yrs</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Cook</i>	<i>Durban</i>	<i>Ban</i>	
	<i>Rebecca Apparo</i>	<i>25 yrs</i>	<i>Widow</i>		<i>Durban</i>		

Married in *S. Aidan's Church* in *Durban*

This Marriage was solemnised between us

Balakrishnam
Thomas munusamy
This & Mark Rebecca Apparo

aforsaid

In the presence of

[Signature]
[Signature]

by me.

S. P. Vidamuel

Examined with the Original Register by me and found to be correct.

S. P. Vidamuel

B/B

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12/11/2/287

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BEDRAG BETAAL.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A COPY FROM REGISTER OF BIRTHS OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE PROVINCE OF NATAL
—SCHEDULE F, LAW No. 25 OF 1891.

(This certificate is in the form of the entry as finally amended.)

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

'N AFSCRIF UIT REGISTER VAN GEBOORTES VAN INDIËRIMMIGRANTE IN DIE PROVINSE
NATAL—SKEDULE F, WET No. 25 VAN 1891.

(Hierdie sertifikaat is volgens die inskrywing soos finaal gewysig.)

Appendix C

1 No.	2 When Born and Where. Wanneer en waar gebore.	3 Name. Naam.	4 Sex. Geslag.	5 Parents' Names. Name van ouers.	6 Parents' Official Numbers. Offisiële nommers van ouers.	7 Indentured or Free. Ingeboek of vry.	8 Father's Occupation. Beroep van vader.	9 Parents' Residence. Woonplek van ouers.	10 When Registered. Wanneer geregi- streer.	11 Remarks, Signature of Registrar, etc. Opmerkinge, handtekening van Registrateur, ens.
141.	9th MAY, 1890. KIRKLY VALE	BAYRAGI	M.	B. YERRAYYA 38260 FREE B. PYDAMMA 38264 FREE			FARMER. GLENDALE.		25TH. (Signed) Jno. H. BRICKHILL 1894.	REPORTED.

Certified a true copy.
Gesertifiseer as 'n ware afskrif.

Protector of Indian Immigrants.—Beskermmer van Indiërimmigrante.

Durban

22-11-1952

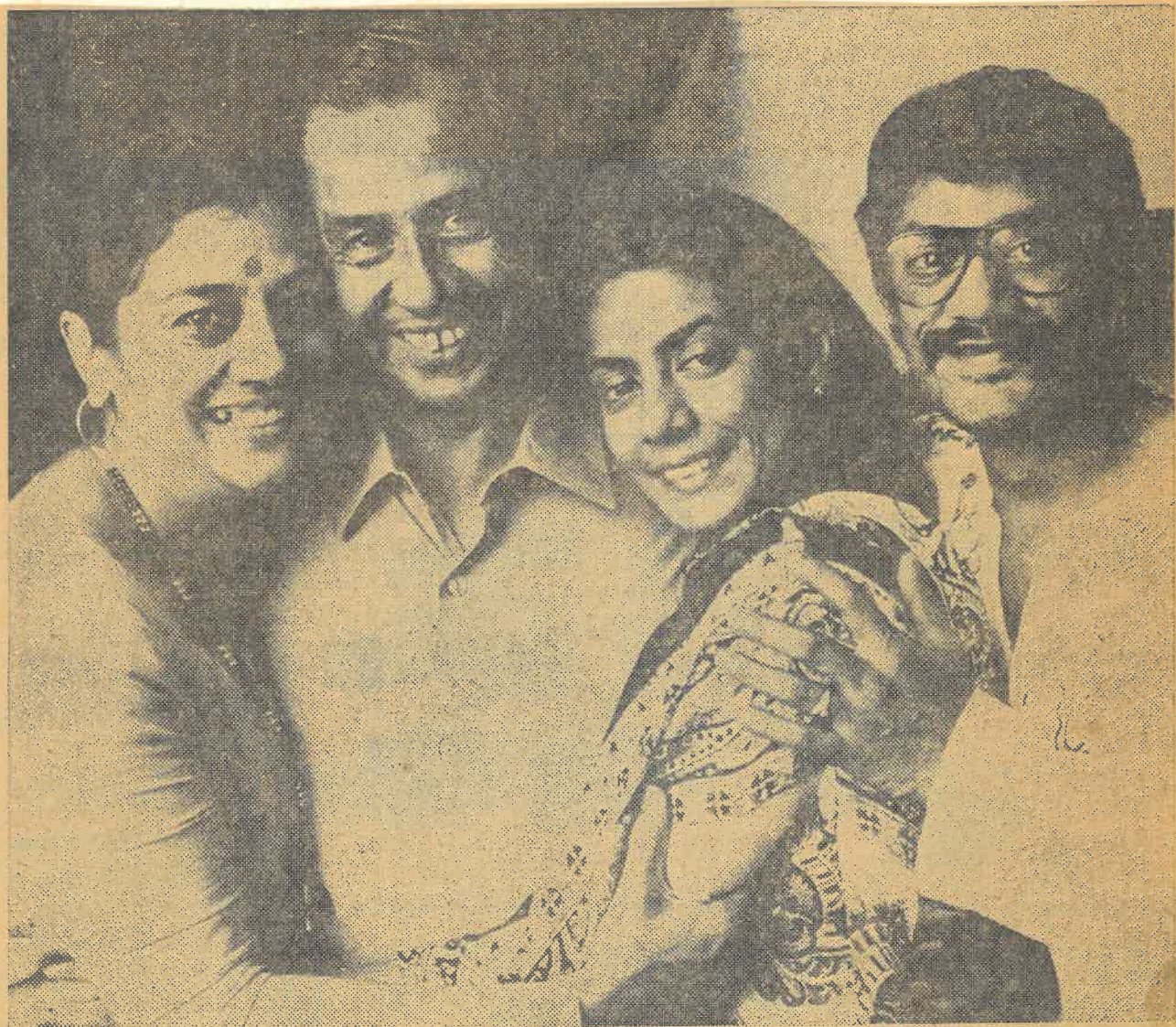
195

PROTECTOR OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

Birth Register No. 141

1894.

Walking free!



Mr Natvarial Babenia re-united with his family in Durban after 16 years on Robben Island. With him are relative Mrs Premilla Patel (left), his daughter, Mrs Pravina Gordhan, and his son, Mr Sharad Babenia (right)



Sunday Times
13/7/80

DURBAN

MAN

STEPS

OUT OF

PRISON

... AFTER

16 YEARS

THIS week Natvarial Babenia stepped out of prison and into the arms of his family and freedom . . . for the first time in 16 years.

And only when security policemen dropped him in the empty street outside his daughter's central Durban flat did he realise that he had finally paid the penalty decided on in the Supreme Court, Pietermaritzburg, in 1964.

Mr Babenia, along with 17 other men, was sentenced for various acts of sabotage.

He spent the time in the Robben Island prison off the Cape coast.

"I hold no grudge against anyone," Mr Babenia told the Tribune from his daughter's flat this week.

"I believed in what I was doing and knew that ultimately I would be caught.

Joyous

"I have no real regrets and no ill feeling against the authorities," said Mr Babenia, dressed in a casual sports shirt and khaki shorts instead of the green prison uniform that he had worn every day for the past 16 years.

"Now I just want to get on with things without any harassment."

Mr Babenia's homecoming, on his 56th birthday, was a joyous one.

His family had been left at Durban prison, where he spent his last few days in jail, when security policemen had slipped him out of a back door.

So the only person to greet him when he arrived at his daughter's flat was his daughter's niece.

"She just looked at me and then grabbed me," said a laughing Mr Babenia.

"Then the others got back and it was very good. There was a lot of crying."

Since his release Mr Babenia has contented himself with taking long walks around Durban — a city that has developed "lots of tall buildings and highways" since he was last allowed to move freely along the streets.

Friends

"Occasionally I think of all the friends I had on Robben Island and I miss them," he says. "But it feels so good to have new clothes and my family around me now."

At home this week the slightly built Mr Babenia told the Tribune he was still assessing the change in the country and had drawn no conclusions.

"But meanwhile I must just try and get rid of the prison habits — such as putting half-smoked cigarettes in my pockets — and get on with day-to-day things," he said.

The world is Khadija's kaleidoscope

B/B

STAR

7.11.1987

BRIDGET MARTIN

KHADIJA Bhana had discovered a design for living which suited her perfectly. After 30 years in an old central Johannesburg home with its traditions in furnishings and lifestyle, the Bhanas moved a year ago to their private piece of pie in the sky, taking nothing with them except TV sets and their clothes.

Essop Bhana, Khadija's husband, bought land in Fordsburg seven years ago and upon it has erected a seven-storey building which includes a shopping mall and offices for his insurance business, topped by a stunning double-storey penthouse.

In this Bel Air Fordsburg residence, the living is open-plan and high-tech.

Exciting

It features a dual gas-electricity. Also kitchen, hydro-spa, sauna and everything that could possibly open and shut.

From the moment you step out of the private lift into the mirrored foyer and walk through the handsome double doors into the apartment, you know that you have arrived at something exciting and different.

The lofty entrance hall with a central sweeping staircase is lit by a huge stained-glass window two storeys high, designed by Beryl Ward. The morning sun shining through casts prismatic colours



The Bhana's atrium is enhanced by a porcelain creation, by Connie Brandt, depicting the planets.

● Pictures: Alf Khumalo.

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over the walls and floors.

The succession of open-plan living rooms are separated by and built around triangular atriums, geometric glass-enclosed gardens with water features, open to the sky.

The sexagonal sitting room with its leather sofas and recliner has a large fireplace dominated by a bevelled mirror above. On either side, are floor-to-ceiling walls of glass which give panoramic views of downtown Johannesburg.

Illusion

They are like murals, sulphur-tinted by the late afternoon sunlight which strikes the glass buildings and sends shards of light to reflect on the angled-glass walls of the apartment.

These, in turn, are reflected off surfaces again and again, creating an endless confusion of lights, an illusion that the rooms reproduce themselves a hundred times and more. The magic is heightened by a Benares brass filigree shoulder-high lamp which, when lit, adds its million gold pinpricks to this mesmeric kaleidoscope.

Streamlined and uncluttered, the rooms escape severity by the use of masses of pure wool *eau de nil* carpeting covered in a mosaic of pistachio-tinted dhurries. The walls of subtle peach take on the moods of the day and their changing colours never correspond.

Khadija says she is disappointed with the

carpet as it sometimes looks "mousey", but I thought it a perfect base for her colour scheme of mint green, apricot and lovely soft earth hues which give the rooms a soft restful flow.

We had cardamom-flavoured Indian tea served with milk and a wondrous display of delicious biscuits and small cakes. Khadija is kept busy because despite having maids, she does all her own cooking and a lot of business and informal entertaining.

"If we have a sit-down dinner, then my daughter and daughter-in-law help at the table, which is our custom. In our personal life, we don't stick to Indian food, but enjoy Italian and English cooking, roasts and so on."

Organic

Everything is built of beautiful pale beechwood, either in its natural state, or delicately tinted to match the room. "We had to change to modern ideas as the design of the apartment is modern. I did it with such enthusiasm, every moment was a joy, purchasing and thinking, there was a lot of excitement. Every decision on the furnishings was a joint one. Samples of fabric and wood were brought home and the whole family would get involved.

"We had certain ideas and we'd go round until we saw what we wanted — places like Hyde Park and the Rand Show, where we saw leather furniture we liked and



One of the first works of art one sees on entering the penthouse is this magnificent Pakistani copper lamp.

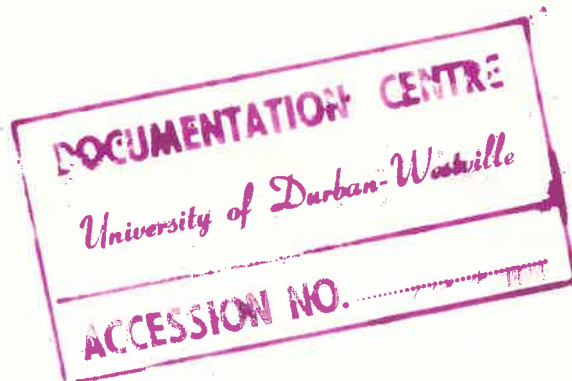
had reproduced for our home. I was attracted to terra cotta and never realised how much in vogue it was. I was attracted to many things — the organic features, the earth colours. When I saw Connie Brandt's work I knew it was right for here."

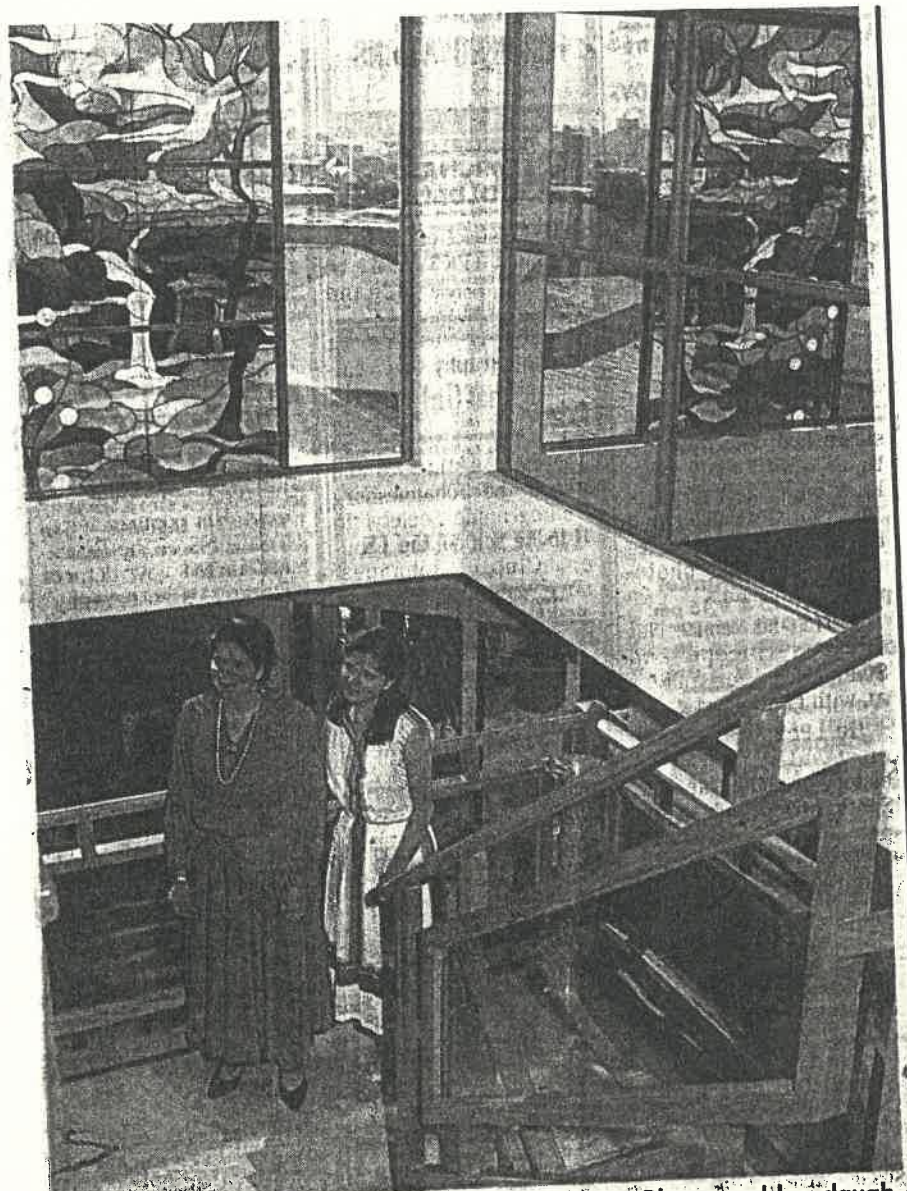
Essop played a big part in designing the apartment and in its decorating, with the result that he comes over as a most fastidious man, as well as a perfectionist, but Khadija insists it's all very relaxed.

It's a wholly contained life high above the day-to-day drama going on below.

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The Bhana's penthouse is on two levels. Here Mrs Bhana and her daughter, Fatima, are on one the stairway leading from the entertainment area.



One of the two lounges on the first level. In the foreground is part of the indoor garden.

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BIOGRAPHY (UP TO 1993)

OF

PROF K. BHARUTH-RAM



4

University of Durban-Westville
Nomination for the Award of
FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE

NOMINEE:

Name: Prof. K. BHARUTH-RAM
Department: PHYSICS
Position held: PROFESSOR & HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
Date of appointment to present position: 1. 1. 81

A Fellowship may not be awarded within three years of appointment of the staff member concerned.

This nomination form must be accompanied by:

- a current curriculum vitae
- the names of referees (one of whom should preferably be from outside the Republic of South Africa).

NOMINATED BY:

Name: Mr E. C. HORSFIELD
Department: PHYSICS
Position held: SENIOR LECTURER
Date of appointment to present position: 1. 1. 1990

Signature: [Signature] Date: 23. 8. 93

A staff member may be nominated by any other staff member employed in an academic position in the University of not less than three years' standing. No person may nominate more than one Fellow in any one academic year.

This nomination form must be submitted to the Dean of the Faculty by 31 August.

Recommendation of Faculty:

Dean of Faculty: Date:

Recommendation of Senate:

Secretary: Date:

Decision of Council:

Secretary: Date:

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REFEREES :

1. Professor JPF Sellschop
Deputy Vice-Chancellor - Research
University of the Witwatersrand
P O WITS
2050 JOHANNESBURG
2. Professor Dr. H. Appel
Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik
Universität Karlsruhe
Postfach 3640
D 7500 Karlsruhe
GERMANY
3. Professor M.A. Hellberg
Department of Physics
University of Natal
DURBAN

6

CURRICULUM VITAE : KRISHANLAL BHARUTH-RAM

1.

DATE OF BIRTH : 07 June 1940 **PLACE OF BIRTH :** Durban
South Africa

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS : 24 Indus Lane, Springfield, Durban, 4091.

PRESENT POSITION : Professor and Head of Department of Physics,
University of Durban-Westville,
Private Bag X54001, Durban, 4000.

2. **ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS:**

1958 : Natal Senior Certificate (Merit Pass); Sastri College,
Durban.

1961 : B.Sc.: Major subjects: Mathematics, Physics and Applied
Mathematics (with Distinction); Fort Hare (Rhodes
University).

1962 : B.Sc. Hons. Physics; Natal University.

1966 : M.Sc. in Physics; Natal University.
Title of Dissertation: "Production of a Quiescent Plasma"
Supervisor : Dr J S Martin.

June
1970 : D. Phil.; Oxford University.
Title of Dissertation : "Nuclear Structure Studies in
¹⁹F and ¹⁹Ne."
Supervisor : Prof. K.W. Allen.

3. **EMPLOYMENT :**

1.1.1963 - 31.12.1969 : Junior Lecturer in Physics
University College, Durban.

1.9.1970 - 31.12.1973 : Lecturer in Physics,
University of Durban-Westville.

1.1.1974 - 31.12.1977 : Senior Lecturer in Physics, UD-W.

1.1.1978 - 31.12.1980 : Associate Professor, UD-W.

1.1.1981 - : Professor and Head of Department of Physics,
University of Durban-Westville.

1.1.1984 - 31.12.1985 : Dean, Faculty of Science,
University of Durban-Westville.

4. Awards / Scholarship :

- 1959 - 1961 : Natal Education Department Bursary to study for B.Sc. degree at University of Fort Hare.
- 1962 : CSIR Bursary - BSc Hons. in Physics at Natal University - Durban.
- 1966 - 1969 : Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 (London) Scholarship for D.Phil Study at Oxford University.
- 1967 : African - American Institute Travel Scholarship
- 1969 - 1970 : CSIR Scholarship for Study at Oxford.
- 1976 : Senior Research Fellowship from the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung, Bonn, Germany.
- 1982 : Senior Research Fellow, Erstes Physikalisches Institut, University of Köln.
- 1982-to date: Honorary Research Associate, Schonland Research Centre for Nuclear Sciences, University of the Witwatersrand.
- 1988 : Senior Research Fellow, Zweites Physikalisches Institut, University of Göttingen.

Didactic Profile

8

I joined the University (then known as University College - Durban) in January 1963 as Junior Lecturer in Physics. In August 1966 I left on study leave, to take up a Scholarship from the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 to study towards a D.Phil degree at Oxford University. I returned to the University in September 1970.

In the 27 years that I have been associated with the University I have lectured in all sections of the syllabi at the first and second year level. At third year and Honours level I have lectured in the courses listed below :

Physics III : Classical Mechanics, Relativity Theory, Atomic Physics, Nuclear Physics, Statistical Physics, Particle Physics.

