CLASS : B/9



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Indian premier to visit SA

Political Staff

Durban – The newly-appointed Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral has accepted President Mandela's invitation to visit South Africa this month.

President Mandela said in Durban last week that he had extended an invitation to the Indian premier during his third visit to India earlier this year.

Mr Mandela had invited the then Prime Minister Janata Dal's Mr H D Deve Gowde, also leader of the coalition United Front who was ousted last month on the strength of the Congress Party's no-confidence vote.

Mr Anilkumar Anand, acting Indian consul-general in Durban, confirmed the invitation had since been renewed in favour of Mr Gujral (77) undertaking the trip.

"We are waiting for confirmation of dates. The visit will take place this month," Mr Anand said.

Mr Gujral, a distinguished political leader whose parents were involved in the freedom struggle in Punjab in the 1930s, was present in his capacity as Minister of External Affairs when Mr Mandela extended the invitation to Mr Gowde.

The state visit is expected to coincide with the renaming of the Pietermaritzburg railway station in memory of Mahatma Gandhi, India's independence hero who was kicked out of a whites-only compartment of a Johannesburg-bound train on June 7 1893.

During last week's Festival for the Children of the Rainbow Nation, organised by the Hare Krishna movement at Durban's King's Park soccer stadium, Mr Mandela said the government would rename a railway station after India's peace apostle Mahatma Gandhi who cut his political teeth in South Africa and organised a number of non-violent protests against discrimination.

Political sources said Mr Mandela would attempt to redress the racial humiliation suffered by Gandhi more than 100 years ago by naming the Pietermaritzburg railway station after the mahatma.

Diplomatic sources said the renaming ceremony was likely to take place during Mr Gujral's visit to KwaZulu-Natal.

The visit, a first by an Indian Prime Minister, is expected to strengthen the burgeoning ties between South Africa and India.

Last week Mr Mandela joined Gandhi's grandson, Mr Gopalkrishna Gandhi, also India's high commissioner in Pretoria, on a nostalgic journey on a train from a small siding to the Pietermaritzburg station.

The journey was arranged to recall an incident in which Gandhi, then a firebrand young lawyer, was kicked out of a train for occupying a whites-only compartment.

Mr Mandela had earlier been given the freedom of Pietermaritzburg and Mr Gandhi later received a posthumous freedom award on behalf of his famous grandfather.

02 MAR 1997
PRETORIA NEWS

1760/1458

25 APR 1997
STAR

1760/1460

India's new prime minister to visit SA as guest of Mandela

New Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral has accepted an invitation by President Nelson Mandela to pay a state visit to South Africa, Mandela's spokesman said yesterday.

"An invitation has been extended to him to come to South Africa on a state visit as a guest of the president.

"He has accepted and a date is to be confirmed soon," spokesman Priscilla Naidoo said.

South Africa and India have close historic links that are to be commemorated today when Mandela posthumously awards the freedom of the city of Pietermaritzburg to India's independence leader Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhi was a leading campaigner for racial equality in South Africa early in the century.

His first brush with racism was at Pietermaritzburg station 103 years ago when he was evicted from a first-class train compartment reserved for whites. He later said the experience had changed the course of his life.

Mandela, who has visited India three times, said in New Delhi last month that he expected annual bilateral trade with India to pass about R8,8-billion in the next three years.

Indian-South African trade reached R1,1-billion in the first half of 1995/96, officials said.

Gujral's centre-left government won a vote of confidence in parliament on Tuesday. – Reuters.

25 APR 1997
THE CITIZEN JHB.

1760/1461

Indian PM accepts Mandela's invitation

NEW Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral has accepted an invitation by President Mandela to pay a state visit to South Africa, Pres Mandela's spokeswoman said yesterday.

"An invitation has been extended to him to come to South Africa on a state visit as a guest of the state president. He has accepted and a date is to be confirmed soon," spokesman Priscilla Naidoo said.

South Africa and India have close historic links which are to be commemorated today when Pres Mandela posthumously awards the Freedom of the City of Pietermaritzburg to India's independence leader Mahatma Gandhi.

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Pres Mandela, who has visited India three times, said in New Delhi last month that he expected annual bilateral trade with India to pass R8,9 billion in the next three years.

Indo-South African trade touched R970 million in 1994/95 (April-March) and had reached R1,15 billion in the first half of 1995/96, officials said.

Mr Gujral's government won a vote of confidence in Parliament on Tuesday. – Reuter.

1760/ 1462

27 JUNE 1997

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Gujral may visit SA in August

Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral may visit South Africa in a couple of months.

He could not make it this month because of domestic concerns. The two countries are now considering dates that would be convenient to both the Indian premier and President Nelson Mandela.

Talmiz Ahmad, the foreign office spokesman, said: "We hope it will be possible for the prime minister to go either in late August or early September." By the way, Talmiz came here a few months ago after a stint at the Indian high commission in Pretoria, and has fond memories of the time he spent there with his London School of Economics-educated wife Sunita and their daughters.

16 MAY 1997
THE LEADER

1760/1463

Families to be relocated for indian PM's visit

By Jaspreet Kindra

INDIAN Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral is likely to visit the Phoenix Settlement to lay a foundation stone for its reconstruction when he drops in next month (dates still to be finalised).

This has sparked off a suggestion to develop the settlement along with that of the former residence of ANC stalwart John Dube, located in neighbouring Inanda into a major tourist attraction.

This was revealed by North Central Local Council Mayor, Lydia Johnson on Wednesday.

PROPOSAL

The Prime Minister's likely visit to the settlement surfaced at an Exco meeting of the North Central Local Council, which sat to discuss among other things, the Acting Consul General of India, Anil Kumar Anand's proposal to organise a "symbolic function" at the settlement to mark the Prime Minister's visit.

According to correspondence tabled before the Council, he had also suggested the relocation and rehousing of 50 to 60 families staying in the area at the moment.

"There is definitely a need to do something about the situation, we have been putting it aside for so long," said Mayor Johnson.

In his letter Anand pointed out that that relocation should be carried out in an "exemplary manner" with the "concurrence of the families".

The relocation of the families has been a "contentious" issue for long with Phoenix MP Ela Gandhi, who is also a grand-daughter of the Mahatma having also tried her hand at it in the past.

This would be the first time that an Indian head of state would be visiting the settlement which has been declared a national monument by the South African government.

The visit comes in the wake of the two sides having committed themselves earlier this year during the course of President Nelson Mandela's visit to India to the preservation of the Gandhi heritage sites in South Africa.

Mayor Johnson told *The Leader* that they were considering the proposals from two perspectives - short-term and long-term.

"In the short-term, we have agreed in principle to arrange for either a plaque or a foundation laying ceremony depending on the time available at our disposal - this is being examined by our Recreation Department at the moment.

"The decision to relocate the families living in the area is something that had to be considered in the long-term with the participation of the community."

She revealed that instead of this "piecemeal" approach of simply focusing their attention only on the settlement, they were now considering redeveloping the entire area including the former Dube residence.

Dube and the Mahatma had shared a close relationship while the latter was living at the settlement.

9 Oct 1997
Pretoria News

1760/1464

Indian leader pays first visit to South Africa

Own Correspondent

Durban – Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral's historic state visit to South Africa this week is packed with ceremonial events underlining the contribution of Indians and Africans to the sustained struggle for freedom and democracy.

Mr Gujral (77), the first Indian head of government to visit this country since India gained independence in 1947 and subsequently severed diplomatic ties with the apartheid government, arrived in Johannesburg on board an Air-India chartered flight shortly before 10.30 pm last night for the start of a lightning three-day visit that will take him to Pretoria, Cape Town and Durban.

In Pretoria today, Mr Gujral will unveil a bust of India's first independence Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru at the chancery at the embassy in Arcadia.

Thereafter he will pay a symbolic visit to the memorial to Hector Petersen, the first victim of the 1976 Soweto uprising. He is booked to have lunch with Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale.

Top-level talks

He will also visit the fort in central Johannesburg where anti-apartheid activists were once imprisoned and call on Chief Justice Ismail Mohamed.

Mr Gujral, a distinguished politician whose parents were involved in the freedom struggle in Punjab in the 1930s, will hold top-level talks with President Mandela in Cape Town tomorrow, the second day of the visit.

The official protocol in Cape Town includes talks with Mr Mandela, addressing Parliament and lunch hosted by the Speaker, Dr Frene Ginwala.

After lunch he will be jetting to Durban, where the high-powered visit ends with a pilgrimage to the Phoenix Settlement, a socio-political shrine established by Mahatma Gandhi in the sprawling Inanda township on the north of the city.

Tight security and protocol arrangements are being made for the homage to Gandhi's settlement, now reduced to desolate ruin following political infighting in the 1980s.

Mr Gujral will also lay a wreath at the nearby graveyard of ANC leader John Dube.

06 Oct 1997
Die Burger (Coos-taap)

1760/1465

Indië se eerste minister besoek SA

JOHANNESBURG. – Indië se eerste minister het gister op amptelike uitnodiging van pres. Nelson Mandela in Suid-Afrika aangekom. Dit sal die eerste keer wees dat 'n Indiese eerste minister Suid-Afrika besoek.

Mnr. Inder Kumar Gujral sal tydens sy besoek van vyf dae verskeie samewerkingsooreenkomste onderteken wat betref geologie, minerale hulpbronne en toerisme. Gujral sal ook 'n gesamentlike sitting van die Parlement toespreek.

Hy sal deur drie van sy ministers vergesel word. 'n Sake-afvaardiging van meer as twintig sal ook tydens sy besoek na Suid-Afrika kom.

Volgens die Departement van Buitelandse Sake het wedersydse handel in 1996 met 55% teenoor die vorige jaar toegeneem. Handel tussen Suid-Afrika en Indië het toe R2,2 miljard beloop.

Volksblad

1760/1466

'SA, Indië verbind tot nuwe orde'

Korrespondent

JOHANNESBURG. – Die strategiese vennootskap tussen Suid-Afrika en Indië versterk hul verbintenis tot die skepping van 'n nuwe wêreldorde. Dié nuwe orde sal gegrond wees op wette wat die hoogste ideale van mense weerspieël.

Só het mnr. Inder Kumar Gujral, Indiese eerste minister, gesê wat gister sy besoek van vyf dae aan Pretoria, Johannesburg en Kaapstad begin het. Dit is die eerste besoek van 'n Indiese eerste minister aan Suid-Afrika. Dit val saam met die 50ste herdenking van die land se onafhanklikheid van Britse beheer.

"Hoewel die wêreld van die jare negentig baie meer demokraties as die wêreld van die jare veertig en vyftig is, bly daar steeds die slegte gewoontes van monopolistiese beheer. Die Verenigde Nasies (VN), wat baie gedoen het om vrede te bevorder, weerspieël steeds 'n uitgediende verteenwoordigende struktuur."

Volgens Gujral besef Suid-Afrika en Indië dat die hervorming van die VN uiters noodsaaklik is. Enige uitstel in die hervormingsproses sal nie alleen verkeerd wees nie, maar ook gevaarlik. Wêreldvrede kan nie verseker word in omstandighede waar ongelykheid heers nie, het hy gesê.

Die ontwikkelende lande van die wêreld, veral dié in Afrika, Asië en Latyns-Amerika, moet deur die Beweging vir Onverbonde Lande (BOL) en ander streeksorganisasies die post-koloniale en post-apartheid wêreld neem na 'n eeu van sosiale, ekonomiese en politieke geleenthede.

07 DEC 1997
E.P. Herald

Indian premier visits Gandhi's old prison

JOHANNESBURG — India and South Africa, as strategic partners, were committed to structuring a world order based on laws that reflected people's highest ideals, Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral said yesterday.

Mr Gujral, on the first visit to South Africa by an Indian prime minister, spoke during a tour of the Old Fort here, where Mahatma Gandhi was twice imprisoned in 1908 for defying racist restrictions on the Indian community.

Gandhi was sentenced to two months' imprisonment on the first occasion and to 23 months on the second.

"Those two months spent in this precinct were his first experience of jail, an experience he was to go through many times thereafter here and in India," said Mr Gujral.

He said that if South Africa prepared Gandhi for the struggle in India, the Old Fort prepared him for prison life.

"It prepared him for that particular form of perseverance and determination which was to become the hallmark of India's freedom movement.

"The fact that this very fort was also the venue of Nelson Mandela's first jail sentence after the 1952 defiance campaign invests it with unparalleled significance as a freedom heritage site." — Sapa



SMILES . . . Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo and Indian Premier Inder Gujral chat after the unveiling of a bust of Nehru in Pretoria yesterday. Picture: AP

L7607/1467

Indian prime minister begins three-day visit

PRETORIA: Indian Prime Minister Mr Inder Kumar Gujral began a three-day state visit to South Africa yesterday, promising to reinvigorate a relationship based on India's pioneering assault on apartheid 50 years ago.

Gujral is the first Indian leader to visit South Africa where renowned Indian independence campaigner Mahatma Gandhi began his political career as a young lawyer battling racist laws.

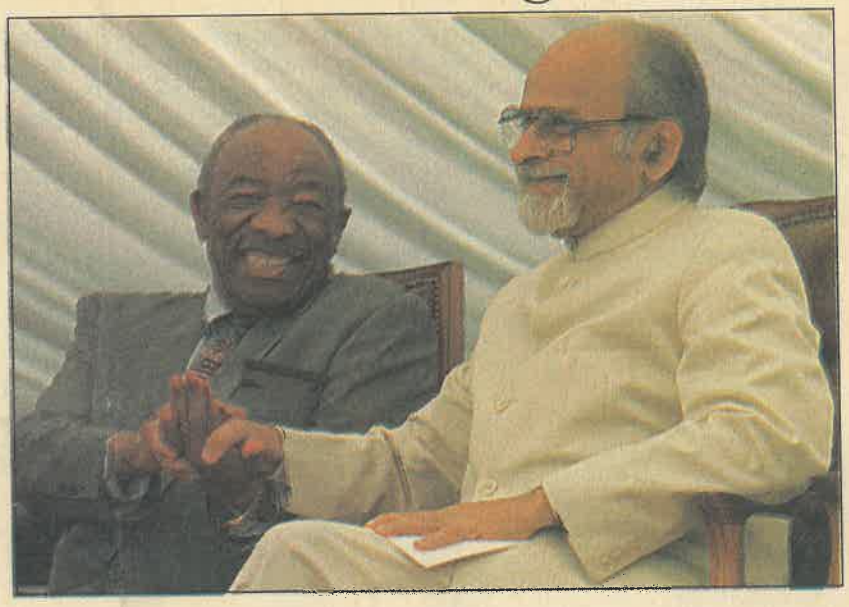
"I am here to reinvigorate the relationships that are abiding," Gujral said after unveiling a bust of India's first Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru.

Nehru was the first foreign leader to denounce South Africa's racial policies in 1946 — which had yet to be codified in the apartheid system — and to call for sanctions against the country.

He severed diplomatic relations with South Africa as soon as he took office, imposing a freeze that remained in effect until President Nelson Mandela was elected leader in 1994.

"The new relationship ... will be mostly economic. We have a political input to that relationship already, we have a cultural input and an historical input. We must add a great deal of economic input," Gujral said in an interview.

"I see a great deal of potential to increase the bilateral economic relationship. We are both in a position to invest in each other's countries. We have, in certain areas, a great deal of technology to offer," he said.



HAND OF FRIENDSHIP: Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral shares a light moment with Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo after unveiling a bust of India's first Prime Minister Jawaharwal Nehru at the Indian High Commission in Pretoria. ***PICTURE: AP***

Mandela said during a state visit to India in March that he expected bilateral trade with India to exceed $2 billion (R9,34bn) by the year 2000 — up from $260 million (R1,22bn) in the financial year to March. He said banking, insurance and tourism could be key areas of growth, with mining and shipping also open to development.

In an address to diplomats at the Indian High Commission in Pretoria, Gujral urged a renewed commitment within the 113-nation Non-Aligned Movement to a new world order in which developing countries would take an equal place.

"The UN, which has done so much to enhance freedom and the quality of life in the world, continues to reflect an outdated representative structure," he said.

"The developing countries of the world, particularly those in Africa, Asia and Latin America, through the Non-Aligned Movement and through other regional and inter-regional bodies, must get together to build a new world order.

"This new world order has to be more just, more equitable and more democratic," he said.

Gujral also visited the Johannesburg prison in which Gandhi was jailed in 1908 for nearly three months and where Mandela was held for three hours in 1964 before being flown to Cape Town to begin his 27-year incarceration.

Gujral is scheduled to meet Mandela in Cape Town today and to address Parliament. — Reuter

7 Oct 1997
Cape Times

7 Oct 1997
Cape Times

1760/1468

Cape Times

1760/1469

'Crown jewels' can shine together

THIS week's visit by India's Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral — the first by an Indian head of state — is of great significance to both countries whose histories have been intertwined ever since Portuguese explorers first set foot on these shores while attempting to find a sea route from Europe to India.

South Africa and India were the crown jewels of the British Empire at its height. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's passive resistance campaign — which led to India's independence — was born and bred in South Africa. Gandhi's grandchildren today hold office in South Africa's Parliament and in the Indian government. South Africa has the largest concentration of Indians outside of India.

Notwithstanding the sentimental links, both countries stand to benefit significantly from mutual co-operation.

India's economy has grown dramatically over the past decade, and its present GDP of $1,4 billion (R6,4bn) puts it ahead of most of the world's economies and neck and neck with Germany. Bilateral trade between India and South Africa has more than trebled over the past three years to a staggering R3,2bn. President Mandela has suggested the figure could approach R10bn by the year 2000.

India's fledgling space programme could accelerate South Africa's dominance of African telecommunications. Military co-operation in patrolling the Indian Ocean could ease the pressure on South Africa's naval resources, particularly on the East African coast. Both countries share a commitment to reforming the United Nations to be more representative of developing countries. Through the influence of both countries in the Commonwealth and the Non-Aligned Movement, much can be achieved.

7 Oct 1997 Business Day JHB

SA and India sign a bilateral trade accord

Shareen Singh and Vuyo Mvoko

THE governments of SA and India signed a commercial alliance agreement yesterday aimed at strengthening bilateral trade and economic co-operation between the two countries.

The India SA Commercial Alliance would be made up of government and private-sector representatives from sectors with synergies for bilateral trade and investment. Jointly chairing the alliance would be trade and industry director-general Zav Rustomjee and the Indian commerce secretary. Sectoral forums would strengthen linkages and work out co-operative programmes.

Trade and Industry Minister Alec Erwin said the alliance, especially the sectoral forums, would facilitate co-operation at an operational level. The partnership with India was based on economic, political and historical ties. There were problems, such as access to work and business permits, but government was addressing them.

Indian Prime Minister IK Gujral said the volume of business between the two countries was constantly rising. In the past year bilateral trade exceeded R600m.

Gujral said the India-SA joint commission had "identified a target of $2bn for our bilateral trade by 2000".

President Nelson Mandela and Gujral will sign bilateral co-operation agreements in tourism and mining, and a programme of co-operation in science and technology. He will also meet Deputy President Thabo Mbeki today.

Deborah Fine reports that Gujral said the Old Fort jail, soon to be converted into the new headquarters of the Constitutional Court and a human rights museum, symbolised the historic bonds between SA and India and their struggles for political freedom.

He spoke at a ceremony at the fort, where he presented greater Johannesburg mayor Isaac Mogase with original photographs of Mohandas Gandhi, who was twice imprisoned at the fort in 1908 for refusing to register under the former Asiatic Registration Act.



Indian Prime Minister Shri Inder Kumar Gujral visited the Old Fort jail in Johannesburg yesterday to donate original photographs of late Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi to a human rights museum planned for the site. Gandhi was incarcerated in the fort in 1908. Gujral was accompanied by his wife Shiela, right, and Indian high commissioner Gopal Krishna Gandhi, left.

Picture: TYRONE ARTHUR

1760 | 1470

7 Oct 1997 Business Day JHB.

1760 / 1471

Indian leader arrives in SA, pays homage to Gandhi

7 OCT 97 STAR.

By Bunty West

Mohandas Mahatma Gandhi made the long walk from Johannesburg's Park Station to the Old Fort on January 10 1908 and spent two months locked up behind its dank walls.

Nearly 90 years later, India's Prime Minister, Inder Kumar Gujral, the first Indian head of state to visit South Africa, inspected the Old Fort yesterday to pay homage to the man who helped bring about India's independence.

He likened Gandhi's walk to that of Christ carrying his cross to Calvary.

"Gandhi was wearing convict's garb and carried a prison knapsack. I can imagine what must have gone through his mind during that walk. There must have been a sense of outrage, but also of that particular brand of quiet, egoless confidence which marked him throughout his life", Gujral said.

The Fort was also the first jail to hold Nelson Mandela, after the 1952 Defiance Campaign, as well as Albert Luthuli, Walter Sisulu and Monty Naicker.

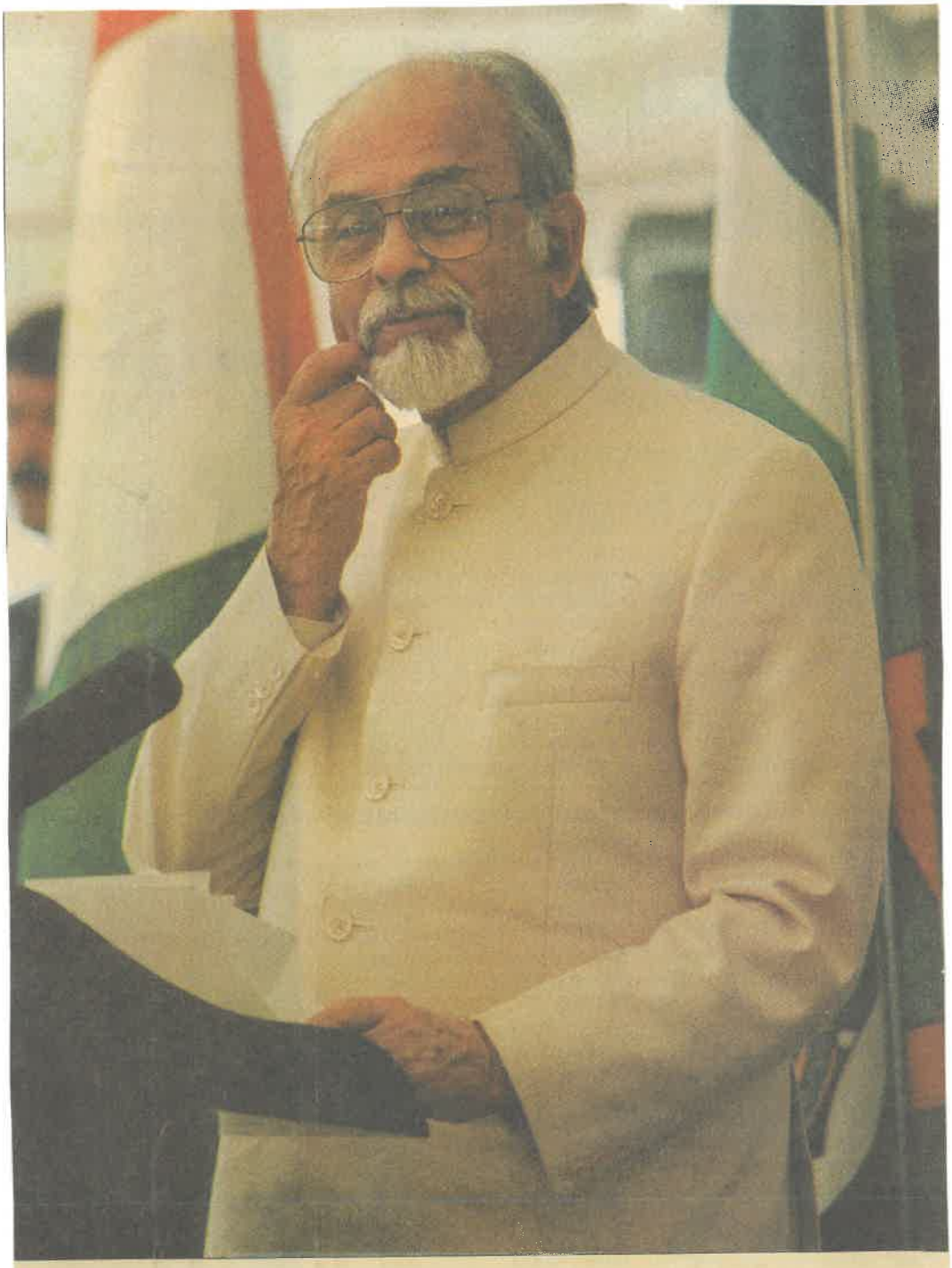
Gujral handed over a photograph of Gandhi to the trustees in homage to Gandhi and Mandela, two great men who symbolise the great historic bond between the people of India and South Africa.

After the ceremony, Gujral visited the graves of Enoch Sontonga, the poet and composer of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika*, and a 17-year-old Indian girl, Valliammal Munusamy. She died of an illness contracted while in a Pietermaritzburg prison, serving a sentence for passive resistance.

Gujral laid wreaths of white flowers on the graves as a sign of respect.

7 OCT 1997

STAR.