Physics Hons : Nuclear Structure, Nuclear Scattering and Reactions, Atomic and Molecular Spectra, Particle Physics.

In addition, I have on several occasions offered the Nuclear Physics course in the Physics Honours programme at Natal University - Durban.

I have given research seminars at the Universities of Natal (Durban and Pietermaritzburg, Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Köln, Göttingen, New York (Albany)).

My current research activities may be broadly classified into two main areas :

1. Fundamental Nuclear Physics :

The experimental work in this program is carried out at the National Accelerator Centre Faure, in collaboration with Dr W.R. McMurray (NAC), Prof D.G. Aschman, Dr R.W. Fearick and Prof. F.D. Brooks (UCT), and Prof I.J. van Heerden (UWC). The research program involves the study of neutron-induced reactions at 22 MeV, (n,p) and (p,n) reactions at 66 - 200 MeV, and n+p radiative capture at 66 - 200 MeV.

2. Materials Research using Nuclear Techniques.

The projects in this program includes Moessbauer Spectroscopy, (which is carried out in the Physics Department at UDW) and the application of time-differential perturbed angular distributions (TDPAD) and correlations (TDPAC) and positron annihilation studies (carried out at the Schonland Research Centre, Witwatersrand) on diamond and related materials. The TDPAD, team, which includes JPF Sellschop, SH Connell, E. Sideras-Haddad (WITS), and H. Appel (Karlsruhe), is recognized as one of the best internationally.

Research Students Supervised / Currently under Supervision.

A. MSc

1. A. Mackenjee (1985 - 1987)
2. A.C. Bawa (1985 - 1986) (Co-Supervisor Dr WR McMurray)
3. R.Y. Naidoo (1987 - 1988) (Co-Supervisor Dr WR McMurray)
4. N. Govender (1990 - 1992)
5. I.J. Lazarus (1990 - 1993) (Co-Supervisor Dr WR McMurray)
6. D. Naidoo (1991 - 1993) (Co-Supervisor Dr WR McMurray)
7. H. Haricharun (1991 - 1993) (Co-Supervisor Dr SH Connell)
8. D. Gxawu (1993 -)

B. Ph.D

1. V.V. Naicker (1992 -)
2. S. Naidoo (WITS) (1992 -) (Dr SH Connell - Supervisor)

In addition, although not officially appointed, I co-supervised the research work of the following:-

1. A. Bockisch, Ph.D, Univ. of Köln, Germany (1976-1977)
2. SH Connell, Ph.D, Univ. of the Witwatersrand (1986-1988)
3. W. Fieber, Diplom Physik, Univ. of Göttingen (1988)
4. F. Cristancho, Dr.rer.nat., Univ. of Göttingen (1988).

8. Academic / Research Committees

A UDW Committees :

Member of Executive Committee of Academic Staff Association (Vice - President)	1983-1985
Member of Board of Trustees, Group life Assurance Scheme	1978-1989
Dean, Faculty of Science	1984-1985
Member of SENEX	1984-1987 1990
Senate Representative on University Council	1987
Member of University Research Committee (7 years as Senate Representative)	1977-1979 1991-
Member Academic Staffing Committee	1984-1987 1990-
Member Standing Committee of Academic Staffing Committee	1986-1987 1989-
Member of Two-person sub-Committee investigating Research Productivity at UDW	1989-1990
Chair, Faculty Research Committee	1992-
Member of UDW FRD Screening Committee	1984-1987 1992-
Member of Executive of Bursaries Committee	1984-1985
FRD Nominee on UDW Task Group of the Science Education Development Programme.	1992-
Member of University Planning Committee	

Other Positions Held :

President, Durban District Cricket Union.	1971 - 1975
Vice-President, Durban-District Cricket Union	1977 - 1978
Member of Executive Committee, Natal Cricket Board	1971 - 1990
Member of Executive Committee, Durban Sports Ground Association	1971 - 1981
President, Kismet Cricket Club	1991 -
Vice-President, Pirates - Kismet Cricket Club	1991 -
Patron, Natal Cricket Union	1991 -

B. National Committees

- i) Member of Science and Technical Education Working Committee of de Lange Committee Investigation into Education. 1983 - 1984
- ii) University Representative on FRD Awards Committee 1984 - 1985
- iii) Member of Research Advisory Committee of the Schonland Research Centre, University of the Witwatersrand 1986 -
- iv) Member of Technical Advisory Panel of the National Accelerator Centre, Faure 1990 - 1993
- v) Member of FRD - Collegium and Physics Evaluation Committee 1991 - 1994
- vi) Member of Evaluation Committee of FRD - University Development Programme 1990 -
- vii) Member of South African Committee on International Committee on Scientific Unions (ICSU) 1992 - 1995.

C. International Committee

Invited Member of the International Advisory Committee on the Conference in Hyperfine Interactions, Osaka, Japan, 1993.

PUBLICATIONS

1. K.P. Jackson, K. Bharuth-Ram, P.G. Lawson, N.G. Chapman and K.W. Allen,
"High Spin States in ^{19}F ", Bulletin of the American Physical Society, 13 (1968) 1370.
2. "Nuclear Lifetimes from Bombardment of $^2,^3\text{H}$ by $^{20,22}\text{Ne}$ ",
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Nuclear Physics, A137 (1969) 262.
3. "Electromagnetic Transitions in ^{19}Ne ",
R.D. Gill, K. Bharuth-Ram, K.P. Jackson, R.A.I. Bell, et al.
Nuclear Physics, A152 (1970) 369.
4. "High Spin States in ^{19}F ",
K.P. Jackson, K. Bharuth-Ram, P.G. Lawson, N.G. Chapman and K.W. Allen,
Physics Letters, 30B (1969) 162.
5. "Lifetime of the ^{19}Ne , 275 keV level",
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6. Contributions to "Energy Levels of Light Nuclei,
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7. "Electromagnetic Transitions in ^{19}F ",
K. Bharuth-Ram, K.P. Jackson, P.G. Lawson, N.A. Jelley and K.W. Allen,
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8. "Excitation of the Analogue Dipole State in ^{28}Al via the
reaction $^{28}\text{Si}(n,p)^{28}\text{Al}$ ",
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Nuclear Physics, A278 (1977) 285.
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"Reorientation Effect Measurements for Even Mercury Isotopes",
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10. "Oblate Shapes of $^{198,200,204}\text{Hg}$ ",
A Bockisch, K. Bharuth-Ram, A.M. Kleinfeld and K.P. Lieb,
Zeitschrift für Physik, A289 (1979) 231.
11. "Reorientation Effect Measurements of Even Mercury Isotopes",
A. Bockisch, K. Bharuth-Ram, A.M. Kleinfeld and K.P. Lieb,
Zeitschrift für Physik, A291 (1979) 245.

12. "The Analysis of Elastic and Inelastic Scattering of Alpha Particles, using a Folding Potential".
M. Miller, A. Bockisch, A.M. Kleinfield and K. Bharuth-Ram,
Zeitschrift für Physik, A300 (1981) 97.
13. "Anomalous g-Factor Measurements using Transient Fields",
K-H Speidel, V. Mertens, M. Knopp, W. Tröllenberg, J. Gerber
and K. Bharuth-Ram.
Hyperfine Interactions 15 (1983) 55.
14. "g-Factor Measurements of Excited States in ^{24}Mg ",
K-H Speidel, V. Mertens, M. Knopp, W. Tröllenberg,
H. Neuberger, J. Gerber and K. Bharuth-Ram.
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15. "The Lifetime of the 266 keV Level in ^{206}Tl ",
K. Bharuth-Ram, G Lo Bianco, P. Paruzzi, A Dewald,
J. Wrzesinski, K.O. Zell and P. von Brentano.
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16. "g-Factor of the Second 4^+ State in ^{24}Mg ",
K-H Speidel, V. Mertens, M. Knopp, W. Tröllenberg,
K. Bharuth-Ram and J. Gerber.
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17. "Excitation of the Analogue of the $T >$ Giant Dipole
Resonance of ^{90}Zr via the (n,p) Reaction",
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Zeitschrift für Physik, A315 (1984) 189.
18. "A particle spectrometer for angular distribution
measurements for (n,p) and (n,d) Reactions".
W.R. McMurray and K. Bharuth-Ram,
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J.P.F. Sellschop,
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S. Connell, K. Bharuth-Ram, H. Appel, J.P.F. Sellschop and
M. Stemmett,
Hyperfine Interactions, 36 (1987) 185-194.
21. "The $^{90}\text{Zr}(n,d)^{89}\text{Y}$ Reaction at 22 MeV",
K. Bharuth-Ram, A.C. Bawa and W.R. McMurray,
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22. "The energy loss of ^{14}N ions in Ni, Ag and Cu, and the
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W. Neuwirth.
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23. "The energy loss of ^{12}C ions in Carbon",
M. Zielinski, E. Kaletta, W. Neuwirth, K. Bharuth-Ram,
S.A. Journal of Physics, 11 (1988) 13-17.
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"The electric field gradient of ^{19}F in diamond",
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"TDPAD measurements on diamond and some of its allotropes",
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S. Ulbig, Th. Osipowicz, K. Bharuth-Ram, S. Skoda,
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Diamond",
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33. W.R. McMurray, K. Bharuth-Ram and D.G. Aschman,
"A Particle Spectrometer for Angular Distribution
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Nuclear Instruments and Methods A288 (1990) 421-428
 34. R.Y. Naidoo, K. Bharuth-Ram, W.R. McMurray,
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and M. Stemmett, "Symmetry Property of the Perturbation
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 36. K. Bharuth-Ram, J. Billows, C.J. Gross, J. Heese,
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"Nature of the three-quasiparticle $17/2^-$ State in ^{83}Y "
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H. Appel,
"Dose dependent Effects in TDPAD Measurements in Diamond".
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J.P.F. Sellschop, M.C. Stemmett, H. Appel,
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for Fluorine Complexes in Diamond".
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J.P.F. Sellschop,
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Haddad, M.C. Stemmett, K. Bharuth-Ram, H. Appel, W. Kundig,
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"Ion and Electron Beam Studies and Applications of Natural and Synthetic Diamonds"
Proc. Intl. Conference on Evolutions in Beam Applications, Takasaki, Japan, Nov. 5-8 1991, A2-01, P143 - 149.
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14 September 1993

CONFIDENTIAL

Professor P Pillay
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Dear Professor Pillay,

Thank you for your letter of 6 September in which you bring to my attention that Professor K Bharuth-Ram has been nominated for a University of Durban-Westville Fellowship and that he has cited me as one of his referees.

I am very pleased indeed to be able to respond to such an invitation.

To start with Professor Krish Bharuth-Ram has all the appropriate formal qualifications, and now experience, relevant to recognition of the kind that you are considering. His D. Phil. is from Oxford University and he has pursued his research avidly since completing that. He has sought every opportunity to work abroad on sabbaticals and mini-sabbaticals and left no stone unturned in ensuring that he maintains contact with the leading frontiers of physics in which he is engaged. He has not stinted himself in committee work, where this has been relevant and appropriate, and has always contributed in a meaningful way in that regard.

His research activities form a natural division into two areas, the first being the pursuit of fundamental nuclear physics and the second, the application of basically nuclear physics in materials-related research.

Following on his work in Oxford he has continuously worked at the National Accelerator Centre at Faure, first on the van de Graaff accelerator and latterly on the large cyclotron, in nuclear structure studies and reactions. His work is sound and reliable.

More recently he has become interested in the applications of nuclear physics and, particularly, there he has worked with the Schonland Research Centre for Nuclear Sciences and myself, specifically, in exploiting the hyperfine interaction in the study prominently of diamond as an extreme form of material. He has strengthened this with visits abroad and now by initiating his own Moessbauer programme at Durban. He has made real contributions in this work and assisted me with supervision of students.

If I turn to the criteria that you list under your numbered paragraph 5, I would reply as follows:

- His research is clearly reflected in his excellent publications list, his publications all appear in international journals of very high standard. In addition, his publication list reflects active collaborations with very sound groups both here and abroad and it stands much to his credit.
- The public presentation of work is more relevant in the case of the performing and fine arts. Nevertheless, I would like to record that I have heard him many times at international conferences presenting papers and he does this extremely soundly.
- There is no doubt that, particularly from the more recent work in diamond physics and related fields, his name is becoming recognised internationally on the basis of the sound work that he has done.

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I think it is never easy for someone to work at a distance and it makes heavy demands on a person's organisational and other skills and time. Professor Bharuth-Ram has done this extremely well and the fruits of that are to be seen in the work that he has produced. Nor do I see any reduction in the quality or the quantity of the work that he is doing, indeed I expect it to increase and get ever better. Hence, bearing in mind the realities of the South African scene, I think he is to be very highly commended indeed on his achievements.

I have no doubt at all that he is well worthy of a University Fellowship and he will, in fact, add lustre to that Fellowship, by holding one. It is, in a sense, to me surprising that he has not already been so recognised but I am proud to be able to make this very positive and firm recommendation to a worthwhile scientist who is already recognised nationally and internationally.

I commend him strongly, without reservation.

Yours sincerely,



PROFESSOR J P F SELLSCHOP
Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research)

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FACSIMILE COVER SHEET**To:**Prof.P.PillayUniversity of Durban WestvilleFaculty of ScienceDurban**Telefax**002731-820-2780

* * * * *

From:

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* * * * *

Number of pages following2**Date/Time**October 11, 1993**Notes**

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Confidential

Report on the nomination of Professor K. Bharuth-Ram
for the University Fellowship
of the University of Durban-Westville

With pleasure I understand that Professor Bharuth-Ram has been nominated for the University Fellowship of the University of Durban-Westville. I very much recommend the award of this title to him.

I have been aware of Professor Bharuth-Ram's scientific publications since about 25 years and we have been knowing one another personally since about 15 years. During these years Professor Bharuth-Ram was strongly devoted to nuclear reactions and nuclear spectroscopy aiming the determination of nuclear levels, g-factors and nuclear lifetimes. He enjoyed the collaboration with many distinguished scientists and published substantial papers in internationally well recommended journals. He also presented results of studies in this field at many international conferences.

Professor Bharuth-Ram has been working with outstanding scientists like Professors K. Allen, E. Warburton, K.P. Lieb, P. v.Brentano, K.H. Speidel and J.P.F. Sellschop, to mention only the most prominent ones in a somewhat chronological order. He thus had the opportunity to acquire great experimental experience and a broad scope in the field of nuclear reactions and nuclear spectroscopy.

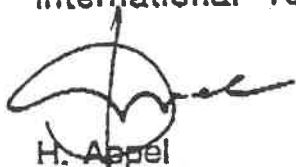
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Since about 1982 he emphasized work in the field of nuclear spectroscopy applied to solid state material. More specifically: He dealt with Moessbauer spectroscopy, Perturbed Angular Correlation- and Distribution- (TDPAC and TDPAD-) techniques, respectively, and also positron spectroscopy applied in particular to diamond. It was the TDPAC- and TDPAD spectroscopy used on implants and impurities in diamond - which I had introduced to the Schonland Centre for Nuclear Sciences of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, in 1978 - where I collaborated with him. On this topic we published together about a dozen papers and presented results at many international conferences, in particular at the series of Conferences on Hyperfine Interaction and the annual Diamond Conference.

Most of the publications at least since about 1985 which carry the name of Professor Bharuth-Ram as one of the authors reflect typically his ability to deal with complicated experimental problems, his expertise in data reduction and data evaluation and also his characteristic publishing style. The published results on diamond are considered a considerable progress in the knowledge of impurities and in particular of hydrogen in this material.

Professor Bharuth-Ram is undoubtedly a highly respected and recommended colleague in the international scientific community of nuclear spectroscopists. This has been demonstrated repeatedly, in particular at a great number of international conferences which he attended. In 1976 he was already awarded a Senior Research Fellowship from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and he was Senior Research Fellow at the University of Köln in 1982 and at the University of Göttingen in 1988. To mention only a recent honour he enjoyed as to his international reputation: He was an Invited Member of the International Advisory Committee on the IXth Conference on Hyperfine Interactions in Osaka, Japan, 1992.

Professor Bharuth-Ram is a successful scientist and a colleague with pleasant personality with whom it was always a pleasure to collaborate and to communicate. This is true for senior scientists as well as for students. He is highly motivated and enjoys a stimulating flair for dealing with scientific problems. His scientific work found and finds with most of his publications and presentations international recognition.



H. Appel

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September 12, 1993

Prof P Pillay
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PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir

Fellowship Nominations:
Prof K. Bharuth-Ram and Prof R. Bharuthram

It is with great pleasure that I respond to your requests for information on Profs K. Bharuth-Ram and R. Bharuthram. I attach herewith the two referee reports.

Yours faithfully

M.A. Hellberg

Prof M.A. Hellberg, PhD (Cantab), FRSSAf
Head: Department of Physics
Pro Vice-Principal (Research)

FELLOWSHIP NOMINATION: PROFESSOR K. BHARUTH-RAM

I first met Krish Bharuth-Ram when he was a part-time MSc student in Plasma Physics at the University of Natal in late 1965.

Over the years I have had contact with him from time to time, and we have had many discussions on matters of mutual interest, such as Physics, Physics Education and Science Policy. He has acted as External Examiner for examinations in our Department and has also taught a course in Nuclear Physics to our Honours students, and I have been similarly involved with his Department.

I have, however, never been a research collaborator of his and have thus never had the opportunity to observe his research creative ability at first hand. Hence my views of Prof Bharuth-Ram are based mainly on the above experiences.

Krish is a dedicated scientist and educator, who has done a great deal to foster Physics in the community. Despite being far removed from his major research facilities at NAC and Wits, he has, virtually in isolation in Natal, kept a high level of productivity in experimental nuclear physics. To have been as successful as he has, working under the circumstances facing him, has required not only a good deal of ability as a researcher, but a tremendous amount of willpower and motivation. That must serve as an excellent example to all who have gone through his Department or come into contact with him.

Looking at his list of nearly 50 refereed journal articles published or in press, together with an equal number of papers presented at International Conferences, it is clear that Professor Bharuth-Ram has produced a considerable *opus*. Most of the journals in which he has published are first-rate international journals, such as *Physical Review*, *Zeitschrift für Physik*, *Hyperfine Interactions*, *Physics Letters*, *Nuclear Instruments and Methods*, etc. It is true that the papers are invariably collaborative works, but such is the nature of the field. He is first or second author on 27 of the journal papers and it must be remembered that scientists are jealous of their own contributions to a research paper and do not lightly include others as authors. Thus he will certainly have made a significant contribution to all the papers listed.

The recognition he has received from a variety of sources is noteworthy:

- The award of the Fellowship that took him to Oxford was a feather in his cap.
- The competition for Alexander von Humboldt Awards is extremely keen, with a fairly low success rate amongst applicants, but he was successful in his application - clearly that places him amongst a select group of researchers.
- He obviously impressed his research collaborators on his first visit to Germany with a Humboldt Fellowship, as he was subsequently honoured by invitations from two excellent German Universities, Cologne and Göttingen, to work with them.
- The FRD has honoured him by his selection onto the Collegium and the Physics Evaluation Committee - that is an accolade which indisputably measures his rating as a research physicist. It must be remembered that an FRD rating is based on

international peer evaluation, and members of the Collegium are then hand-picked from amongst the best South African scientists in the discipline.

- Although it does not appear in his CV, I should point out that he has recently been elected by the membership of the South African Institute of Physics as a member of its Council - fine recognition for his perceived wisdom, leadership and role in the development of the subject in this country.
- International recognition of the level of his research work is also shown by his being invited to join the International Advisory Committee for a major international Conference.

Such academic honours, both at home and abroad, are individually not lightly bestowed. For them to be awarded to one person means that that person has made a significant academic impact in his field, and I thus have no hesitation in recommending very strongly that Prof Krishanlal Bharuth-Ram is most definitely worthy of being awarded a Fellowship of the University of Durban-Westville. Over the years he has added much lustre to the University.

M. A. Hellberg

Professor M.A. Hellberg, PhD (Cantab), FRSSAf
Head: Department of Physics, University of Natal (Durban)
Pro Vice-Principal (Research)

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DHANEE BRAMDAW: HIS LIFE AND
PUBLICATIONS (1901-1952).

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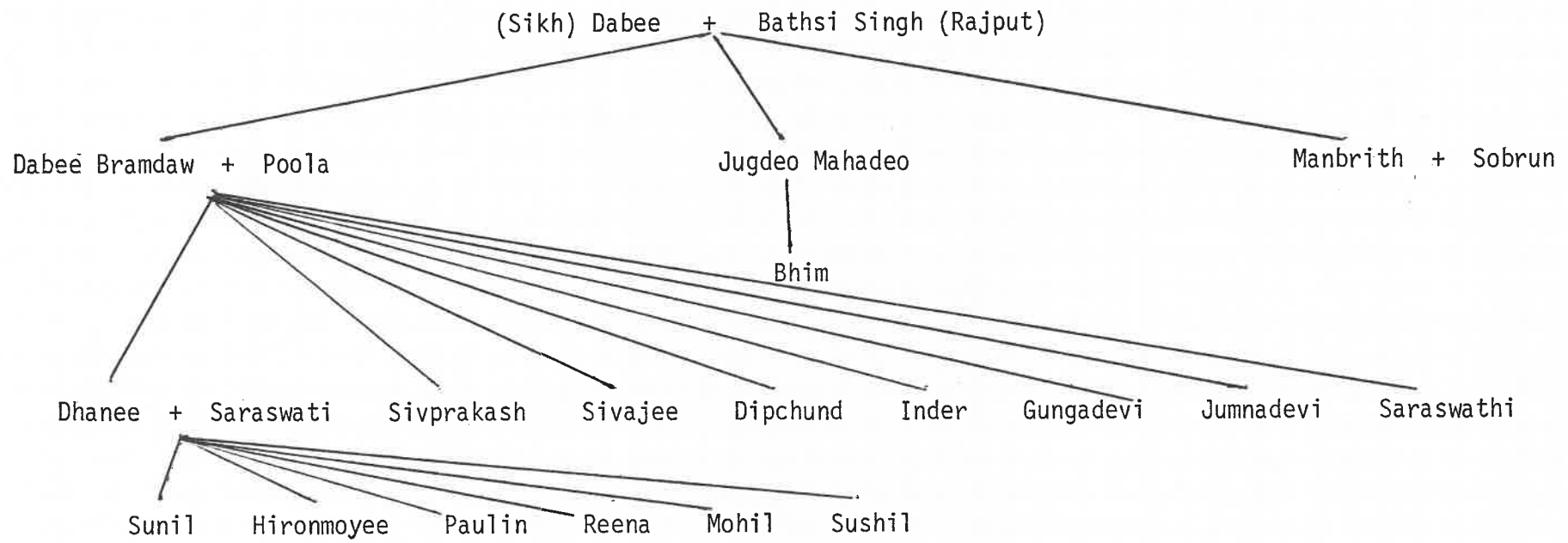
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the following people who have helped in the compiling of this project: the Bramdaw family, Mr. R. S. Nowbath, Mr. C. G. Moodley, Mr. and Mrs. Das Bundhoo, Mr. D. Sobrun and Mr. I. C. Meer, who have graciously given up their time in order to assist us. Special thanks go to M. J. M. S. Ahmed for being available whenever we needed him, and Nirode Ravel Rai, who helped with the photostats. Sincere thanks go to the staff of the Documentation Centre of U. D-W who proved extremely helpful whenever we needed their assistance.

DHANEE BRAMDAW.

SARASWATI URUMULA BRAMDAW.

GENEALOGY.



LIFE.

Dabee, our subject's grandfather, hailed from Arrah, in the United Provinces of India. He arrived in Natal on the 29 July 1878, as a passenger Indian. Dabee married Bathsi Singh, and the result of this marriage was eight children, the eldest son being our subject's father, Dabee Bramdaw-who was born on the 5 November 1881, in Pietermaritzburg, who was a public servant and served as court translator in Umlazi, Verulam, Bulwer, Stanger and Pinetown.(1) Dhanee Bramdaw was born on the 5 October 1901 in Pietermaritzburg.(2) He was the eldest son of Dabee and Poola Bramdaw. He had five brothers and three sisters. Born into a family of moderate means, they nevertheless appreciated the value of a sound education, which was inculcated in Dabee Bramdaw who "had the benefit of being educated at a European school, namely, the Boy's Model School", (3) in Pietermaritzburg.

Dhanee Bramdaw received his primary education at the York Road school, in Pietermaritzburg.(4) Despite the crude primary education of the time, he was able to proceed to the Durban Higher Grade School,(5) to pursue a secondary education. Described as an average student, with a keen interest in football, Dhanee Bramdaw obtained a Junior Certificate, and began teaching at the ~~Depot~~ Road School, which is today Somtseu Road. He taught for a short period, and thereafter, in 1928, proceeded to the South African Native College, Fort Hare, which is situated in Alice, to pursue a Senior Certificate.

It was during his stay at Fort Hare, that one detects the germ of his journalistic career. He made various contributions regarding college news to the "East London Daily Dispatch". (6) He was also the editor of the college magazine "S. A. N. C." (South African Native College).(7) Upon leave from Fort Hare, with a Matriculation Certificate, he returned to Pietermaritzburg and began attending law classes. Evidence found reveal that Dhanee Bramdaw enrolled at the Union College, Pretoria, in 1930, to read towards what could have been a B. A. (Law) degree.(8)

1. Bramdaw, D. : South African Indian Who's Who and Commercial Directory, 1936-37 p. 46.cf. Dabee Bramdaw.

2. cf. Appendix F (24)Fi

3. Bramdaw, op. cit., p. 46.

4. cf. Appendix E, p. (23)Ei.

5. cf. Appendix E, p. (23)Ei.

6. cf. Appendix B, p. (20)Biv.

7. cf. Appendix B, p. (20)Biv.

8. cf. Appendix G, pp. (25)Gi-(25)Gv.

The inclusion, in this file of lecture notes of Constitutional Law, Latin, and Political Science seems to substantiate this view. He was disillusioned with law, and thereafter decided to take up journalism.(9) At that time he lived with Debi Jugdeo who was then circulation manager at the "Natal Witness", in 'Maritzburg. It was through Debi Jugdeo that he began work as a librarian in the editorial library of the "Natal Witness". His duties however, did not end at sorting and filing cuttings. He often contributed articles of relevance to the Indians, to the Indian page of the "Natal Witness" called the "Indian World".(10) In this regard, he was the "first Indian to start on daily newspaper work". (11) In 1926 he became a full-time contributor, while continuing work in the editorial library. His ability having being recognised, he was offered a column which he did on a daily basis.(12) The "Witness" at the time printed three editions a day-one at six, one at ten and one at midnight. Often he found himself being in the position of "night editor".(13) Thus, it was not long before he assumed editorship of the "Indian World". Simultaneously, he was a correspondent for many other daily newspapers, including the "Natal Mercury", the Daily News" (then called the "Natal Advertiser"), the "Rand Daily Mail" and the "Sunday Times"- a practice known as "stringing".(14) The "Rand Daily Mail"at the time was one of the two daily newspapers which had the highest percentage of black readership.(15)

This was only made possible due to his association with Reuters. In his capacity as correspondent for Reuters he was attached to the Sir Fazl-i Hussein Delegation. The Fazl-i Hussein Delegation came about due to the Indian Government's request for a postponement of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Ammendment) Bill, which was introduced by the Minister of the Interior, in May 1930. The far reaching restrictive measures contained in the Bill, was met by a storm of protest by both the English and Indian press. It was looked upon as an example of South Africa's "readiness to treat its own covenants as scraps of paper".(16)

Consequently, an Indian delegation arrived in this country on 4 January

9. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Aiii.

10. cf. Appendix E, p. (23)Ei.

11. Bramdaw, op. cit., p. 47. cf. Dhanee Bramdaw.

12. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Aiii.

13. Loc. cit.

14. cf. Appendix B, p. (20)Bi.

15. Switzer and Switzer, L, & D, :The Black Press, p. 16.

16. Pachai, B., The South African Indian Question, p. 132.

1932, which comprised of Sir Fazl-i Hussein, Srinivasa Sastri, Sarojini Naidu and Sir Kurma Reddi, amongst others. The Union delegation comprised of Dr. D. F. Malan, J. B. M. Hertzog and Mr. E. G. Jansen amongst others, as representatives of the Smuts' party.(17)

Sir Fazl-i Hussein destroyed all hopes of a favourable outcome when he stated in a reply to the mayor's welcome in Kimberley that "both my government and yours have agreed that none of our people should fundamentally settle in this country, and having agreed to this...we hope to reach a satisfactory settlement" (18)-a line of negotiation which was unacceptable to the permanent Indian population in South Africa. Furthermore, he "represented Reuter at various non-European conferences at Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Bloemfontein etc. and for a time was in charge of Reuters' general service in Maritzburg".(19)

This association with Reuters led to the establishment of a warm friendship with Srinivasa Sastri, the Agent-General of the government of India in South Africa.(20) Since Dhanee Bramdaw was one of the few Indians, if not the only one, attached to Reuters he was in the fortunate position of attending the various meetings that Sastri addressed. A combination of these two factors (his friendship, and the mobility provided by Reuters) found its culmination in 1935, in the publication of a collection of Sastri's speeches, called "Sastri Speaks".

In 1927, however, due to his association with P. R. Pather and S. R. Naidoo he temporarily left the "Natal Witness" to go to Cape Town to attend a conference which was largely instrumental in the drawing up of the Cape Town Agreement. This accord was largely instrumental in improving the standard of secondary education for Indians. One of the consequences of which was the building of Sastri College.(21)

It was during his stay at Cape Town that he joined a news agency started by I. W. Schlesinger called the "Africopa". (a name which was coined by Dhanee Bramdaw), which was situated at the top of the Mount. Nelson Hotel. During the course of his duties, he often found himself in the position of sub-editing the news. In 1934, due to the visit of Prince

17. Pachai, op. cit., p. 133.

18. Ibid p. 134.

19. Bramdaw, op. cit., p. 47. cf. Dhanee Bramdaw.

20. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Aix.

of Wales, most of the journalistic staff of the news agency was attached to the royal entourage.(22) This created a vacuum in the editorial department, which was temporarily filled by Dhane Bramdaw in the capacity of chief editor.(23)

It was here that he gained experience in the processing of news which had come in from overseas. This experience proved invaluable later on when he began work on the "Leader". Offers to join the staff of Africopa permanently were declined so that he could pursue the publication of the "South African Indian Who's Who and Commercial Directory". It was in 1935 as well that his commentary on the status on South African Indians since the attainment of Union, was published, called "Out of the Stable". Both books shall receive further attention later on.

His services with Reuters in Pietermaritzburg, however, were not terminated. His attachment to the various Agents-General of the government of India resulted in his being the South African correspondent of various Indian newspapers; Including the "Hindu", the "Pioneer", and the "Madras Mail".(24)

On the 14 March 1936, he married Saraswati Urumula Panday (the daughter of R. Panday, a trader in King Williamstown), in Port Elizabeth.(25) The result of this marriage was four sons and two daughters.(Refer to genealogy).

While conducting research for the 1936-37 edition of the "Who's Who", his travels took him to various parts of Southern Africa, the Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa and Nyasaland.(26)

21. cf. Appendix C, p. (21)Ci.

22. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Aiv.

23. Bramdaw, op. cit., p. 47. cf. Dhane Bramdaw.

24. Loc. cit.

25. Bramdaw, S., South African Indian Who's Who and commercial Directory, 1960, p. 48. cf. Saraswati Bramdaw.

Despite this entry in the "Who's Who", the Panday family had actually adopted the surname of "Maude" to facilitate the acquisition of a trading licence. This was necessiated by the fact that licences were reluctantly granted to blacks. Support for this decision came from a King Williamstown, town councillor, Mr. Proctor, who declared in a newspaper article that Mr. Maude was the "best dressed man in town", and that his wife was a "standard educated woman".- informal interview with Mrs. D. Bramdaw, 27 August 1985. 18h00. Durban.

26. Bramdaw, D., South African Indian Who's Who and Commercial Directory, 1938-40, p. 27.

In his attempt to include the various Indian traders found in these areas, he established a close bond with them.(27) Due to this bond, he was requested to appear as a spokesman before the Royal Bledisloe Commission, in 1938, "which enquired into the subject of closer union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland".(28) Unfortunately, due to his South African citizenship, he was unable to give evidence before the commission, in his capacity as spokesman.

In 1939, the well known editor of "Rommel", Brigadier Desmond Young(29), who Dhanee Bramdaw had worked with invited him to continue journalistic activities in England and India. He declined this offer however, due to his obligation to his aged parents and young family.(30) Another aspect which could possibly have influenced his declension was that he was currently engaged in the research and publication of the second edition of the "Who's Who", which appeared in 1940. Although people interviewed seem to have no knowledge of his role as mediator at unity talks between the N. I.C. and N. I. O., some evidence of this can be found in the "Indian Mirror".(31) In the forties as well, Dhanee Bramdaw was the speaker of the Parliamentary Debating Society, which gathered various members of the community as well as the Indian representative in Parliament, to discuss salient issues of the day.(32)

With the outbreak of World War II, in September 1939, there existed a serious problem in the acquisition of newsprint. This led to an inevitable reduction of the size of various newspapers. This state of affairs affected the Indian community in that there was a drastic cutback on the publication of Indian news. Newspapers such as the "Indian Opinion" and "Indian Views", hardly served to satisfy this need. Having perceived this state of affairs, Dhanee Bramdaw decided to start his own newspaper. Thus in November 1940, he founded the "Leader" newspaper.

In its first few months, he worked almost single-handedly to put the newspaper on its feet. Since the joining of R. S. Nowbath, in 1941,

27. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Aix.

28. Bramdaw, *op. cit.*, p. 48. cf. Dhanee Bramdaw.

29. Bramdaw, S., South African Indian Who's Who and Commercial Directory, 1960 p. 48. cf. Dhanee Bramdaw.

30. cf. Appendix A, (19)Axi. An informal interview with Mrs. D. Bramdaw, 27 August 1985, 18h00. Durban.

31. cf. Appendix K, p. (29)Ki.

32. cf. Appendix D, p. (22)Dii.

however, he began to pursue the administrative side of the newspaper. This activity involved his travelling to various parts of the country to acquire advertisements and subscriptions.(33) Following the pressures of starting his own newspaper he fell ill in 1946. He had a stroke.(34) Upon recovery he realized that his health was deteriorating and he sought to make arrangements for an overseas education for his children. Having realized that curricula in local schools were inadequate, he embarked upon this course of action. Furthermore, he was advised to take a cruise on medical grounds. On the 5 June 1952, he embarked on a cruise along the East Coast of Africa to England, on board the Warwick Castle. He died on 4 July 1952, between Mombasa and the Port of Aden, of an heart attack.(35)

As part of his last will and testament, Dhanee Bramdaw intended to transfer ownership of the newspaper to his side of the family. This however was successfully contested by Mrs. D. Bramdaw, and hence ownership has been retained by the Bramdaw family.

33. cf. Appendix B, p. (20)Biii.
 34. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Axvii.
 35. cf. Appendix M, p. (31)Mi.

PUBLICATIONS:

- I. Sastri Speaks--1931. S. R. Naidoo and D. Bramdaw (eds).
2. Out of the Stable--1935. D. Bramdaw.
3. The South African Indian Who's Who and Commercial Directory--1936-38.
D. Bramdaw (ed)
The South African Indian Who's Who and Commercial Directory--1938-40
D. Bramdaw
4. Leader--1940.

SASTRI SPEAKS:

This volume is a collection of both speeches and writings of Srinivasa Sastri, during his stay in South Africa, in his capacity as Agent-General of the government of India, from June 1927 to January 1929.(36) Sastri came to this country as a delegate at the first Round Table Conference between the representatives of the government of India and the government of the Union of South Africa, which was opened in Cape Town, on Friday, 17 December 1926.

Those representing the government of India were: Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib, member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, who was the leader; G. L. Corbett, secretary as well as deputy leader; the Hon. V. S. Sastri; and Sir d' Arcy Lindsay, amongst others. Amongst those representing South Africa, were the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister; D. F. Malan; F. H. P. Creswell and F. W. Beyers.

In his opening remarks to the conference, General Hertzog said that the people of South Africa were not ill-disposed towards the Indians in the country, but that a 'feeling ' had been created because of the danger to white civilization present in the large native population in the

36. cf. Appendix I, p. (27)Iii.

country. To this population was now added a considerable number of lower class Indians. He went on to say 'I wish to make this assurance that although in South Africa there is a prejudice against the Indian here-no one in this conference should take that prejudice as a feeling of hostility against India. The prejudice is in the first place, one on economic grounds, and in the second place, it is unfortunately added to by a prejudice that is a prejudice common in South Africa, namely, the prejudice of colour.'(37)

Sir M. Habibullah, said that his delegation was not committed to any particular solution and that his delegation was nevertheless impressed by the atmosphere of great natural friendliness.;

The purpose of the conference was to examine the existing scheme of repatriation, to ascertain what difficulties had arisen in its working, how these difficulties could have been eliminated and the ways and means by which Indian residents in the Union could conform to western standards of life, with special reference to sanitation and education.

The path of the Cape Town Agreement, which was announced on 21 February 1927, was not an easy one. Its successes depended upon the willingness of its architects on both sides of the Indian Ocean to give and take. As Sastri said of it: 'It is a compromise as you all know, and compromise is the very soul of political progress. Now, in a compromise no party carries away the entire honour of the negotiations. Each party gives in a little and takes a little from the other side.'

Though the Natal Provincial Council was hostile towards the Agreement, the persistence of Sastri and, other influential persons resulted in the appointment of the Natal Commission on Indian education on 17 November 1927. The recommendations were put into effect with heartening results. The whole subsidy received from the Union government, for Indian education, was spent on Indian education. Expenditure rose from £28 430 in 1926-27, to nearly £60 000 in 1930-31.

Sir M. Habibullah later paid tribute to the important part played

37. Pachai, op. cit., p. 118.

throughout by V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, whose tact and persuasiveness proved of utmost value.'(38)

Owing to Dhanee Bramdaw's position as Reuters' correspondent, he was capable of securing much, if not all of the information contained herein.(39)

This book was published and printed by the Natal Press in Pietermaritzburg in 1931. Funding for this project came from S. R. Naidoo, a close associate of Dhanee Bramdaw. S. R. Naidoo, in fact, played no hand in the editing of this publication though he is credited for doing so.(40)

Dhanee Bramdaw it seems, actually published the book "to preserve, even in its imperfections, the words of that great Indian-Srinivasa Sastri-who may yet speak to us and the succeeding generations."(41) Monetary gain does not seem to be Dhanee Bramdaw's chief motive.(42) While on the other hand, S. R. Naidoo seems to have entered the task of "Sastri Speaks" more so because of financial gain.

Jan Hofmeyr's foreword to the book provides valuable insight into the high esteem in which Sastri was regarded in all circles in South Africa.(44)

In the other pan of the scales, the Indian delegation to South Africa seems to have left with a very favourable impression of both Hofmeyr and the Union government. The outgoing Indian High Commissioner, Sir Rama Rau maintained that the presence of Mr. Hofmeyr in the cabinet was a ' "guarantee" that the Indian problem would not only be dealt with sympathetically but also liberally. The validity of this view is largely debatable however. Hofmeyr's sympathy towards the Indian is not cast in so much doubt, however. His appeal "was for justice for all people."(45)

OUT OF THE STABLE:

Statistics regarding the publication of this work have been impossible to come by. Nevertheless, some important facts can be gleaned from the publication itself. It can be deduced that this volume was printed in Pietermaritzburg

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- 38. Pachai, op. cit., p. 130.
 - 40. cf. Appendix E, p. (23)Eii.
 - 39. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Aix.
 - 41. cf. Appendix I, p. (27)Iiv.
 - 42. cf. Appendix I, p. (27)Iiv.
 - 43. cf. Appendix E, p. (23)Eii.
 - 44. cf. Appendix I, p. (27)Iv-vii.
 - 45. Pachai, op. cit., p. 169.

by the "Natal Witness" in 1935.(46) His close association with the newspaper fraternity made it possible for Harold Wodson to provide an interesting foreword to this work. Facts and figures concerning the precise date of publication, the number of copies printed, the distribution of the book, the costs incurred and the retail price of the book, could not be obtained.

There is no doubt however, that the book was warmly received.(47) The book really represented a survey of the South African Indian Question from 1910 to 1935. In his analysis of the situation Dhanee Bramdaw calls for a recognition "that the Indian will be a permanent resident of the Union, contributing his share to the general well-being of the whole, and in his upliftment, coming either from within himself or from external sources, the other non-European races of the country would benefit."(48) From this quote one can easily deduce both the focus of the argument of the book and Dhanee Bramdaw's personal perception of the Indian question in South Africa. Other issues handled were the Round Table Conferences of December 1926 and January 1932, the Cape Town Agreement, the Colonial Born and Settlers Association and the £3 tax.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN WHO'S WHO AND COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY:

This work was first edited by Dhanee Bramdaw in 1936. The needs for such a publication seem to have been manifold: in its role as a commercial directory, it served to unite various trading concerns which were scattered throughout the country; "by showing to the world how progressive the Indian community has become".(49); to collect in a convenient form the "brief biographies"(50) of the personalities included. Through the years however, the "Who's Who" has proved an invaluable source of local history.