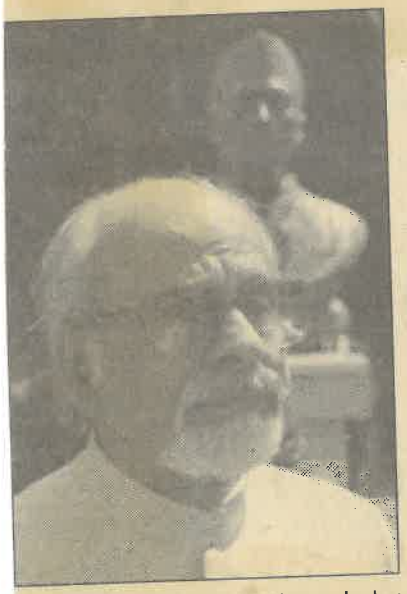


Historic ties ... Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral at the Old Fort yesterday. Mahatma Gandhi spent two months at the prison in 1908.

1760 / 1472

7 OCT 1997
NATAL WITNESS.

Indian PM visits Gandhi's prison



The Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral unveiled a bust of India's first prime minister, Jawaharwal Nehru, at the Indian High Commission in Pretoria. — AP

JOHANNESBURG — India and South Africa, as strategic partners, are committed to structuring a world order based on laws that reflect people's highest ideals, Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral said yesterday.

Gujral, on the first visit to South Africa by an Indian prime minister, was speaking during a tour of the Old Johannesburg Fort, where Mahatma Gandhi was twice incarcerated in 1908 — the first time for two months and the second time for 23 months — for defying racist restrictions imposed on the Indian community.

"Those two months spent in this precinct were his first experience of jail, an experience he was to go through many times thereafter here and in India," said Gujral.

He said if South Africa prepared Gandhi for the struggle in India, the Old Fort prepared him for prison life.

"It prepared him for that particular form of perseverance ... which was to become the hallmark of India's freedom movement.

"The fact that this very fort was also the venue of Nelson Mandela's first jail sentence after the 1952 Defiance Campaign invests it with unparalleled significance as a freedom heritage site."

Gujral said to be here during India's 50th independence anniversary year is "a voyage of fulfilment to the source of the most decisive phase of India's freedom struggle".

"And within South Africa, to be in the venue of the very first incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi is to be at the core of the very source, at its very sanctum."

He presented a photograph of Gandhi to the fort, which is to become the home of South Africa's Constitutional Court and a human rights museum.

Among the dignitaries who attended the function were Johannesburg Mayor Isaac Mogase and representatives from Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, Lebanon and Switzerland. — Sapa.

Historic visit: page 9

Natal Witness

1760/1474



President Nelson Mandela and Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral talk to journalists after their meeting at Mandela's Cape Town office yesterday. — AP

SA keen to sit on UN body

CAPE TOWN — South Africa is interested in a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, but will not lobby other countries for the position, President Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

Speaking after meeting visiting Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral at Tuynhuys, Mandela also avoided backing India's bid for a permanent seat.

Although South Africa will not lobby for a seat, "if you and other countries feel that we should be, of course we'll agree to that", he said.

Earlier, the two leaders presided over the signing of three co-operation agreements in the fields of geology and mineral resources, tourism and science and technology.

Expanding on Gujral's vision of a strategic partnership between India and South Africa, Mandela said the two countries are members of many world bodies and should co-operate and speak with one voice in these forums.

Mandela also defended the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), of which India was a founding member and which South Africa will soon chair, saying it still has a future.

The NAM's establishment was justified by the particular problems of the developing world. As these continue, the NAM is still necessary, he said.

Gujral, on the second day of his five-day visit, addressed Parliament yesterday afternoon and was the guest of honour at a banquet hosted later by Mandela. Finance Minister Trevor Manuel paid a courtesy call on Gujural yesterday, while Deputy President Thabo Mbeki also held talks with him.

— Sapa.

1760 / 1475

8 OCT 97

CAPE TIMES.

(1)

BLUEPRINT FOR THE FUTURE NEEDED

Gujral wants stronger ties between India, SA

ADDRESSING PARLIAMENT yesterday, the Indian Prime Minister spoke of expanding relations, especially in the economic and technological fields. **ANDRE KOOPMAN** reports.

INDIAN Prime Minister Mr Inder Kumar Gujral made a strong appeal in Parliament yesterday to strengthen the close and unique bilateral relationship between India and South Africa.

The ties should focus on economic, technological and regional issues, he said.

In a complimentary speech, punctuated with tributes to President Nelson Mandela and South Africans, Gujral emphasised the close historic relations between the two countries.

The time had come for India and South Africa to build co-operation on the "foundations of our deep and abiding commonalities", said Gujral, the first Indian prime minister to visit South Africa.

On entering Parliament Gujral was given a standing ovation by both Houses.

Earlier, Gujral and Mandela presided over the signing at Tuynhuys of three co-operation agreements in the fields of geology and mineral resources, tourism, and science and technology.

After the signing of the agreements, Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Aziz Pahad said arms deals between South Africa and India were possible. The two countries would co-operate on research, exchange of information and the development of technology in the defence industry.

"As we celebrate the miracle of a new South Africa and the miracle of an India celebrating 50 years of freedom and democracy, we need a blueprint for the future which can guide us towards ever greater and mutually beneficial interaction," Gujral said.



WE ARE HERE: The Speaker Frene Ginwala and Indian leader Inder Kumar Gujral in the old parliamentary complex yesterday.

He spoke of major and sustained expansion in all areas of bilateral relations, especially in the economic and technological fields.

He predicted that bilateral trade presently about R4,66 billion would double by the year 2000.

Gujral said estimates predicted that India would be the fourth-largest economy in the world by the year 2015, with an emerging middle-class market larger than the entire population of the United States and Western Europe.

He said India could profit from South Africa's skills and technology in mining and infrastructure development.

India, in turn, could be of special help in developing small-scale industries, the housing sector and employment-generation programmes.

"Our aim should be to set targets of achievements which set guidelines for our interaction into the next decade and beyond," Gujral said.

He said India saw South Africa as a bridgehead into the markets of Southern Africa and hoped that it could play the same role for this country "as a springboard into South Asia and beyond".

There was a need for greater interaction between the two countries in world forums and on international issues that affect both countries.

Gujral said the nuclear nations could not be permitted to eternalise their monopoly while demanding different behaviour from other nations, adding that India would like to work closely with South Africa to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Referring to the position of the Non-Aligned Movement in global politics, he said that though the Cold War had ended, the world was still "riven by tremendous inequalities" and in such a situation the movement represented the collective aspirations and interests of developing countries.

He said both India and South Africa had an important responsibility to ensure the democratisation of the United Nations and particularly the Security Council.

President Mandela said yesterday that South Africa was interested in a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, but would not lobby other countries for the position.

Speaking after meeting Gujral, Mandela also avoided backing India's bid for a permanent seat.

"These are questions we will agree on at the appropriate time."

Although South Africa would not lobby for a seat, "if you and other countries feel that we should be (in the Security Council), of course we'll agree to that".

Referring in his speech to Mahatma Gandhi, Gujral said i "was on this soil that he forged hi tools of peace and non-violenc and Satyagraha. This was the magi cal touch of your great country.

"Madam Speaker, the Father o our Nation was physically born i India. Politically he was born i South Africa."

Gujral said Mandela was "on of the greatest human beings in th annals of mankind", and pai homage to the "thousands o valiant freedom fighters who mad the goal of a democratic and fre South Africa come true".

8 OCT 97

CAPE TIMES

(2)



GREATER CO-OPERATION: Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral and President Mandela outside Tuynhuys yesterday. ***PICTURES: ALAN TAYLOR***

Countries' fact file

● In 1946 India was the first country to sever ties with South Africa in protest against its racial policies and the Indian High Commissioner was withdrawn in that same year. The High Commission was closed in 1954 and India imposed a total boycott of South Africa.

● Diplomatic and consular relations were restored during the visit to India by then Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in November 1993.

● In 1946 South Africa accounted for nearly five percent of India's global exports. Since the lifting of sanctions in 1993 trade has grown from $80m (R373m) in 1993 to $255m (R1,12bn) in 1994 and $600m (R2,8bn) in 1995.

● Gujral is accompanied by 24 businessmen representing four major chambers of commerce.

● Two-way trade covers a broad range of products, including paper pulp, fertilisers, coal, chemicals, iron and steel, textiles, leather, machinery and vegetable products.

● President Nelson Mandela has visited India three times and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki has visited it once. There have been as many as 17 ministerial visits from South Africa to India and seven Indian ministerial visits to South Africa.

● Agreements on co-operation in geology and mineral resources, tourism and a programme of co-operation in science and technology were signed at Tuynhuys yesterday.

● The Indian visit takes place 30 years to the week since Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Alfred Nzo opened an ANC office in New Delhi.

● With a population exceeding 900 million India offers SA an attractive consumer market.

8 Oct 1994 T Day JHB Business

1760 / 1476

Prime Minister urges India-SA co-operation

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral, whose country will soon be the fourth-largest economy in the world, offered a hand of co-operation to SA yesterday after concluding several key agreements with President Nelson Mandela.

Gujral, addressing the members of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces, said the two countries had declared themselves "strategic partners" and the time had come for a structure of co-operation to be built.

After being welcomed with a standing ovation by the assembled members of Parliament, including Mandela and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, Gujral said he envisaged the already significant contact between the two countries growing substantially.

Trade between the two countries was worth about R3bn last year and it was hoped this would rise to almost R5bn this year.

Gujral said it was predicted that by 2015 India would be the world's fourth-largest economy with "an emerging middle-class market larger than the entire population of the US and Western Europe.

"India can profit from SA's skills and technology in the fields of mining and infrastructure development," Gujral said. India "can be of special assistance in the development of small-scale industries, the housing sector, human resource development and employment-generation programmes and science and technology."

He said India saw SA as a "bridgehead" into the markets of southern Africa and hoped that India could play the same role for SA as a springboard into "south Asia and beyond".

8 Oct 1997
The Citizen JHB

1760/1477

Indian PM tells of SA co-operation

CAPE TOWN. – Visiting Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral yesterday outlined his blueprint for future bilateral co-operation with South Africa, focusing on increased economic, technological and regional ties.

Addressing Parliament on the second day of his visit to South Africa, he said it was time for both countries, which had declared themselves to be strategic partners, to build "a rapidly growing super structure of co-operation".

Mr Gujral, the first Indian prime minister to visit South Africa, received a standing ovation from members of both Houses of Parliament, including President Mandela, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and a host of cabinet ministers who were present for his historic address.

Earlier, he and Pres Mandela presided over the signing at Tuynhuys of three co-operation agreements in the fields of geology and mineral resources, tourism, and science and technology.

Mr Gujral told Parliament he envisaged a substantial growth in bilateral co-operation.

Much had already been achieved, including a joint commission and an increase in bilateral trade from a modest $80 million in 1993 to $600 million last year. It was expected that this figure would total $1 billion for 1997.

However, this was merely a stepping-stone for a major sustained expansion in all areas of bilateral endeavour, especially in the economic and technological fields.

Mr Gujral noted that, according to estimates, India would emerge as the fourth largest economy in the world by the year 2015, with an emerging middle class market larger than the entire population of the United States and Western Europe.

Calling for a long-term vision, Mr Gujral said India could profit from South Africa's skills and technology in the fields of mining and infrastructure development.

● South Africa was interested in a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, but would not lobby other countries for the position, President Mandela said yesterday.

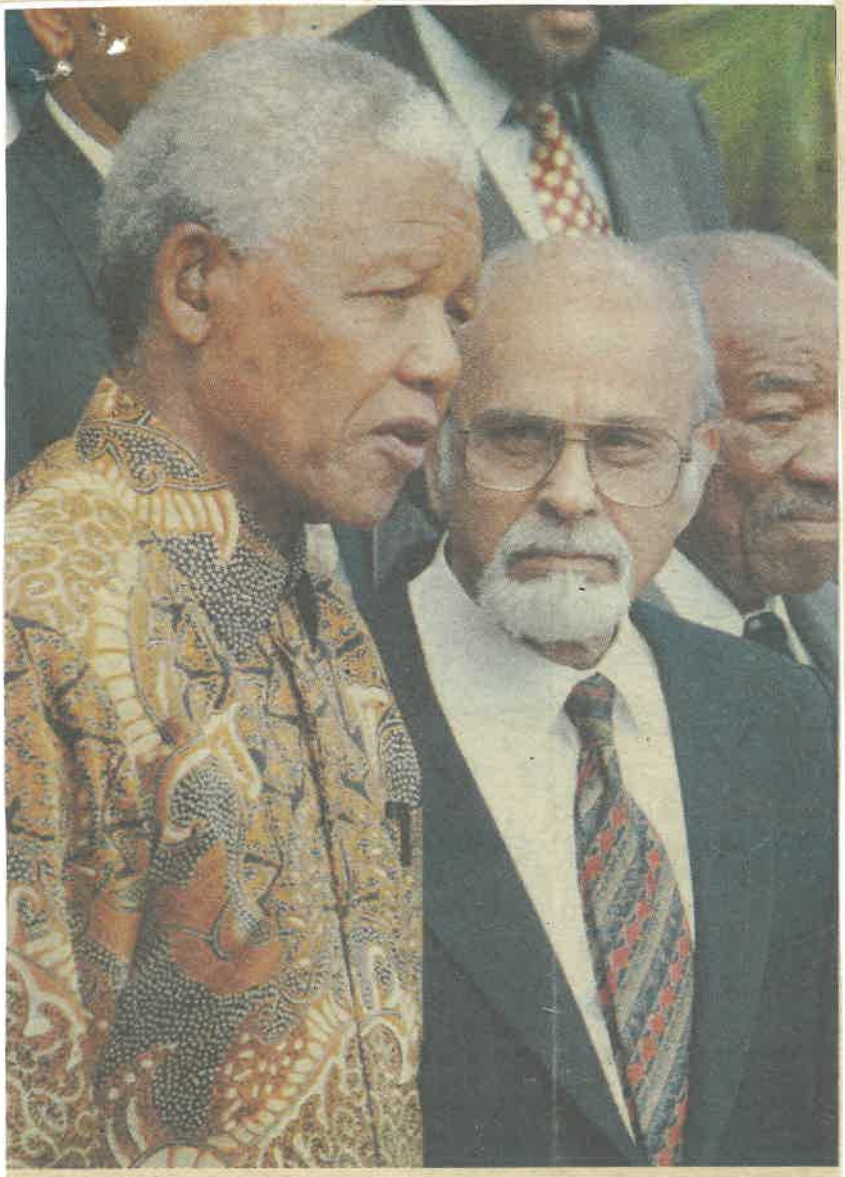
Speaking after meeting visiting Mr Gujral at Tuynhuys, Pres Mandela also avoided backing India's bid for a permanent seat.

"These are questions we will agree on at the appropriate time."

Although South Africa would not lobby for a seat, "if you and other countries feel that we should be, of course we'll agree to that", he said.

Pres Mandela said the two countries were members of many world bodies and should co-operate and speak with one voice in these forums.

He also defended the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), of which India was a founding member and which South Africa will soon chair, saying it still had a future. – Sapa.



PRESIDENT MANDELA and Indian Prime Minister INDER KUMAR GUJRAL talk to journalists after their meeting at Pres Mandela's Cape Town office. Foreign Minister ALFRED NZO is on the right. – See Page Eight.

4 Oct 1994
Business Day JHB

1760/1478

$100 000 pledge to restore Phoenix

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral yesterday announced an initial contribution of $100 000 by his government for the restoration of the Phoenix settlement — where Mahatma Gandhi lived in the early 1900s and founded the Indian Opinion newspaper — after it was ravaged by riots in 1985.

The only remainder of Gandhi's house is a chimney and the cement floor, while a printing press, school, clinic, museum and library were demolished in the so-called Indo-African riots.

Standing on the cement floor, Gujral said the restoration should not be of "sand and bricks alone".

The settlement should become a "living monument" to what Gandhi strove for — people rising above ethnicity to live together, displaying a spirit of self-reliance.

African National Congress MP and Phoenix Settlement Trust working committee chairman Mewa Ramgobin pledged that, in democratic SA, the settlement would "rise from the ashes like the mystical Phoenix bird" and be restored to its "pristine glory".

Indian premier's historic city visit

by BOB ALDRIDGE

YESTERDAY'S historic visit by the Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral to Pietermaritzburg's Railway Station, the site of Mahatma Gandhi's unceremonious ejection from his first class railway compartment in 1893, marked the final day of Gujral's five-day state visit to South Africa.

Gujral was met at the station by councillor Omar Latiff, who had stepped down as TLC mayor just an hour before.

Surrounded by Indian security and the media, including a television team broadcasting the visit live to India, the prime minister was shown three plaques erected in memory of the Mahatma and the humiliation he endured.

Latiff's wife, Roshen, came forward to offer the traditional Indian sweet meats Jumbo and Jalebi to Gujral and his wife and then the entourage visited the spot on the station platform — now marked by a post box — where Gandhi is thought to have landed after being thrown off a train for racial reasons.

In Latiff's speech welcoming Gujral he referred to the city's pride in "the historic posthumous granting of the Freedom of the City to Mahatma Gandhi earlier this year".

Latiff then presented the prime minister with a specially struck medallion commemorating Gandhi's Freedom, which Gujral said he will "take back to India and display".

The key elements of Gujral's speech were his description of Pietermaritzburg's railway station as "a sacred spot", and his tribute to South Africa as "a nation to whom we owe a great debt".

Referring to the strong new accords between South Africa and India, Gujral said he feels "very happy that (India and SA) are both standing together, holding each other's hands in the spirit of Gandhi".

"In that light ours will be an enduring relationship," he said. "After all, Gandhi came here for just 12 months, and stayed 21 years."

The prime minister released a statement at the station which outlined the many agreements reached during his state visit, and included the institution of two awards for research on Gandhi's pioneering activities in South Africa.

The government of India will also sponsor a chair on Gandhi studies at the Gandhi-Luthuli Peace Institute at the University of Durban-Westville.

Adding a touch of humour to the occasion, the noise of scheduled freight trains passing regularly through the station brought the speeches to a frequent halt and Gujral's final words were greeted with a chorus from the birds which inhabit the platform.

After leaving the station, the prime minister's party visited the Gandhi memorial statue, and he then joined new Mayor Siphiwe Gwala at the city hall, where the pair embraced to the delight of the crowd.

Earlier, the Indian prime minister invited President Nelson Mandela to pay another visit to India at his earliest opportunity.

Gujral also invited Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, members of the cabinet and King Zwelethini to visit.

The department of foreign affairs said in a statement yesterday that both sides agreed that greater high-level exchanges between India and South Africa would help to nurture and reinforce the several understandings already reached, and set the agenda for future co-operation between the two countries.

(1)

10 OCT 1997

NATAL WITNESS.

9471/1760/1479

(2)

10 OCT 1997

NATAL WITNESS

Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral (right) waves to the crowd in the city hall yesterday as new TLC mayor Siphiwe Gwala (left) and Gujral's wife Shiela look on. — Picture by MARK WING

(3) 10 OCT 1997

NATAL WITNESS.

Indian PM embraces new mayor

by RIQUADEU JACOBS
Municipal Reporter

NO previous mayor in Pietermaritzburg's history has ever been installed with such glamour as Siphiwe Gwala yesterday, when Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral departed from a hectic schedule to personally congratulate Gwala at a function in the city hall.

"I thank all of you and the city for showing the confidence and trust to elect me as your mayor," Gwala said.

The resounding theme of Gwala's acceptance speech was to further unite the city and its people under the banner: "One city: we must learn to share our resources".

"One of my goals is to have a closely-knit team of officials and politicians, who will be joined by not only the business sector, but also all branches of civil society," Gwala said.

Outgoing mayor Omar Latiff said it was an enormous privilege for him to serve the city in such a capacity. The transition from an apartheid council to a democratic one was "never easy".

"We had an enormous task ahead of us. Once labelled a terrorist organisation, we have now secured a two-thirds majority ... People were sceptical about the leadership of the ANC, but it is with confidence that I can say there have been more achievements than disappointments," Latiff said.

After the official ceremony, everyone gathered below for the civic reception in the magnificently decorated main hall where the entire stage was transformed into an "African jungle", complete with dense shrubbery, "prowling leopards" and "smouldering" open fires.

Despite a frantically hectic week, mayoral secretary Elaine Graaf, who has "mothered" six previous mayors, immediately adopted her newest first citizen and promptly ushered Gwala to his parlour for a quick round of press photographs and to adorn him with mayoral chains for the reception downstairs.

To everyone's delight, Gujral, after visiting the Gandhi statue in Church Street, stopped over at the hall to embrace and congratulate Gwala. Gujral was welcomed into the hall by a dozen Zulu dancers and the booming thud of African drums.

l-si…ans a colourful part of the national tapestry

…ien…r should have commended us for the part we have played in building this great nation



DEVI'S DIARY

DEVI RAJAB

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diaspora, have not maintained formal and regular links with the mother country. So when the locals were kept waiting for hours to meet the honoured guest, they were unfazed by the long delays and instead joked light heartedly about the proverbial "Indian time". The Lenin look-alike Inder Kumar Gujral presented a remarkably youthful picture for his 77 years. His wife however, showing the strain of the hectic five-day whistle-stop tour, wilted graciously at the end of a long evening. Like two courting lovers, the Zulus and the Indians exchanged gifts and sang praises of each other. It was interesting to experience this marriage proposal by contractual partners with no presence of either bride or groom. It was, in fact, a symbolic union. Mr Gujral thanked the Zulus for taking such good care of the Indian community and openly promised to repay back "our debts".

At this point the reactions were quite divided. While some felt comforted by this show of concerned paternalism for a community, others were critical. What debts? We came mainly as indentured labourers with a small business class. We worked our butts off and suffered every possible humiliation and discrimination imaginable. Despite every possible hurdle we made it through dint of sheer hard work, industry, resourcefulness and dedication. We contributed to the sugar industry and served our new country well. As citizens we were law-abiding, though as political activists we left our mark. As educationists we contributed to the upliftment of our community, and as doctors and professional people we served the sick and needy. In business we contributed to the economy and expanded commerce. In the culinary field we gave South Africa a cuisine that has brought all races together with curry as a national diet!

Unbeknown to him, Mr Gujral had touched on the issue of identity and nationalism. While the older generations may still nurture cultural links with India, a new breed of fourth-generation youth, born exclusively in the republic of South Africa, have no ties with India. This raises the question of what does it mean to be a South African Indian.

Phenomenologically, one's mind spans the Indian and African subcontinents and the smells and the tastes, sights and the sounds of these worlds emerge into a kaleidoscopic fusion of one's cultural identity. South African Indians report that it is the kind of rush of feeling they experience when they hear Zulu being spoken in London, Perth or Timbuktu. It is the kind of behaviour they resort to when they are in India and, needing to communicate incognito, Afrikaans or pidgin Zulu becomes the automatic *lingua franca* between spouses wanting to do a hard bargain at a saree shop. It is the production of a special world view that only South African Indians understand that sets them apart from Indian nationalists and expatriates from the UK, US and others parts of Africa.

It is the innovative food style in the creation of the "bunny-chow" and curried samp and beans that no Indian national can recognise. It is the special sense of humour in the "Reich cabarets" of the local artists like Ramesh Hassan and Kessie Govender. It is the special lingo that only the 'charows' understand. It is the music like the bangra that is played at popular Indian nightclubs. Collectively it is a portrait of Indian South Africans that is interwoven into the fabric of the nation as a dominant part of that pattern. As colourful specks in a national tapestry, they are here to stay despite the crime and the threats of affirmative action.

So when Mr Gujral thanked the province of KwaZulu Natal for its good treatment of the local Indians, he should also have congratulated them for their exemplary contributions to the country of their adoption.

10 OCT 1997
natal mercury

1760/1480

1760/1473

An ocean between, but a heartbeat away

7 OCT 1997
STAR
(1)

India's premier began the first visit by an Indian head of state to SA yesterday. Foreign Editor Peter Fabricius spoke to him on board the Air India jet bringing him to this country

Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral has characterised his visit here as a "pilgrimage to the land where the river of our freedom originated".

He was referring to Mahatma Gandhi, India's spiritual leader who led his country's campaign for freedom from British rule, using a strategy of passive resistance developed in resisting the colour bar in South Africa.

But Gujral insisted that the Gandhian sentiments shared by SA and India were not just history. These were not a phase that people or countries move out of, and that SA and India were now building on these sentiments to create a modern "strategic partnership" to achieve social and economic equality and justice, as Gandhi and other Indian leaders had striven for political equality and justice in the past.

This strategic partnership was formalised in the Red Fort Declaration signed by President Mandela and former Indian prime minister H D Deve Gowda in May.

It calls for joint action to alleviate poverty and achieve social justice in the two countries as well as co-operation in world bodies, such as the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the Indian Ocean Rim Alliance for Regional Co-operation, to strive for these goals for all developing countries, particularly against industrialised northern countries lobbying to control the world economic order.

Some commentators are growing impatient for concrete achievements to flow from the ambitious agreement and hope Gujral's visit will throw more light on this.

Gujral cited an array of "institutional mechanisms" created but said "the results of our partnership will become evident as it matures".

Probably the first test of the mooted partnership will be in the UN, where both SA and India are leading the fight to reform the Security Council "to make it more democratic and to ensure adequate representation for developing countries", as Gujral put it.

"I am happy to see that this position is gaining support in the discussions on this issue in the UN. There are no fundamental differences between the positions of South Africa and India."

Another suggested theatre of strategic partnership is defence co-operation, including the joint development of weapons systems, although little of substance has been done so far. Gujral insisted that his optimism for much greater co-operation was "abiding".

"And if there have been certain slippages, we must look at those in order to correct and expedite them."