Finance for the "Who's Who" was provided by the personalities included. He secured cash upon acceptance of the biographies and pictures of the

46. cf. Appendix H, p. (26)Hi.

47. cf. Appendix H, p. (26)Hii.

48. Bramdaw, D., Out of the Stable, p. 18.

49. Bramdaw, op. cit., 1936-37 p. 27. cf. Appendix J, p. (28)Ji.

50. Loc. cit.

personalities that were included. This money was then used for the printing of the book, which was then done by the "Natal Witness" in Pietermaritzburg. Another source of revenue was the advertisements included in each edition. The tariff for advertisements in the "Who's Who" differed depending on whether advertisements were included in the former or latter half of the book. For the former half, a full page advertisement cost £10 while the half page and quarter page cost £6 and £4 respectively. For the latter half, a full directory page cost £8, while a half page and quarter page advertisement cost £5 and £3, respectively.(51) The tariff quoted above applied to the 1938-40 edition, though it is highly improbable that the rates would have been much different for the 1936-38 edition.

The exact cost for an entry in the biographical section seems to be in some doubt, with some people interviewed placing the cost at approximately £1, while others place it at a bit more.(52) The retail price of the "Who's Who" (1938-40 edition) was £1-1-0.(53) Similarly here too, there is no reason to believe that the cost of the first edition would have been much different. The size of the second edition and the number of entries seems to suggest that the first edition was well received.

The demand for the "Who's Who" seems to have extended beyond the immediate families that were included.(54) The exact number of copies for each issue can be placed at roughly 200-300 copies more than the number of entries in each publication. These 200-300 copies would have found their way to India and Africa.(55)

The fact that the "Who's Who" was a growing volume is recorded in Dhanee Bramdaw's difficulty in putting out an issue once every two years.(56)

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- 51. cf. Appendix J, p. (28)Jii-d.
 - 52. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Avii-viii.
 - 53. cf. Appendix J, p. (28)Jiv.
 - 55. cf. Appendix J, p. (28)Jiib-c.
 - 54. cf. Appendix J, p. (28)Jv.
 - 56. cf. Appendix J, p. (28)Jv.

THE LEADER:

The "Leader" was started on 30 November 1940 during the second World War when daily newspapers had cut down its Indian news service. The Natal Press saw in an Indian reading public potential subscribers to their newspapers. The Indian population, in fact, almost equalled the white population.(57) With the rapid spread of literacy Natal newspapers began to include more and more news of Indian interest. On the other hand, the two Indian owned weekly newspapers, which were printed in English and Gujarati, namely the "Indian Opinion" and the "Indian Views", which were edited by Manilal Gandhi (58) and I. M. Meer (59), respectively failed to satisfy the needs of the community. Furthermore, these newspapers freely mixed news and opinion and were more often "event orientated rather than issue orientated".(60)

"Nevertheless the black press thrived on extremely fragile foundations during this period. Black journalists were denied access to conventional news sources and harassed in their search for 'black' news in an increasingly hostile urban environment. Deprived of opportunities to accumulate capital legally, or the right to own land, Black Press entrepreneurs lacked newsprint, equipment buildings, skilled tradesmen and distribution agents. The purchasing power was low and black newspapers could not attract "white" advertising even with relatively high circulations.

Illiteracy accompanied by the rural and regional disposition of a largely ethnic-oriented audience was restricting the growth of the Black Press as late as the 1950's. Even in its 'golden age'-- the first 30 years of the 20th century--the power of the independent Black Press was undermined by its lack of economic viability."(61)

Both newspapers failed to satisfy their reading public in three major

57. cf. Appendix O, p. (33)0i.

58. Switzer and Switzer, op. cit., p. 41.

59. Ibid. p. 42.

60. Ibid. p. 8. cf. Appendix K, p. (29)Ki, as illustration hereof.

61. Ibid. pp. 6-7.

areas, namely; they were written largely in the vernacular which made it cumbersome for an increasingly literate public to read, the fact that they were subscription based meant that they didn't reach a large section of the population with ease, both papers had a combined circulation of approximately 3500 issues.(62) As a consequence of these three factors the Indians had lost interest in their own newspapers and turned to the dailies for their reading matter.

The outbreak of the war in 1939 meant less space for Indian news and as Dhanee Bramdaw was in direct touch with his community he often had to answer questions as to the small space accorded Indian news. Simultaneously a Communist party newspaper was trying to increase its circulation. The war and Communism, as it were, were in a way responsible for the birth of the "Leader".(63) The project for an Indian newspaper was submitted to the then general manager of the "Natal Witness". It readily found his support and with his printing press available the "Leader" started its first number in November 1940. Due to the pressures of time and the advertisers(64) the first issue was a very small one (4 pages).

For the first few months, the newspaper was run with very little help from outside. In April 1941 however, R. S. Nowbath was employed as an advertising representative.(65) His ability well soon found him in the editorial and reporting departments. The "Leader" had the support of the "Natal Witness" as its printers and the Central News Agency (C. N. A.) as its publishers. This newspaper was the first Indian newspaper to be enrolled as a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation (A. B. C.). Colour bar in the constitution of the Newspaper Press Union (N. P. U.) had been in the way of its membership. The "Leader" had stressed the news side rather than the comment carried out by its Indian contemporaries.(66) It had no affiliation with any political or other public organisations, and was never predominantly a sectarian newspaper. The political comment sought to advance the interests of the Indians as South Africans. Newspaper policy

62. An informal interview with Mr. I. C. Meer. 20 August 1985, 19h00.Durban.

63. An informal interview with Mrs. D. Bramdaw. 27 August 1985, 18h00.Durban.

64. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Axi.

65. cf. Appendix B, p. (20)Bi.

66. An informal interview with Mrs. D. Bramdaw. 27 August 1985, 18h00.Durban.

firmly reflected that the Indian had a stake in this country and the best way he could advance it was through friendliness and co-operation with all sections of the South African community.

The "Leader" was never financed by any shareholders. Capital for this venture came from royalties accrued from the "Who's Who" and other publications. The goodwill that Dhanee Bramdaw had built up at the "Natal Witness" enabled him to obtain newsprint at a fair price. As his newspaper was printed at the "Natal Witness", and since he used an office at the "Natal Witness", there was no need to pay for the upkeep of premises either.(67) Thus it was possible for him to put out the "Leader" at very little cost.

At the time of his death, the staff of the "Leader" numbered four, who were responsible for the gathering of news. Ranji Nowbath, who was employed in April 1941 acted as editor intermittently. In Pietermaritzburg, C. G. Moodley was responsible for all local news, sports reporting and welfare news. In Durban, Bobby Harripersadh, who joined the "Leader" in 1946 or 1947, was responsible for sports news and later on, (68) general reporting. In 1952 Bhim Bramdaw, Mahadeo Jugdeo's son, was employed. Besides the reporting staff much news was sent in by aspiring writers.(69) Copy used to be transferred from Durban to Pietermaritzburg by Pullman with whoever was manning the Durban office at any given time.(70)

While the "Natal Witness" served as one of the premises for "Leader" staff, they nevertheless maintained a suite in "Penbrow Chambers" at 472 West Street in Durban.(71) Within a few months they moved office to 25 Baker Street. In the mid-forties, however they shifted premises to "Motala Chambers" in Pine Street, Durban.(72)

Distribution of the "Leader" was conducted on their behalf by the C. N. A.

67. cf. Appendix B, p. (20)Biv.

68. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Axv.

69. cf. Appendix B, p. (20)Biv.

70. Loc. cit.

71. cf. Appendix N, p. (32)Ni.

72. cf. Appendix B, p. (20)Biv.

who had their offices at 369 Smith Street in Durban.(73) The C. N. A. only took over distribution about six months to one year after the newspaper had begun.(74) Much of the sales were carried out in central Durban, the North Coast and Transvaal. Sales in the Transvaal were done through subscriptions which were secured by Dhanee Bramdaw.(75)

In his analysis Switzer maintains that the "Leader" was responsible for "70% of the annual circulation of the three Indian newspapers published in South Africa."(76) there appears to be some disparity regarding the print order for the first issue. While some place it at 5000 others interviewed seem to think that, that is an "optimistic" figure.(77) Despite this however, an exact order for an issue in December 1948 was 17 500.(78) This seems to indicate a phenomenal growth within eight years, considering the conditions of the time. The first issue of the "Leader" consisted of only four pages due to the pressures of the advertisers as well. It is interesting to note however, that the first issue appeared on a Saturday although it was intended to be a Friday newspaper. The reason for this lay in the fact that they were unable to produce the paper on a Friday for distribution.

In the declaration of its policy, the "Leader" bravely claimed to represent "first and foremost its own viewpoint"(79), while simultaneously declaring its columns open to "divergent views, honestly expressed and within the law".(80) The views of many people interviewed seems to suggest that the "Leader" stood for honest reporting, sometimes even, refusing to be drawn into the mainstream of Indian opinion.(81)

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- 73. cf. Appendix N, p. (32)Ni.
 - 74. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Axiii.
 - 75. cf. Appendix B, p. (20)Biii.
 - 76. cf. Appendix L, p. (30)Lii.
 - 77. cf. Appendix A, p. (19)Axii.
 - 78. cf. Appendix B, p. (20)Biii.
 - 79. cf. Appendix N, p. (32)Ni.
 - 80. Loc cit.
 - 81. cf. Appendix B, p. (20)Biii.

Despite these claims to "objectivity" however, any newspaper that claims to reflect public opinion honestly, is unwittingly the victim of its own historical circumstance. If such a view is accepted, statements such as "interpret all facets of community life"(82) and "prove of interest to all its readers"(83) beg the question "how?"

Any serious student would, furthermore, find these above statements vague and unenlightening. The best manner to arrive at an accurate view of the newspaper, then, would be through an examination of the newspapers reflections of and on various salient issues of the day.

It is with these premises in mind that the various conclusions hereafter, attempt to arrive at an accurate view of firstly, the newspaper and its policy and secondly to reach evaluative conclusions which will place the "Leader" in its proper historical context. In his analysis of the Black Press in South Africa, Switzer has this to say:

"The South African press has been a sectional press throughout its history. Race-- not language, religion or culture-- has proved to be the dominant characteristic of this sectionalism, moreover, which has given the press in this country a unique status among the world's mass media of communication."(84)

He goes on to say:

"The Indian community press, independant of white control but traditionally conservative and insular in its interests, is commercially the most viable at present. The two main Indian newspapers--Leader(founded in September 1941) and Graphic (founded in August 1950)--are, in fact, community newspapers."(85)

To a large extent, Switzer's thesis that the Black Press in South Africa was largely one based on race is true. Issues covered in the "Leader" hardly refer to any "white" issues unless it was of direct relevance to Indians in this country. The fact, furthermore, that the newspaper was created solely for Indian news also reflects this.

82. cf. Appendix N, p. (32)Ni.

83. Loc cit.

84. Switzer and Switzer, op. cit., p. vii.

85. ibid. , p. 18.

The idea that the Black Press consists of largely community based newspapers, is also reflected in the columns of the "Leader" which carried news which was of interest to all members to all members of the community. Features included were: a womans' column, a political column which ran during 1948 and 1949 called the "Crack of the Sjambok", a cartoon feature which incorporated both a political comment cartoon, and a strip, a column called "Mainly about People", which featured news of arrivals, births and engagements and of news of people who had just graduated. An interesting feature of these early editions is the large amount of space accorded to the film industry, both the English and the Indian linguistic groups.

It is certain that the "Leader" made a significant impact when it first appeared: the 300% rise in circulation from 1940 (five thousand copies printed) to December 1948 (17 500 copies printed) is virtual proof in itself. Readership can be calculated by multiplying these figures by an optimistic figure of three. (Families in the first half of this century generally were larger and more closely knit.) Thus the readership could be gauged at roughly 52 500. Furthermore, Indian newspapers of the time were not sold across the counter as were white papers. The fact that the medium was solely English meant that many people could buy the paper and read it easily.

It can however, be said that the "Leader", in its early years, was "conservative and insular in its interests". Its commitment to a stand of paving the way for negotiation politics, in the midst of vociferous opposition to the government proves this. This could on the other hand, be said to be a judgement on hindsight. The ethos of the 1940's was one which firmly held that negotiation would achieve what the Indians in this country sought.

Part of the reason why the "Leader" survived, lies in this statement of Smitzer's:

"From the 1930's to the 1950's, the political vacuum was filled by two different groups of publications--sometimes with

divergent interests but in the main complementary in terms of goals: firstly, the weakest as far as black interests were concerned was the labour, Socialist and early Communist Party press." (86)

The problem with this approach was that they could not reconcile their differences and the aspirations of a working class that was divided along racial lines. Secondly, a new generation of publications succeeded those which had supported the African, Coloured and Indian political parties and pressure groups between the 1880's and the 1920's. At the best of times, however, black political publications had to struggle for survival in South Africa and when the Nationalist Party won the 1948 election, it was the beginning of the end for the protest journals as well as the political movements they represented. (87)

The idea that Indians formed an integral part of the South African community seems to have been the guiding belief in Dhanee Bramdaw's life. This view is stated in the "Out of the Stable" and in a sense finds expression in the policy of the "Leader". Combined with his keen, even if acquired business acumen, Dhanee Bramdaw tried to steer clear of that pitfalls which beset many a newspaper of the time. In its policy however, the "Leader" seems to have adopted a wise course in not owing allegiance to any particular point of view. As points of view change with fashion, so too can the fate of a body which reflects such views be decided.

86. Ibid., p. 10.

87. Ibid., pp. 10-11.

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FIRST PAGE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE HANDOUT.U N I O N C O L L E G E .POLITICAL SCIENCE.COURSE 1.LECTURE 11 (ELEVEN)THE PARTY SYSTEM.

The Party System arose in English politics in the 17th century during the reign of James I. The Court party was represented by the courtiers and the people of London and the Country Party by the people of the outside districts. After the civil war names were introduced for these parties by which they have been known ever since.

Country Party - Whigs - Liberals.
Court Party - Tories - Conservatives.

Under these the party system in England had its best days. The system worked well and was perfectly suited to England.

At the beginning of the 19th century these parties took new names and the Whigs became Liberals who favoured the grant of equal political privileges to all, the abolition of the remaining religious disabilities and tests, and the establishment of economic liberty of trade and industry. The Tories became Conservatives who were opposed to all innovations and wished to preserve anything that was good in the old system.

The scientific basis of the party system is the partition between the progressive and the cautious and this is what was found in England at this time but has now unfortunately passed away and is hardly ever found in any country today.

LATER DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH PARTY SYSTEM.

In the middle of the 19th century a third party arose known as the Irish Party. Soon after Gladstone the leader of the Liberals took over the cause of the Irish. This caused a split in the Liberal party and we get another - the Liberal-Unionists. Later on we have the Labour Party, thus five in place of the original two.

In the present century there have been still further changes and further splits and fusions. Liberal Unionists and Conservatives fused into Conservatives. During the war all the parties combined and a coalition ministry was formed.

Up to 1850 this system of Party Government worked well as there were only the two parties and they came into power alternately. Parties are natural and inevitable. People must naturally agree or disagree with certain things. Hence the natural split was when there were only two parties. At the present time it is difficult to do without a coalition ministry because of the increased number of parties. But under a coalition if one party secedes the ministry will in all probability be defeated.

FIRST PAGE OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW HANDOUT.U N I O N C O L L E G E.Correspondence Course.CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.Paper I.INTRODUCTORY.

The word Constitution (Latin: constitutio) originally meant a collection of laws or ordinances made by an Emperor or King. To-day the word refers to those rules which concern the political structure of society. The constitution consists of (a) the rules which point out where the sovereign is to be found; (b) the form in which his powers are exercised; (c) the relations of the different members of the sovereign body to each other where it consists of more persons than one.

When the student has grasped these three essentials he will find that subsequent discussion is a development of these points.

If we consider any independent political Society (say England, or France), it is assumed by the above three essentials, that there will be found somewhere or other a sovereign, whether that sovereign be a single person, or a body of persons, or several bodies of persons.

The commands imposed by the sovereign person or body on the rest of the society are positive laws, properly so called. The sovereign body not only makes these laws, but has two other leading functions, viz. those of judicature (i.e. Justice - its system of law courts and policing); and administration (i.e. the actual art of government - Departmental offices). Legislation is for the most part performed directly by the sovereign body itself; judicature and administration, for the most part, by delegates. The constitution of a society, accordingly, would show how the sovereign body is composed, and what are the relations of its members inter se, and how the sovereign functions of legislation, judicature and administration are exercised. Constitutional law consists of the rules relating to those subjects, and these rules may either be laws properly so-called, or they may not - i.e. they may or may not be commands imposed by the sovereign body itself. The English constitutional rule, for example, that the king and parliament are the sovereign; cannot be called a law, for law presupposes the fact which it asserts. And other rules, which are constantly observed in practice, but have never been enacted by the sovereign power, are in the same way constitutional laws, which are not laws. It is an understood rule of the English constitution that the king shall not refuse his assent to a bill which has passed both Houses of Parliament, but it is certainly not a law. Should the king veto such a bill his action would be un-constitutional, but not illegal. On the other hand the rules relating to the election of members to the House of Commons are nearly all positive laws strictly so called. Constitutional law, as the phrase is commonly used, would include all the laws dealing with the sovereign body in the exercise of its various functions, and all the rules, not being laws properly so-called, relating to the same subject.

FIRST PAGE OF LATIN HANDOUT.UNION COLLEGE.LATIN.GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.SECTION A.Lecture 14. (fourteen).THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB (continued).

From the Present Base of the verb we shall form in this lecture,

- (a) Present Indicative,
- (b) Imperfect Indicative,
- (c) Future Indicative,
- (d) Present Subjunctive,
- (e) Gerund,
- (f) Gerundive,
- (g) Present Participle.

of Verbs of the Third and Fourth Conjugations. The endings of the above are exactly alike in Verbs of these two Conjugations, and it would be sheer waste of time to do the Conjugations separately. As Model Verbs we shall take:-

- (a) Third Conjugation: rego: I rule.
- (b) Fourth Conjugation: audio: I hear.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF REGO AND AUDIO.

<u>1st Pers. Pres. Ind.</u>	<u>Pres. Inf.</u>	<u>1st Pers. Perf. Ind.</u>	<u>Supine.</u>
(a) rego	regere	rexī	rectum
(b) audio	audire	audivi	auditum

NOTE. The Perf. Ind. and Supine of rego. The Perfect Base is entirely different from the Present Base.

FIRST PAGE OF STUDENT HANDOUT-1930.U N I O N C O L L E G E .OUR MARCH CHAT TO STUDENTS: 1930.

Dear Student,

Since I last addressed you, the complete results of the various examinations have come to hand, and I am proud and gratified to say that students of the Union College have been uniformly successful in every examination. No correspondence College in the Union can boast of such a unique record of successes as the Union College had: In every branch of learning the names of the students of the College appear as successful candidates.

This unique record of successes was secured solely through the sterling excellence of the courses of the College and the diligent work of the students. The College is most anxious to maintain its supreme position as the educational institution of South Africa and earnestly appeals to you to apply yourself diligently to your studies.

I wish to put before you some advice in connection with your studies. You are all open to conviction; you are all alive to manly principles so that I feel sure that my efforts to aid and guide you, in whose progress and welfare I have the strongest interest, will have their reception and success commensurate with my interest in you.

In the first place I want you to make up your mind that you are not only going to write the examination this year, but that you are going to pass it. Procrastination is the thief of time; the road "bye and bye" leads to the city of "nowhere". Do not, therefore, waste precious time in deciding what you intend doing next year or the year after. Make up your mind to do it this year. Set yourself this motto: if my friends can do it, I can do it too.

In the second place I want you to set apart a special time, each day, for study. I fully realise what many of you have to contend with, but I sincerely believe that each of you could, if you try, find this time. I want you to remember the handsome reward in store for you: Success at the examination. You all know what it means to you, and a little sacrifice, even of social engagements, is surely well rewarded.

TITLE PAGE OF OUT OF THE STABLE.

OUT OF THE STABLE

*South Africa and its Indian Question
for the last 25 years,
1910 - 1935*

By
DHANEE BRAMDAW
Editor of "The South African Indian Who's Who," Etc.

With a Foreword by
HAROLD WODSON
Editor of the "Natal Advertiser"

*"I claim my right to take my seat as a member of King George's household.
I shall not be content with a place in his outer stables."*

—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on the South African Indian Question at
the Imperial Conference, 1923.


PIETERMARITZBURG:
The Natal Witness, Limited.
1935.

OUT OF THE STABLE.

COINCIDING with the goodwill mission of a representative parliamentary delegation from the Union of South Africa to India, there has been published under this arresting title an admirable survey of the Indian question in South Africa during the last twenty-five years. The author, DHANEE BRAMDAW, takes as his text a striking passage in a speech by SIR TEJ BAHADUR SASTRI on South African Indian problems at the Imperial Conference in 1923—"I claim my right to take my seat as a member of KING GEORGE'S household. I shall not be content with a place in his outer stables." It is Mr. BRAMDAW'S purpose to demonstrate in his review of an intensely interesting period, written with judicial fairness, how far since the Union the position of Indians has been bettered, and his plea is for a greater unity in the Indian ranks which he is convinced will win much more from successive Governments of the Union.

The history which is surveyed is familiar to all in this country who have interested themselves in the position of Indians overseas, but repetition in such attractive form is both interesting and useful. It serves to remind those who are impatient of restraints and disabilities that re-

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1936.

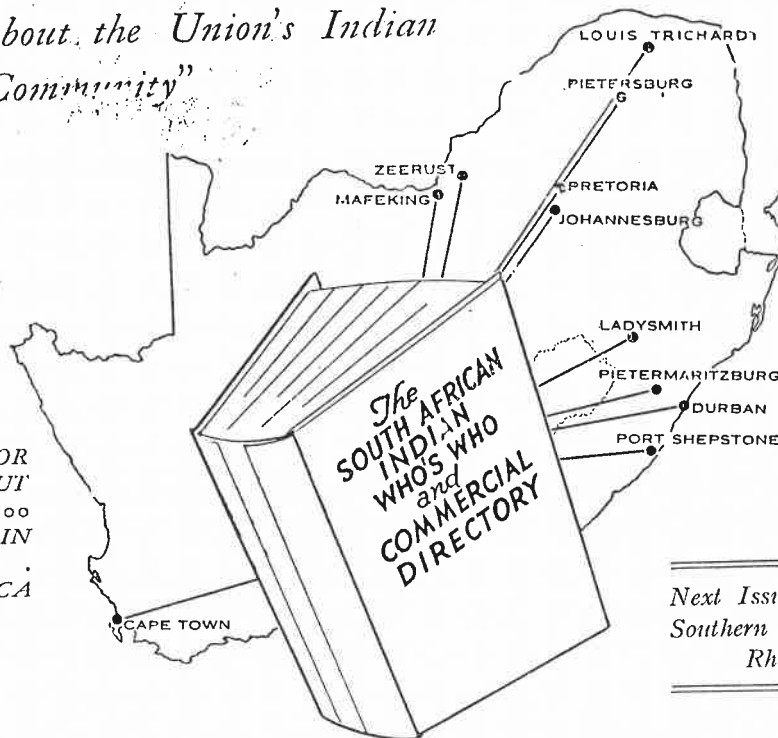
main, how far liberalism has grown since the stormy day in 1913 when thousands of Indians marched out from the cane fields, the coal mines, the wattle plantations, and wherever they were employed, all united under the banner of MR. GANDHI and his lieutenants, to secure the redress of grievances they felt to be intolerable. There was, it is worth remembering, nothing that was anti-European or against any class in that movement except that it was directed at ending Indian disabilities. It succeeded to the extent of securing an investigation which resulted in the repeal of an unjust tax, the recognition of Indian marriages and the repatriation at Government expense of those who desired to return to India. Since that Indian Relief Act of 1914 much more has been won by patient negotiation, the vigilant watch from Delhi and Simla over Indian interests abroad, and the increasingly effective co-operation between the two Governments. The Paddison Agreement of 1927 marked the beginning of a new era. There was a recognition of Indians as being part of the permanent population, reversing the view of DR. MALAN and others that the Indian was "a foreign element in the population;" there was a promise that the Indian population would be uplifted so that it might not be allowed to lag behind any other section of the population.

Opinions may differ as to how fully that promise has been fulfilled, but the improvement in the general situation during the intervening years cannot be questioned. There have been periodic waves of anti-Asiatic feeling and legislative proposals which, had they reached the Statute Book in their proposed shape, would have constituted gross injustice. Most of the latter, as a result of negotiation, have either been held up or so altered in form as to constitute no serious disability to Indians. In securing these results and in laying the foundation of Indian education and advancement MR. SASTRI and his successors as Agent of the Government of India in the Union have played a splendid part to which the author of *Out of the Stable* pays fine tribute. He concludes his review of a period which has been one of continuous and intense struggle with an appeal to Indians in South Africa to heal the breach in their own ranks which has existed in the last few years and weakens their position in meeting overt or contemplated opposition to their rights in the field of politics, commerce, economics, education and the many-sided interests touching the community at all points. South Africa he urges to be true to its declaration contained in the Capetown Agreement: "The Union Government firmly believe in and adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilized Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities, and accept the view that, in the provision of educational and other facilities, the considerable number of Indians who will remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind other sections of the people." To deviate from that, MR. BRAMDAW declares, would be for South Africa to deny its true self.

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REVISED ISSUE 1938-39

(Now in Course of Preparation)

Editor: DHANEE BRAMDAW

Enquiries to: The Managing Editor, "S.A. INDIAN'S WHO'S WHO and COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY,"
The Natal Witness Ltd., Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

London Office: Reuters, 24 Old Jewry Lane, London, E.C. 2.

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"came as a surprise to India," says *The Times of India*.

"This, the first issue of the above publication, should prove useful to those who have, or wish to have, business relations in South Africa, and who would like to acquire an insight into the personalities behind the Indian life of South Africa."—*Commerce*, Bombay.

"This beautifully got-up volume ought to find a place in every Reference Library. It comes in handy to all those who are interested in the affairs of Indians in South Africa . . . Mr. Dhanee Bramdaw deserves to be congratulated upon having supplied a long-felt want . . . It would not be out of place to express a hope, here, that a similar directory may be compiled with reference to the Indian Settlers in East Africa." — *The Bombay Chronicle*.

Not only did glowing tributes appear in the Press of India, but numerous orders for copies came from manufacturers and merchants, Press and public men, from many parts of that country.

WHILE the Indian Who's Who is a publication of South Africa for South Africa, the information it contains makes it an indispensable reference book to those outside the Union, especially in India. In fact, it forms, as it were, a personal link between these two countries.

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HEAD OFFICE

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Pietermaritzburg 7th January

The Editor,
S. A. Who's Who, and Commercial Directory,
The Natal Witness Ltd.,
Longmarket Street,
PIETERMARITZBURG.

Dear Sir,

You will remember that you were good enough to let us have ten (10) voucher copies of The South African Who's Who and Commercial Directory to send to our agents in India for distribution.

We have now heard from our agents, who inform us that this publication has been very favourably received and they inquire whether it is possible for us to let them have a further 6 copies for distribution amongst firms in India, and we should be very glad to know whether you will be able to supply us with these additional copies.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

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OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH,
Pretoria,

19th November, 1933.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by Mr. Hofmeyr to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant. He is very glad to have a copy of the "South African Indian Who's Who" and desires to congratulate those responsible for the production for the excellent work done.

Yours faithfully,
B. Ryden
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mr. D. Brandew,
S.A. Indian Who's Who,
The Natal Witness,
PIETMARITZBURG.

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two years ago, was welcomed both by the Public
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"THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN WHO'S WHO AND COM-
MERCIAL DIRECTORY for 1936-37, which has been published by *The
Natal Witness*, is an excellently-bound and well-printed reference book
covering Indian social life and commercial enterprises throughout the
Union," wrote *The Cape Argus*.

Tributes were paid by other leading newspapers, which included
The Rand Daily Mail, *The Sunday Times*, *The Sunday Express*, *The Natal
Witness*, *The Natal Advertiser*, *The Natal Mercury*, *The Friend*, *The Daily
Dispatch*, *The Diamond Fields Advertiser* and other papers.

Our Thanks!

The Indian community should remember the following firms which had extended their support to, by taking space in, the 1936-37 issue of

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NYASALAND, AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICATHE NATAL WITNESS,
PIETERMARITZBURG,
NATAL.

January, 1939.

Dear Sir/s

We beg to draw your attention to the advertising value of our next publication of The South African Indian Who's Who and Commercial Directory, 1938-40, which is to be issued shortly. As an advertising medium among the Indian community it is unrivalled. It circulates extensively throughout the Union and adjacent territories.

The publication, we may point out, is primarily intended for European commercial and manufacturing firms, as providing information regarding Indians engaged in commerce in the Union and Rhodesias.

The first issue was warmly received by business houses throughout South Africa, in view of the fact that it was the first time that they were able to secure an Indian reference book.

The second issue for 1938-40, which will be still more informative than the first, is being prepared and will go to press in a few months' time. Orders are now being booked for advertising space. An advertisement in the forthcoming issue will stand for at least two years, and we know from experience that it will be constantly referred to by those Indians who are in a position to buy and sell.

There are opportunities in this wide field, for our coverage includes the whole of the Union, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa and overseas, for your advertisement to prove a first-class investment.

Tariff rate is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

D. Brandaw.

Managing Editor.

SWITZER'S ARTICLE ON THE LEADER. pp.107-8.198 The Leader

- 1 September 1941-to date
- 2 weekly
- 3 English
- 4 Founded and published by Dhanee Bramdaw in Pietermaritzburg. Bramdaw started journalism initially as a stringer for The Natal Witness, a white daily also published in Pietermaritzburg, in 1926. He later became a full-time staffer responsible for local news of interest to the Indian community, probably one of the earliest full-time black reporters on a white newspaper. When Bramdaw started his own newspaper, it was printed by the Witness and apparently vetted by white staffers even before his death in 1952. For several years thereafter, the Witness' news editor was official censor of The Leader. Bramdaw's wife, Saraswati, managed the newspaper, however, and was the controlling shareholder. The Leader, like The Graphic, never aspired to be anything more than a provincial news organ for the Indian community. Although Bramdaw supported the Natal Indian Congress in the 1940s, he was opposed to the anti-apartheid resistance movement (rejecting, for example, the Congress Alliance in 1954), and the newspaper generally avoided political news throughout its history. The Leader was something of a pioneer in the Indian press, however, as far as entertainment was concerned--introducing regular cartoon

198 The Leader

features, gossip-cum-"society" columns ("social and personal" news) and film reviews. Bramdaw, a Tamil, aimed his newspaper at working-class Indians, most of whom were Tamil speakers. By 1954, for example, The Leader accounted for nearly 70% of the annual circulation of the three Indian newspapers published in South Africa at that time. The newspaper is now edited and published in Durban by Bramdaw's son (1950 Press Commission appendix VII, McCormick 1976).

- 5 CP November 1942+ (inc.); DP March 1946-December 1947, January 1975+ (inc.); JU (Race-N) September 1941+; PmP January 1952+ (inc.).

Switzer's entry is factually incorrect in many ways. His date for the origin of the newspaper is incorrect, as the first issue appeared in November 1940. His statement that the Leader was vetted by Witness staff is a debatable one. Furthermore it seems as though the newspaper did not avoid political news at all. Lastly, Dhanee Bramdaw was not a Tamil by faith nor did he fall into this linguistic group.

DIED AT SEA



MR. D. BRAMDOW, the founder and editor of "The Leader," who died at sea last week. (See story below.)

DEATH OF FOUNDER OF "THE LEADER"

THE death occurred at sea on board the "Warwick Castle" between Mombasa and Aden, on Friday, July 4, of Mr. D. Bramdaw, the founder and editor of "The Leader." Mr. Bramdaw, who had been in failing health for the last few years, had sailed for the United Kingdom on medical advice on June 15. He was accompanied by his wife. Before the war he compiled and edited the "South African Indian Who's Who and Commercial Directory," of which two issues were placed before the public.

Mr. Bramdaw's remains were cremated at Aden on Monday morning. He is survived by his wife and six children—four sons and two daughters—four brothers and a sister.

MR. BRAMDOW'S untimely death removes from the South African scene a man whose opinion was sought and whose advice respected by the old school of Indian politicians. Youth, bubbling over with its energy and enthusiasm generally found itself at loggerheads with him but in the measure that youth was intolerant he was tolerant of it.

He was always behind the scenes and did not seek limelight and publicity for himself and yet it can be said of him that in the two decades 1926-1946 there was very little about the community's affairs that he did not know. There were a very few decisions in which his advice had not been asked for.

He was not a politician. He was much too independent to be a party man. Although he had his leanings he did not tie himself to a particular party and it was because of this that he has been at all times accused of "not having a policy."

He did not deny that but explained that the Indian community, placed as it was in the multi-racial fabric of South Africa, could not afford a fixed policy.

Its best method of offence or defence was guerrilla tactics—a day-to-day battle against heavy odds. Principles were all very well; their thunderous denunciations equally good but a man wanted something

for his stomach and a roof over his head first. Many agreed with him; many disagreed with him.

WON PLAUDITS

He was an outstanding journalist and at a time when such a thing as journalism was unknown among South African Indians he won the plaudits of Reuters News Agency for carrying off many a "scoop" in the country in competition with European journalists. At one period in his life a "congratulations" telegram from Reuters London office for some piece of excellent reporting was more the usual rather than the unusual with him.

Among his colleagues in the newspaper world it was freely admitted that he was a superb reporter of events and was endowed with an uncanny news-sense. But unfortunately he was working in South Africa where his colour was against him and yet due to sheer ability he had at various times worked for almost every English daily newspaper in this country. In any other country in the world he would have reached the highest points in the newspaper world.

He was born in Pietermaritzburg, fifty one years ago, the eldest son of the late Mr. Dabee Bramdaw, a civil servant, and received his early education in Pietermaritzburg and Durban. Later he went to the

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued from Page 1)

South African Native College at Fort Hare where he was appointed editor of "SANC" the college magazine over the heads of many senior students. He showed a flair for journalism and was soon contributing to the regional dailies.

NEWSPAPER LIFE

After a short spell at teaching he joined the Natal Witness in 1926, first as contributor and then became its Indian editor, achieving the distinction of being the first Indian in South Africa to work on the editorial staff of a daily newspaper in this country. He worked in other editorial departments of the "Witness" and was for some time in charge of the editorial library. He soon became correspondent of other newspapers and Reuters.

In 1931-32 he was attached to the Sir Fazl-i-Hussain Delegation to this country which came from India as Reuters's special correspondent. He represented Reuters at various non-European conferences in Durban, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Bloemfontein and other cities of the Union.

For a time he was in charge of Reuters's general service in Pietermaritzburg and later was correspondent of the South African Press Association.

In 1934 he was acting chief-editor of the Africopa News Agency in Cape Town but declined permanency in order to carry out other journalistic work. His services were utilised by the various Agent-General's of the Government of India for special journalistic work.

He was at various times South African correspondent of The Hindu, Madras, The Pioneer, Lucknow, and the Madras Mail.

In the Union he had been correspondent of almost all the English newspapers, among them The Sunday Times, The Rand Daily Times, The Rand Daily Mail, and The Natal Mercury.

He compiled and edited "Sastri Speaks"—a volume of the late Mr. Sastri's speeches in South Africa and wrote "Out of the Stable", a short history of Indians in the Union of South Africa.

On the invitation of the Rhodesian Indians he appeared before the Bledisloe Royal Commission which enquired into the subject of closer union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in 1938.

He compiled the first South African Indian Who's Who and Commercial Directory which ran into two editions before the war, but the exigencies of war delayed further publication. Later his ill-health interfered with the production of the third edition on which he had begun to work.

"THE LEADER"

In 1940 he launched "The Leader", the first Indian weekly to be published wholly in English and produced along modern lines with the emphasis on news. He combined his journalistic ability with sound business sense and this enabled him to steer clear of pitfalls and while other newspaper ventures tumbled like ninepins during the years 1940-1950 "The Leader" was able to record a decade of progress in November 1950.

Mr. Bramdaw edited "The Leader" from its founding in November 1940 to August 1946 and after a break of two and a half years resumed as editor again at the beginning of 1949. But the last few years were marred by recurring ill-health. On June 15, last, he sailed in the "Warwick Castle" for the United Kingdom along the east coast route.

—N

Mr. S. R. Naidoo's Tribute

"The death at sea of Mr. Dhanoo Brandaw, who was on his way to the United Kingdom, was a tragic event," said Mr. S. R. Naidoo. "The news of his death has cast a shadow over the Indian community throughout South Africa. As a member of the Brandaw family who had settled in Pietermaritzburg and whose home was in Pietermaritzburg, Mr. Dhanoo Brandaw was well known to all."

"The art of journalism may be practiced by many but to only a few it comes as a gift. Possessed of this gift Mr. Brandaw utilised it in many ways in securing exclusive 'scoop' in the newspaper world. What appeared to the public as a matter of minor importance was by the art of collecting and presenting it given the appearance of major importance and focussed the attention of the public to its implications and importance."

"Since Mr. Brandaw became a journalist he was never out of public life and always interested himself in what was going on. His real public life commenced at the time of the first Indian delegation headed by Sir Mahomed Habibullah which visited South Africa in the latter part of 1926. The late Mr. Sastri was one of the leading figures of that deputation and Mr. Brandaw as much attached to him."

"Journalism as a rule demands an all-round knowledge of varied subjects. Brandaw never lacked in acquiring knowledge of his subjects about which he wrote. He was a writer and a voracious reader but always felt shy of speaking in public. To fulfil his ambition in journalism he commenced the big task of launching out an English weekly paper."

"The Leader" as an English weekly has come to stay and it caters for all tastes of the reading public. It enjoys the largest circulation among all Indian newspapers in South Africa. The Leader has found a permanent niche in the Indian life of South Africa. Not only is it read by a vast number of Indians but it is also read by Africans, Coloureds and many Europeans."

"Mr. Brandaw preferred seclusion to public gaze. He disliked pomp and pageantry. He liked a detached position and never would allow himself to take any active part in the affairs of any political, social or religious organisations, excepting to sit and watch and report."

"He told me that joining a body destroyed one's independence of thought and action. The only body in which he was actively associated was the Indian Parliamentary Debating Society, Maritzburg, of which he was a 'Speaker.' After it had been dormant for some years he and I agreed, on insistent appeals, to lend our hand to resuscitate it and he was elected as a 'Speaker' and I 'Prime Minister'."

"Mr. Brandaw was of a generous disposition and went out of his way to make friends. His mind was much exercised in seeing people in distress and he went to their rescue willingly. He helped people who deserved help."

"Having been personally associated with Mr. Brandaw for over a quarter of a century, one personally feels the tragic loss in poignant circumstances. The loss to our community is great, for he placed himself always in the service of his community."

"The best tribute one can pay to his cherished memory is to see that his paper, 'The Leader,' is maintained to play its part in espousing and championing the cause of the public. No better monument could Mr. Brandaw have wished to have had than this," added Mr. Naidoo.

Dr. E. H. Brookes

Senator E. H. Brookes writes: "Allow me to express through your columns my sincere sympathy with you, the staff and the readers of 'The Leader,' and the community generally, in the death of Mr. D. Brandaw."

"Mr. Brandaw was an outstanding journalist, and a true influence for good in the Province. His sanity, his spirit of good-will, his constructive outlook and his friendly nature were real assets to our troubled country. We are truly thankful for these gifts, and our hearts go out to all those more intimately bereaved by his death."

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

Mr. P. R. Pather

"The death of Mr. Dhanoo Brandaw removes an outstanding personality. As a journalist he had no peer among the Indian people in this country, Mr. Pather told 'The Leader.'"

"Bram, as I always called him, was a trojan for work. Perhaps it was his excessive zeal to hunt for fresh news at all hours of the day and night, that hastened his death. Every movement in South Africa whether political, social or religious depended upon Mr. Brandaw for publicity. Long before he gave 'The Leader' to the Indian people, he served 'The Natal Mercury' and 'The Natal Witness' in dispensing Indian news."

"Mr. Brandaw has gone on but 'The Leader' will remain a monument to him," Mr. Pather concluded.

OBITUARY

The Leader

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1952

MR. D. BRAMDAW

ANONYMITY is the hall-mark of the journalist bred in the old tradition. It was the work that was evaluated or judged not the individual; he was of the least consequence. What he wrote and how he wrote it mattered. Perhaps the first to object to editorial reference to him—were he alive today—would have been the late Mr. Dhanee Bramdaw the man who founded "The Leader" and struggled to establish it. Now the time has come for recognition of what he did. He was no spectacular politician nor a business tycoon seeking to control policy or direct it. He had no desire to lead the community but he has done something for the community.