Some commentators have suggested the slow pace of defence co-operation may stem from differences between India and South Africa over international disarmament issues. South Africa played a prominent role in winning international support for the extension of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the declaration banning the production and use of anti-personnel mines, all three of which India refused to sign.

But Gujral insisted that SA and India disagreed only on detail and not substance, and that these differences were not a hindrance to good relations.

India felt that the treaties were "full of misleading statements that do not show the way to nuclear disarmament".

"India and South Africa share the same desire to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons, even if there is a slight difference in the manner in which this shared objective can be achieved.

"We are ready for non-discriminatory measures for the elimination of any category of weapons of mass destruction." He said India's support for and active participation in the Chemical Weapons Convention was evidence of this approach.

"India was also a strong supporter of an eventual ban on anti-personnel landmines, believing the focus should be the prevention of loss of innocent civilian lives, while affording countries the opportunity to responsibly use mines along international borders ... for legitimate self-defence purposes."

Gujral dismissed suggestions from other Indian sources that the Indian government was concerned that South Africa was not showing enough enthusiasm for or commitment to the ideals or even the relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement of developing nations, which SA is to chair from next year.

"No, no. India has been the sponsor of the idea that South Africa should assume the chairmanship and we in India look forward with a great deal of expectation, since we have faith in the South African leaders and their social and political objectives. India also shares their world vision."

Gujral said he was convinced that SA shared India's view of the continuing relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement in the post-Cold War era.

When SA leaders, including Deputy President Thabo Mbeki were in New Delhi last year "we saw the reaffirmation of the faith that South Africa is well equipped to play the role of a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement."

India and South Africa are both members of the Indian Ocean Rim Alliance for Regional Co-operation, an organisation aimed at economic and, possibly later, political co-operation among these countries.

This has been suggested as another vehicle for realising the goal of an Indo-South African strategic partnership but there have been differences between India and SA over the pace of admitting new members, which could include India's neighbour and arch-enemy, Pakistan.

Gujral said a mining protocol would be signed during his visit, to help solve problems SA mining houses, including De Beers, were having trying to win mining rights in India.



Cordial relations ... Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral during Mbeki's visit to India in December00.

(2)

7 OCT 1997

STAR.

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B/G Sarie 9/6/1993 (1)

Die minister



Devagie Govender, die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur in die Raad van Afgevaardigdes, in haar Durbanse kantoor.

Foto's DOROTHY SCHALKWYK

P. 7. O.

AS matriekmeisie het Devagie Govender veertig jaar gelede in 'n toespraak voorspel hoe 'n "nuwe Suid-Afrika" sou lyk. Maar sy't nooit kon raai dat sy eendag as eerste vroulike Indiër-minister die geleentheid sou hê om aan daardie Nuwe Suid-Afrika te bou nie.

Ná haar onlangse aanstelling as minister is sy naas dr. Rina Venter, Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid en Welsyn, en mev. Sheila Camerer, Adjunk-minister van Justisie, al vroulike minister in die Parlement.

Nie net is sy verheug oor die voorreg nie; sy is baie positief oor die toekoms van ons land. Daarom was sy die eerste vrou in die Indiërraad wat haar by die Nasionale Party aangesluit het, sê sy agter die lessenaar van die Minister van Onderwys en Kultuur van die Raad van Afgevaardigdes.

Die reuk van wierook hang swaar in haar Durbanse kantoor, met sy uitsig op die hawe, want dis Donderdag, haar spesiale dag van veroot-moediging, onthouding en gebed.

Vandag doen sy spesiale gebede vir vrede, want dis nie 'n gewone dag in Durban nie. Hoewel die weer soel is en die hotelle stampvol Transvalers wat hul vakansie geniet, is die strate somber. Die vorige dag was die roudag vir Chris Hani en 'n massa-optog wat oproerig geraak het, het die stad soos 'n geknakte riet agtergelaat. In Wesstraat is byna al die winkelvensters stukkend.

Maar dit is ook 'n dag met 'n vol politieke program. Al is die Parlement in reses, is haar dagboek gelaai met afsprake.

Sedert pres. F.W. de Klerk haar enkele maande gelede na Tuynhuys geroep het om haar te sê dat hy haar as minister gaan aanwys, het sy selde grondgevat.

Tog ontvang sy elke besoeker aan haar kantoor met hartlikheid en warmte. "Dis deel van die Hindoe-leefwyse," verduidelik sy. En wanneer sy glimlag, lyk sy besonder jonk vir haar 58 jaar.

SY is nie een vir stilsit nie Sy was altyd 'n werkende ma. Selfs toe haar twee seuns, Kanthan (30) en Ranjan (27), nog klein was. Haar ma, Angela, het hulle opgepas.

"Hindoes stuur nie hul kinders kleuterskool toe nie. Ons is hegte families en die oumas kyk na die kleinkinders as die ma werk."

Sy het haar loopbaan as onderwyseres begin en was later lektrise in Engels aan die Springfield-onderwyskollege in Durban. Maar sy het besluit sy sal van loopbaan moet verander as sy genoeg geld wil verdien om aan haar kinders 'n goeie opvoeding te gee. En nadat sy die graad LL.B. aan die Howard-kollege van die Universiteit van Natal verwerf het, was sy die eerste vroulike Indiër-aanklaer, maar het later haar eie private praktyk as prokureur begin.

Dit was nie 'n maklike besluit om van haar regsloopbaan na die politiek oor te skakel nie, maar haar gesondheid het so onder die stres van haar regspraktyk begin ly dat haar dokter haar aangeraai het om 'n verandering te maak.

"Ek het my my kliënte se probleme te veel aangetrek. Ek het saans daaroor lê en tob. Ná tien jaar kon ek die stres nie meer verduur nie. Toe die pos van adjunk-direkteur van onderwys en kultuur in die Raad van Afgevaardigdes oopgaan, het ek daarvoor aansoek gedoen en was gelukkig om uit 36 kandidate aangewys te word."

Sy is daarna deur die Nasionale Volksparty genader om haar vir die Parlement verkiesbaar te stel. Sy het net-net verloor, maar is deur dié party tot die Raad van Afgevaardigdes benoem.

"Ek en my man het reeds ná pres. De Klerk se historiese toespraak besluit dat ons lojaliteit by die NP lê, maar ons het ons eers by die NP aangesluit nadat die Nasionale Volksparty begin verkrummel het."

Dit was dit vir haar 'n spesiale voorreg dat mnr. De Klerk soveel vertroue in haar gestel het om die portefeulje as Minister van Onderwys aan haar toe te wys.

Indiër-onderwys is 'n mynveld van verskillende godsdienste, kulture en tale, maar sy gaan haar beywer vir die instelling van multikulturele onderwys in skole, sê sy.

In die visioen wat sy reeds as matrikulant aan die Durban Indian Girls High School in haar toespraak gesien het, het sy voorspel dat alle kinders eendag gelyke opvoedkundige geleenthede sal hê en dat skole vir alle rasse en kulture oop sal wees.

Maar sy het ook 'n Suid-Afrika gesien waarin mense van verskillende rasse in vrede saamwoon.

"Ek hoop ek kan 'n positiewe deel bydra om so 'n Nuwe Suid-Afrika te bou."

En sy doen dit met 'n lewensfilosofie wat sê: Ek glo nie aan mislukkings nie. Dié het haar pa, Velayudan, wat in 1987 oorlede is, by haar ingeskerp.

"Hy het my geleer om nie terug te staan vir geleenthede wat my kant toe kom nie. Hy was 'n vooruitstrewende sakeman en progressiewe denker. Ek was die enigste kind en het alles gekry wat my hart begeer.

"Eintlik het hy my soos 'n seun grootgemaak. Ek was al Indiërmeisie in my omgewing wat 'n fiets gehad het. In daardie dae in Durban was dit ongehoord dat 'n meisie fietsry. Veral 'n Indiër. Maar my maats het tougestaan om skelm op my fiets te ry."

In die jare veertig het min Indiërmeisies skoolgegaan. Maar Velayudan en Angela Govender (sy was ook 'n nooi Govender) was stedelinge en het besluit hul dogter moet skoolgaan. Veral plattelandse ouers het meisies by die huis gehou en hulle geleer om 'n huishouding goed te bestuur. Dit was eers in die vroeë jare vyftig dat onderwysers by Indiërhuise omgegaan het en ouers oorgehaal het om hul dogters skool toe te stuur.

En dit is waarom Devagie soms wens haar pa kon weet sy is as minister aangestel. Hy sou so trots gewees het.

"Maar my status as vrou was

- 9 JUN 1993
SARIE

Die hele land is in Devie Govender se gebede



By haar ma, Angela, met wie sy 'n baie spesiale band het.

Sy weet hoe om haar plek vol te staan in 'n tipiese manswêreld, sê die nuwe minister van onderwys en kultuur in die Raad van Afgevaardigdes. Devagie Govender het nie verniet fiets gery toe dit nog 'n onding vir 'n Indiërmeisiekind was nie.

Deur MARTIE SWANEPOEL

in die sari

ook vir hom baie belangrik. Hy het my laat belowe dat ek altyd 'n sari werk toe sal dra, want dit het waardigheid en dwing respek af. Ek dra nét Westerse klere as ek na 'n informele geleentheid soos 'n piekniek gaan."

DEVAGIE se nuwe beroep stel ook sy eise aan haar private lewe, erken sy. Haar man, Govie, 'n eiendomsagent, is juis nou in Italië waar hy Kanthan, 'n aërodinamiese navorser, en sy vrou, Kate, 'n preprimêre onderwyseres, met die geboorte van hul eersteling bystaan.

"My hart is daar, maar ek kan nie nou vakansie neem nie. Ek is nog te nuut in my nuwe pos.

"Dis ons eerste kleinkind. Ons is 'n baie hegte familie. My kinders is my vriende. Hoewel dit ver is, bel ek so dikwels moontlik. Gelukkig is my ander seun, Ranjan, nader en ek kan hom elke dag bel. Hy is 'n gespesialiseerde werktuigkundige in Johannesburg. Hy en sy vrou, Mahenthrie, 'n onderwyseres, verwag juis nou ook hul eersteling."

Haar seuns is baie trots op hul ma in haar nuwe pos, maar is ook bekommerd oor haar omdat dit haar baie kwetsbaar kan maak. Hulle verkies ook om op die agtergrond te bly en bespreek nie graag haar werk as minister nie.

Maar haar man is vir haar 'n groot politieke steunpilaar. As voormalige vakbondman ken hy sy politiek en sy heg baie waarde aan sy raad.

"Hindoe-vroue is geneig om hul mans te bederf, maar Govie bederf my ewe veel. Hy help my in die kombuis en as ek laat is vir 'n afspraak sal hy selfs my klere stryk."

Hulle het mekaar ontmoet toe hulle albei 'n Tamil-taalkursus (hul moedertaal) bygewoon het. Sy kry steeds 'n spesiale gloed in haar oë as sy vertel hoe verlief hulle was.

En hoewel hulle s'n nie 'n gereëlde huwelik was nie, is sy tog 'n voorstander van gereëlde huwelike. Haar ouers s'n was een en soos so baie ander wat ook volgens dié tradisie in die huwelik getree het, was dit 'n goeie, standvastige huwelik, sê sy.

Dit word nie sommer so tussen die ouers geskik nie. Selfs die stand van die planete word geraadpleeg om seker te maak dat daar nie stormagtigheid is wat op 'n ongelukkige huwelik kan dui nie, verduidelik sy.

"Sulke huwelike vind steeds plaas, maar baie moderne meisies is nie meer so geneë om dit te aanvaar nie. In die meeste gevalle raak 'n paartjie verlief en bespreek dit dan met die ouers. Daarna word die tradisionele stappe gevolg."

Sy is nie 'n geswore feminis nie, maar glo dis goed dat vroue hulself ophef. Daarom is sy 'n voorstander van die voorgestelde konsepwetgewing vir vroueregte.

"Ek weet net nie of die Indiër-mans so baie van dié wetgewing gaan hou nie. Hoewel vroue in die Hindoe-huishouding gerespekteer word, beskou Indiër-mans die ideale vrou as een wat hardwerkend is en 'n huishouding goed kan bestuur.

"Maar dit keer my nie om my as vrou in my beroep uit te leef nie, want in die Hindoe-hiërargie speel die vrou 'n belangrike rol en dis glad nie vreemd dat sy op die voorgrond is nie. 'n Huishouding sentreer om die ma, en vroue word selfs in gebede voor mans genoem."

MEV. GOVENDER stem in om ons gou na haar huis te neem vir 'n fotosessie, maar dis nie die laaste keer dié dag dat sy die kantoor met sy salmkleurige binneversiering se deur agter haar toetrek nie. Sy het laatmiddag weer 'n vergadering.

Wanneer ons onaangekondig voor die huis stilhou, ontvang haar ma ons met die dieselfde hartlikheid as haar dogter vroeër in haar kantoor.

Die geure van danjablare (koljanderblare), kerrie en garam masala kom uit die kombuis, waar die aandete reeds op die stoof staan en prut.

Angela dring daarop aan dat jy saam met jou tee 'n bakkie prasadam (semolina met baie suiker, botter en Oosterse speserye) eet. Ná die tee gee sy ook aan elke gas 'n bordjie druiwe.

Sedert haar pa se dood behartig haar ma, wat al 81 is, hul huishouding.

"Hindoes stuur ook nie hul bejaardes na tehuise nie. As jou ouers oud word, trek hulle by jou in. As meer van ons by dié tradisie gehou het deur ons ouers en meerderes te respekteer, sou die helfte van ons land se probleme opgelos wees," sê sy en gee haar ma 'n drukkie.

Daar is 'n baie spesiale band tussen ma en dogter. Angela probeer dinge vir Devie, soos haar familie en vriende haar noem, so maklik moontlik maak om haar beroep te beoefen.

Die gesin woon reeds sedert die jare veertig in die huis en mev. Govender is geensins van plan om na 'n weelderiger woning te trek noudat sy minister is nie. Sy het 'n baie sagte plekkie vir haar tuiste hier in Greyville. Hulle moes destyds as Indiër-gesin spesiale toestemming kry om in dié woongebied in te trek, maar hulle is nog altyd met ope arms in die gemeenskap ontvang. Veral deur hul jare lange Afrikanerbure.

Devie is 'n gebore Durbaniet en sal ook nie nou 'n Kapenaar word nie, hoewel sy vanweë haar parlementêre verpligtinge baie in Kaapstad moet wees.

Sy is 'n huislike soort mens, sê sy. Hoewel daar min tyd is vir ontspanning, lees sy graag klassieke werke en filosofie. Sy is ook deur haar ma geleer om 'n uitmuntende kok te wees (hulle is vegetariërs) en bring baie tyd in die kombuis deur.

"Ek hou daarvan om skeppend te wees en eksperimenteer soms met nuwe geregte."

HAAR afskeid is net so warm en hartlik as haar groet. 'n Mens mag nie 'n Hindoe-huis sonder 'n geskenk verlaat nie, sê sy, en daarom gaan knewels van avokadopere saam terug Transvaal toe.

Sy beloof om te volhard met haar gebede vir vrede en as sy op die sypaadjie staan en wuif, kan jy nie anders nie as om te dink dat die astroloog wat volgens Hindoe-tradisie haar naam by geboorte gekies het, sy werk geken het. *Devagie* beteken godin van reinheid, opregtheid en integriteit.

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Henry Govender
President of the SA Golf Federation

At 58, Henry Govender likes to recall his long and interesting history in the royal game. Strangely enough, Henry used to be a Natal athlete in his high-school years, then turned to the soccer pitch. It was not until he was 23 that he turned his hand to the woods and irons, something he should have done much earlier. But those days were trying times, and the greatest challenge was not the game but apartheid; only caddies could play, and only on Mondays, and only until 8 in the morning. Luckily, Henry lived close to the Royal Durban Club. On the other hand, he was not a caddie, which made things remarkably tricky. "I could play only when nobody was looking," Henry recalls.



And it wasn't until towards the end of 1981 that the Durban City Council gave up some ground at Springfield for the construction of a golf course. Before that, the Durban Indian Golf Club was part of the complex at Currie's Fountain, which was used mainly for soccer. Golf was limited to a nine-hole course and was not looked on in a very favourable light. Unfortunately, no Indian businessmen played the game, but Henry managed to involve a number of influential businessmen in the Springfield development. By then Henry was looking back on a long and successful career. His real motivation came to him when Papwa Sewgolum won the Dutch Open in Hilversum. He decided to help boost Sewgolum's career and in the process get some exposure for Indian golf. He formed a body that would at least have a voice, albeit rather a small one and in the wilderness. He therefore affiliated the Durban Indian Golf Club to the South African Non-White Golf Association, which was run completely by black Africans in the Transvaal. The Association was a national body with affiliates from other provinces.

Unfortunately, the Golf Union at that time refused to recognise the body, which nevertheless negotiated with the SAGU for better facilities. Some assistance was given so that a few events could be staged, and Christmas and Boxing Days were allocated for Provincial Championships. For a start, Windsor Park Municipal Course was made available, and as time passed, so pressure began to open up more and more clubs to Henry's friends and fellow enthusiasts.

And Henry rose to serve as an executive of the Natal Golf Association, becoming president in 1981. Meanwhile, he was recruited to the South African Golf Association and gave their executive the benefit of his wisdom and energy for a number of years. He took the presidency in 1980 and headed the Association for 12 years.

Throughout that period, Henry Govender's goal was the normalisation of golf in South Africa. But the negotiation of unification was an uphill struggle. There were, he realised, two classes of golfer, 'affordables' and 'non-affordables'. But because golf originated as a game where caddies, the non-affordables, were involved, the game remained of cherished importance to them. On the other hand, only 3% of the golfing population were affordables yet the game belonged to them.

It was imperative, Henry saw, that the interests of non-affordables were looked after. Special dispensations were to be given to them, and in order to make this possible, the SA Golf Association was not disbanded. Instead, an affiliate body was linked to the SA Golf Federation with the specific purpose of protecting the interests of the non-affordables. "It is much more difficult to bridge the gaps in golf," Henry says, "than in cricket or soccer."

Ultimately, however, a decision was reached. For every 100 members, a club should accommodate at least five non-white members. Also, Golf Association affiliates were given a special dispensation whereby their non-affordable players could use golf courses at weekends by special arrangement. For example, non-affordables at Fairways could use Beachwood, a club for affordables. The immediate result: a great improvement in standards of play and an easier 'in' to white clubs. Another plus was that Basil Naidoo, a South African team player and Natal's provincial captain, made the grade through playing with his white peers.

Then last year, unification was finally achieved. And Henry Govender joined the SA Golf Federation with Robert Ntshingila, who was senior vice-president of the Golf Association. Govender then became deputy president to Gerry Shuttleworth, and took the presidency himself this October at Glendower during the Rothmans Interprovincial. A fine reward for a lifetime's dedication to common rights and unification of the game of golf.

953 / 1596 Biography

AUM

the hindu students assoc....

Pays

a tribute to



INDIRA GANDHI

date ; MONDAY -5 NOVEMBER 1984 time ; 1-10 p.m.

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UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE
Accession No. 957/3116
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MRS INDIRA GANDHI - A BIOGRAPHICAL PROFILE

Indira Priyadarshini Nehru was the only child of Jawaharlal and Kamala Nehru. She was born to this Kashmiri Brahmin family on 19 November 1917 in the city of Allahabad. This city, an important centre of British administration and known for its famous university, produced three of India's Prime Ministers, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadw Shastri and Indira Gandhi. The Nehru family played a significant role in Indira's struggle for independence. Motilal Nehru was one time President of the Indian National Congress as was his son Jawaharlal Nehru. Indira's childhood could hardly have been unaffected by the tremendous energy her family put into the resistance movement. Her parents and grandparents were in and out of jail. Even her frail grandmother was subject to a lathi charge.

Indira spent several years in Europe and England in the 1930s. It was in London that she developed a close relationship with Feroze Gandhi, a Parsi whom she subsequently married. If one examines the first thirty years of her life one does not have any inkling that this young, frail woman would one day become Prime Minister of India. Her important years of political education came later in the 1940s and 1950s. She became her father's hostess, companion and advisor on his accession to the premiership of the world's largest democracy in 1947. She also participated in several welfare activities and Congress work. In 1959 she became the third Nehru to occupy the position of President of the Indian National Congress. Five years later she secured the portfolio of Minister for Information and Broadcasting in the cabinet of Premier Lal Bahadw Shastri who succeeded her father. Two years later Shastri died of a sudden heart attack and Indira Gandhi was elected by the party as Prime Minister defeating her contender Morarji Desai.

Her rise to premiership may not be attributed solely to the aura created by the Nehru name. Although her accession to power was greeted by cries of "Jawaharlal Nehru Zindabad" she attained fame through her own tenacity and character. In 1971 her leadership was most popular during the war between India and Pakistan over the creation of Bangladesh. Six years later her party was swept out of government by the Janata Party. India was reacting to Mrs Gandhi's state of emergency which she had declared in 1975 and which resulted for instance in the curbing of the freedom of the press.

A shrewd tactician aided by a weak opposition she surfaced again in 1980 as Prime Minister. In international politics she was known for her non-alignment policy although she maintained very close ties with the Soviet Union. Governing a country of such diverse religious and cultural groupings is a

formidable task. The move to stop the Golden Temple of Amritsar to deal with Sikh extremists had led to a tragic conclusion with Sikh vengeance being wrought. Though the 66 year old Gandhi was not lacking in critics in India they would be the first to agree that a successor to match her is lacking. Her attempts to produce her own heir suffered a set-back when her son Sanjay died in 1980. She then focused on Rajiv, her elder son. Today Rajiv Gandhi is Indira's new Prime Minister and the Nehru dynasty lives on. The serious consequences for India of the death of a leader of such magnitude as Mrs Gandhi has yet to be measured.

(MS. U.S. MESTHRIE)



INDIRA GANDHI'S VISIT TO DURBAN IN 1941

She stopped at Durban for five days on her way from England to India. While in Durban she refused to stay at the Marine Hotel because local Indians could not stay there. A meeting was called in her honour by the Non-European United Front and 3000 people gathered at the Avalon Theatre. Speakers at this meeting were Mr and Mrs Manilal Gandhi, Mr I.C. Meer, Mr D.A. Seedat and A.I. Kajee. Mrs Indira Gandhi then spoke and urged Africans and Indians to unite and work together. She also condemned imperialism.

MRS. GANDHI'S INTEREST IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION

In a telex to the N.I.C the prime minister of India Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI said she hoped the Congress struggle to establish a just and equitable society in South Africa would continue with "renewed strength".

The telex read:

"Greetings to the N.I.C. on its 90th anniversary. On behalf of the people and Gowernment of Indiaand on my own behalf, I send our good wishes."

"The South African regime is trying to present itself in a moderate light as if it were veering away from apartheid. The so-called constitutional changes are a part of this design. They would institute separate legislatures for various communites in South Africa excluding the preponderent black majority. Unfortunatly these moves are misleading world public opinion and dividing the black majority from the colloured and indian communities. This is one more way to weaken the struggle against apartheid."

My thoughts are with all those who are detained or being harrased im any way. Their suffering should not be in vain. Peserverence must lead to success"

We the Hindu Students Association share the grief of India and the world at largeat the loss of this great stateswomam, Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI. Atelegram has been sent to the grieving family and the Indian nation offering our condolences and heartfelt sympathies

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NATAL DAILY NEWS

A.P. 583

6-week passport

A SENIOR lecturer in community health at Natal Medical School, Dr **Khorshed Ginwala**, left for India at the week-end on a six-week passport after having been refused one for the past 10 years. Dr Ginwala is president of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society and former deputy head of R.K. Khan Hospital. She may only go to India.—Daily News reporter

GINWALA

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FRENE GINWALA

Voice of experience

In the politically correct new SA it's tempting to believe Frene Ginwala was elected Speaker of the National Assembly last week simply because she is a woman. But it would be a mistake.

Those who know her say Ginwala (62) ranks among the ANC's top minds intellectually and in toughness. Remarks one colleague: "Nobody messes with Frene and gets away with it."

It's the sort of reputation needed by a Speaker, whose task, over the next year or two, will be to help strip away layers of political intolerance and guide the development of a new culture of democracy.

Johannesburg-born Ginwala was head of the ANC's research department at the time of her election. She is SA's first woman Speaker.



Ginwala ... *don't mess with her*

She left SA as a student in the early Sixties to help arrange the escape from the country of the late ANC president, Oliver Tambo. While in exile, she completed a law degree at London university and a DPhil at Oxford and was a barrister in London.

Ginwala, who is unmarried, also worked as a journalist and broadcaster in east Africa for various British newspapers and the BBC. From 1969-1972, she was managing editor of the Tanzanian newspapers *The Standard* and *Sunday News*. Prior to the unbanning of the ANC, she was the organisation's spokesperson in the UK.

Ginwala returned to SA in 1991 and became actively involved at various levels within the ANC — including the negotiation process and the establishment of the Independent Electoral Commission. She is deputy head of the Commission for the Emancipation of Women and convener of the Women's National Coalition.

Intellect and firmness, coupled with the correct measure of independence, are among the qualities of good Speakers. But Ginwala faces the added challenge of dealing with an assembly composed largely of novice MPs. Her handling of proceedings could set new precedents.

This doesn't mean she will make changes for the sake of change, though a reassessment of the role of Speaker is a possibility. For example, Ginwala will certainly not give up her crusade for women's rights and may at times be in conflict with the executive. She could, therefore, be far more actively involved in public debate than previous Speakers — and possibly even take a lead on certain controversial issues.