It is not a generous charitable donation he made to the community nor is it a spectacular endowment he made but he was the first Indian in the country to found a weekly newspaper along modern lines catering for all aspects of the community's reading taste. To claim that he succeeded in satisfying the whole community would be fatuous. No man can do that—neither the constitutionalist with the brakes on nor the red-hot revolution-monger with no brakes at all.

In 1940 after a varied career in journalism in this country, in the course of which he achieved personal distinction and compiled a valuable reference book, he felt that the Indian community needed a NEWSpaper which would bring into the average Indian household a causerie of news and events of the week—from reports of a football match to a country wedding or a political meeting—for all the members of the family. He sensed the need for such a NEWSpaper. It was with the object of providing this that he declined other journalistic work and founded this journal which recorded a decade of progress in November, 1950. The fact that "The Leader" has survived is fair index that it was required.

This journal, then, is the contribution of that man to his community. It is not spectacular self-sacrifice nor is it one of unadulterated altruism but it is a project which aims at catering for one aspect of the community's life—recording and mirroring its activities. It is a monument to the memory of an outstanding Indian journalist who was endowed with rare foresight and ability.

He has now passed on and while his near and dear ones grieve they should be proud of his contribution to the community. Better placed men have done less or nothing.

THE— LEADER

The Newspaper of the Quarter
Million Indians of South Africa

Editorial & Advertisement Offices:
*Pembroke Chambers,
472 West Street, Durban.
Maritzburg: c/o The Natal Witness.*

Publishers:
*The Central News Agency,
369 Smith Street, Durban.*

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1940

Ourselves

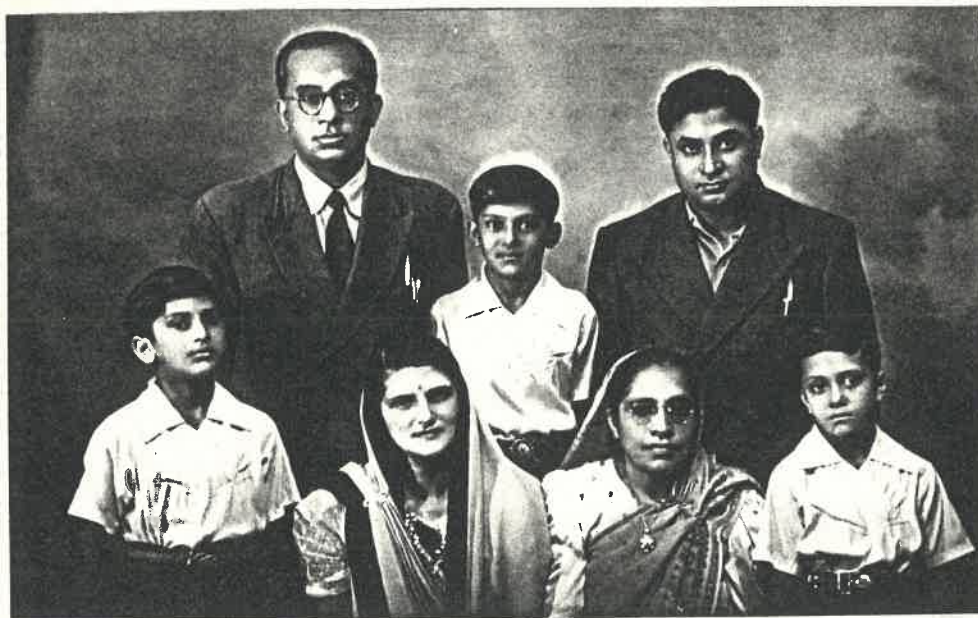
IT is customary when a newspaper makes its first appearance to indicate its policy and what it stands for. Following tradition we make our declaration.

The Leader will primarily be a newspaper of the quarter million Indians of South Africa. By news it hopes to interpret all those facets of community life and development that should prove of interest to all its readers.

The Leader is an independent organ, owing no allegiance to any group or body, but its columns will be open to all bodies which place the welfare of the Indian community, in its entirety, foremost. This, in fact, will be The Leader's criterion of judgment of all public affairs affecting Indians.

While it is impossible to get a complete unanimity of views on all public questions, The Leader may have its own viewpoint, but it will never deny the use of its columns to expressions of divergent views, honestly expressed and within the law, and directed towards the well-being of the community. In other words it must not be said of The Leader at any time that it does not observe the best traditions of journalism.

To end on a personal note, The editor has served daily journalism of this country and of abroad for a long time. Present conditions place a severe restriction on space for any adequate treatment of Indian news in the daily Press today, and therefore it is with a great deal of hesitation and trepidation, and in treacherous times, he is venturing on an enterprise of which the Indian community has a very great need. Given support there should be no doubt that The Leader must become a force, a champion of Indian rights and privileges, and be ever vigilant in its service and well-being.





DHANE BRAMDAW

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Date

DR. Hennung

10 MAR 1994

NATAL MERCURY

B/B

Newsman leading the way

HE ACCEPTED the struggle from his father and his son will take over from him.

The February winner of The Natal Mercury/British Airways Business Excellence award, Mr Sunil Bramdaw, has maintained the weekly Indian community-based newspaper, the Leader, as a viable business proposition through his own efforts and those of his family.

During harsh times, the family has continued running on a commercial basis, but through continuity and commitment the Leader has made the streets every Thursday since its inception.

Mr Bramdaw, eldest son of pioneer journalist Dhanee Bramdaw, compiler of *The South African Who's Who* and founder-editor of The Leader, was born in Port Elizabeth in 1938.

He received his early education in Pietermaritzburg before going to Woodlands High School.

Disagreement with the director of education over the direction and content of Indian education encouraged Mr Bramdaw snr to send his children abroad to further their studies. But he died before witnessing the fulfilment of that dream and it was Mr Bramdaw's mother who finally sent the children to British schools.

Mr Bramdaw finished school at Whittlebury. During those years he already portrayed the leadership qualities he was later to need as editor, as his appointment as house and school captains indicated.

In 1959, he returned to South Africa to join The Leader. Even though destined for the top five years later, he still underwent training in the different departments to learn all aspects of newspaper work.

By Nicola Jenvey

"I have seen vast changes since 1964, from letterpress printing to litho and offset, as well as witnessing us become the only black-owned newspaper production house equipped with a web press."

Professionally, he has emphasised the Leader's role as an instrument of the community by serving its needs at every level.

"While I have maintained columns open to all shades of opinion, I've directed the Leader firmly on progressive policies, believing a democratic society in the best interests of the Indian community."

His interests, however, are not solely dedicated to the newspaper and Mr Bramdaw's main activities centre on seeking redress for the victims of the Group Areas Act.

As chairman of the Block AK action committee, he has achieved "some initial success" in getting the state to return properties taken away under apartheid.

His leisure time is spent with the occasional game of golf and reading.

He is married to Rookeya and the couple have two sons, Nikhil and Nirode.

It is his second son, presently the administrative manager of the Leader, who will continue the Bramdaw newspaper tradition and whose own son could take that tradition to a fourth generation.

Mr Bramdaw is numbered among South Africa's senior journalists and has worked with and guided a host of others.

The Leader has fulfilled a unique role in providing a grounding for a large number of Indian reporters at a time other doors were closed.



Sunil Bramdaw

THE NATAL
MERCURY



BRITISH AIRWAYS

Award for Business Excellence

1518 | 394



Leader editor Sunil Bramdaw

The Leader is 50 today

THE "INDIAN" newspaper, the Leader, is 50 years old today.

It was born in Durban during World War II when journalist Dhanee Bramdaw decided to create a newspaper dedicated to the Indian community.

It quickly became a respected source of news and an opinion-shaper within its community.

Today the paper is still controlled by the Bramdaw family and is one of the few family-owned newspaper in the country.

Three generations of Bramdaws have now been involved in it. Current editor Sunil Bramdaw, son of Dhanee, together with his son, Nirode, run the day-to-day activities.

"My father was a journalist and being with the newspaper of the day, he was frequently incensed when news that he thought would be of vital interest to the Indian community was often treated with disdain," he says.

"He began to see a need for a newspaper that articulated the sentiments of the Indian community."

He said the launch of the Leader coincided with a highly politicised period in South African history — the oppressed, especially the Indian community were becoming highly aware of their lot and they were awakening to many new influences.

"The two main newspapers of the time for the Indian community were the Indian

Opinion and the Indian Views, but they were both in large part produced in the vernacular.

"The time was ripe for the start of a newspaper that had English which was playing an increasing role as the language of the Indian community. Dhanee Bramdaw launched his newspaper in November, 1940, at a period when the war made it difficult to start any business, let alone one as demanding as a newspaper.

"The paper should have gone to the wall in months ... but somehow he kept it going and really built it up under conditions of economic and political adversity."

From its humble beginnings, the Leader was to grow and grow, and while it was never in a position to compete with the established media, in terms of circulation and print technology, it began, and continues to wield influence out of all proportion to its size.

"In many ways, its history parallels the development of the Indian community under apartheid. It experienced the same suffering and the same pain as its people," Sunil said.

Economically, as an independent newspaper, wholly owned by an Indian family, it faced the same hurdles as other black businesses under apartheid. "We could never take for granted things our white counterparts could ... we had to battle for capital, for finance ... for a million and one things."

Even Bissetty

Sunil
BRAMDAN

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16355

Plaudits
for Leader

SIR — I wish to congratulate the Bramdaw family for having produced the Leader which is now 50 years old.

Mrs S. Bramdaw has to be commended for the manner she has carried out her responsibilities in producing the Leader weekly, after the demise of her husband.

Mr Sunil Bramdaw (and his son Nirode) is doing a wonderful piece of work in carrying out the wishes of his late father, and his mother who is now retired.

MACK DEVDUTHI
Reservoir Hills

Dr. H. J. ...
Media
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PHONE 370403 Telegraphic Address: "NEW"
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NATAL MERCURY

THE DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1991

Page

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INSIGHT

50th anniversary of The Leader newspaper

14 Nov. 1991.

SARASWATIE Bramdaw became a widow at 36.

At that time she had six children aged from between 14 and six years old whom she had to keep together and educate.

As if this was not enough she also had to contend with threats from a hostile National Party Government which wanted to throw her and her children out of their home.

On top of it all, while still grief-stricken, she found she had suddenly become the new owner of a weekly newspaper, The Leader.

The mere thought of running a newspaper, bringing up a family and securing a home was mind-blowing.

It was at a time when her future held no promises, never mind hope.

She assumed full control of The Leader which her husband, Mr Dhanee Bramdaw, launched on November 30, 1940.

She brought up her children and challenged the Government, using The Leader as her battleship.

"I saw my role as being responsible for the work which my husband had started and to add to his vision of producing a newspaper which would serve the community in every possible way," said Mrs Bramdaw.

Tonight, 800 people are due to gather at the City Hall in Durban to celebrate the 50th birthday of The Leader.

Mrs Bramdaw (76) will be there. She only retired from the paper in 1989 and has allowed her oldest son, Sunil, to take over complete control, satisfied that she had made her contribution.

There are unlikely to be any illustrious awards conferred on her, but then Mrs Bramdaw is quite content in knowing that her war cry, "The Leader first" did not fall on deaf ears.

For the first 12 years of The Leader's life, Dhanee Bhramdaw and his younger brother, Bhim Bramdaw, along with Ranji Nowbath, Bobby Harrypersadh, and a few others, made it the only weekly newspaper for the Indian community.

From its inception, the paper made a bold stand politically, demanding a non-racial South African constitution based on democracy.

During that time, The Leader only missed one publication date. That was in 1949 during the race riots when it was unsafe for any Indian to step on a street in any town in Natal.

When his untimely death occurred while on a ship's voyage from South Africa to England, his wife was far from prepared to take over the mantle.

Their children were young — the oldest was their daughter, Hiron, who was just 14. The others were Sunil (13), Paulin (11), Mohil (10), Reena (8) and Sushil (6).

But she threw herself into running The Leader, from selling advertisements to reading the copy.

While The Leader did not make big money, the family earned a living from the newspaper.

For the first seven years while the children studied, Mrs Bramdaw ran the newspaper with an assortment of people, ranging from journalists to priests,

The Leader newspaper celebrates its 50th birthday tonight with a function at the Durban City Hall.

FAROOK KHAN of The Daily News takes a look at its history and the people behind it.



MRS SARASWATIE BRAMDAW and her son, Mr Sunil Bramdaw, at the presses of The Leader. Inset: Mr Dhanee Bramdaw.

whom she marshalled into an effective news team.

The paper offered its readers everything — hard news, sport, features,

horoscopes, a lonesome corner, a junior section and topical columns.

The Leader proudly displayed its motto on the front page: "Voice of the

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People" and it appeared on the streets like clockwork.

All production work was done at the offices of the Natal Witness, regarded as the oldest newspaper in the country. But a lot of the editorial work was done in an office in Pine Street, Durban.

In 1959, she called Sunil back from England, where he was preparing to enter Bristol University, to help her with the newspaper.

Mother and son teamed up and Pietermaritzburg became the home of The Leader as the newspaper became the major platform of the Indian community.

But in 1965, the Government enforced the Group Areas Act, paid the Bramdaws a pittance and booted them out of their house.

Now with the Group Areas Act scrapped, Mrs Bramdaw has demanded reparation from the Government and, if they don't pay up, she wants her property back.

She has no intentions of giving up this fight.

The family had no choice but to move to Durban where they lived in a house in Ritson Road, near the Botanic Gardens. They closed the Pine Street offices and took premises in Queen Street where they started their own press.

But the Government hounded the family and they were given two weeks to quit their Ritson Road home. They then moved into a half completed flat in Sparks Road, Overport.

It was from the Pine and Queen Street offices that many journalists started their careers or served The Leader and made great strides in the profession.

Among these are Mr Dennis Pather who is the deputy managing editor of The Daily News, Mr Brijlall Ramguth-ee, Editor of Post, Mr Shami Hari-chunder, Editor of the Sunday Tribune Herald, Mr Rajendra Chetty, Editor of the Tugela Mail, Mr Ranjith Kally who became an associate of the Royal Photographic Society, the late Bobby Harrypersadh who was the former Natal Editor of Post and Drum, the late P.M. Chetty, formerly of The Daily News, and the late Bobby Naidoo who went on to become the paper's correspondent in London.

Among the Editors who served The Leader were, the late Mr Dhanee Bramdaw, Mr Ranji Nowbath, Mr Bobby Harrypersadh and Mr Sunil Bramdaw.

There were other notable people who helped Mrs Bramdaw, like Mr Desmond Craib, a member of the family who owns The Natal Witness, the late Mr Merlin Morgan, Dr N.P. Desai, Mr Ismail Meer and Mr A.I. Bhoola.

Another person who played a major role in the development of The Leader was Mr Hardi Maude who served as sub-editor for many years. He has since retired from journalism.

(Mrs Bramdaw retired in 1989, bringing to an end a career spanning 37 years.)

(According to Mr Sunil Bramdaw, his mother proved to be an extraordinary woman who championed the ideals of The Leader.)

The
LEADER
VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

**GOLDEN
JUBILEE
BANQUET**

DURBAN CITY HALL

14 NOVEMBER 1991



BUFFET MENU

HOT

Mutton biryani
Chicken curry
Vegetable biryani
Dhall
Peas chutney
Rice

COLD

Roast chicken
Fish cutlets
Pickled fish

SALADS

French
Beetroot
Carrot
Sour milk
Pickles

DESSERT

Trifle
Fruit jelly
Caramel pudding

PROGRAMME

Arrival of motorcade

COCKTAILS

19h15: Proceed to seats

Universal Prayer

Welcome by

Master of Ceremonies: Mr Ismail Meer

Address by former editor: Mr Ranji Nowbath

DINNER - HOT/COLD BUFFET

Key-note address: Mr Ahmed Kathrada -

N.E.C. member, ANC

DESSERT

Address by editor/director: Mr Sunil Bramdaw

Presentation of Awards

American Auction

Vote of thanks: Mr Nirode Bramdaw

Music: Dukes Combo

Evening at Leisure



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The management and staff of The Leader wish to record their sincere thanks and appreciation to all those who have helped in making our Golden Jubilee Celebrations a success.

Our special thanks go to the following organisations and persons:

Stellenbosch Farmers Winery

Gilbey's Distillers Corp.

United Tobacco Company

Amalgamated Beverages Industries

W. Daly & Sons

Palladium Restaurant

Leisure Ownership

Durban City Police

Anchorlite College

Our colleagues in the media and contributors to the Jubilee Publication

Gayathree Singh and Hiron Ramasar - Floral arrangements

Satish Dhupelia Video Filming

Front of house usherettes

Motorcade participants

The Leader

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Golden Jubilee Celebration

1334/1

The Bramdaw Family

extends a cordial invitation to

DR. & MRS. C. G. HENNING

to the

Golden Jubilee Banquet

of

The Leader

Durban City Hall on 14th November 1991

6.30 pm for 7.15 pm

R.S.V.P:
Phone: 3062822

P.O. Box 2471
Durban

B/B

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MAN'S

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HEALTH CLASS.

DEPT No. 1233

For Ship S.S. Warora

No. 314

PROCEEDING TO NATAL.

Natal Emigration Agency,

CALCUTTA, the 8/3. 1890.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION. { Place..... Patua
Date..... 13/2/90
Register No..... 82

Name..... Bandhu

Father's Name..... Bakhori

Age..... 29

Caste..... Barhi

Name of next-of-kin..... Sri Srikhand

If married, name of wife.....

District..... Patua

Thana..... Masamdi

Village or Town & Mahalla..... Gopalpore

Bodily Marks..... Scar Left Face

Height..... 5 Feet. 5 1/2 Inches.

CERTIFIED that we have examined and passed the abovenamed man as fit to emigrate; that he is free from all bodily and mental disease; and that he has been vaccinated since engaging to emigrate.

DATED

The

Surgeon Superintendent.

Dept. Surgeon.

CERTIFIED that the man above described has appeared before me and has been engaged by me on behalf of the Government of Natal as willing to proceed to that country to work for hire; and that I have explained to him all matters concerning his engagement and duties. This has also been done by the registering officer appointed by the Indian Government at the time of registration.

DATED

The

Emigration Agent Natal.

PERMITTED to proceed as in a fit state of health to undertake the voyage to Natal.

DATED

The

Protector of Emigrants.

NATAL.

Certificate of Discharge.

SCHEDULE H. (SECTION 106).

No. 6921

18th March 1895

I HEREBY CERTIFY that Bandhu
 Indian Immigrant No. 6921 has duly completed his term of indenture
 for five years in terms of Indian Immigration Law No. 25, 1891, and is
 released from his obligation to perform further service in this Colony under
 indenture.

DESCRIPTION: IndianFather's Name BahhorAge 34Height 5 ft 5 1/2 ins.Bodily Marks Scar left face, cut on wrist (right)
Also scar on forehead.Date of Arrival in Colony 15 April 1890Ship S. S. WaroraLast Employer Telucksing.OFFICE OF THE PROTECTOR OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS,
 DURBAN, NATAL.

Colin Mason
 Protector of Indian Immigrants.

C2

Conditions of Service.

Period of Service.	Five years.
Nature of Labor.	Agriculture.
Number of days in which the Emigrant is required to work in each week.	Six days in the week, Sundays and Holidays excepted.
Number of hours in each day during which the Emigrant is required to labor without extra remuneration.	Nine hours between sunrise and sunset.
Monthly or daily wages or task work rates.	
Includes free rations	
For men of 18 and upwards minimum rate as follows.	
First year 10 shillings monthly	Rs. 7 0 11.
Second " 11 " "	7 12 3.
Third " 12 " "	8 7 6.
Fourth " 13 " "	9 2 0.
Fifth " 14 " "	9 14 1.
The women are paid half wages & minors in proportion.	
Conditions as to return Passage.	
The Emigrant shall be entitled to a free return passage to India after having completed a residence of ten years in Natal of which five years shall be industrial service under indenture. The Emigrant must apply for such return passage within twelve months after becoming entitled to it or forfeit the right altogether. The Emigrant shall not leave Natal without a written license, no license to leave the Colony shall be granted to any Emigrant who has not completed ten years residence in Natal unless under a written order of the Protector of Indian Immigrants for his or her return to India.	
Other conditions if any.	
Free house to live in and medical attendance.	
Ration for an adult as mentioned below.	
1 lb. (4) ounces of rice daily, or for 3 days in the week, in lieu of rice, 2 lbs. (5) ounces of maize meal.	
Doll " 2 lbs. (5) " " " " " "	
Salt " 1 lb. (2) " " " " " "	
Salt fish " 2 lbs. (2) " " " " " "	
Ghee or oil " 1 lb. (18) " " " " " "	
Immigrants under 12 years of age will receive three-fourths of the above rations.	

No. A

AVAILABLE FOR ASIATICS ONLY.

2610

PERMIT

21 OCT 1905

TO ENTER AND RESIDE IN THE TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Name (in full)

Bandhu

Nationality

British Indian

Place of Birth

India

Occupation

Waiter

Last Address

J. H. Burg

District to which proceeding

Johannesburg

Place of Issue

J. H. Burg

RE-REGISTERED

IN TRANSVAAL

Issuing Officer.

Date of Issue

5/8/05

Authority for Issue

This Permit is not transferable, and any person making use of it, other than the original holder, will be liable to prosecution and to the penalties provided in Section 10 of the Peace Preservation Ordinances Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Signature of Holder

Bandhu

Serial No.

531.

DUPLICATE

Transvaal Asiatic Registration Certificate.

Name in full. *Bandhu Bakhori*
 Race *Indian* Age *45* Height *5'5*
 Description *Long cut on left cheek. Cut back of right wrist. Scar on forehead. Deep cut mark on back*



Right Thumb Impression.

Date of Issue *6th March 1908* Registrar Asiatics.

Holder's
Signature

Bandhu Bakhori

Name of Wife... *Roopia* Residence... *Transvaal*

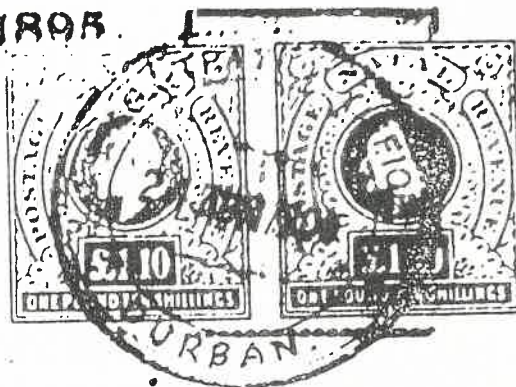
SONS and MALE WARDS under the age of 16 years.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	RELATIONSHIP TO GUARDIAN.
<i>Anil</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>Transvaal</i> <i>(1)</i>	<i>Son</i>

Pass under Act 17, 1895.

No. 9308

D



Pass the Indian Immigrant

Bandher

Colonial Number

6921

Sex

M.

Age

89

Height

5 5 1/2

Bodily Marks

Scar left face, cut mark right arm.

...he having paid the Annual License of (£3) Three Pounds sterling, as required by Section 6, Law 17, 1895.

This Pass expires on the

23rd April 1901

and must then be renewed.

Issued at the

R.M. Office

at the

24

June 1900

[Signature]
R.M.

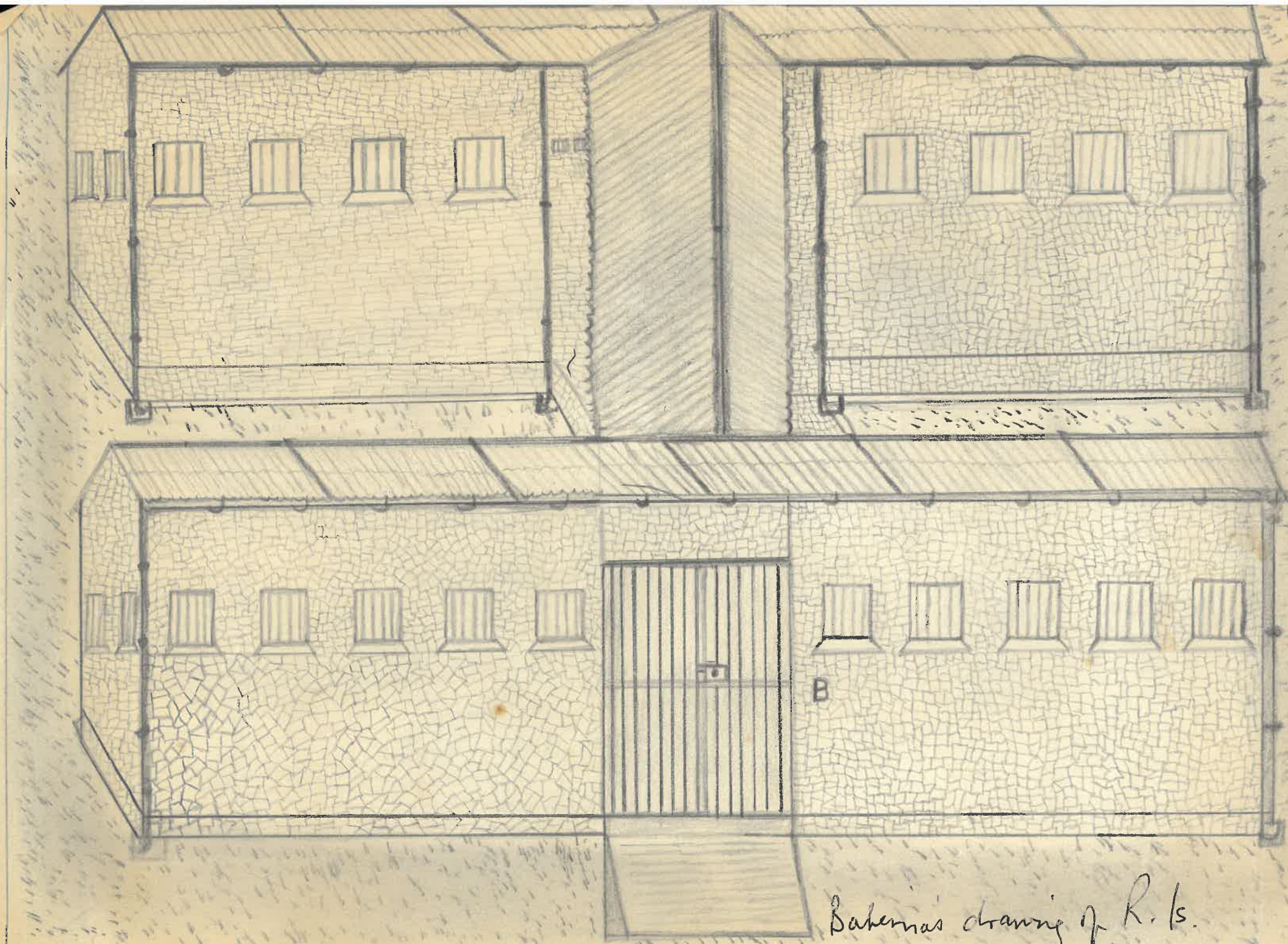
14-2: NATOO BABENIA

NATOO
BABENIA

Special Collections Gandhi-Luthuli
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Babenia drawing of R. 15.



Bakernias drawing of R. Is.

B/B

Out of the Stable

BY
DHANEE BRAMDAW

Editor of "The South African Indian Who's Who," Etc.

With a Foreword by
HAROLD WODSON
Editor of the "Natal Advertiser."


PIETERMARITZBURG:
The Natal Witness, Limited.
1935.

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OUT OF THE STABLE

*South Africa and its Indian Question
for the last 25 years,
1910 - 1935*

By
DHANEE BRAMDAW
Editor of "The South African Indian Who's Who," Etc.

With a Foreword by
HAROLD WODSON
Editor of the "Natal Advertiser"

*"I claim my right to take my seat as a member of King George's household.
I shall not be content with a place in his outer stables."*

—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on the South African Indian Question at
the Imperial Conference, 1923.



PIETERMARITZBURG:
The Natal Witness, Limited.
1935.

TO A. I. KAJEE—

*an acknowledgement of the many
hours spent in the discussion of
this and other questions.*

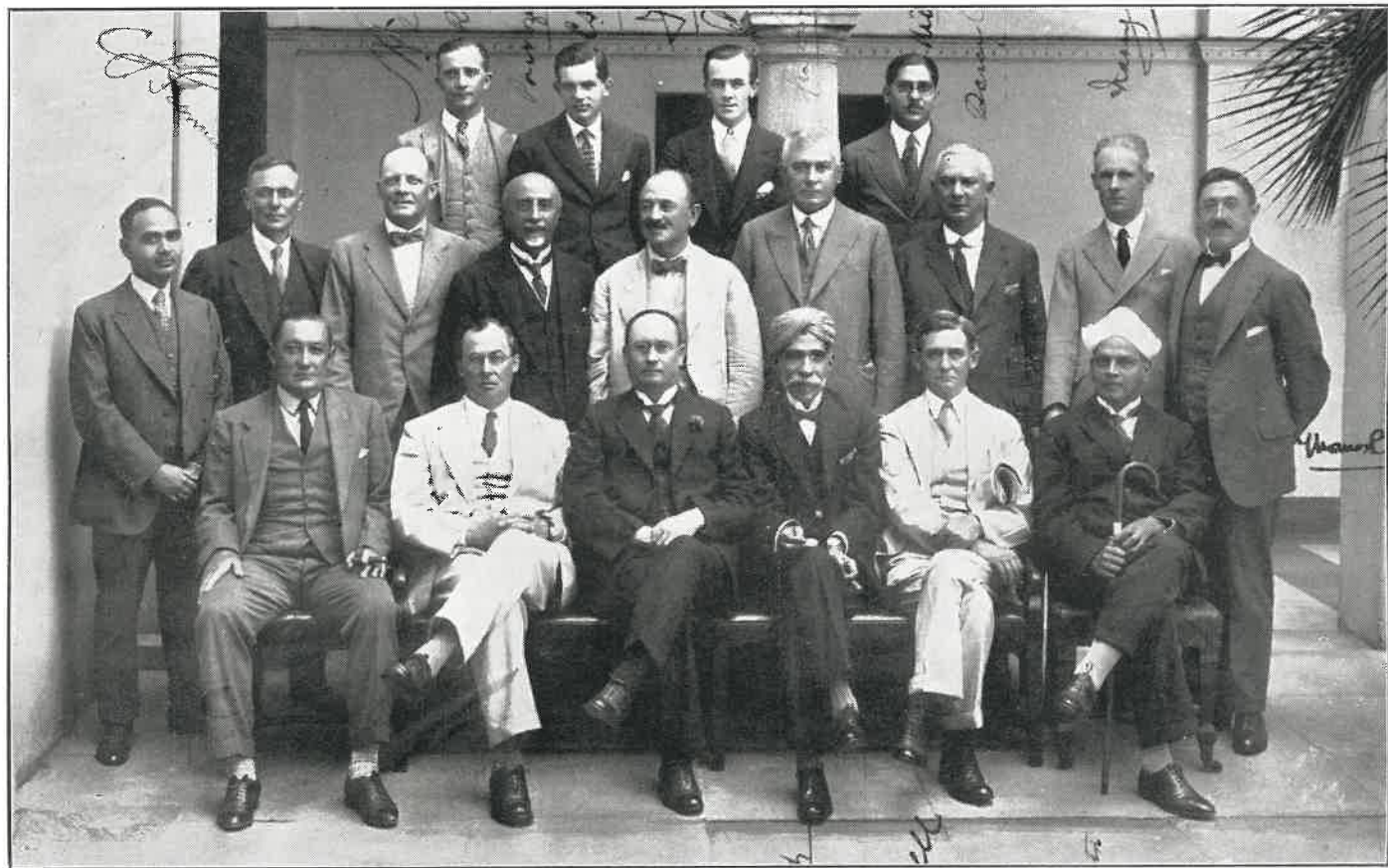


AN ABRIDGED version of
this article, now made avail-
able in full for the first time,
appeared in the special Union
Jubilee issue of the "Natal
Advertiser."

FOREWORD

IT IS with very great pleasure that I write this little foreword to Mr. Bramdaw's admirable survey of the Indian position in South Africa since Union. The survey in itself is an excellent summary of an intensely interesting period, and is written with a judicial fairness that could not well be bettered. As one who has followed South African affairs since Union was brought about, and who met the Hon. G. K. Gokhale in the Transvaal before becoming acquainted with the successive Agents-General in Natal, (I am satisfied that, in the main, Union has falsified most of the more pessimistic apprehensions with which it was greeted by Indians at its birth.) Things have not gone as well for the Indian population as some sanguine well-wishers hoped at that time. They have gone much better than the pessimists feared.) Personally I am satisfied that the European population has, over a quarter of a century, revealed a growing liberalism that was not much in evidence in 1910, and I see no reason to believe that that process will not continue in the future. But much depends on the Indians themselves. When they reveal a greater unity in their own ranks they will win yet more from the successive governments of the Union. So long as there is division in their numbers, even their best well-wishers will find their hearts failing in the toil of promoting their cause.

Harold Wodson.



Representatives of the Government of India and the Union of South Africa, with Officials, at the First Round Table Conference at Cape Town, December, 1926.

OUT OF THE "STABLE"

THE CONSUMMATION of the Union of South Africa was not unaccompanied by a feeling of suspicion among the non-Europeans, who included the Indian, that all was not well. The fear was that the traditional Boer attitude towards the coloured races would permeate to the South and that the hitherto liberal British policy of the Cape, and to some extent of Natal, would be superseded by the Northern idea.

The suspicion was not without grounds. The Cape was compelled to accept the "colour bar" in the draft constitution, for membership to Parliament became confined to persons of European descent. This was one against Cape liberalism, which had to accept the principle established in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State that there should be no equality between White and Black in Church or in State. In the Transvaal, Gandhi was leading the agitation against Asiatic registration and 60 Indians had been deported to India. Many were beginning to question the significance of the Empire connection, into which they were born, who had now become the playthings of, and to be knocked from pillar to post by, the Empire's former enemies.

Conditions were not very favourable to the resident Indian population in Natal, which was only keen on securing the cheap and reliable labour which India, at the time, alone could give. The Clayton Commission, which had concluded its labours in 1909, a little before Union, was reporting that—

"your Commission cannot, in the interests of the Colony, recommend that the importation of indentured Indian labour be discontinued," because, "a far greater number of Europeans with their families dependent on them are obtaining a livelihood, directly or indirectly, owing to the employment of Indians than would have otherwise been the case, and were any action taken to interfere with this labour supply, great hardships would be caused to them, and in many cases they would be deprived of their means of earning a living."

The Natal Indian was living in some hope that he would sometime or another share in British justice—he was reading of it in his history books, for he was now the second generation of the descendants of the immigrant. Though, however, it could not be said that he had experienced much of it under the Natal Government, still he was inclined to believe that under the new arrangement he would get much less. In fact the general feeling was that there was now to be a combination of the European races against the non-European interests.]

In May, 1910, the Durban Indian Society, which held a meeting to protest against the Transvaal deportations, resolved :

"that the 31st of May shall be a day not of rejoicing but of mourning because Indians have been humiliated as British subjects of the same King."

This was the Indian situation in South Africa when the Union was born.

* * * * *

This event while providing an opportunity for the expression of good wishes, for such messages had also come from India, was also an occasion for Indian publicists to remind the Union of its treatment to the Indians.

"Bigger territory should breed bigger justice ; else where is the value of the change," wrote Mr. Everard Digby, editor of *The Indian Daily Press*. More pointed reference was made by *The Madras Mail* editor, Mr. A. E. Lawson. "We in India," he said, "earnestly hope that you will not fail to discern the Imperial as well as the local considerations which must govern your policy towards our British Indian fellow subjects in your midst."

In 1911 the total Indian population in the Union numbered 152,309, made up of 108 in the Orange Free State (which always had an immigration barrier against the Indian except as a domestic servant), 7,690 in the Cape, 11,072 in the Transvaal and 133,439 in Natal. According to the 1921 census, which is the last taken, the figures were, Orange Free State 395, Cape 7,696, Transvaal 15,991, Natal 141,649. The present total is estimated at about 200,000.

24/2
In 1910 Natal had the largest Indian population and was still requiring more Indian labour. Advertisements, in the name of the Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal, were appearing in the Natal newspapers inviting applications for Indian labour from employers. Indian labour was regarded as absolutely essential to the development of the sugar, tea, wattle, coal mining, railway and other industries in Natal at the period. While Natal appreciated this cheap labour, it was no longer keen to retain free Indians in the Colony except as indentured labourers. In order to induce Indians, who would not re-indenture after the expiration of their period of service, to return to India, the Legislature imposed a tax of £3 per adult per annum. This tax had not only to be paid by the man but also by his wife and children over 16 years of age.

There was now a growing feeling in India that its people should not be allowed to go out to colonies which required them for their labour only. As a result India prohibited the indentured labour system in 1911 to the great regret of Natal.

A year later, in 1912, Natal saw a new type of Indian. Up to the present it was only accustomed to see the Indian as a labourer or a trader or a clerk. The average European outlook

ended there. This year the Hon. G. K. Gokhale, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, a man of great culture and intellectual attainments, visited South Africa. While pleading for the better treatment for the Indian in the Union, he acknowledged South Africa's right to maintain its own civilisation. He for the period, with his superior attainments, was able to bridge the gulf between the European and the resident Indian, bringing them together socially. 2

In 1913 the Immigration Act closed the door to future free entry of Indians. All fear of the Whites being swamped by Asiatics was now removed and the Indian settler was promised that his position would be improved. The year following was a most eventful one in the annals of the history of the South African Indian. Gandhi, who was experimenting with his paradoxical idea of passive resistance, having tried it on a small scale in the Transvaal preceding Union, initiated a similar movement in Natal. The £3 tax, which had already been referred to, was pressing heavily on many Indians; there was also some dissatisfaction on the question of the non-recognition of Indian marriages. Gandhi, with the foresight of a born leader, was able to turn the occasion to his advantage. 1

On a stated day thousands of Indians marched out from the cane fields, the coal mines, the wattle plantations, and wherever they were employed, all united under the banner of Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants, to secure the redress of their grievances. Women, who had never taken part in public affairs before, were equally keen with their menfolk to join in the struggle. 12 To some the fight was hard, they became mothers on the wayside and in the prisons. But there was no slackening in the fight and no tarrying on the way, and the onward march continued until the goal was reached. The gaols were now full to overflowing, and there were hundreds outside ready to be arrested. Gandhi had marshalled thousands at his command. 2,700 men were at the Transvaal-Natal border prepared to be taken into custody. The movement welded the various groups into a compact whole and no dividing line of religion or caste kept Indians apart. A national consciousness was awakened and with it came the realisation that self-respect was something worth preserving at all costs.

There was nothing combative connected with the movement; it was not anti-European or against any class, except that it was directed at ending Indians disabilities. Many appeared ragged but determined, like Cromwell's unkempt army and filled with the same purpose. This host was holding its own when truce was called. A Commission of Inquiry was appointed 1

to investigate Indian grievances. As a result of the investigations the special £3 tax was repealed and recognition of Indian marriages and the repatriation at Government expense of those who desired to return to India were the provisions embodied in the Indian Relief Act of 1914. This was the beginning of the repatriation policy, which at the time received some measure of acceptance from Mr. Gandhi, Rev. C. F. Andrews and Sir Benjamin Robertson, who had come out to watch, on behalf of the Government of India, the proceedings of the Solomon Commission.

The conclusion of the struggle saw the departure of the Indian leader, Mr. Gandhi, to India, where he was later on to try his experiments, in his own terms of Truth, on a much larger scale; the first lessons of which he had learnt under the South African skies.

Soon after the Great War broke out and Indians who were wont to talk of rights were now prepared to share in the responsibilities of citizenship, and thus stand up in the defence of these rights. A day after South Africa had decided to participate with Great Britain in the war, Indians agreed, at a mass meeting held at Durban and Maritzburg, to offer their services as combatants. The offer was refused. Undeterred, and sometime afterwards they again volunteered to help in any capacity, this time suggesting an ambulance corps; this was accepted. Two companies of 400 each were formed and they served with distinction in East Africa. All grievances were now forgotten and all sections joined in the common cause of winning the war.

The Indian question was re-opened but this time at the Imperial Conference in London in 1917. India had always regarded the treatment of Indians in other parts of the Empire, as being the "acid test" of its own association with the rest of the Commonwealth. India's delegates, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, who later filled the office of the Agency in South Africa with so conspicuous success, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru both urged, on the grounds of the solidarity of the Commonwealth, the claim of the South African Indians for equal treatment.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru admirably summed up the position when he told General Smuts at the Imperial Conference—

"I claim my right to take my seat as a member of King George's household. I shall not be content with a place in his outer stables."

In 1917 the Imperial Conference accepted the principle of reciprocity of treatment between the British Dominions and India in immigration matters. This question was further

elaborated in the 1921 and 1923 Imperial Conferences. One suggestion which was to be followed five years later, was made by the Government of India, namely, to send an Agent to South Africa, who would look after Indian interests as well as act as an intermediary between the Union Government and the Indians. This proposal was rejected by the Union representative, General Smuts, who was not prepared to admit that there was any hope of securing the extension of political rights for Indians in South Africa. He made a further admission, when he declared that the question was not racial but economic and with it was linked up the issue involving the continuance—or rather dominance—of Western civilisation in South Africa.