Ginwala also hopes to be more active in restoring to the National Assembly the respectability it lacked during the apartheid years. She wants to see it become a "genuine forum" for the exchange of ideas among the elected representatives of the people.

"The process of political change did not stop last week. It must continue and the forum for that continuation is parliament." She believes the success of the process will depend as much on her ability as the co-operation and dynamism of MPs.

An important part of the task will be to develop a clear differentiation between the legislative and executive arms of government, which Ginwala believes are too often seen as one and the same. "Parliament cannot allow itself simply to be a rubber stamp of the executive."

Nor will Ginwala allow herself to be at the beck and call of the ANC. She says the organisation knows her well enough not to expect her to become a mere pawn. ■

Biography

Accession No. 957/3117
BRN
Class No.

Doreen Russell looks at 'Our Heritage' and talks to a 95-year old Tamil priest - Mr V.R. Govender

IN previous articles I have endeavoured to answer the question: "What do our buildings say to us about our heritage and culture?" The exercise has been most rewarding, and some interesting comments have been received especially in regard to the unusual view of the Town Hall which was published when I first raised the subject. For instance, Mrs Sheila Henderson wrote to me saying she at first thought I had made a mistake and had used a negative depicting a building in Bologna!

A building which I find most intriguing, and which is quite unique, is the Hindu Temple in Kirkland Street.

Some years ago it was a derelict and shabby ruin standing in polluted and unhygienic surrounds. And now, what a delight to the eye!

Mr Singh who has personally undertaken the restoration of the original simple cella and the additional ornamentation, is to be congratulated. He has turned this little temple into a beautiful gem which retains the age-old atmosphere of Hinduism. It has assimilated nothing whatsoever of Europe or Africa. How is this possible?

To try to answer this question I went to my bookshelves and I re-read "Gitanjali" by Rabindraneth Tagore - one of the most lovable and philosophical poets the world has ever produced. Then, to try to acquire the local flavour of Hinduism, I decided to renew my regrettably short acquaintance with Mr V R Govender of Newcastle, a 95-year-old Tamil Hindu priest.

Doreen Russell is Curator of the Newcastle Museum

When I arrived he was reading in India's classic Sanskrit language, and when I exclaimed at this achievement, he explained that he is one of the few South African Indians who still reads in Sanskrit, and he lamented the fact that 'colonial' Indians do not know their history. And Hindu history, he added, is inextricably bound to her religions.

I encouraged him to talk about himself.

"My parents arrived in South Africa after the British Government, under Queen Victoria, had asked India to send out labourers to work on the sugar farms in Natal, but I was left behind in India to complete my schooling.

"One of my playmates at the school I attended in Agra was Pandit Nehru. I used to enjoy playing marbles with this boy who was destined to become one of India's leaders.

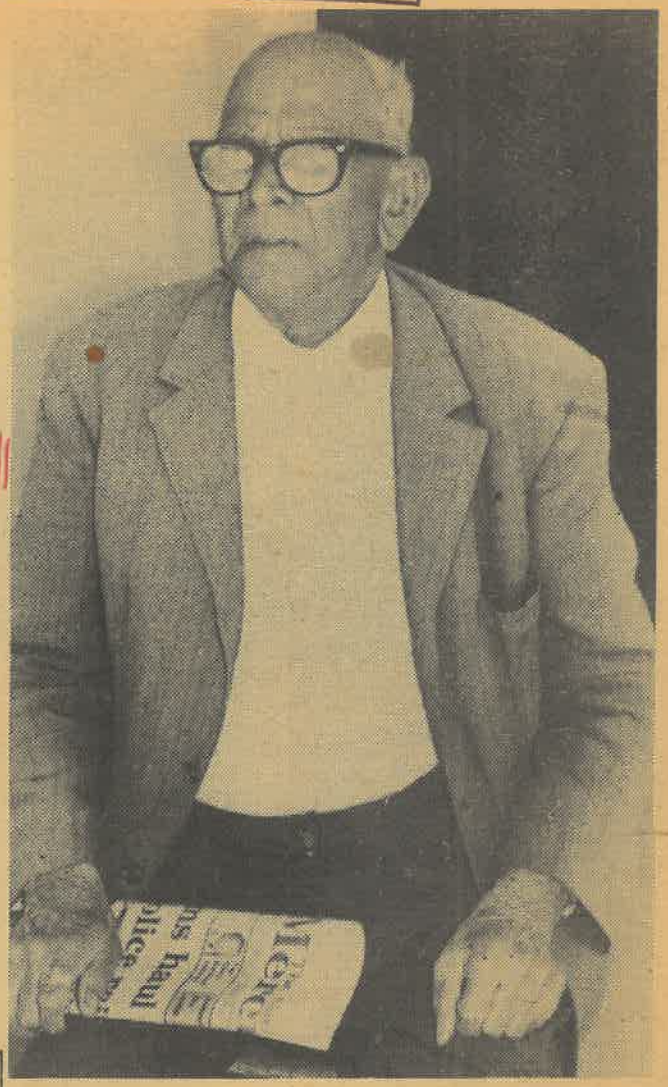
"During the early 1900's Mr Gandhi visited the school and, after he had heard me speaking, invited me to come out to South Africa. He later became known as "The Mahatma" which means "Great Soul".

"I arrived in Durban during 1910 and reported at the depot where one could apply for work.

"This is where I met Dr Sutherland, from Dannhauser, who was looking for a 'cook boy'. After he had spoken to me I contracted to work for him for five years.

"I think the Doctor saw I was more interested in study and books for after six months he released me from my contract to enable me to go out to teach and lecture Tamil religion.

"However, he said I was to stay in his house and that I could come and go as I liked. I



"When Gandhi launched his appeal in the Dundee Court he reminded Gen Smuts that they had been students together in Britain. The legal argument lasted for two days. Eventually, in 1914, all the oppressive measures of the Ordinance were removed.

"Do you know" he added, "if you believe the Truth, then God will give you a blessing. Do you believe that?"

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Hindu history, he added, is inextricably bound to her religions.

"This is where I met Dr Sutherland, from Dannhauser, who was looking for a 'cook boy'. After he had spoken to me I contracted to work for him for five years.

"I think the Doctor saw I was more interested in study and books for after six months he released me from my contract to enable me to go out to teach and lecture Tamil religion.

"However, he said I was to stay in his house and that I could come and go as I liked. I was very happy with him and I remember, when he offered me this opportunity, he said: 'I don't want you to be my slave: stay here but go out and teach your people'.. I stayed with him for about five years.

"Yes, Dr Sutherland was a very fine man. His friend, the Rev Gurney, also took an interest in me. He noticed I read a lot and that I was very interested in religion - yes I was a very religious boy - and Rev Gurney used to tell me much about the Christian faith.

"I think he hoped that I would become a Christian, but I once asked him 'what is truth?' He could not answer me so I answered: 'God is Truth'. Yes, I believe that concept and I believe that all men should live honestly and in truth".

A short silence followed - long enough for me to appreciate that little bit of wisdom.

"I knew Mahatma Gandhi very well when he was in South Africa. I was one of his main supporters when for the second time (the first was in 1906) he applied his effective technique of passive civil disobedience known as 'Satyagraha', against the oppressive clauses of the Asiatic Ordinance.

"I remember the great march of 1913/14 when Indians from all over Natal marched to Johannesburg to protest against the Ordinance, particularly the clause demanding the£3 personal tax.

"By the time we had reached Johannesburg there were over 6 000 of us. We were met by General Smuts, General Botha and Mr (later Sir) Patrick Duncan.

There was no rioting - everything was orderly - and after certain promises were made to have our case debated legally in a court of law, we were sent to Hattinghspruit by train. I remember there were several trains which took us back to that area.

"When Gandhi launched his appeal in the Dundee Court he reminded Gen Smuts that they had been students together in Britain. The legal argument lasted for two days. Eventually, in 1914, all the oppressive measures of the Ordinance were removed.

"Do you know" he added, "if you believe the Truth, then God will give you a blessing. Do you believe that?"

I concurred, while mentally noting that this bit of wisdom was worthy of the great Tagore himself.

"Mr Langley was another European who liked me. He was perhaps the richest man in Dannhauser. During the 1914-18 war he volunteered for military service, but before he could go he had to find someone to look after his aged parents who lived with him on his lovely farm.

"I was already in France with the army, but Mr Langley appealed to the military authorities to try to locate me and to ask me to return to look after his parents and to supervise the 40 labourers on his farm.

"The military Police found me in France and gave me Mr Langley's message. I decided to return to help him.

"After an absence of a few years Mr Langley returned and I was able to report that his affairs were in order. His parents had been looked after: they were very old and needed personal care and attention. He found too that his farm had prospered during his absence - his cattle, sheep, poultry and his peacocks.

"I had been very happy on his farm and so Mr Langley offered me 10 acres of his land to farm for myself; but I told him that I would prefer to go into business, and he told his bank to guarantee me for £3 000 (R6 000).

"When the matter of my licence came up there were several staunch European friends including Messrs Flint, Anderson and Caister. They took great pains to remind the Licensing Board that I had contributed generously to War Funds and so I obtained my licence.

"Europeans have always liked me and been kind to me".

By now I could see that this fine old gentleman was beginning to tire, so I took my leave promising to return to hear the rest of his remarkable life story.

(To be continued.)

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Comments on UIF

COMMENTS on the Unemployment Insurance Contributions Bill passed recently by **GODFREY G. OLIPHANT**

The restructuring of the Unemployment Insurance Fund forms an important part of the 5-year program of action launched by the Department of labour in 1995 to pursue the goals of the Reconstruction and development Programme. Since 1994 the following bills have been enacted: Integration of Labour Laws, providing for the disestablishment of the old Department of Manpower and replacing it with the new Department of Labour. NEDLAC ACT, Labour Relations Act, BCEA, Employment Equity Act, SDA and Levies Acts.

This Bill enables workers who become unemployed or their dependants to claim benefits from the fund, including maternity, illness and adoption benefits. This Bill seeks to improve the revenue collection regime of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and to strengthen its fraud detection system.

Employers registered with SARS for the purpose of PAYE or the payment of the Skills Development levy, are expected to pay the contribution through the already established tax collection system. Employers not so registered must pay directly to the unemployment Insurance Commissioner.

The legacy of high levels of employer default and non-compliance will be addressed by tougher penalties and fines on employers who fail to comply. The Department of labour is also tasked with additional responsibilities to deal with issues such as under disclosure, the practice of work and draw, and deliberate misrepresentation of employee earnings.

This provision applies to Public servants in the provincial and National spheres of Government who were historically not covered by UIF. As for domestic workers, the investigation for their inclusion has gone on for too long. Whilst this is a complex

WHO IS THE VICTIM?

IN the wake of violent crimes and sexual abuses of children there are men who feel vulnerable and victimised. Last month the ANC mounted a campaign to stop crime against women and children. This is what the report says:

Specific emphasis will be laid on ending violence against women and children, and the prominent role men should play in condemning such crimes. Men in particular will be organised into visible community activities like marches and signature campaigns. These activities need to be sustained throughout the year.

Community members, particularly the youth, will be encouraged to join the police reservists in accordance with guidelines provided by the ministry of safety and security. This is intended to support government's efforts to have 30,000 reservists by the end of 2002. Reservists will be trained in a variety of policing-related skills, such as how to take statements. They could be used to staff information gathering centres set up at shopping complexes, parking lots, taxi ranks and bus ranks, and provide other support to the police.

Emphasis will be laid on the need for people to accept personal responsibility for tackling crime. Through Operation Thetha, communities will be mobilised to report all criminal or suspicious activities to the police. This campaign is aimed also to strengthen relations between the police and public and ease tensions where they exist. The volunteer campaign will also discourage people from buying stolen goods, ensuring that people understand that buying stolen property supports criminal behaviour.

Communities will also be mobilised to ensure that all workplaces are safe, and that they comply with South African

cant progress that has been made in the past year to transform the criminal justice system and implement the national crime prevention strategy, both critical to the achievement of peace and stability in South Africa.

Much work has been done to overhaul the entire Criminal Justice System (CJS), better equipping it to apprehend and prosecute perpetrators, to secure and care for victims, and to entrench a respect for the rights and safety of all South Africans.

The Court Process Project has been established to improve management and efficiency of the court system by developing a docket management and event notification system between the police, prosecution, courts and prisons. Court backlogs have been reduced through the introduction of Saturday courts.

Justice Centres that provide civil and criminal legal services to the poor and indigent are being established, with 24 centres already launched. The Automated Fingerprint Identification System has been implemented, accelerating and improving the investigation process through the speedy identification of suspects and accessing of previous criminal records. The DNA database has also enhanced successful prosecutions.

Progress in the implementation of the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) has resulted in a reduction in the levels of crime in the country. This includes the stabilisation, within the short period of one year, of 100 out of the 145 high crime areas identified as priorities. These areas were prioritised for the purpose of intelligence-driven operations, with police in these areas receiving training in advanced intelligence profiles and analyses

A Brave Woman Who Fought for Human Rights



(Story written By S. S. Singh a historian and a teacher who volunteered his services to the Congress High School in Greyville Durban when there was no space for students at the only Indian High School in Durban, the Sastri College.)

THE Indian Academy of South Africa edited by T.P. Naidoo wrote in their Indian Annual,
"Her contribution to the fight against apartheid, oppression and the double hurdle of social injustices and discrimination meted out to women are almost unrivalled. She was an unusual campaigner for human rights....Uncompromising she was a bright and cheeky woman..."
Dr Goonam, (birth name Gonarathnam Naidoo also known as Kesaveloo Goonam Naidoo and popularly known as "Coolie Doctor" was born in May Street, Durban in 1906. Her father had come from South India and her mother had come from Mauritius. Her father was better known as P.K. Naidoo

the provincial and National spheres of Government who were historically not covered by UIF. As for domestic workers, the investigation for their inclusion has gone on for too long. Whilst this is a complex and difficult matter for lawmakers to resolve, it is even worse for domestic workers who become expectant and unemployed with no social security benefits to mitigate their hardships. The Minister of finance announced that R605 million has been set aside for social insurance. This will enable the fund to grow as well as help build administrative capacity to handle the workload.

stolen property supports criminal behaviour.

Communities will also be mobilised to ensure that all workplaces are safe, and that they comply with South African health and safety legislation. Efforts will be made to forge good relations between employers and employees by exposing racism, xenophobia and all forms of intolerance at the workplace. Ongoing problem of violence in workplaces, hostels and farms will come under the spotlight.

This campaign will build on the signifi-

priorities. These areas were prioritised for the purpose of intelligence-driven operations, with police in these areas receiving training in advanced intelligence profiles and analyses.

There has been a reduction in the number of crimes committed against women and children, family violence and the sexual abuse of women and children. There has also been a reduction in the number of cases of murder and armed robbery, including hijacking and heists.

If we succeed in mobilising our communities we can stop crime!

What happens to workers when we choose to buy foreign products

From COSATU news brief

DURABUILD, the bus manufacturing company in Hammanskraal was placed under provincial liquidation and an estimated 500 workers lost their jobs. Tough competition, especially from the rival Marco-Polo company in Brazil has pushed Durabuild out of business. This saw the Durabuild bus manufacturing losing its tender from the Johannesburg Metro Council to the Brazil-based company. As a result of this, the local industries 500 jobs vanished. A team of liquidators, both from the company and the union are handling the liquidation.

"We believe that local industries should get the first preference in the awarding of tenders. This will help in creating jobs and save local manufacturing companies from extinction." Some companies prefer investing offshore than in building industries in South Africa.

Over the past three months, metal industry jobs have been hemorrhaging badly. In the engineering and steel sector 1600 workers are losing employment every month. Local manufacturers have also been hit by the government's unfavourable procurement policies, the dumping of below par goods by foreign companies on our market, the illegal importation of parts by big business and the reduction of tariff duty protection. This situation has resulted in local companies closing down and rationalising.

Acknowledgement:

Thank you to Wendy and Craig Purcell of Church of Today San Diego U.S.A. and Barbara Fields Bernstein of Association of Global New Thought, Evanston, U.S.A. for contribution towards the cost of this paper.

Independent India as conceived by me, will have all Indians belonging to different religions, living in perfect friendship. There need be no millionaires and no paupers, all would belong to the state, for the state belonged to them. I will die in the act of realising this dream.

M.K. Gandhi

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as "Coolie Doctor" was born in May Street, Durban in 1906. Her father had come from South India and her mother had come from Mauritius. Her father was better known as P.K. Naidoo.

She received her early education in both English and Tamil. At eleven she became a pupil/educator. Her education in south Africa was not sufficient and so her father sent her to study medicine in Edenburgh. She qualified in March 1936 and returned to Durban in the Carnarvon Castle-the first South African Indian Lady Doctor. This was a proud day for Mr. and Mrs. P.K. Naidoo.

In March 1936 a reception was held for her at the M.K. Gandhi Library. This was organised by the Young Men's Vedic Society. At this function she promised to be of assistance to the community especially to the women.

Beside her medical practice she appealed to the men strongly to support and stretch out their hand of assistance to the women.

She became a member of the Left Club and Secretary of Indian anti T.B. Association.

She was one of the first women to join the Natal Indian Congress. She was elected vice President and later acting President. In protest she went to prison on more than one occasion, objecting to the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act of 1946. When she appeared in court in defiance of the act she said, " I plead guilty, Sir, to the charges with which I am faced and ask the court to impose the maximum sentence possible, and for that I consider it a privilege to suffer the full rigours of the law, in the vindication of the rights of my people."

Before she passed away at the ripe old age, nearing 90, she wrote her autobiography in a book entitled "The Coolie Doctor".

'Something was wrong' with Tarzan

Mercury Reporter

THE family of popular middleweight wrestling champion Tarzan Govender, who died in Durban hours after fighting in a tournament on Monday night, feared something was wrong with the wrestler, as they had never seen him fight so poorly before.

Tarzan's son Logan, 19, said he and his mother had watched Tarzan humiliated by his opponent, Willie Olivier, until he was pinned to the canvas in the eighth round in a non-title clash at the Durban Icedrome.

'Both my mother and I knew something had gone wrong, because this was the first time my father had fought so badly,' he said.

Logan said that when they arrived at their Umhlatuzana home after the tournament, his father was in pain and when the family had asked what had gone wrong, he replied that he had been in a fight with a wrestler in the dressing room. He died before he could elaborate.

Tarzan Govender, one of four wrestling sons of Mr Dennis Govender, undefeated non-white bantamweight champion of South Africa and a wrestling promoter, had been in the grunt-and-groan business for more than 20 years.

He was undefeated middleweight champion for several years and had been working towards winning the supreme middleweight title.

Mr George Govender said a statement had been made to the police in connection with what his brother had said about a fight in the dressing room before he entered the ring.

Natal . Mercury

5 . 6 : 1985

SA

B/9

Woman of year chosen

Jill Gowans

DR KORSHED Ginwala, the president of the Durban Indian Child and Family Welfare Society is the Durban Union of Jewish Women's Woman of the Year.

The award is given for special services to the community and nominations are called for from both private individuals and welfare organisations.

Previous winners include Mrs Gertie Hackner for services to the aged, Mrs Shirley Dark for child welfare and Mrs Albertina Mnguni, the current Mayor of KwaMashu.

Dr Ginwala will be honoured at a special ceremony on Tuesday at the Jewish Club.

Born in India, she came to South Africa as a child and went to school in the Transvaal. She obtained her medical degree at the University of Dublin and specialised in Community Health at Natal University's Medical School where she now holds the post of senior lecturer in the department of Community Health.

She is also a member of the executive of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare.

She has a London diploma in hospital administration and was appointed deputy superintendent of the R.K Khan Hospital in Chatsworth in 1972 where she was outspoken on apartheid, discriminatory wages for doctors and nurses and the need for improved hospital services.

Resigning the post in 1979, she said: "It was obvious I could not do any good for the community while I remained in an office at the hospital."

Speaking last year at Meadowlands Secondary School awards day, she called on the Indian community to join together with other people: "No man is an island unto himself. Each one is part of the whole. The answer to our dilemma therefore is clear. We strive for one South Africa and one nation."

Commenting yesterday on the UJW award she said: "While it is given to me personally, I am constantly inspired by all the other countless community workers and it is only fitting I share it with them.

"I also regard the award as a gesture of solidarity from the Union of Jewish Women in support of the community and identification with its hardships."



□Dr Korshed Ginwala, the president of the Indian child welfare society

DAILY NEWS
20.11.1987

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3 JULY 1979

DAILY NEWS

31/7/79

'Daylight robbery' says Govender

By GARY GORDON

CHIN GOVENDER, manager of Stanger middleweight Tap Tap Makhatini, was still fuming when the two of them arrived at Louis Botha Airport yesterday.

"Alfredo Cabral can thank his lucky stars that referee Roland Dakin comes from W.B.C. territory. It was sheer daylight robbery," said Mr Govender, referring to Makhatini's first-round tko defeat in Monte Carlo on Saturday.

Mr Govender said he had seen several Argentine youths loosening the ropes just before the fight began.

He said: "Cabral tore into Tap Tap from the first gong and, as always, Tap Tap just lay back on the ropes, waiting for an opening. Suddenly the slack ropes gave way and Tap Tap fell to the canvas. Even the ring post caved in the ropes were so loose.

"Tap Tap was annoyed, most by Dakin's refusal of a mandatory eight count."

Makhatini himself said: "I wasn't hurt at all. I've been hit harder by South African opponents. I feel very disappointed."

Govender disclosed that a meeting between new world middleweight champion, Vito Antuofermo and Tap Tap had been arranged for September in South Africa but Tap Tap's defeat had ruled this out.

Death of veteran trade unionist

A VETERAN trade unionist and former chairman of the Durban Indian Municipal Employees' Society, Mr R. K. Gounden (71) died in Durban today after a brief illness.

Mr Gounden retired as chairman of DIMES after 25 years of service and 33 years with the corporation in 1974.

He made civic history in that year when he

Daily News Reporter

received the Mayor's Citation to mark the "cordial relationship" which the then Mayor, Councillor Ron Williams, said Mr Gounden built between DIMES and the city council.

Mr Gounden also played an active part in the affairs of his community, having served with the Natal Indian Congress under the leadership of the late Dr Monty Naicker.

He is survived by his wife, four sons and three daughters.

The funeral takes place tomorrow at 4.30pm, proceeding to the Clare Estate crematorium.

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NATAL DAILY NEWS

N.P. 583

Parties square up for battle over Speaker

ANC faces fierce debate on Ginwala's conduct over the arms inquiry

CAROL PATON

OPPOSITION parties are gearing up for a showdown with the ANC in Parliament on Thursday over the conduct of the Speaker, Frene Ginwala, even though the Democratic Alliance says it does not want her removed.

"The alternatives would be too ghastly to contemplate," said the Democratic Party Chief Whip, Douglas Gibson.

Ironically, Ginwala, who stands accused of having intervened in the interests of her party in the arms inquiry, has enjoyed great respect among minority parties.

However, hopes in the ANC that this might cause opposition parties to temper their approach have not materialised.

Gibson said there was "absolutely no possibility" that the Democratic Alliance would support the motion that calls for a vote of confidence in Ginwala.

He said the ANC's insistence that the only way to resolve the controversy over Ginwala was by parliamentary debate, not through a committee that would establish the facts, had angered his party.

"It is entirely inappropriate. The people running the debate will ram it [the motion] through. There will be no clearing of the air and the allegations will neither be substantiated nor refuted," he said.

Gibson said it was a great pity that Ginwala's standing might be damaged by the controversy.

"She's done everyone a service in establishing parliamentary precedent in South Africa, but she has fallen victim to her duality of roles. When the two roles have clashed and the real interests of her party have been at stake, she's been the politician," said Gibson.

United Democratic Movement President Bantu Holomisa said his party was also gearing up for a fight.

"There's no way I can back off. Instead, I will motivate more and substantiate what I have said," he said.

Holomisa, who was served with a lawyer's letter from Ginwala this week, said he had no intention of retracting comments he had made in his open letter to the media.

"That word is not even in my vocabulary," he said.

The only minority party vacillating over its stance on Ginwala was the IFP.

Its Chief Whip, Koos van der Merwe, said that while his party stood by IFP MP Gavin Woods, who has levelled serious claims of partisanship against Ginwala, "one must tread very softly in criticism", as it could damage the institution of the Speaker and Parliament itself.

"I think she's got the message and we should take our eye off the incumbent and debate whether the Speaker should be a political activist," he said.

Van der Merwe was in hot water with his caucus this week for flouting a party mandate that said the preferred way of dealing with the Ginwala controversy was by establishing a parliamentary committee.

But when he met the whips of other parties, Van der Merwe reneged and supported the ANC proposal to hold a debate.

3 DECEMBER 1993
DAILY NEWS

Natal's first woman vice-chancellor is elected

13/12/1993
Daily News Reporter

THE University of Natal has chosen South Africa's first woman vice-chancellor, Professor Brenda Gourley, 50, to lead it into the 21st century.

Her appointment was made after a long selection process. Her task now will be two-fold — to lead the university management team and to play a major role in the strategic planning which will win a place in the new South Africa for the university.

"I never see myself as acting alone. What I do is to work in such a way that I liberate people to do what has to be done and done in a climate of encouragement," Professor Gourley said.

The university was undergoing great changes both in its administration and its curriculum. "A lot of action has been taken and there is still lots more to do to ensure that the university will serve the needs of our region and our country."

Professor Gourley said there were great changes in technology, in South Africa and the world. She saw herself leading the management team with a multi-disciplinary approach.

She added that there would be great changes to various structures in the university including the 30-member council.

In South Africa she is the only woman who holds the office of vice-chancellor. In Britain there are only two women who hold this post among a total of 92 universities.

☐ Married to a Durban architect and the mother of three sons, Johannesburg-born Professor Gourley started out as a group accountant.



BRENDA GOURLEY
New vice-chancellor

B/a

Sunday Tribune
May 11 2003



REMEDY FOR TAXING TIMES

MEET Dr SARS. Commissioner of the South African Revenue Services (SARS), Pravin Gordhan, is capped by the University of Durban-Westville's vice-chancellor, Saths Cooper, with an honorary doctorate in commerce and management sciences.

An elated Gordhan said that, together with finance minister Trevor Manuel, his aim, "through the SARS institute, amid stiff policy choices placed before us by the commercial world", was "to strengthen democracy, eradicate poverty and improve the development in every sphere of life and construct an institute that will make South Africa have its own fiscal sovereignty".

The former University of Durban-Westville pharmacy graduate was revered in the 80s for his leadership in the student movement, where he led a struggle against racial segregation and inferior education.

Years later, he led civic struggles against poor living conditions within black communities.

Thirteen years ago, Gordhan said, he had tried to topple the very same university that honoured him yesterday

Picture: KHAYA NGWENYA

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Natal on Saturday

B/G

Mum, and fiery champion of communism



Maggie Govender's commitment to communism and her often fiery defence of its cause has often led to her being branded a radical, but she is in fact a down-to-earth school teacher and above all else a dedicated mother. She spoke to **VENILLA YOGANATHAN** this week.

FACT FILE

BORN: Durban on September 19, 1960.
EDUCATION: Erica Primary School and Chatsworth High. Bachelor of Arts from the University of Durban-Westville and Bachelor of Education from Natal University.
MARRIED: To Sharm Govender with two boys, Megalen and Yeshelen and lives in Kharwastan, Chatsworth.
SERVES on SACP Natal executive, chairman of the SACP's Chatsworth branch.

THE only concern Maggie Govender had with an interview with Natal on Saturday was whether it would leave her with adequate time to prepare supper for her family.

After heading home from a Chatsworth high school where she teaches English, Govender donned her domestic outfit to take on the role of mother and wife. "I'm very much a family person and spend most of my free time with them," she said.

This domesticated side of Govender's life is a far cry from the spirited political leader, one of two women serving on the South African Communist Party's executive in Natal and chairman of the party's Chatsworth branch.

Whenever they can Govender and her husband, Sharm, who is also a SACP member, escape with their children to the tranquility of the Drakensberg.

The birth of her two children, she said, was the most important event in her life and her boys have since been her top priority.

Govender's taste in music and books span a wide spectrum: she reads "everything from James Hadley Chase to Tom Sharpe and local writers", and is equally at home with the sounds of sitar maestro Ravi Shankar and the Rolling Stones' Mick Jagger.

Govender's upbringing in Wills Road, Durban, exposed her, from an early age, to the stark differences between rich and poor in this country.

When her family moved to Chatsworth after the Group Areas Act was implemented and Govender became involved in student politics at the University of Durban-Westville, she was drawn to working to improve the lot of the poor.

Although she enjoys teaching, she speaks passionately of her community work, which included organising rent boycotts and training union activists.

Spells in solitary confinement while in detention and victimisation by employers because of her political activities only served to strengthen her determination to make a difference.

"When I was first elected onto the SRC everybody said that mixing politics with education would be disastrous. They all expected me to fail but this only made me worker harder."

Govender did not hesitate to join the SACP when it was unbanned in 1990 as she believes, it is the only party that "truly represents the interests of the poor and working classes".

For herself, the end of the road is a long way ahead. "I see myself working with the community for a long time."

1518 | 430

02 October 1998
THE LEADER

DR K GOONAM
DR
GOONAM NAIDOO

Goonam honoured posthumously

Leader Reporter

THE Liberation History Foundation honoured the late Dr Kesaveloo Goonam who passed away last week and also marked the 129th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi at its meeting at Sastri College Hall, Durban on Sunday.

LHF President Ismail 'IC' Meer said South Africa mourned the death of Dr Goonam, who had made such a great contribution to the cause of democracy, justice and peace in South Africa.

"Dr Goonam's dedicated life is worthy of celebration by all democratic South Africans now engaged in transformation.

"This great fighter for freedom has left behind a heritage worthy of respect and it is our duty to recount her contributions to the present and future generations," said Meer.

He said when Dr Goonam returned with her medical qualification from Edinburgh in 1936 she immediately began her crusade for gender equality and for the ending of race discrimination in the country of her birth and she continued this struggle all her life.

"At the Garden of Remembrance, our National Monument at corner of Gale Street and Umbilo Road, from where Dr Goonam first defied unjust laws, the LHF will perpetuate her memory for her contribution for human rights in South Africa.

LAUDED

"We salute Dr Goonam's great contribution for the cause of democracy in South Africa," said Meer.

He further moved a resolution which was unanimously adopted that the LHF notes on Friday, October 2, it will be the 129th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi who spent 21 years in South Africa from 1893 to 1914.

"It was in South Africa that he founded Satyagraha, the non-violent weapon for social change," he said.

Meer said the LHF records the Mahatma is as relevant today as he was when he founded Natal Indian Congress in 1894 and when he brought freedom to India.

"We believe in the 21st century the world will pay even greater heed to non-violence and firmly establish the need for resolving all conflicts through negotiations. We pay tribute to the Mahatma as this country's great advocate for peace in the world who began his mission as a South African."

Dr Kesaveloo Gonam's daughter Dr Vanitha Chetty with Michael Sutcliffe, Ismail Meer and Dr Masla Pather at the LHF function at the weekend. ***Photo - T. S. Maharaj.***



PRIEVE

OL ANTS ARE EVIL'S WORK

eling morbid. Termites making a snack of the e Jagannath Temple in

g to reports in the Indian te ants have infested the ord Jagannath, Balbhadra dra.

-year old wooden idols ly painted during the rath val about two months ago white patches were dis-

y daitas, the traditional temple were called and ared that termites had e idols.

iree dozen daitas were set things right.

daily rituals, the temple d around midnight to hem to carry out special the Sri Anga (the body

curity was maintained. e administrator, district nd the superintendent of mained in the temple ll the service was over at orning.

he temple has been vacate number of devotees nd stayed up through the leep the termites at bay?



FORMER exile Dr Goonam: her autiobiography is about to be publishe

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NATAL MERCURY

Striving towards peace in SA

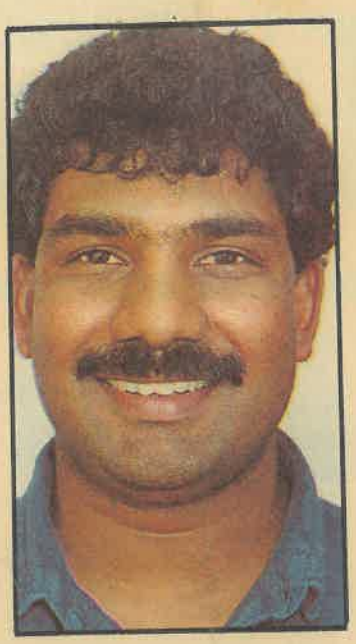
VASU Gounden has been many things to many people — a skilful young man, outstanding academic, and a man of integrity, honour and dedication are some of the robes in which he has been dressed.

But Mr Gounden, a qualified attorney and director of African centre for the constructive resolution of disputes, sees himself as a member of a powerful international movement to defend democracy and the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Apart from an impressive academic record — which included the Good Fellowship award, Abe Bailey travel scholarship for leadership, Fullbright scholarship, black South African lawyers programme scholarship and conflict resolution fellowship — this former Durban Westville and Georgetown University student has had tremendous success as a conflict resolution practitioner.

He was called to mediate in a bloody taxi war in Cape Town in 1991 after attempts by Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the city's mayor to bring an end to the conflict had come to nothing.

After four and half months of hard work the dispute was resolved and the warring faction eventually came together to form an organisation.



Mr Vasu Gounden

It was this success which prompted the leader of one of the factions, to refer to him as a "young man with skills and expertise" and someone who "ranks amongst the highest leaders in our country".

"His sensitive style and genuine way of empowering us by not only solving the crisis but also giving us the skills to solve future problems gained him the admiration, respect and trust of old and young taximen."

Mr Gounden's capabilities have also caught the eye of National Peace Secretariat which has appointed him to its training sub-committee to the research committee.

The man behind the Africa peace award which was received by the leaders of Mpumalanga recently, Mr Gounden is presently involved in attempts to convene the first African conference on peacemaking and conflict resolution.

He believes "Africa need to build its own body of peace workers so we need not depend on others for the resolution of our problems.

"African solutions to African problems" has been chosen as a theme for the conference which which will be held in Natal next year.

Future Bank chairman Jabu Mabuza has described Mr Gounden as "a man of integrity, honour and dedication" while Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu has called him an "outstanding academic ... deeply concerned about the political and socio-economic problems of our country".

"He is a caring South African directly involved in helping resolve serious conflicts."

Simon Zwane

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Natal on Saturday

B/G

Devi's belief is in



HOUSE of Delegates education minister Devagie Govender is a devout Hindu with a strong belief in traditional values which she hopes to pursue in her political career. She spoke to **VENILLA YOGANATHAN.**

FROM the time she married more than 30 years ago, exquisite saris have been the trademark of Devagie Govender. This, like most things about Govender, bears testimony to her strong belief in Hinduism.

Her plush office in Truro House — the House of Delegates' headquarters — on Durban's Esplanade is adorned with framed pictures of Hindu Gods and the mystic Sai Baba whose face is also framed in a locket which Govender wears every day.

When she was younger, Govender travelled to Madras in India for further tuition in the singing of Indian karnatic (classical) songs and for lessons on the veenah, an Indian classical instrument.

FACT FILE

BORN: Jan, 1934, Durban.
EDUCATION: St Anthony's school. Durban Girls' College and Clairwood High School. Springfield Teacher Training College. University of Natal.
MARRIED: To Sadha with two sons, Kanthan and Ranjan. Has two grandchildren.
CAREER: Dep-director of HoD cultural affairs 1987. Lost in 1989 elections as NPP candidate. Switched to NP in 1993, appointed minister of education and culture.

PROFILE

traditional values

Her love for Indian classical music is one of the things Govender hopes to pursue when she retires. Or perhaps she will make a career of it when she is reincarnated, she said.

The ancient Hindu art of yoga and transcendental meditation offers her respite from a hectic schedule and dealing with prickly education and cultural matters.

Still on a serious note, her other great passion is William Shakespeare.

As a former English teacher she was obliged to learn the works of the Bard thoroughly but her interest grew thereafter and, whenever her schedule can allow her, she settles down to a good dose of English classics.

She had hoped to retire from politics after the elections and dedicate her days to studying Shakespeare and sanskrit further but now that she has been nominated onto the National Party's election list, her plans have changed.

Govender believes that the maintaining of cultural identities during the transition period and thereafter is crucial.

"We should preserve our culture. In any event people are becoming more culture conscious and ethnicity is no longer a dirty word."

Govender is the first to admit that her upbringing was "affluent" and opened up doors for her which other women her age at the time, did not have access to.

"I was an only child and my parents were well-placed. They indulged my love for books and I read avidly."

She lives in Stamford Hill and has always lived there even after the area was designated "white" in terms of the Group Areas Act.

But those were the dark days. Now she believes SA has a wonderful future and will not only take its place as a leader country in Africa, but will be a great entity internationally.

1518 | 422

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NATAL MERCURY

Death of Indian violinist

Mercury Reporter

ONE of South Africa's best known Indian violinists, Mr Maya Govender, 67, died in Durban yesterday.

Mr Govender was a member of a family closely associated with religious and cultural activities in the Indian community.

He played the violin for the New India Orchestra, the Ranjeni Orchestra and the Indian National Orchestra and was a regular artist at the Kavady Festivals at the Shree Vaithuanatha Esuarar Alayam in Umgeni Road.

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CAPE ARGUS

After 46 years, Khadijah's home to see history in making

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

FORTY-SIX years after leaving South Africa, Khadijah Gauvhar has returned home to vote in the country's first all-race elections on April 27.

The founder of the Pakistani Anti-Apartheid Committee, she said goodbye to South Africa in 1948.

"I arranged my return in such a way that I could be here to witness history in the making. I want to vote. It's my birthright. After all, I was born here."

She settled in Pakistan where she became a human rights firebrand and helped launch that country's Human Rights Commission and became vice-chairperson of the Maternity and Child Welfare Association.

Just before the National Party's first election triumph, her brother, Ahmed Ebrahim, a "brilliant student", was refused admission to the University of Cape Town engineering faculty.

"We had no alternative but to leave for my ancestral home in India. We arrived just after the partition of India and the carnage which followed. Because of the communal tensions we were advised to go to Pakistan."

Her brother was admitted to the University of Lahore's engineering faculty and she gained a BA Honours degree from the same institution.

Mrs Gauvhar later became a journalist and launching the Punjab Times with some friends. The newspaper subsequently became the Punjab Punch.

"Some of Pakistan's top journalists worked for us voluntarily because we did not have funds to pay their salaries. The government made it difficult for us to continue."

The paper battled on before it was banned in the 1970s.

She then started writing about apartheid for Pakistani publications. "Pakistanis knew the word apartheid, but they did not how oppressive the system was. I tried to explain it to them."

She was born in District Six and has been back to the ruins where her home once stood.

"I was very depressed. If it was not for the Group Areas Act, the community I knew would not have been scattered the way it has been."

The District Six community was mixed, but shared many cultural trends.

"The language we spoke and the food we ate was a reflection of this. I have travelled widely, but somehow I never had the feel of common humanity as I had when I grew up in District Six."

(News by D Cruywagen, 122 St George's Mall, Cape Town).



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus.

HOME TO VOTE: Khadijah Gauvhar, who left South Africa as an exile and settled in Pakistan. Now, she's home to exercise her birthright and vote.

1578 | 387

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NATAL MERCUR*
Norina Printers 502

RICHARDS Bay has a new man at the helm with the appointment of Mr Glen Martin.

After acting as port manager for the past five months, and holding the position of port engineer prior to that, Mr Martin officially took over earlier this month.

Mr Nad Govender was appointed manager of the combi terminal after years of developing and managing shipping offices in the port.

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Natal on Saturday
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Mohen



Govender

ON THE BALL

SUNDOWNS vs Chatsworth Rangers - the ace that was never seved.

The National Soccer League dealt the cards, the journalists kept their aces, the fans waited for the action. Then the NSL played a trick card and the fans lost the game.

To follow the NSL's fixture list is a gamble. With all the chopping and changing of fixtures at the last minute, it's an occupational hazard working with the NSL.

Like a card game, it depends on the luck of the draw. If you're lucky you'll preview the right match, if you're not, you just keep trying until you get it right.

Who is to know which match will go ahead as at times even the clubs are confused.

Well, we came close to being caught out again on Wednesday morning when the NSL postponed the Chatsworth Rangers-Sundowns clash the night before.

Newspapers had placed the previews before learning that the match had been called off. After frantic efforts, substitute stories had to be placed.

However, this time we escaped the embarrassment but somebody not so fortunate is the NSL's chief executive officer Tso Modise, who was caught out.

Mr Modise announced late Tuesday night that the Durban Public Works had instructed the NSL to call off the fixture because of construction to the Chatsworth Stadium.

Mr Modise said as Rangers and Sundowns were crowd pullers, lives would be endangered.

However, when I contacted Mr Dave Williams, the Durban City Council's Manager of Sports Amenities, he denied that they had called the game off.

M Williams said: "We are in charge of the ground and we did not stop the NSL from using the venue. We knew that the match was going ahead until Rangers general manager Don Mudaly informed me that the game had been postponed."

I then contacted Sundowns in Johannesburg and the truth was revealed.

Because of their crucial Africa Champions Cup tie against Lesotho's Arsenal in Pretoria on Sunday, Sundowns had written to the NSL asking for a postponement as they feared injuries.

Sundowns administrative manager Mr Henry Lakoko confirmed they thought it was only fair because the Brazilians were representing South Africa in the competition.

While his point has some merit, why then didn't Mr Modise come clean?

Is it because the NSL decided earlier in the season that they will not tamper with their fixture lists once it was set out, or did he not want it to appear that they were acceeding to Sundowns' demands.

For if you assist one club, then the NSL has to do it for the others.

Incidentally, AmaZulu have been fixtured to play Moroka Swallows in their league game in Durban on Sunday. However, Swallows have also been fixtured to play Young Lions in their Caf Cup encounter at Ellis Park on Sunday. Nice one NSL!

1518 | 401

B/G

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Date 25 MAR 1994
NATAL WITNESS

Prominent people

Dr Kesaveloo Goonam was South Africa's first woman doctor, and to make matters more difficult she is of Indian descent. When she applied for a post at a government hospital, she was asked what sort of work she wanted, so she said that she was a doctor. They laughed at her scornfully and told her that they didn't employ witchdoctors, so she was politely told to "bugger off". Doc Goonam is 86 years old now, so let's start at the beginning. When she matriculated in Durban, her family put her on the Edinburgh Castle for Scotland. She thought of becoming a lawyer, but then decided to become a doctor. She returned to South Africa in 1936 and found that there was no chance of working in any hospital as white nurses would not take orders from a black doctor. So she set up her own practice in Grey Street, and was soon known as the "Coolie Doctor".

This drew her closer to the problems of the black communities, and it spurred her into politics to remedy the position. She was imprisoned 17 times for opposing the government and apartheid, and when she opposed the tricameral system, she became a target for the police, so she hopped it to Australia. But it was not only the government — the Durban City Council pushed her out of her family homes three times because she was in a "white" suburb, and that added to her difficulties. After spending 12 years in exile, she returned home after Mandela's release from prison. The doctor is looking forward to democracy and all that that means — not bureaucracy or autocracy. I asked her whether she was bitter — "No way" she said, "as a matter of fact my best friends have been Afrikaner ladies, and most of my patients have been Afrikaner men and women — I've delivered so many of their babies. But the English-speaking ladies have been a little snooty because I am black." The "doctor" and I are having another cup of tea together, so I'll tell you more.

DR KESAVELOO GOONAM.

1518 | 393

B/G

Union official dies

Witness Reporter

MR Puckree Gooriah, secretary of the Pietermaritzburg branch of the Nation Leatherworkers' Union for more than 20 years, died at home yesterday morning after a short illness.

Mr Gooriah (55) entered the leather industry as a machine operator and was employed as a clerk in the union's local office.

He was promoted to secretary of the Pietermaritzburg branch in 1961.

He leaves his wife, four daughters and a son.

His funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

167/809

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Natal Witness
15 MAY 1982

Date.....

NATAL WITNESS

N.P. 583

Date 26 JUN 1992
S.A. FINANCIAL MAIL

16915

PRAVIN GORDHAN

Controversial committee man

"Anti-Communist" of Chatsworth wrote to the *Tribune* recently asking about the political affiliations of Pravin Gordhan, the Durban-based social activist catapulted into the national limelight when he succeeded Zach de Beer as chairman of the Codesa management committee and voice of the SA negotiations process.

Gordhan (43) replied that he is a member of the Natal Indian Congress (of which he is a delegate at Codesa), the ANC and the SA Communist Party.

"I am a socialist who will resist oppression in any form," wrote Gordhan, whose politics spring from a deep involvement in extra-parliamentary civic organisations. This, he says, takes up most of his time and began with resistance to the Tintown removals to Phoenix in 1976, three years after he graduated as a pharmacist from the University of Durban-Westville. He has been secretary of the Durban Housing Action Committee, which he helped found, since 1980; and this year, PG — as colleagues know him — was elected vice-chairman of the southern Natal region of Sanco, the national body of civic organisations. He also chairs the ANC's national education committee.

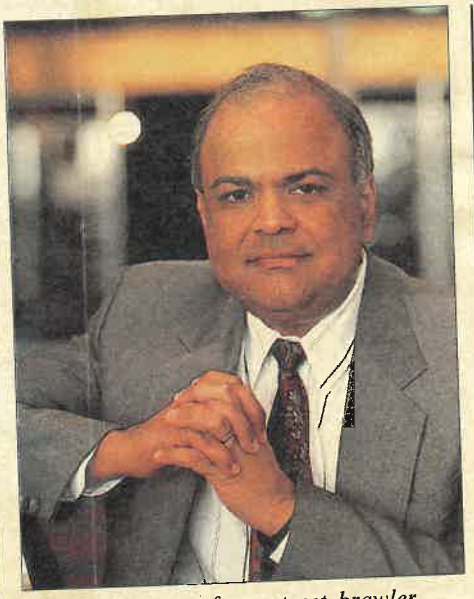
Gordhan's political views do not make it any more difficult to deal with the man, says De Beer, pointing out that if Codesa means anything, then anyone there has the right to be chairman — an appointment made by consensus.

It wasn't long ago that, within the liberation movement, Gordhan's name was mentioned as part of an alleged Leninist "cabal". He, of course, dismisses any such suggestion. Some who know his background as an agitator are astonished at how well he comes across in his new diplomatic role in Codesa, as though to the manner born.

Running such a large committee, comprised of representatives of the 19 parties haggling over big stakes, is a daunting task. It's difficult trying to project a Codesa message as opposed to political perspective, Gordhan admits. In De Beer's view, Gordhan has been an extremely good chairman. He is calm, intelligent and articulate and does well synthesising the various positions and proposals of a divergent political bunch. The only hint of opposition to his chairmanship has come from Inkatha.

His elevation to the job came as something of a surprise: "After all, we were supposed to be the street brawlers," quips Gordhan. Only in March was he granted indemnity against charges in relation to Operation Vula, an alleged plot of ANC subversion for which he spent four months in jail 18 months ago.

While he remains optimistic about the talks, Gordhan, pressed, has no doubt where



Gordhan . . . *from street brawler to diplomat*

blame lies for the deadlock: "The refusal of the NP to subscribe to internationally accepted norms in constitution-drafting and adoption is a clear signal that this party is not willing either to share power or to create the conditions for a genuine democracy to emerge in SA. The NP's insistence on a veto, dressed in various forms, can only be a very serious threat to both the progress and positive outcome of the negotiation process."■

B/9

Death of Hindu religious and cultural leader

Mercury Reporter

A PROMINENT religious and cultural leader, Mr J P Gokool, collapsed and died at his home in Durban yesterday at the age of 69.

He took an active part in community affairs and belonged to numerous religious and cultural bodies. He was trustee of the Shree Sanathan Dharma Sabha of South Africa and the Durban Hindu Temple.

While serving as president of the 1860 Indian Settlers' Association, he organised outings for Durban's senior citizens during festive occasions.

He was a member of the King Edward VIII Hospital Advisory Board and a council member of the South African Hindu Maha Sabha and the Indian Academy of South Africa. He was an overseas trustee of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the World Hindu Council, which is based in India.

He was also involved in welfare work through his association with the Natal Indian Blind and Deaf Society and the Friends of the Sick Association.

Mr Gokool was a director of Durban Picture Frame Co.

A spokesman for his family said funeral arrangements had not yet been finalised because they were trying to get in touch with Mr Gokool's youngest brother, Mr Jay Gokool, who left Durban by air on Saturday to attend an art exhibition in Brussels.

10102

Natal Mercury
5.5.1986

Indian body chief dies

DURBAN — The president of the Durban-based 1860 Indian Settlers' Association, Mr J P Gookul, died suddenly at his home in Durban yesterday. He was 69. He was said to be a personal friend of the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Ghandi. — Sapa

10101

E.P. Herald
5.5.1986

Dr. Jenning Hennig

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NATAL MERCURY

N.P. 8044

Death of prominent Indian personality

Mercury Reporter

A PROMINENT Umzinto personality, Mr R A Govender, who was first chairman of the local town board and a member of the now defunct South African Indian Council, died at his home in Umzinto yesterday afternoon after a long illness. He was 71.

Mr Govender, who had a long association with various public bodies, had achieved a number of 'firsts'. He was the first Indian land valuator on the Natal South Coast and had been the first Indian to serve on the Umzinto Regional Water Services Corporation.

He also served on the G J Crookes Hospital Board and was treasurer and trustee of the Umzinto and District Educational Trust. He was life trustee of the Vishnu Temple and S S Temple and the Ranjith Sporting Association.

His funeral takes place today. The body will lie in state at the Vishnu Temple Hall in Umzinto from 11 a m to 3 p m and will proceed to the Clare Estate Crematorium where the cremation will take place at 4 30 p m.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters and two sons.

1167/532.

119/39

Sunday Times?
15, 1912.

BURNED TO DEATH

Indian Advocate's Awful Fate

VREDEDORP MYSTERY

Mr. Advocate Godfrey, the Indian lawyer, who has figured prominently in Asiatic cases, died at 9.20 last evening at the residence of his brother, Dr. Godfrey, 10th Street, Vrededorp, as the result of burns and consequent shock to the system.