The periodic agitation against the Indian again broke out in the Transvaal. It was stated by his opponents that his (the Indian's) growing power must be curbed, whose heinous crime was that he had undersold his European competitor and was proving himself to be more successful in business. A commission of inquiry, (the Lange Commission of 1919, was appointed to investigate the charge, and its terms of reference were to inquire primarily into the legal position arising from and affecting the acquisition of land by Asiatics for trading purposes and their trading activities generally.) The Commission's report of 1921 upheld the Indian contention that there should be no segregation nor compulsory repatriation, though it approved of a policy of laying out residential areas.

For some time past the Indian question, despite the unitary association of the provinces, confined Indians to move and have their being within provincial boundaries, was assuming an all-Union aspect. The necessity had arisen for a Union organisation, and on the suggestion emanating from the Cape and accepted by Natal and Transvaal, that there should be one body to speak on behalf of the Indians, the South African Indian Congress came into being. In 1919 the first session of the Congress met in Cape Town completing now, for the first time, a union of the Indian people of this country. This conference brought together men from all parts of South Africa—as it still continues to do for the common good of the Indians. The assembly merits the epithet of being the Indian Parliament of the Union. The manner and procedure in which conference is conducted, the high standard of the debates, the moderate attitude on the subjects which it is called to consider, and the presence of the other features which contribute towards the success of similar gathering, all combine to give it a character and tone which would not disgrace Parliament itself. The Congress leaders have gained the respect and confidence of

At the Opening of the Second Round Table Conference at Cape Town, January, 1932.



Reading left to right : Mr. H. VENN, Mr. P. I. HOOGENHOUT, Mr. G. HEATON NICHOLLS, M.P., Hon. E. G. JANSEN, Hon. O. PIROW, K.C.,
Hon. PATRICK DUNCAN, K.C., C.M.G., Dr. THE Hon. D. F. MALAN, General THE Hon. J. B. M. HERTZOG,
Rt. Hon. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI, P.C., C.H., Rt. Hon. Sir GEOFFREY CORBETT, Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU,
Sir KURMA VENKATA REDDI, Sir D'ARCY LINDSAY, Sir GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI.

both the Governments of South Africa and India. They have not been satisfied with serving only in the political field but they have also been responsible for social and other work touching practically all aspects of the public weal.

In 1924 another attempt was made to restrict Indian interests in regard to trade and ownership of land. The Class Areas and Reservation Bill, containing the much abhorred policy of segregation, was introduced. It was regarded as sounding the death-knell to Indian interests in South Africa, and the entire Indian community, to say the least, was considerably perturbed. On the initiation of the South African Indian Congress, a deputation interviewed the then Minister of Interior, Mr. Patrick Duncan. No redress could be secured. But before the Bill could be passed, the South African Party Government, then in power, suffering an election defeat at Wakkerstroom, resigned.

(A little before the Government's resignation, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, one of the Indian national leaders and the foremost woman of India, who was visiting East Africa, was invited to come to South Africa.) She agreed to come and on her arrival she was accorded rousing receptions wherever she went, and not a small part of her audiences was European. Her utterances were far from conciliatory as could only be expected when organised hostility greeted her appearance. Possessing a scintillating wit, with a crushing power of repartee, she would devastate her hecklers. On account of these qualities she made enemies of those who, moved by an anti-Asiatic feeling, had already reasons to dislike her. One example of her deadly retort will suffice to illustrate my point. Facing a critical audience in a city which was notorious at the time for its anti-Indian feeling, Mrs. Naidu opened with the formal terms of being at a loss of a subject to speak about. "Speak about babies," shouted a heckler. "I leave that to your mother," was the reply which silenced the hecklers for the rest of the evening.

It was altogether a different Mrs. Naidu who revisited South Africa as a member of the Second Round Table Conference in 1932.

In 1924 there was a new Government in power—the Nationalists had secured political ascendancy and one of its first acts was to sanction the Ordinance, passed by the Natal Provincial Council—a very British Assembly approving a very un-British piece of legislation—depriving the Indians of the municipal franchise in Natal. This ordinance was thrice disallowed by the previous Government on the ground that it

was outside the scope of the Provincial Council to make racial discrimination. The new Government had not allowed grass to grow under its feet for in 1926 it re-introduced the old Class Areas' Bill. It was a very determined Minister, who in moving the Bill, said :

✓ ✓ "I must say that the Bill frankly starts from the general supposition that the Indian, as a race in this country, is an alien element in the population, and that no solution of this question will be acceptable to the country unless it results in a very considerable reduction of the Indian population in this country. But, on the other hand, the method of dealing with this question will not be the employment of any forcible means. The method which this Bill will propose will be the application of pressure to supplement, on the other hand, the inducement which is held out to Indians to leave the country."

The Bill had reached the Committee stage when a deputation sent by the Government of India to make a first hand study of the problem reached the Union. After its investigations the deputation, consisting of the late Sir (then Mr.) G. F. Paddison, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, Sir Syed Raza Ali (the present Agent) and Sir (then Mr.) G. S. Bajpai appeared before the Select Committee. It made a convincing case for holding up the proposed measure until it was considered by a conference between the representatives of the Governments of India and South Africa.

Prior to the Paddison deputation reaching this country, the South African Indian Congress, after exhausting all means of obtaining relief in this country, decided to seek the assistance of the people and the Government of India. With this end in view a deputation sailed from Durban. Its members, who were Dr. A. Abdurahaman, Messrs. J. W. Godfrey, V. S. C. Pather, Bhawani Dayal, A. A. Mirza, Sorabjee Rustomjee and the late Mr. Amod Bayat, covered the whole of India, so that the plight of their compatriots in South Africa was known from one end of the land to the other. The deputation also met the then Viceroy, Lord Reading.

In the interim a Parliamentary Deputation from South Africa made a return visit. Those who went from the Union were the Hon. F. W. Beyers, the Hon. Patrick Duncan, Mr. A. C. Fordam, Mr. J. S. Marwick, Mr. G. Reyburn, Mr. O. S. Vermoolen, Mr. W. H. Rood and Mr. J. R. Hartshone.

As a result of these visits, the Union Government agreed not to proceed with the Bill pending a conference with the representatives of the Government of India, and on December 17, 1926 at Cape Town, representatives of the two countries met to consider the whole Indian question. From India came Sir Muhammad Habbibullah, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir d'Arcy Lindsay, Sir G. F. Paddison, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri,

the Rt. Hon. G. L. Cobbett and Mr. G. S. Bajpai. It was a wonderful galaxy of Indian intellectuals and the distinguished Indians, who hitherto had refused to put their foot on South African soil because of this country's attitude towards men of colour, gathered to help South Africa find a satisfactory solution to its Indian problem. They believed that they had found it when the conference rose on January 11, 1927.

A few months' later the basis of the agreement reached was announced. (Briefly the important terms were the maintenance of western standards of life; Indians were to be "uplifted", better educational facilities were to be provided so that they might not lag behind any section of the community;) a voluntary repatriation scheme to India or any other country where western standards were not required; the appointment of an Agent of the Government of India in the Union to secure effective co-operation between the two Governments. In order to give the agreement a fair trial, the Union Government desired not to proceed further with, to quote the name of the draft measure in full, the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.

The reaching of an agreement was a wonderful achievement for both sides. But what was still greater was to secure the following admission:

"The Union Government firmly believe in and adhere to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities, and accept the view that, in the provision of educational and other facilities, the considerable number of Indians who will remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind other sections of the people."

(This declaration for the Indians of South Africa marked the birth of a new era.) First it was the recognition of Indians as being part of the permanent population, reversing the statement made by Dr. D. F. Malan, the Minister of Interior, that the Indian was "a foreign element in the population"; secondly it contained a promise that the Indian population would be uplifted so that it might not be allowed to lag behind any other section of the population.

This was the first time since the consummation of the Union of South Africa that the South African Indian knew precisely his position, and from the veritable darkness of the period he was able to see a gleam of light.

A few months later, Mr. Sastri arrived to assume the office of the Agent. He was able in a very short time to create a new means of approach to the Indian question. His wonderful

oratory, his striking personality, his moderation, his understanding, his sympathy, his statesmanship, his revelation of Indian civilisation and culture, these and other of his manifold qualities combined to place the Indian problem in a totally different light to the European, and to his own people his presence was an inspiration to greater endeavours. (He collected a sum of £18,000 for the college at Durban which bears his name—a lasting piece of work Mr. Sastri did, when he established contacts between the two sections of the community who up to that time had no common ground to meet. In his task he had the valuable assistance of the Orient Club, which kept an open door so that the two races might meet, and so that from that meeting understanding would follow.)

(In 1928 there was the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry into Indian education which was assisted by the educational expert from India, the late Mr. K. P. Kichlu. A charge of diverting funds earned as subsidy for Indian education for other uses, was levelled against the Provincial authorities.)

In view of the conclusive evidence that all the money was not spent on Indian education, the authorities were not in a position to deny it, but justified the expenditure on the ground that, while the subsidy was calculated per head on the children at school, there was no legal right which restrained the authorities from expending the money in the manner they thought best. The fact was established before this inquiry that the Indian community was paying expensively for its own education, both English and vernacular, without receiving the assistance, to the extent that it deserved, from the Provincial Council. (The oft-repeated statement made by the members of this Council, that the Indian was not paying for his education, was found, in the light of the evidence submitted at this inquiry, to be untenable; the accuser now became the accused.)

One of the conclusions of the Committee was that in future all money earned as subsidy on Indian education should be allocated to that service. (The result of the recommendations was that Indian education expanded rapidly: from a modest £27,000 spent on Indian education in 1928 the figure has now risen to £65,000 and the number of children at school for the same period has increased from 11,000 to 18,000. But no money except a grant of £10,000 which was made last year has come from the Provincial funds during this period. While there is free and compulsory primary education for Europeans and coloured children, and a liberal number of bursaries available for the secondary stage, Indians have to pay for this service.)

In 1929 when the time came for Mr. Sastri to leave South Africa, the foundation of Indian education and advancement had been well and truly laid. Progress was being reported in other directions. The only discordant note struck was on the question of condonation of illicit entry into the Union. As an act of grace for the presence of Mr. Sastri in South Africa, the Minister of Interior, Dr. D. F. Malan, promised condonation to all Indians who had entered the Union illicitly and who made a confession to that effect on or before October 28, 1928. It was feared at one time that the difference arising out of this issue, between those who were for its acceptance and those against it, would reach the same volume of intensity which five years later divided the Indian community on colonisation. Fortunately the storm passed and it was a tranquil period when Mr. Sastri sailed homewards in January, 1929, and this country was poorer for his going.

His successor was Sir Kurma Reddi. The periodic wave of anti-Asiatic feeling again flowed in the country, though this time it was confined to the Transvaal, and on its crest rose the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill. (This measure in effect was similar to the Gold Law of pre-Union days, which made it illegal for Asiatics and other coloured people to trade and reside in the Gold Areas.) Its provisions, however, were never enforced. This pre-Union legislation was resuscitated in order to curtail Indian trade on the Rand and the Reef.

The Indian community once again had to take up a defensive position. The time of the Agent and its own was again occupied with meeting this new attack. Under the strain Sir Kurma Reddi's health broke down and he had to go back to India. Mr. J. D. Tyson, I.C.S., who was secretary to Mr. Sastri, came out from India to deputise. After a short furlough, Sir Kurma had sufficiently recovered from his illness to resume his work in this country. He was successful in securing the postponement of the Bill for the consideration of the Second Round Table Conference at Cape Town in 1932.

The delegation was headed by Sir Fazl-i Hussain, the Minister of Health, Lands and Education, a department which is in charge of Indian affairs overseas. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sir Kurma Reddi were the new members, the others, namely, Mr. Sastri, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay and Sir G. S. (then Mr.) Bajpai had attended the first conference.

The Conference, which also reviewed the working of the agreement of 1927, found that this had done much to foster friendly relations between the two countries. It was also

recognised that the possibilities of the Union's scheme of assisted emigration to India was exhausted, owing to the fact that 80 per cent. of the Indians were South African born and due also to the climatic and economic conditions of India. (It was decided by the two Governments to explore the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians, both from India and South Africa, in other countries.) On this inquiry was to be appointed a representative of the South African Indian community. On the completion of the investigations the results would be jointly considered by the two Governments. No other modification of the agreement was considered necessary. Certain changes were considered in regard to the Tenure Bill, which subsequently became law. A commission was appointed to investigate, among other things, the hardships which the enforcement of the law would involve.

The Congress Executive, which was present at Cape Town throughout the meeting of the Conference, agreed, with considerable misgiving, to join in the inquiry, provided the Union Government recognised that the Indians in South Africa were not undesirables and that the inquiry was for India's surplus population, and incidentally for South African Indians, who might voluntarily wish to join.

In August, 1932, Sir Kurma's successor, Kunwar (Sir) Maharaj Singh and his wife arrived at Durban. After about a fortnight's stay there, the Kunwar was at Johannesburg attending his first meeting of the Conference of the South African Indian Congress. Two important decisions were made at this gathering, the one was the adoption of boycott should the Land Tenure Act Commission's report prove unfavourable to Indians, and the other was Congress co-operation with the colonisation inquiry.

Now there followed a period of calm—no one could foresee that it was a prelude to the storm which was to break soon after with such suddenness, sweeping away old ties of friendship and leaving in its wake animosity and division.

The community was looking forward to a period of quietness in which to devote its attention to social, educational and other uplift work. With the assistance of the Kunwar and the Kunwarani, the latter being able to enlist the services of trained European women workers for the Indian movement, great progress had been made in the work.

The executive of the South African Indian Congress assembled in Durban in July, 1933. Among its business was to elect its nominee on the preliminary colonisation inquiry, to

implement the resolution of co-operation already accepted by the conference of August, 1932. Mr. S. R. Naidoo was chosen to represent the South African Indians.

This was the starting point of the trouble. A few congressmen contended at this stage that the preliminary inquiry, according to the terms of reference as announced by the Minister of Interior, Mr. Hofmeyr, a month ago, was a departure from the Congress undertaking and therefore advocated non-co-operation with the inquiry. The other group—the majority of the officials—argued that if they succeeded at this juncture to prove that there was no necessity for any colonisation scheme for the South African Indian, the inquiry, as envisaged by the Cape Town Agreement, might be altogether abandoned.

On the fundamental issue, that there should be no reduction in the number of South African Indians, there was absolute accord. The only difference was the method of approach to the question. This was so distorted that the real issue was obscured by the oratory of the partisan.

The division was further accentuated when an attempt was made to introduce class interests. (Congress co-operation with the inquiry was made to appear that it was out to sacrifice the interests of the poor for the protection of the rich. Class warfare in all countries has always been bitter and when it was reduced to these terms in Natal, especially in Durban and Maritzburg, feeling ran high.) At Maritzburg, trusted leaders of the community, who had always been in the thick of the fight, were shouted into silence, and the aid of the Police was invoked to clear the Maritzburg City Hall of an angry audience.

In the bitterness of the time a new organisation, the Colonial Born and Settlers' Indian Association, was formed. One of its objects was to—

“concentrate on the educational and social uplift of the poorer classes of Indians who have hitherto been neglected.”

This clause contained a challenge to the Congress, in that it had failed to do its duty by the “poorer classes.” As an instance of creating class division this clause seems hardly to be irrefutable.

Two years have since passed and the breach has not been healed. The report of the colonisation enquiry committee, recommending North Borneo and British Guiana, and New Guinea as places containing the possibilities of colonisation, is regarded as still-born and the real difference between the two bodies has receded into the background. But the war is still on.

As we have seen so far, most of the period has been one of continuous and intense struggle. All activities had been directed in meeting overt or contemplated opposition in the field of politics, commerce, economics and the many sided interests touching the community at all points. But, however, educational, social welfare, upliftment of the less capable and kindred matters have been receiving new values. The standard of education is rising among all sections of the Indian community. The percentage of mass literacy is higher than it is in India. South African Indians are now admitted as students of the Universities of Capetown, Witwatersrand and South Africa. Some have graduated in this country. Several are studying at British Universities. Half a dozen are practising the profession of medicine in Natal, some in the Cape and a few in the Transvaal.

Social and religious welfare societies had also planned for progressive work. The need of the poor is not neglected. The late Mr. R. K. Khan, a solicitor of Durban, left practically his whole estate, valued over £40,000, for medical relief. There have been similar other bequests. The fact is gaining ground that the elevation of the community can only come through the uplift of the whole and not only the few; this fact was signally recognised by the late Parsee Rustomjee, who left two-thirds of his fortune for the endowment of libraries, schools and charitable institutions.

The post-Union period has seen a generation of its own, and those born in pre-Union days have been influenced by the succeeding years. The biological principle that man becomes a creature of his environment applies with equal truth in the case of the Indian, who removed from his original habitat, has acquired western characteristics. See him on the sports ground, and sharing in the other amenities of Western civilisation, his dress, his language, his behaviour all denote him true to type as required by the standards of this country, a product of his surrounding and developed within the last 25 years.

Standing now at the cross-roads of South African history and surveying, in retrospect, the changes of varying fortune and vicissitudes of the Indian in this country, one might say with Tennyson, "Perhaps evil is even sometimes the way to good . . .", for in the continuous struggle has come strength. A fact which should always be remembered is that the Indian will be a permanent resident of the Union, contributing his share to the general well-being to the whole, and in his upliftment, coming either from within himself or from external sources, the other non-European races of the country would benefit.) If South

Colonial method
& discrimination

Africa would be true to its declaration contained in the Cape Town Agreement :

"The Union Government firmly believes in and adheres to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government.....for uplifting every section of the population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities.....",

and is prepared to translate it into practice, South Africa would build securely for the future on the foundation laid 25 years ago. To deviate from it would be to deny its true self. Neither man nor nation in the long run has profited from the corroding influence of an untruth, by being false to itself; and neither can South Africa, for

*Shall error in the round of Time
Still father Truth? O shall the braggart shout
For some blind glimpse of freedom work itself
Thro' madness, hated by the wise, to law
System and Empire?*

What
we will do
place the
reference!

BIOGRAPHY

SEWPERSAHD RAMESAR BEHAREE

medical doctor , sports and cultural
leader

born 15 June 1930 Pietermaritzburg

died 18 July 1981 Pietermaritzburg

S.R.B commenced his schooling at St. Paul's Government Aided School and matriculated x from Woodlands High . His contemporaries at school recall both his scholastic ability and his prowess on the sports field . While at Woodlands he was house captain of Reddi House and played both soccer and cricket for his school ; he represented Pietermaritzburg Indian Schools in inter-town soccer and also became a scoutmaster while at school .

In 1949 he proceeded to India where he completed his pre-medical science course at Bombay's Wilson College . At Wilson, Sew (as he was popularly known) distinguished himself by winning the Machikan Shield for outstanding contributions to football and hockey and cultural activities, including debate and drama . He was the first South African to achieve this award . He was also active in the Government of Bombay sponsored adult literacy campaign .

In 1952 he joined Madras Medical College and while studying medicine he again devoted much time to some of the burning social issues of the time . He helped organize youth camps and took an active interest in promoting free rural ^{medical} services. He graduated M.B., B.S. in 1959 and in the same year returned to South Africa where he set up a general practice in Pietermaritzburg .

In addition to his medical practice, Dr Beharee had two main interests : as a sports organizer and as a cultural leader .

He was a founder member and president of the Lincoln City Professional Football Club and also devoted many years to amateur football . He was also patron of both Daffodils and Hillview Football Clubs .

For about a decade or more he was ~~very~~ deeply involved in the activities of a number of religious organisations . For about seven years he was a member of the Gita Mandir (Gita Study Group) ; He was ~~member of the~~ chairman for about 12 years of the Tamil Siva Nyana Sabha and was a member of the B Northdale Sanathan Veda Dharam Sabha . He was the founding secretary of the Hindu Cultural Society which gave rise to bodies such as the : Cultural Girl Guides and Boy Scouts Movements and the Cultural Sunday Services .

From 1970 he was a member of the Pietermaritzburg Local Affairs Committee until the time of his death .

He was the son of Beharjee Ramnar, a photographer of Pietermaritzburg . He was the 2nd eldest in a family of eleven children .

In 1967 he married Dhanderi ("Dharam") Sooraj of Pietermaritzburg and the couple had 6 children, all girls . Anashnee , Janusha , Hoshana , Vihitha , Kashmiree and Manisha .

Dr Beharjee was also very active in promoting free rural medical services for Africans in the PMB area .

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Obituary : The Leader 31 July 1981 .

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