The circumstances in which the unfortunate man met his death are singular and will require further inquiry. He is understood to have been suffering from a nervous breakdown and gener ill-health, but when he went to bed on Friday night he seemed to have become his normal self. He was staying with his brother, Dr. Godfrey, and went to bed in a very small wood-lined bedroom, leaving his candle alight. It is assumed that during the night he tossed about on the bed and that the bed clothing was set alight by the candle-flame. At about 6 o'clock in the morning the native servant saw smoke issuing from the room, and entered. He called Dr. Godfrey up, and the medical man dragged his brother into the open air. The room was full of smoke from the smouldering bedclothes. Advocate Godfrey was unconscious, and for three hours his brother applied artificial respiration, and eventually brought him back to consciousness. In the meantime it was apparent that Advocate Godfrey had been badly burnt. Carron oil and cotton wool were applied to the injured parts, and there was some slight hope held out that he might recover. At intervals the injured man was able to talk quite connectedly, but towards evening he lapsed into unconsciousness.

The District Surgeon was called in, but he could do no more than what Dr. Godfrey had already accomplished.

A peculiar feature of the case is that though the Fordsburg Police knew that Advocate Godfrey was suffering from burns sustained in a house fire, no report was made to the Fire Department. It was only by a side wind that Acting Chief Officer Rowe, of the Brigade, heard that the advocate was dead. The Fire Brigade officer immediately went out to Vrededorp and inspected the premises. The room in which the fire occurred was badly smoked out, and though it had been cleaned up subsequently it was apparent that the unfortunate Indian had been in a sort of furnace for the time being. The ceiling was scorched and smoke-blackened, and the door, which was a good two yards from the bed, was also scorched. The mattress and bedclothes were partially consumed by fire. It is supposed that the man was first rendered unconscious by the smoke, and that while in that condition the lower part of his body was burned. It seems from the way in which the mattress was eaten away by the fire that, even in his unconscious state the unfortunate man tried instinctively to get away from the danger. But even when he had partially recovered from the effects of the smoke his constitution was not strong enough to withstand the shock of the burns.

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NATAL MERCURY

N.P. 583

Velladham Govender

Mercury Reporter

MR VELLADHAM Govender, 83, a leading cultural figure in the Indian community and a former sportsman, died at St Augustine's Hosital in Durban yesterday after a short illness.

He was one of the founder members of the Divine Life Society of South Africa and was a member of the old South Coast Indian Football Association, the Daffodils Football Club and the Premier Tennis Club.

He was the father of Miss Devigi Govender, a Durban attorney.

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NATAL MERCURY

N.P. 583

Death of Mahatma Gandhi's grandnephew

Mercury Reporter

A PROMINENT Durban businessman and grandnephew of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr V A Gandhi, died in Durban at the weekend after a short illness. He was 80.

Mr Gandhi, who was a director of National Office Supplies, was born at the Phoenix Settlement in Natal and established the Gandhi Trading Store in Victoria Street before joining his family-owned office supplies business as director.

In 1919 he was with Mahatma Gandhi at the Shabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad, India.

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Date 8 January 1987

NATAL MERCURY

Lawyer (28) dies in office

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN attorney, Mr Dilipkumar Gosai, 28, collapsed and died of a heart attack in his office in Grey Street yesterday.

Mr Gosai, who ran his own practice — D Gosai and Co — at Dinesh Centre, complained of 'a slight pain' in his chest about midday and died before his doctor arrived.

His brother, Mr Hemantkumar Gosai, said the death had come as a shock to his family. His wife, Shakila, was under sedation for shock last night.

'Shakila, who works in a sari shop nearby, had just popped into his office when he complained of a chest pain. She immediately telephoned his doctor, but by the time the doctor arrived he was dead. The doctor confirmed that it was a heart attack,' he said.

Mr Gosai opened his law practice about three years ago. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Vireksha, three, and a son, Virendra, six.

His funeral procession will leave his parents' home in Greylands Road, Fairbreeze, Tongaat, at 3 15 p m today, proceeding to the Tongaat Crematorium.



Mr Dilipkumar Gosai

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Date -9 JUN 1982
NATAL MERCURY

N.P. 583

Mr R K Gounden

Mercury Reporter

A FORMER trade union leader, Mr R K Gounden, died yesterday at the R K Khan Hospital after a short illness. He was 72.

Mr Gounden, of Chatsworth, worked in the City Health Department for 33 years until 1976.

He leaves his wife, Thangammah, four sons and two daughters. His funeral takes place at the Clare Estate crematorium this afternoon.

1579/102

B/G

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Express

Anooshah Golesorkhi - baritone chemist



Anooshah Golesorkhi

BLOEMFONTEIN: Acclaimed baritone Anooshah Golesorkhi is in town for the lead role in Verdi's opera, Nabucco.

He has been singing professionally for two years, however, his talents were nearly lost to the world of music.

He obtained his doctorate in chemistry and did not have "the slightest inclination to study music."

"Besides, my parents were adamantly against a career in music, because of the difficult life professional musicians lead."

His father was Iranian Prime Minister under Sha Reza and his mother is an attorney. They're both highly musical.

As a student he spent his spare time on drama and music lessons.

He also directed several productions in the local community and "enjoyed every minute of it."

He soon gained a reputation as an exceptional singer and his singing engagements increased.

He lectured in chemistry and started a business in the film industry.

Anooshah managed both the business and the singing for a while - travelling from continent to continent with his fax machine.

Two years ago he decided to pursue a singing career and - to coin an old cliché - has never looked back.

Anooshah's opera career has taken him to New Zealand, Israel, Ireland, Europe and throughout the USA.

He is booked until the end of 1997.

"I love people and being able to mingle with so many different cultures is a rare experience for me," he says, in his characteristic baritone voice.

Bio



N.W. 4/12/79

Govender dies

Witness Reporter

THE owner of a large Pietermaritzburg transport company, Mr Munsami Poonsamy Govender (left) died in Singapore last week.

Mr Govender (65) was on a tour of the Far East with his wife. His body was flown back to South Africa at the weekend and the funeral service will take place at the family home at 23 Claremont Road, Mountain Rise, at 2.30 pm tomorrow.

Mr Govender was a member of a pioneering transport family. His father, Mr P. M. (David) Govender, owned a horse and trolley transport company which ultimately became fully motorised.

Mr Munsami Govender was a keen soccer player and philanthropist.

1579/76

N. WITNESS 4/12/79

CONFIDE

Cissie Zainunniss
189

Cissie Gool was born in Cape Town in 1897 to the prominent politician father, Dr. A. Abdurahman. She was a of the Socialist Party but in 1936 she founded the National Liberation League and became the first preside league. From 1938 to 1951, Cissie represented Cape Town's District Six on the Cape Town City Council several years was the only woman serving on the City Council. In 1949, she was elected chairperson of council's health committee. During the 1940s Cissie had become the president of the Non-European Front became more active in a campaign to start Passive resistance. She was arrested and charged for her involve this did not deter her from her political activities.

In 1951 she appeared in front of the Cape Town magistrate for holding a public meeting. She was also acti Franchise Action Council that was the predecessor of the South African Coloured People's Organisation. Cissie received an LLB degree from the University of Cape Town and was admitted as an advocate to the S Court. She died in 1963.

(1)

p.1.0.

SURIA GOVENDER

URE 1

UDW's lady of show busy-ness

Movement and drama lecturer at the University of Durban Westville and choreographer and leading lady in *Oh Dad, Poor Dad*, which opens at the Asoka Theatre tonight, Suria Govender is a remarkable woman of endless talent and energy. **DEBBIE REYNOLDS** and photographer **JOHN WOODROOF** caught up with her after a rehearsal

BEING introduced to "30-something" Suria by an 11-page CV listing an astonishing string of qualifications, credits and achievements, was a rather daunting experience. And yet the real life Suria is anything but.

She's just finished an 8am rehearsal and is bubbling with excitement about Madame Rose Petal, the larger than life character she plays in *Oh Dad, Poor Dad*.

"It's an absolute dream part for a woman and quite a challenge since I haven't done any serious acting for a while," she says, brimming with observations about the play and how much fun the cast has had putting it together.

And while Suria absolutely thrives on the world of theatre, she started her varsity education at the University of Durban Westville intent on studying for a law degree. But as luck would have it she was offered a position as a lecturer in the drama department a year before going into her LLb.

And so after graduating with an honours degree in Speech and Drama she joined the department as movement and drama lecturer, satisfying her love for the stage which started when she was around 11 and won a speech and drama bursary.

But she is also quick to give credit to her "colourful and supportive family" and the "wonderfully rich cultural background" she was blessed with.

And while Suria had extensive training in classical ballet and Indian classical dance, it was only at varsity that her understanding evolved of how movement and dance empowered people as a means of communication.

It was also here that her interest in the inter-cultural nature of dance developed – a passion that has earned her the controversial label on several occasions.

"For instance," she says, "I was invited to present a gift of art to the new State President on inauguration day in the programme 'Many Cultures One Nation'. So I formed a group of Indian classical dancers, but we

Bio (2)

AT HOME WITH ...

SURIA GOVENDER



danced to Johnny Clegg music. Some people didn't like it because it wasn't traditional. Others gave me a lot of support.

"My belief is that we are all Africans, no matter our colour or specific culture, and as such we don't have to fit into little boxes."

It's a principal that has ruled much of Suria's life as she has constantly strived to break traditional moulds and in the process earned herself an English drama teaching diploma, a Masters in Speech and Drama, a postgraduate higher diploma in Education and several dance credits, including courses in modern dance, classical ballet, dance composition and music for dance at the University of Michigan in the United States.

And that is just the tip of the iceberg in a career that has spanned 80 productions, choreography, adjudicating positions, overseas lectures, television work and seats on several committees including a position on the Napac board. "It's quite ironic," she laughs, "that at one stage I wouldn't set foot near Napac because of my conviction of not being involved in any para-statal organisation during the apartheid era."

And if all that doesn't sound like enough to keep one woman busy 24 hours a day, Suria is also a wife to Karthi, a senior law lecturer at the University of Natal, and mother to two children Yesh, eight, and Tarlia Rasa, five.

She admits that some people think she doesn't spend enough time with her children but then she is a self-confessed workaholic.

"I'm a naturally busy person. If I'm away from work for longer than a week I don't know what to do with myself."

As proof she lists just some of the things she has up her sleeve for the rest of the year. They include anchor work on M-Net, training workshops on verbal and non-verbal communication for entrants in the Miss India contest and working with Mbongeni Ngema to research and document theatre practice and techniques of creation in black South African theatre (with special reference to his work).

Asked how she manages it all and why, she shakes her head. "I don't really know, except there are so many things that interest me. I have a very holistic view to life. Like my mother, I'm also very people oriented. And I love drama. Drama is about life and life is about drama."

But she also has no qualms in offering that in her next life she would very much like to be ... just a dancer or just a student.

❑ *Oh Dad, Poor Dad* runs at the Asoka Theatre until September 3.

FACT FILE

FAV RESTAURANT: Centre Court, Westville Pavilion
FAV FOOD: Prawns
FAV MOVIES: *Madame Sousatzka* and *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*
FAV ACTRESSES: Shirley MacLaine and Meryl Streep
FAV ACTORS: John Gielgud and Dustin Hoffman
MOST MEMORABLE MOMENT: Performing in the Union Gardens on Inauguration Day.

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NATAL DAILY NEWS



AUTHOR Moghambery Govender and his controversial first book

P.T.O. (2)

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CONT. (1)

M. GOVENDER (2)

1990 : 1 : 9 NATAL DAILY NEWS

Author rejects row over book

A DURBAN author's first book, The Voice of Suminthra which deals with a forbidden love affair across the Indian caste system is expected to whip up a major controversy now that it is offered to school libraries.

Mr Moghambery Govender (61) said that he rejected the controversy surrounding his book and attacks made by certain Indian leaders who want to have the book banned.

"The book deals with a love affair between a rich Gujurati student-teacher and a poor Tamil man who was forced to leave school after matric because of his family's financial circumstances," said Mr Govender.

He said the story dealt with their trials and tribulations and their subsequent elopement which takes them from South Africa to India.

Farook Khan
Daily News
Reporter

The book contains passages which feature the couple in steamy sex sessions which Mr Govender said is well within the context of the story and was not thrown in for dramatic effect.

Mr Govender has had 3 000 copies printed and is negotiating through a chain book-store to sell the 180 page novel for R8 each.

He said that the book was being offered to libraries at Indian schools despite the attacks by certain cultural leaders.

The president of the South African Hindu Dharma Sabha, Mr Ram Maharaj, said that the book was not suitable for schoolchildren.

"Firstly the book is causing ill-feeling between various groups in the community and the sex scenes are crude and explicit which would lead to moral degeneration. We want our children to read books which will benefit them," said Mr Maharaj.

Mr Govender said that his book was not "dirty" and rejected the controversy saying that the story portrayed the genuine feelings of many young couples who had been caught in the caste problem.

"I have worked on this book for a long time and I am satisfied that in no way will it harm anyone, or lead to moral degeneration," said Mr Govender.

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Pravin Gordhan B

Security police torture alleged

AN executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr Pravin Gordhan, has lodged papers suing the Minister of Police for R10 000 after he was allegedly tortured by security police while in detention earlier this year.

Mr Gordhan was detained on November 27 last year and was served with a two-year house arrest and banning order when he was released on May 7.

The papers claim Mr Gordhan was intentionally and unlawfully maltreated by five security policemen.

Mr Gordhan, a qualified pharmacist, has been unable to regain his post at King Edward VIII hospital where he was employed before his detention. He

Daily News Reporter

was dismissed soon after being detained.

On July 7 Mr Gordhan received a letter from the Natal Provincial Administration saying there was no suitable post at the hospital to which he could be appointed.

The Director of Hospital Services, Dr J. Vorster, told The Daily News Mr Gordhan had not been re-employed as he was not considered a sufficiently "productive unit".

The decision had nothing to do with Mr Gordhan's recent detention and had been taken for purely professional reasons.

The chief medical Superintendent of king Edward VIII hospital, Dr J. Morfopoulos, said the hospital was not obliged to employ people if it did not think them suiable,

Mr Gordhan's attourney, Mr B. Pillay said Mr Gordhan had been offered jobs from clincs and hospitals outside the magisterial district of Durban to which he was confined.

So far two applications to the authorities for a modification of its banning order had been made. Both had been refused.

The MEC in charge of hospitals, Dr Fred Clarke, said Mr Gordhan's detention should have nothing to do with his eligibility as a pharmacist and that his case should be viewed strictly on professional merit.



Mr Pravin Gordhan, who is sueing the Minister of Police for R10 000 after allegedly being tortured by security police.

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NATAL DAILY NEWS
N.P. 583

1579 | 109

Pravina is a qualified nursing sister, and she will have to support the family on her salary. Pravin lost his job as a pharmacist at King Edward VIII Hospital while he was in detention, even though no charges have been brought against him, and he is now jobless.

He's applied for his old post, but has heard nothing yet.

"That's another thing that's going to be difficult. Pravin has worked hard all his life, and it will mean a readjustment for the whole family if he can't find employment and has to depend on me."

It's been a conscientizing experience for all of them, says Pravina, but especially for Anisha.

"At mealtimes she would say, as she ate each mouthful, 'One for daddy, one for Yunus, one for all the other detainees'."

(Yunus Mahomed is a friend of the family, who was in detention at the same time as Pravin).

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PHONE 370403 Telegraphic Address: "NEWSCUT"

Date 27 MAY 1982

NATAL DAILY NEWS

N.P. 583

Lifestyle

TODAY we look at two women whose lives have been dramatically affected by South Africa's security laws.

Home again—but not free

By



Carmel Rickard

ASK four-year-old Anisha Gordhan how long her father was in detention and her face puckers, her eyes open wide. "One hundred and forty years," she says.

Durban pharmacist Pravin Gordhan was detained on November 27 last year and was released on May 7 — that's 161 days, but to his daughter it seemed forever.

When he arrived back that Friday, Mrs Pravina Gordhan recalls, Anisha couldn't belive it. "Is he coming home to stay?" she asked.

Perhaps the worst thing about the whole situation, says Pravina, is that even now he has been released, the family still can't begin to live a "normal" life again.

On the day he was set free, even before he arrived home, he was banned and house arrested for two years.

"I had been saving every extra cent so that the three of us could go away on a holiday after his prison ordeal — there is a lot to catch up on — but that will be illegal for the next two years.

"He can't leave Durban ever and has to stay in our flat in the evenings and over week-ends."

This has already meant a great change to the Gordhans' lifestyle as they are part of a closely-bonded extended family.

"Visiting and going out together is impossible. It even means that I can't leave the flat because Pravin is not allowed to receive visitors, so he can't answer the door at night or over week-ends."

Normal outings like going to films become illegal activities for him now, because even five o'clock films finish too late.

"Pravin has to be indoors from 7pm every night and all day at weekends. It really means that our home has become a prison for him and for all of us."

It's this that has finally made Pravina bitter.



IT'S been a long wait for Pravina Gordhan and her daughter Anisha.

"So many people in this country are detained for lengthy periods and then released without any charge being laid against them. It's almost an occupational hazard of being a government critic.

"That's why Pravin's detention did not throw me into despair. That's also why we can't be overjoyed that he's back — there are still so many suffering in prison. Real joy will only come when everyone is free.

"But I do resent the fact that I was never allowed to see him during the long months he was held. After Dr Neil Aggett's death, like every other detainee's relatives, I was frantic about his health.

"When I discovered that he was in the psychiatric ward of a Durban hospital, you can imagine my feelings.

"Even then I was never allowed to see him. The Valentine card I sent him was returned, and the police wouldn't take his birthday card.

"And now this banning and house arrest is a very bitter blow."

1579/11

27/5/82

Natal Daily News

951/493

(1)

PROFILE • PROFILE • PROFILE • PROFILE

DENNIS GOVENDER WRESTLER

FOR almost half a century he has dominated the wrestling scene, retiring undefeated as the South African Black Bantamweight Champion, as a promoter and as a trainer of about forty professional fighters. Dennis Govender has for most of his life, lived and breathed wrestling. Even today, at sixty three, he refuses to quit the game which got him fame.

DENNIS GOVENDER was born in New Germany in 1916, the eldest son of a vegetable merchant who firmly believed in the merits of physical culture. Both his father, Mr M.G. Govender, and his uncle, were ardent boxers and instilled in Mr Dennis Govender a love for the gruelling sport that was to become very much a part of his life.

Dennis Govender began his schooling at the Stella Hill School at the age of five, and proceeded to Mayville and then to high school. His proudest memento of that period is a book prize he received from Strinivasa Sastri, when he was about seven years old, for scholastic achievement.

All through his school days, he helped his father at the stall in the market, now run by his brother as "The Pumpkin King".

In 1933, at sixteen, he started work, as a machine-setter with a carton box printing firm. Mr Govender recalls that he began work the day after Prince George visited Durban. He was to remain at this firm for forty-three years, a period broken only during the war years, when he branched out as a farmer.

PHYSICAL

His father believed that a person should start physical training from the age of ten years, and with the aid of a Charles Atlas Course in Physical Culture, began training Dennis at their home. But, to the young lad, boxing was "too tame, too soft for me". And so he began wrestling.

His father disapproved of the sport and warned him that he could get badly hurt. "My father used to get very angry when I told him that boxing was a woman's sport and that I wanted the physically harder sport of wrestling."

He spent much time at the Seamens' Institute at the Point, where trained under "Fireworks" Bosman an ex-middleweight boxer.

"The fight was more important that the purse to us, we were there because we simply loved to fight." Fighting there was not easy, he recalls, most of his opponents then were tough sailors.

At the Institute, where he trained every Monday, he never knew when he would fight, or who his opponent would be.

"They would just say "Dennis Govender get ready" and I would have to go into the ring. If a person wasn't there when his name was called, they would throw him out of the club the next time he turned up. So we had to train regularly and always be fit." When he was not at the Institute, he was training on the beach.

WON TITLE

When he was about sixteen years old, Mr Govender began fighting in earnest, and at the age of twenty two, in a fight against M.G. Ganas at Curries Fountain, he won the South African Bantamweight Title, which he was to defend successfully for seventeen years, until the Board of Control asked him to relinquish it as there was no further competition for him in that division.



DENNIS GOVENDER

He recalls that he would often be billed to meet a challenger for his crown, only to have the challenger withdraw at the last moment, normally when they saw "the fastest matman in South Africa" in training or in a fight.

And so he moved up into the heavier divisions, fighting as a heavy-weight although some ten kilograms short of the weight limit. Mr Govender partnered Della Desai, another local heavyweight wrestler in tag team contests where they enjoyed phenomenal success.

He did not go unmarked in all those fights. On one occa-

The Graphic
12/10/79

(2)

By Trevor Harris

sion, while defending his bantamweight title, he had his left shoulder dislocated when his opponent twisted it behind him.

Bearing the awful pain, Mr Govender went on to win that fight. On another occasion, he had a nasty gash opened on his forehead when it was slammed against the side of a ring.

"But I loved the game, I liked the 'all-in' sort of wrestling", he said.

Mr Govender's favourite weapons in the sport, were the mule-kick of which he was the finest Black exponent, the Japanese Toe Hold, Short Arm Scissors and the Indian Death Lock.

His last fight was at the Woodstock City Hall in the Cape, where he fought the 29 year old Barlow the Beast, then middleweight champion of the Cape. The fifty-three year old Mr Govender won the fight and then retired, taking up promoting because of a dearth of promoters in Natal and the fear that the game would suffer unless someone with experience took charge.

DIED

His first promotion ended in tragedy. His close friend and ex-partner, Della Desai, died in the ring.

Mr Govender was at the centre of a storm of protest, when, in addition to making all the arrangements for the funeral, he had the entire ring and all the accessories burnt.

"I told the Board of Inquiry, that if I had not done that, I would see Della every time I saw that ring, and it would worry me forever, so I burnt the last traces of our partnership with him."

He holds the distinction of being the first Indian to promote multi-national tournaments in South Africa and Maseru.

During the 1940's, Mr Govender ran a gymnasium in Old Dutch Road, together with Mr P.M. Pillay who concentrated on his fortè, boxing, while Mr Govender managed the wrestling and physical culture instruction.

After the riots of 1949, Indians were scared to train till late at night and the gymnasium soon closed down.

Mr Govender then moved to Malvern and later to Northdene where "Dennis Govender's Gymnasium" is still in operation, with his sons as instructors.

Mr Govender, who married at the age of nineteen, now has eight sons, five of whom are wrestlers, and three daughters.

ANNOUNCER

His eldest son, George (Bingo), is a teacher, and helps his father as announcer for his promotions. "Bingo" holds the distinction of being the only Indian exponent of the famous "Zorba's Dance" – a difficult and taxing Greek dance made famous by Anthony Quinn in the film "Zorba The Greek".

Five other sons, "Podge", Tarzan, Ronnie, Richard and "Robin Hood" as they are known in wrestling circles, are all fighters of renown, with Tarzan Govender holding the middleweight title of South Africa.

The two youngest sons, Nelson and Walter help out as cashier and auditor for their father's promotions.

Two of his daughters are married. The third is at school. Both the elder daughters are fine wrestlers, but attempts to get the Board of Control to sanction a novelty fight for them have been unsuccessful, said Mr Govender.

HEIGHTS

To what heights Mr Govender could have risen, if he had had all the chances, is now an academic question. There can be little doubt that if he had campaigned overseas, he might have won the world title in the bantamweight division, or at very least, a very high ranking in the division.

When, in the late thirties, Ben Sherman, then World Cruiserweight Champion visited South Africa, he was convinced that Mr Govender, then 22 and at the peak of his physical abilities, could take the world bantamweight title, so much so, that he offered to take Mr Govender overseas with him to campaign for the title.

Mr Govender was eager to do so, but as the eldest son his father, he felt it his duty to remain and help support the family.

"The game is becoming tougher and rougher, and that is what I like the best about it. It's a hard sport, and it breeds hard men. At one time there were many Indians who took a keen interest in the game and in other physical activities.

"Now, many of our people are rich, but do not have the health which they need to really enjoy their wealth. Get into any sport, train your children to be strong, and then they can enjoy the benefits of your money", he says.

"It is in the areas where our people are, that we must open clubs and gynnasia. It will teach them a hard discipline, and keep them off the streets. I ask the people through this newspaper, "Do you remember the Milk Carnival and how the children imitated the wrestlers after the fights?"

"These are poor children, mainly, who cannot afford to come into town to watch our matches. But they enjoy and need physical culture. If there are any people who are prepared to start a club for them free of charge in Chatsworth, I would gladly undertake to train them.

"I have held tournaments at the City Hall, but how many of my people can afford to come to them? I would love to use the Unit 3b Ground, for fights. With lower prices and much of the overheads sponsored, it should be possible."

Graphic

12/10/79

From Book III page 119 B/9 II

Inward Bar... Miles Road Estate Thornville Station

B.M.25

DOCUMENT I

IO

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

COPY OF SHIP'S LIST OF INDIAN IMMIGRANT

Serial Number	:	
Colonial Number	:	139336
Date of Arrival	:	17:04:1909
Name of Ship	:	S.S. "UMHLOTI"
Place of Registration	:	
Date of Registration	:	
Number in Register	:	
Name	:	G. GENGIAH
Father's Name	:	G. NAGIAH
Age	:	9 YEARS
Sex	:	MALE
Caste	:	KAPU
District	:	VIZAGAPATAM
Thanna/Taluq	:	ANAKAPALLI
Village	:	ANNLIPALIEM
Height	:	
Bodily Marks	:	
Name of Next-of-Kin	:	
Relations Accompanied	:	
Small Pox/Vaccinated	:	VACCINATED
Remarks	:	

Certified a true copy.

REGIONAL ~~REP~~RESENTATIVE

Call to fight all that junk

Witness Reporter

THE Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce has called on its members to come forward with suggestions on how littering should be controlled in the city.

The call was made in the chamber's latest newsletter.

Several residents from the city centre and surrounding suburbs have complained about litter.

Earlier this week City Councillor Mr Cecil Wood told the city council that Pietermaritzburg had "degenerated into a filthy morass", and that the city was very dirty at present.

Mr Wood suggested that there should be stricter control and more prosecution of litterbugs.

The Deputy City Engineer, Mr John Robbins, said yesterday his department was aware of the problem and was preparing to submit a special report on the matter to the city council.

Presentation to Joseph Baynes' faithful friend



Ninety-five-year-old Mr Gorla Gengiah — or "Aitcha" as he prefers to be known — was overjoyed when he received an edition of the book Joseph Baynes Pioneer from the Baynesfield Board of Administration yesterday.

Aitcha is the last living man to have known and worked for the late founder of the Baynesfield Estate.

The copy of the book, in which Aitcha features prominently, was endorsed by the author, Mr R.O. Pearce, and contains a special note from the chairman of the Baynesfield Board of Administration, Mr George Forder (left). Also pictured are Mr Doug Jones (centre) and Mr Max Taylor, managing director of the board.

Aitcha served on the Baynesfield Estate from 1904 till 1967 when he left, having reached the position of chief chef.

In the last two years of Joseph Baynes's life he was nursed by Aitcha who was his constant companion. Joseph Baynes died in 1925.

Special edition leather-bound copies of the book may still be obtained from the Baynesfield Estate, at R107 each. Ordinary copies are available at bookshops at R31,75 per copy.

NEL'S RUST, NATAL
November 9th 1921.

I give this testimonial to Aitcher, Indian servant in the establishment of Hon and Mrs Baynes, where he has been working for nearly six years. He is a spendid boy, quick, honest, untiring, and ever willing to do his best. His duties have been those attaching to the kitchen department, but he is also serviceable as a bedroom boy, and can ~~xxxx~~ do plain cooking acceptably. I trust he will remain with his present master and mistress for some years, and in thanking him for his service and kind attention to myself, I wish him all success for the future.

Francis Harrison

Hon. Commissioner
Federation of British Industries
and Director Joseph Baynes Ltd

Indian Settlers president dies at 69

DURBAN May 4 — The president of the 1860 Indian Settlers Association, Mr J P Gookul, died suddenly at his home in Durban today. He was 69.

He had made numerous trips to India and was said to be a friend of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Ghandi. — Sapa.

STAR

5.5.1986.

10105

Cultural leader cremated tomorrow

Daily News Reporter

THE funeral of Durban businessman and Hindu cultural leader, Mr J.K. Gokool (69), takes place at the Clare Estate crematorium tomorrow.

Mr Gokool died suddenly yesterday soon after his brother Jay had left for Europe.

Relatives contacted his brother at a Brussels hotel today and broke the news. He is due back tonight.

The director of the Indian Academy of South Africa, Mr T.P. Naidoo, said Mr Gokool was regarded as a "peacemaker" in the community.

Mr Gokool was the founder of the Durban Picture Frame company.

Among other organisations, he was vice-president of the Durban International Club; a member of the International Parliamentary Debating Society; president of the 1860 Indian Settlers Association; and a board member of King Edward VIII Hospital.

Mr Gokool is survived by his widow, three sons, two daughters and several grandchildren.

10103

Daily News

5.5.1986

Death of leading Indian

DURBAN — The president of the Durban-based 1860 Indian Settlers Association, Mr J P Gookul, died suddenly at his home here yesterday.

He was 69.

He made numerous trips to India and was said to be a personal friend of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Ghandi.

During his visits to India he often had talks with the former Prime Minister, the late Mrs Indira Ghandi. — Sapa

P.E Evening Post

-5-1986

10104

Indian appointed SA envoy

A UNIVERSITY of Durban/Westville professor, Dr Bhadra Galu Ranchod, has been appointed as South Africa's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the European Community, Brussels, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

Dr Ranchod is the first South African Indian to be appointed a South African ambassador, a spokesman for the Department said.

He replaces Dr Robert du Plooy, South Africa's ambassador to France, who officiated for a short while after former ambassador to the European Community Mr Pio Meyer returned to South Africa.

10106

The Citizen

16.9.1986



UNIVERSITY of Durban-/Westville professor Bhadra Galu Ranchod has been appointed as SA's Ambassador to the European Community in Brussels, Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

10107

Business Day

16.9.1986.

No place like home

AS a legal academic, Professor Bhadra Ranchod of the University of Durban-Westville, newly-appointed South African ambassador to the European Community, will be the first to appreciate the irony of his situation. As an Indian man, he has had to apply for Government permission to live in the white suburb of Westville, yet, as the country's representative in Brussels, he will breathe the free air of a non-racial society and can live where he chooses. The irony will also not be lost on overseas critics of this country.

10108

Daily News
17.9.1986

10109

Professor Ranchod

THE appointment of Professor Bhadra Ranchod of the University of Durban-Westville as South African Ambassador Extraordinary to the European Community is bound to draw accusations of Government "tokenism" from black radicals. But as South Africa moves towards a non-racial society it is essential for the Government to bring black people into positions of influence and power. Professor Ranchod can hardly be expected to sell apartheid overseas but, as an articulate and highly-qualified man, and the first South African Indian to become an ambassador, his presence as the country's representative should enhance the reform process.

Daily News
16.9.1986

10110

Former PE man is latest SA envoy



Dr BAHDRA RANCHOD who officiated for a short while after the former ambassador to the European Economic Community, Mr Pio Meyer, returned to South Africa.

PRETORIA — A University of Durban-Westville professor, Dr Bahdra Ranchod, has been appointed as South Africa's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the European Economic Community, Brussels, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced today.

Dr Ranchod, formerly of Port Elizabeth, is the first South African of Indian origin to be appointed a South African ambassador, a spokesman for the department said.

He replaces Dr Robert du Plooy, South Africa's ambassador to France,

Apart from being a professor of law at the University of Durban-Westville, Dr Ranchod is also on the board of the SABC.

No further details were available, but a further statement will be released by the department later today. — Sapa

P.E. Evening Post
15.9.1986

10111

First SA Indian envoy appointed

PRETORIA — A University of Durban/Westville professor has been appointed South Africa's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the European Community, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

Dr Bhadra Galu Ranchod was the first South African of Indian origin to be appointed an ambassador, a spokesman for the department said.

He replaces Dr Robert du Plooy, South Africa's ambassador to France, who officiated for a short while after the former ambassador to the European Community in Brussels, Mr Pio Meyer, returned to South Africa.

Apart from being a professor of law at the University of Durban-/Westville, Dr Ranchod is also on the board of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. — Sapa.

E.L. Daily Dispatch
16.9.1986

Indiër word SA se gesant by EGG

PRETORIA — 'n Professor aan die Universiteit van Durban-/Westville, dr Bahdra Ramchod, is aangestel as Suid-Afrika se buitengewone ambassadeur en gevolmatigde minister by die Europese Gemeenskapsmark in Brussel, het die Departement van Buitelandse Sake vandag aangekondig.

Dr Ramchod is die eerste Suid-Afrikaner van Indiër-afkoms wat as 'n SA ambassadeur aangestel word.

Hy verlang dr Robert du Plooy, Suid-Afrika se ambassadeur vir Frankryk, wat in Brussel waargeneem het nadat mnr Pio Meyer na Suid-Afrika teruggekeer het.

Dr Ramchod, wat 'n professor in die regte is, dien ook in die raad van die SAUK. — Sapa.

Die Vaderland
15.9.1986

10112

Prof Ranchod appointed as envoy to EC

PRETORIA — A University of Durban-Westville professor, Dr Bhadra Galu Ranchod, has been appointed as South Africa's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the European Community, Brussels, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.



PROFESSOR RANCHOD

Professor Ranchod is the first South African of Indian origin to be appointed as a South African ambassador, a spokesman for the department said.

He replaces Professor Robert du Plooy, South Africa's ambassador to France, who officiated for a short while after former ambassador to the European Community, Mr Pio Meyer, returned to South Africa.

Apart from being a professor of law at the University of Durban-Westville, Professor Ranchod is also on the board of the SABC.

The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) has condemned Professor Ranchod's appointment.

"Professor Ranchod's appointment as ambassador will anger the majority of South Africans and place him firmly on the side of apartheid and oppression," Dr Farouk Meer, the treasurer of the NIC, said yesterday.

He said Professor Ranchod had succumbed "to the lure of money and prestige and placed his appointment above any responsibility he may have to his countrymen".

Professor Ranchod confirmed yesterday morning that he had been told of his appointment but could not confirm when he would be going.

"I regard the appointment as a challenge and I know that there will be people who are opposed to my appointment as there will be those who are for it," Professor Ranchod said.

Professor Ranchod rejected accusations by the NIC that his appointment was the highest form of tokenism and said: "I am not looking for a job. I have one that is secure and the last thing I will ever do is allow myself to become a puppet of the South African Government." — Sapa.

See page 6

Natal Witness
16.9.1986

10113

SA Govt appoints first ambassador of colour

Political Staff

THE Government has appointed Professor Bahdra Ranchod as the first South African ambassador of colour. He has been posted to the European Economic Community in Brussels.

The move comes on the eve of a EEC decision on a joint sanctions package against South Africa.

Professor Ranchod, dean of the law faculty at the University of Durban-Westville, today dismissed any argument that his appointment could be seen as "tokenism".

And although he would represent a National Party Government he believed there would have to be a "new and united South Africa".

"LEARN A LOT"

He believes he can contribute a lot towards achieving this while in Brussels, particularly because of his interest in a Bill of Rights for South Africa.

Professor Ranchod has had a remarkable academic career and at 42 is one of the country's youngest ambassadors.

He sees the post in Brussels as extremely important.

"People don't realise how much co-operation there is between the 12 member countries. More and more foreign policy decisions are being taken jointly.

"Europe is important for us in terms of constitutional development. We can learn a lot from them."

He said he had only just been told of his appointment and was still considering all the implications.



Professor Bahdra Ranchod

Professor Ranchod, who is also on the board of the SABC, said there would be people who would make claims of tokenism but this could be expected.

It would happen whenever a person of colour was appointed for the first time.

Professor Ranchod is married. He and his wife, Vibha, have two children.

The Brussels post has been held for the past few years by Mr Robert du Plooy, Ambassador to France.

Mr du Plooy will continue as the Ambassador to France.

Cape Argus
18.9.1986.

10114

Indian appointed as envoy to EC

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — South Africa has for the first time appointed an ambassador who is not white..

He is Dr Bahdra Ranchod, a law professor at the University of Durban-Westville, who is to be the next ambassador and permanent representative at the European Community in Brussels.

The announcement has been made on the very day the 12 European Community nations meet to decide whether to proceed with limited sanctions, but official sources say the appointment was not timed to influence the meeting. Dr Ranchod takes over as EC ambassador from Dr Robert du Plooy, ambassador to France, who has been officiating in the Brussels position.

Pretoria News
15.9.1986

10115

Ambassador shuns criticism

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Students' Representative Council at the University of Durban-Westville have strongly criticised the appointment of their Law Faculty Dean, Professor Bhadra Ranchod, as the South African Ambassador to the European Parliament in Brussels.

Professor Ranchod is the head of private law at the university. He will become South Africa's first ambassador of colour as well as one of the country's youngest ambassadors.

A statement released by the SRC expressed dissatisfaction at Professor Ranchod's acceptance of the diplomatic post.

"We view Professor Ranchod's appointment with grave concern ... he will be representing the South African Government and its apartheid policy.

"He is therefore condoning the state of emergency and all its effects ... he cannot be representative of the views of the majority of the oppressed people of this country," the statement said.



Professor Ranchod

But Professor Ranchod, 42, said the criticism was predictable.

"It is the same type of criticism the first man of colour who becomes a judge will have to face, or any new position for that matter. I am just gratified that so many people have called to wish me well.

"I have never supported apartheid. I have been consistent in my plea to protect fundamental human rights in South Africa and would like to see an end to conflict."

Professor Ranchod, who lives in Tongaat with wife and two young daughters, claims never to have supported any political following.

"One has to expect that certain groups are going to be critical of whatever you do," he said. "If I joined the UDF certain people would be critical.

"I appreciate the concern people are expressing, but I do believe this is an opportunity to make a contribution and I would like to serve the people of South Africa."

Professor Ranchod has an international reputation. He was due to address a conference in Cambridge, England, next week on the importance of protecting individual freedom, but he may have to change his plans.

The Argus Foreign Service reports that Professor Ranchod told a British newspaper he would have rejected the challenge of his new job if he did not believe Government policies were changing.

"If one can see a change occurring for the better, I feel that I am willing to be part of that process," he said in a telephone interview.

"I don't think one can achieve anything by sitting back ... one has got to believe that promoting human dignity and working towards a more just society are worth aspiring to."

Professor Ranchod's appointment was prominently reported by Fleet Street and on television yesterday.

Several correspondents noted that Professor Ranchod and his family were refused permission to move to a white neighbourhood.

Cape Argus
17.9.1986

10116

Durban woman's medal of honour



Mrs Shirley Naidoo

Daily News Reporter

A DURBAN Indian woman is back home after earning a certificate and a medal of honour in an international hairdressing competition which attracted more than 2 000 entries in Verona, Italy.

Mrs Shirley Naidoo was the only representative from Natal and the only non-white in the nine-member South African team, which was placed 10th.

A delighted Mrs Naidoo said taking part in the event was more of an education to her than competing against some of the best hairdressers in the world.

"I learned a great deal about the profession, working with experts from all over the world. I believe I can pass this knowledge on to other people as part of a plan to improve abilities, foster talents and uplift the standard of hairdressing in the city," said Mrs Naidoo.

During her overseas stay, Mrs Naidoo visited Rome and spent time working in internationally recognised salons, which she described as fascinating.

Mrs Naidoo is a member of the South African Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association.

Daily News

25.9.1986

10117

5. B/G

No. B 1048

Counterpart of Second Class Passage Ticket.

THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

Issued to Mr Abdulla Mohamed Gopal

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CALCUTTA to Durban.

Per S.S. 'Surat'

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Passengers find food and other necessaries.

No. B 1052

Counterpart of Second Class Passage Ticket.

THE INDIAN AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

Issued to Mrs Khadija Bibee

For —

CALCUTTA to Durban

Per S.S. 'Surat'

Sailing about 10 Feby/15.

Berth No. —

Fare paid £ 15 0/-

For GRAHAM & CO.

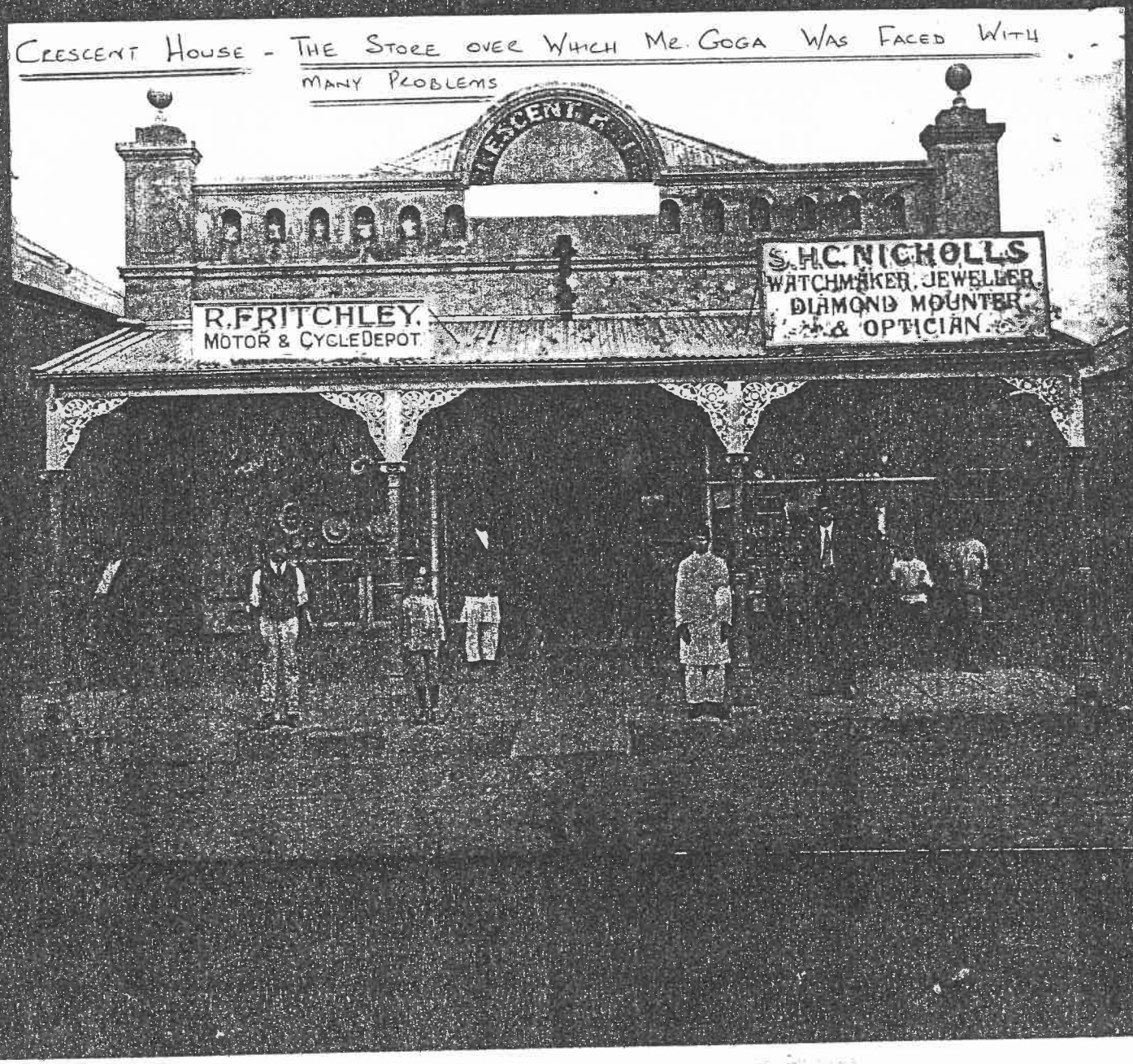
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Passengers find food and other necessaries.

PASSAGE TICKETS



CRESCENT HOUSE - THE STORE OVER WHICH MR. GOGA WAS FACED WITH MANY PROBLEMS

14.

COLONY OF NATAL.

No 1474 I.R.D. 334/04

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION DEPARTMENT.

(Act No. 30 of 1903.)

(Fee £1- paid)

CERTIFICATE OF DOMICILE.

This is to certify that the person hereinafter described, has produced evidence to my satisfaction that he has been formerly domiciled or resident in Natal within the meaning of the Immigration Restriction Act.

Name Abdoola Mahomed Goga

Nationality Indian Place of Birth Ladysmith, Natal

Age 13 years Sex Male Height 4 ft., 5 ins.

Trade or profession

Caste Mahomedan Married or single Single

Distinctive Marks None

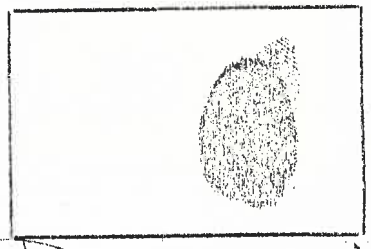
Place of Residence in Natal Ladysmith Witness: J.J. Kearney Jr. N.C.

Signature of Holder Abdoola Mahomed Goga his X mark

Left Thumb Impression :



Right Thumb Impression :



Issued at I.R. Office, Durban Natal,

on 15th April 1904.

Gurrick

I.R. Officer.

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22/23 Westcliffe, 127 West Street, Durban, 4001
Phone 370403 Fax 374307 Telegraphic Address: "NEWSCUT"
Date 15 OCT 1993
NATAL DAILY NEWS

DOCUMENT ... UNIVERSITY OF ... TVILLE
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... No. B/G

Conservative 'dorpie' ...

Colenso in ...

A Northern Natal bus operator has become the first black person to be mayor of a conservative town. Ido Lekota reports.

COLENSO businessman Yuri Gangai, who recently became the first person of colour to be elected mayor of the Northern Natal "dorpie", puts it this way: "Colenso may be conservative, but it definitely is not like Pretoria or Boksburg."

The 32-year-old mayor was responding to the attention he had so far received from the media for being the first Indian to hold this position in the "conservative Northern Natal town".

He also pointed out that all public amenities were now open to all races in the "dorpie".

However, three years ago Colenso was in the news after the then mayor, Harold Gouws, was embroiled in a controversy after he allegedly referred to a Local Affairs Committee member as a "coolie".

In another incident, local bus operator Yusuf Khan was refused permission to buy a house in the town because four white residents had objected to having an Indian as a neighbour.

Yesterday Mr Gangai referred to the incidents as being "unfortunate".

The new mayor won by five votes to three — and two of his votes came from white councillors in the town's first non-racial town council.

After joining the Local Affairs Committee in 1991, he and three other members became full-fledged councillors in June in term of the then new Interim Measures Act.

So far the attitude of some white residents to Mr Gangai's election has been that of wait and see.



MAYORAL BUS: Colenso's newly-elected ...

"We have confidence in councillors who elected him," said one resident.

However, Mr Gangai's election was not taken well by all residents, as some members of the Colenso Ratepayers' and Residents' Association revealed yesterday.

One unimpressed member of the association was Mr V.G. Naidoo, a former Local Affairs Committee member, who said Mr Gangai "should have waited until April 27 next year".

As far as Mr Naidoo was concerned the LACs were irrelevent and the non-racial ratepayers' association was capable of addressing the resi-

(2)

breaks out of racial mould

15/10/1993 DNews

bold step



mayor, 32-year-old Yuri Gangai, a bus operator, poses next to one of his vehicles.

lents' needs.

Mr Naidoo also indicated that most residents felt the council was overcharging them for certain services.

He cited the case where last year a court ordered the council to repay residents fees estimated at R100 000 for apparently overcharging them for electricity. Explaining the incident, Mr Gangai said the council had "in correctly" advertised the increase in electricity rates and based on that the court had decided that the residents were unfairly over-charged.

Mr Gangai, on the other hand, admitted that he came in as a mayor "at a bad time".

As it is, a commission of inquiry instituted last year to look into the allegations, has just finished its report and handed it to the Natal Provincial Administration.

Brimming with confidence, however, the father of three said he saw all these things as a challenge he was prepared to face. "I am not afraid. I have always performed best in the face of challenge."

Colenso's youngest mayor said his dream was to see one council in Colenso representing all, including the residents in the neighbouring African township of Nkanyezi. Negotiations were going on to this effect, he said.

1 OCT 1997 SOWETAN

Coolie Doctor highlights NIC leader's traumatic life

The Natal Indian Congress
By Surendra Bhana
(University of Natal Press)
Reviewed by Suzy Bell

THIS book has masses of potential.

Although the subject matter of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), one of the oldest and most fascinating political organisations in SA, is suitably historic, the author Surendra Bhana (also the author of a Documentary History of Indian South Africans) unfortunately writes in that dry, fiercely factual, academic style.

In sharp contrast is an autobiography, *Coolie Doctor*, by Dr Kesaveloo Goonum, which I thoroughly enjoyed.

It gave me a far greater sense of the human element of that traumatic period of history.

Goonum is known for plunging fearlessly into radical left-wing politics and she became the chairwoman of the Natal Indian Congress where she canvassed massive support for the campaign to resist the anti-Indian Land Act.

Goonum rallied courageous resistors to meet at Nicol Square in central Durban to proceed to the now famous passive resistance site at the corner of Gale Street and Umbilo Road in Durban, where police arrested more than 2 000 people.

Goonum was one of those imprisoned during the campaign of resistance between 1946 and 1948.

After being locked up in police cells at Umbilo Police Station for a night, they were then placed in Durban Central Prison. It's here that Dr Goonum took up her personal account of the experience.

"*Kom, kom, jou swart ding* (Come, come, you black thing), the police officer shouted. We followed him and the African women looked demoralised, running like frightened children. One overweight woman, in vomit splattered clothes, could not keep up and suffered the full shock of his swear words. We were herded into the van and pushed off balance as we shoved and squeezed to find seats."

Goonum relates a conversation with a matron who wore a "skimpy black skirt riding up to reveal fat knees".

The matron said: "What's your name?" "Dr Goonum" she replied.

The matron said something in Afrikaans which she didn't understand. Then she spoke in English. "Don't you know Afrikaans?"

"No, I don't know Afrikaans."

"Why don't you? You stand on street corners. Isn't that what you do?" she screamed.

"Yes, we have been busy ever since we began our campaign, not only on street corners but everywhere." "Don't talk back. Shut up you drunken thing."

Perhaps it's because Dr Goonum is such a feisty, colourful personality that her book reflects historical facts in a far more personable, readable and often very humorous way.

When Goonum, SA's first woman doctor in 1936, who together with Monty Naicker studied medicine in Scotland, was asked what she did as a profession, the matron again barked:

"You do what?"

Dr Goonum said: "I am a doctor." The astounded matron laughed and said: "A witchdoctor?"

Dr Goonum snapped back: "They don't teach witchcraft in Scotland."

In Bhana's book, although impressively researched and highly informative, it certainly is not as the book's back cover blurb suggests.

It's actually quite a stodgy read. It lacks colour and a sense of the mood of that time.

Firstly the book attempts to cover too vast a historical period from 1894 to 1994. Even the author admits in his preface that "it's a dauntingly difficult task to reconstruct past events, (and that) the historian must place some reliance on the first-hand accounts of those who were involved."

Well why on earth did Bhana not let these first-hand sources speak for themselves? Dr Goonum, for one, would have given brilliant quotes to colour the pages of his book.

But instead, albeit all the key figures are mentioned, the author rarely lets them speak for themselves.

Subsequently, we have some rather droll chapters which include accounts of *The Search for Imperial Brotherhood* from 1894 to 1914, *Division and Disillusion* (1920s to 1940s), *The New Leaders* (1945 to 1961), *Broadening the Front* (1940s to 1950s) and *Routine Business* (1920s to 1961) and finally *Revival and Resurgence* (1971 to 1990).

There are a series of portrait photographs of pioneer presidents such as Abdulla Hadji Adam, the first president of the NIC and Sarojini Naidu, a well-known poet and Indian nationalist who served as SAIC (South Africa Indian Congress) president between 1924 and 1929.

A chapter, not just a photograph on Women in the NIC, is seriously lacking. This book nevertheless is certainly relevant as Gandhi's legacy is an exceptional one and Gandhi's influence in SA, being so massive, certainly deserves attention.

What is refreshing, though, is that Bhana does not simply relate selected information that is forever fawning of Gandhi.

Documented is an NIC meeting in Durban on 19 October 1913 where the two secretaries, MC Anglia and Dada Osman, challenge Gandhi's entire 20 years of work as "worthless and indeed inimical to Indian interests". They even accused Gandhi of having "enticed Indians into slavery".

They subsequently refused to accept the secretaries' resignations, forcing Gandhi and his supporters to withdraw from the meeting to form a new body, the Natal Indian Association (NIA).

So, at a critical point in the campaign, as Bhana points out, the NIC withdrew its support.

Gandhi felt that the NIC's following meeting had been "engineered by men who were opposed to the passive resistance at the very beginning of the struggle".

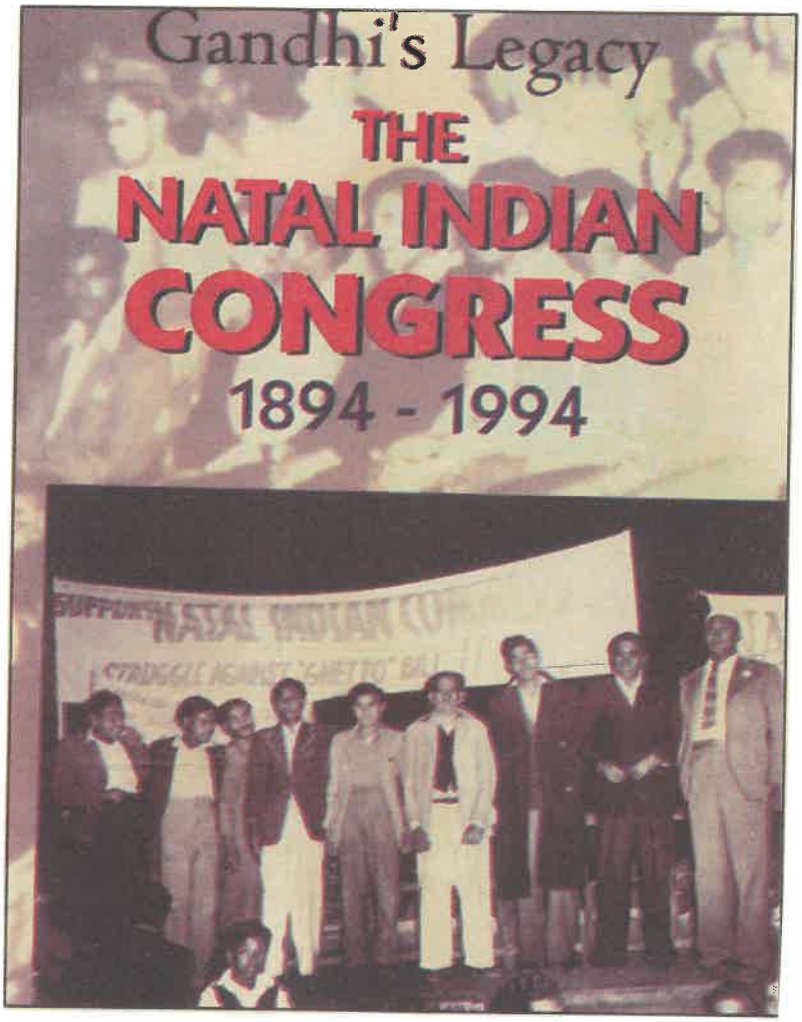
Bhana then goes on to debate the cause of the spilt.

We later have the great Gandhian admirer, Monty Naicker (leader of the NIC during the passive resistance campaign of 1946 to 1948) quoted at last as giving visionary speeches like: "The day will come when there will not be a need for separate political organisations for the different sections of the oppressed."

In Bhana's concluding chapter he commends the NIC's campaign against racial exclusiveness which alerted Indians', even those who were only peripherally interested in NIC activities, to its dangers.

The NIC held out a vision of a non-racial SA with which many could identify

1 OCT 1997
SOWETAN (2)



B/G

Gordhan dismissal: Public meeting plan

THE controversy over former detainee Mr Pravin Gordhan has taken a new turn with the release of a statement by 13 Durban organisations after a meeting last night.

Daily News Reporter

Mr Gordhan, a pharmacist, was detained by Security Police on November 27 last year. Shortly afterwards he was dismissed from his post at King Edward VIII Hospital.

The general secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr R. Ramesar, who released the statement, said that the organisations were concerned about the Natal Provincial Administraion's failure to reinstate Mr Gordhan in his post at the hospital.

The statement said: "We are particularly disturbed over the many contradictory reasons given by different, and often the same, authorities for Mr Gordhan's dismissal.

"The organisations plan to inform their members and the public at large on what appears prima facie to be victimisation of Mr Gordhan."

The statement said that a public meeting on the issue was being organised and that speakers from the 13 organisations would address the audience.

The signatories to the statement include the Natal Indian Congress, Azaso, the SRC's of the Medical School and the University of Durban-Westville, and the Natal Health Workers Association.

The venue and the date for the meeting will be announced soon.

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Dr. Ramsay

Date 23 JUL 73

NATAL DAILY NEWS

N.P. 583

Two served banning notices

Mercury Reporter

TWO Durban people have been banned under the Internal Security Act from attending public gatherings for the next two years, in terms of a notice in yesterday's Government Gazette.

They are Pravin Jamnadas Gordhan, of Flat 2, 116 Prince Edward Street, and Mooroogiah Jayarajapathy Naidoo, of 38 Daintree Avenue, Asherville.

Banning notices were served on them last month.

Restrictions on the following Natal people have been lifted: Kader Hassim, of 7 Belmont Crescent, Newholmes, Pietermaritzburg; Baptiste Marie, of 7 Atomic Centre, 275 Sparks Road, Clare Estate, Durban; and Diliza Mji, of 1069 13th Avenue, Clermont.

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Date 19 JUN 1982

NATAL MERCURY

N.P. 583

Detainee free, but banned

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — A Natal Indian Congress executive member, Mr Pravin Gordhan, who had been detained since November 27, was freed yesterday, but immediately banned.

Mrs Pravina Gordhan said her husband was released at about 3.30pm but on leaving C R Swart Square he was immediately served with a three-year banning order and put under house arrest.

Colonel I Coetzee, of the Durban security police, confirmed last night that Mr Gordhan had been released and that he had been served with a "restriction" order.

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Dr Henning

Date 8 MAY 1982
RAND DAILY MAIL

N.P. 583

Detained NIC member loses his hospital job

Mercury Reporter

SECURITY laws detainee Mr Pravin Gordhan has been dismissed from his job as a pharmacist at Durban's King Edward VIII Hospital.

Confirming this yesterday, Dr D J Lawson, the hospital's deputy medical superintendent, told the Mercury that Mr Gordhan — who is one of two senior executive members of the Natal Indian Congress still being detained by the Security Branch — had to be replaced because of the build-up of his workload.

'The post has been re-advertised and I suppose Mr Gordhan could re-apply if he wishes if the vacancy is not filled by the time he is released,' said Dr Lawson.

Mr Gordhan, who is being held together with Mr Unus Mahomed under Section 6 of the Internal Security Act, is unaware of his dismissal.

His wife, Mrs Fravina Gordhan, declined to comment when approached by the Mercury yesterday.

Meanwhile, Mr M J Naicoo, vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress, said yesterday that the recent detentions would not deter the NIC from its fight for freedom and justice for all in South Africa.

He said Mr Gordhan, who is also secretary of the Durban Housing Action Committee, and Mr Mahomed, an attorney, were being held incommunicado.

'In spite of the detentions the NIC will continue its struggle, come hell or high water,' he said.

Mr Gordhan and Mr Mahomed were detained by Security Police during a massive national crackdown on trade unionists, clerks and students in November.

Mr Naicoo said he could not understand why the two congress men were still being held because they were 'backroom boys' — they assisted in organising meetings — but never addressed public meetings.

Durban Housing Action Committee chairman Mr D K Singh said he knew of no legitimate reason for still holding Mr Gordhan.

For many years Mr Gordhan had taken an active role in trying to alleviate the plight of the underprivileged in Durban municipal housing schemes in Phoenix and Chatsworth, he said.

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Date - 9 JAN 1982

NATAL MERCURY

N.P. 583

No job for ex-detainee

SIR, — Dr FAROUX Meer in The Daily News of July 19 implies that the NPA has not re-employed ex detainee Mr Pravin Gordhan at King Edward Hospital, purely for political reasons.

The political record of an applicant does not prejudice his application and this philosophy will continue to apply while the New Republic Party govern Natal. In support hereof, I point out that political detainees have in the past applied for employment in the NPA Department of Hospital Services and are working at King Edward VIII Hospital.

DR F. C. CLARKE, MEC
Hospitals/Health

Pietermaritzburg

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Date 29 JUL 1982

NATAL DAILY NEWS

N.P. 583

Man freed, then banned

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — Natal Indian Congress executive member, Mr Pravin Gordhan, who has been held in detention since November 27 last year, was released yesterday and served with a three-year banning order.

Security police confirmed the serving of a restriction order.

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Dr Benning - 8 MAY 1982

Date.....

E.P. HERALD

N.P. 583

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Date - 9 JAN 1982

NATAL MERCURY

N.P. 583

B/G

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH:

B/G - PREGS GOVENDER

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Accession No Doc 14/6/36
BRN .....
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THE STAR - 17/03/95

A woman with a mission takes on the traditions

Women
CHALLENGING THE FUTURE
The Star ★ SOUTHERN



Pregs will prevail . . . still working for women.

Feminist ANC MP Pregs Govender wants to achieve empowerment for women by throwing stuffy traditional notions about power out of the window.

She wants to build a society where every person is allowed to realise full potential, regardless of gender. More importantly, she wants women to take control of their lives and to respect themselves.

This 35-year-old is using her position as a member of the RDP standing committee to ensure that Government spending is "reprioritised".

We need to decide, she says, whether buying Corvettes or ending the endemic violence against women and children, is more important.

As project manager for the Women's National Coalition, she learnt how to mobilise women. The coalition aimed to raise awareness of women's issues and to research women's needs. The result was the Women's Charter for Effective Equality which was handed to President Nelson Mandela last year.

But what has become of the charter and what practical steps is Government taking to empower women? "The RDP has a strong commitment to addressing the needs of women," says Govender. "One of the key RDP presidential projects has been the provision of free health care for pregnant women. This has had a significant impact on the lives of many women already."

As a member of the finance standing committee on tax, Govender speaks with some authority on the ending of tax discrimination based on marital status. She feels strongly that the removal of child rebates should not reduce the wage packet of mothers, particularly as so many women are sole breadwinners.

No stranger to the reality of women being marginalised by sexist attitudes, Govender recounts an amusing anecdote which brought the situation home to her.

She arrived in Parliament to be sworn in as an MP, accompanied by her male partner. As they headed for the chamber an usher waved her partner through, but pointed her to the gallery saying "Wives this way". To which she replied: "Well, actually, I'm the MP."

Govender will be a keynote speaker at The Women's Forum Breakfast on Friday, March 24 at the Sandton Sun Hotel. To book please call Cordev on 483-3179. — NICOLE JOHNSTON.

17/03/95

INSIDE

TRENDS



MP wants an end to old-fashioned ideas about women

The ANC's Pregs Govender will speak at next week's meeting of

Women
CHALLENGING THE FUTURE
The Star ★ SOUTHERN

17/03/95

WEEKLY MAIL - 21/05/93

Ministering to women's needs

A women's ministry is on the agenda. Will it fight for gender issues? Or will it merely provide the 'tea girls' of the cabinet?

By **FERIAL HAFFAJEE and JACQUIE GOLDING**

SISTERS have decided to minister to themselves — at a conference earlier this month, women's delegates decided to lobby for a women's ministry.

Their demand was fuelled by the technical committee membership lists of the negotiating forum announced on the same weekend. Of the 43 members, only five are women. And there are no women on the constitutional committee.

"I am ashamed of my organisation," said the African National Congress' Frene Ginwala at the conference. "How are a bunch of men going to produce a non-sexist constitution?"

Only after a long struggle was it agreed earlier this year that each of the 26 teams negotiating the country's future should have at least one woman member.

About 200 women representing business, academia, labour and the rural areas met a fortnight ago to map out a parliamentary road. They decided that a women's ministry would free resources and give gender issues clout. A women's minister would sit in the cabinet and be at the cutting edge of policy and law-making.

But, many delegates were concerned that gender issues would be "ghettoised" by creating a separate ministry.

They warned that, depending on the commitment to this ministry, it could end up being under-resourced and under-staffed.

It could also go the way of the women's ministry in Malawi, which is little more than Kamuzu Hastings Banda's entertainment wing, serving tea and embellishing public functions.

For some conference delegates, therefore, women's desks in government departments and in regional and local government structures were a popular option. "These desks would ... look after women's interests within a department," said Cathi Albertyn of the Gender Research Project at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Other likely mechanisms in a new government are state-funded parliamentary committees — to check all draft legislation for its gender sensitivity — and independent advisory councils to research, review and report on gender issues to parliament.

But, as Ginwala says, these "beautiful models" are useless without enforcement mechanisms. Means of enforcement include an equal opportunities commission which would investigate discriminatory employment practices, a human rights commission to probe human rights abuses and an ombudsman.

Legal enforcement could be assisted by clauses guaranteeing women's equality in a Bill of Rights, a women's charter and a women's litigation fund, which would fund test cases.

These are lofty concepts which need to be debated. More essential is the building of a strong women's movement, says Pregs Govender, the project manager of the Women's National Coalition.

"There has not been a sustained, nationally co-ordinated movement focusing on gender-specific issues, like violence against women and the right to control one's own body," she says.

Instead, women have organised around political issues. The 1956 march on the Union Buildings and the Crossroads women who stripped to shame policemen bulldozing shacks are etched in the country's history books.

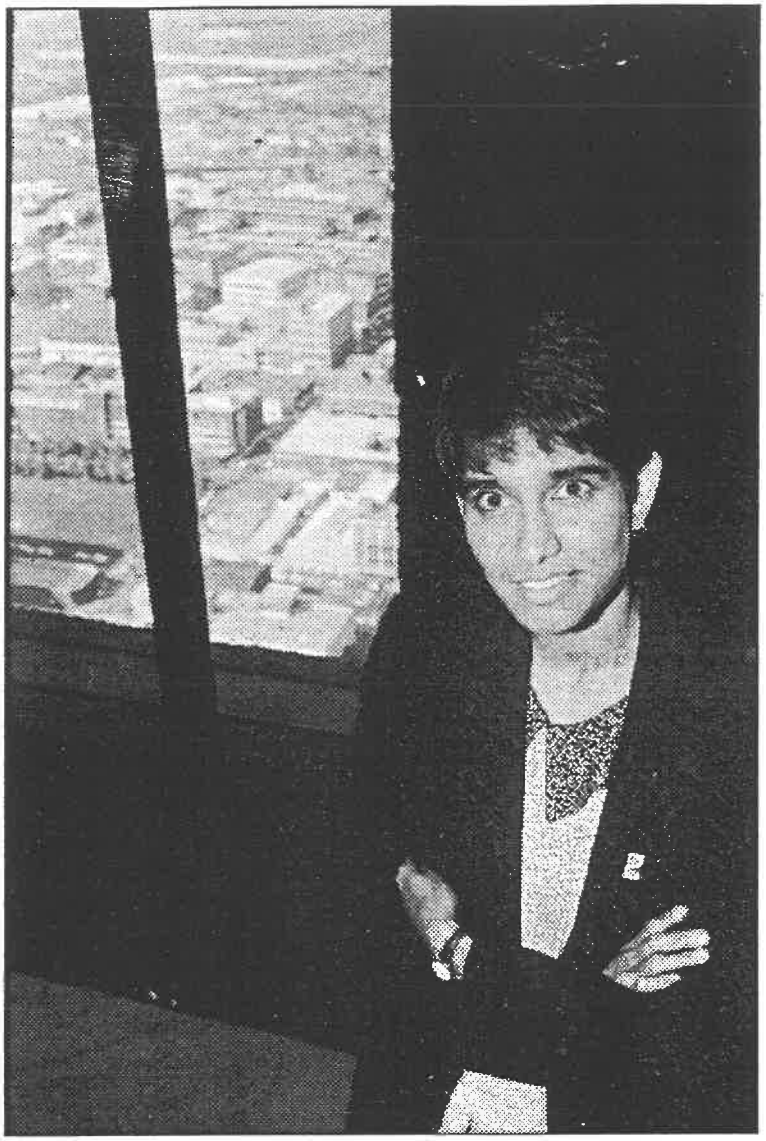
To break the silence of women in the negotiations process, the WNC has started a campaign "to help women identify their needs and to (make an) impact on the constitution-making process".

It is an ambitious project, touted as the "biggest participatory research project ever". Fieldworkers will go out this year and find out where women are in the country, and which organisations they belong to.

In a Freedom Charter-like exercise, they will document the diverse needs of South Africa's women.

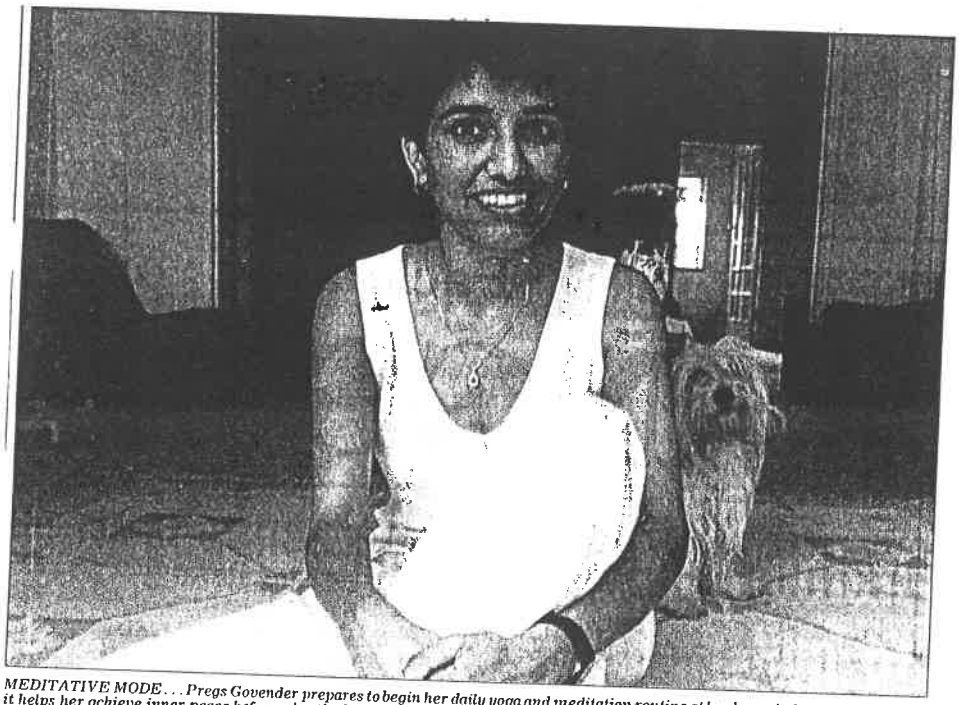
From the conference, it emerged that these may include demands as diverse as water for the women of Moutse to tax reform for professional women.

After sifting through the demands, five key needs will be determined and campaigns around each of these planned, to get women involved in the transitional process.



Pregs Govender ... 'Women have organised around political issues, not women's issues Photo: LUANNE CADD

SUNDAY TIMES - 22/12/96



MEDITATIVE MODE... Pregs Govender prepares to begin her daily yoga and meditation routine at her home in Pinelands. She says it helps her achieve inner peace before a hectic day of political meetings and parliamentary sessions *Picture: JUSTIN SHOLK*

Pregs gives yoga vote of confidence

ME & MY Health

While other MPs go into contortions over their busy schedules, PREGS GOVENDER finds peace by doing yoga asanas, CLARE VAN DER GAAST discovers

THE ANC's Pregs Govender wants to start a yoga class in Parliament — but politicians aren't bending over backwards to enrol.

"A few are quite keen, but the majority feel too pressured."

Pregs, who chairs the committee on improvement of the quality of life and status of women, received many accolades for her pro-choice speech in the abortion debate.

With a teenage son, Yashodan (one who helps others) and daughter, Parusha (soul), Pregs's only solitary time is early in the morning.

"I do yoga for about 20 minutes. It gives me an inner peace and calm, enabling me to pace my day. I attend hundreds of meetings, yet I make a point of listening closely to what people say.

"Yoga and meditation have taught me to focus on the value of peace, love, humility and respect for others."

Is Pregs equally in touch with her body?

She laughs. "I have a great ambition to eat more healthily, but never find the time. I grab a sandwich at 9am, between meetings, from a place near Parliament which makes delicious fillings.

"People have this image of MPs having these fancy lunches, so it caused much mirth when I offered a woman at one of my workshops a peanut butter sandwich."

Pregs admits to a soft spot for Italian desserts. "There's one in particular I can't resist. Don't ask me what it's called. It's a mixture of chocolate biscuits and cream." She grins. "I'm a great drinker — of tap water. I attend so many meetings in air-conditioned rooms, with no natural light. If I don't take in a jug of water, I feel dehydrated."

Pregs loves being outdoors, strolling in forests, on mountains or along the beach with her husband, Paul. Does she venture into the water? "HERE? You must be joking! I grew up in Durban where the water is hot. When I do get there, I love swimming."

Another place Pregs longs to revisit is India, particularly the top of Mount Abu in the middle of the Rejesthan Desert. "It's a most beautiful spot." She went there for a conference on the summit, not a summit conference. "We were a diverse group from different religions, from many parts of the world, including these amazing yogi women in their eighties and nineties. They captured for me the essence of humility."

Pregs believes a positive attitude to those around one is an integral part of mental health.

"There's an Indian saying I quite like and use in my workshops. Translated, it means 'I greet the God in you'. I respect the best in others and in myself. This applies equally to my children and partner in life."

Pregs has strong feelings about abortion. "It's a painful choice for any woman, but it must be seen in the context of our society, where 84 000 children die before turning five, according to a 1992 United Nations Development Programme Report.

"Of the thousands of reported cases of child abuse, 85 percent involve females, 60 percent of whom are violated by trusted family members.

"How many people waving banners against the abortion bill attended the Children's Truth Commission Workshop?," she says. "They claim to have the children's interests at heart, but where were they?"

Her name, Pregs, is short for Pregaluxmi. "My father was a writer and he chose my name. Prega means 'one who overcomes all odds' and luxmi means 'light in the home'." Pregs flashes a smile that could light up a new day. For many women, all over South Africa, she has.

S/Times 22/12/96

Choice extended to all



JENNIFER FERGUSON
Position of privilege

DEAR JENNIFER, On the day after voting on the Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Bill, newspapers carried an article on the reasons you gave for abstaining from voting. After innumerable calls from women I am writing to convey the questions that have been expressed.

You are a woman of power. You have found your voice and it is heard by many people, in many places. There are millions in our country who are not so fortunate. Prior to voting on this bill you articulated a pro-choice position. You were voted into parliament by many who believed that you would protect and defend their right to make their own choices.

What is your responsibility as an MP voted into your position of power and privilege in relation to the rights of women who put you there?

I want to recall the words I delivered in the debate:

When I read the words of the Catholic Church this morning, when I hear the dogma of the ACDP and the NP, the words of that great Being of compassion and love are a source of comfort: "Let he who is without sin cast the first stone."

Are there any in this world who can make such claim – in the context of humanity's collective responsibility for the devaluing of human life through consent and action or silence and apathy in the face of human suffering?

This debate is not about the legalisation of abortion. Abortion has been legal in SA for over two decades with the National Party's Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975. We did not hear the voice of the Pope or the Catholic Church, we did not see money from conservative, right-wing Americans being poured into campaigning against it, we did not have a woman apologist for the male NP raising her voice in shrill protest.

The Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Bill will be debated and voted upon in the Senate today. It is expected to be passed and this will lead to the bill becoming law as soon as President Mandela signs it. The process is likely to be completed before the end of the year. ANC MP Pregs Govender challenges her colleague, Jennifer Ferguson, who abstained from voting for the bill when it came in front of the National Assembly. The ANC is presently discussing what to do about her abstention since ANC members were not allowed a free vote but had instead to absent themselves if they were not prepared to vote in favour of abortion. Ms Ferguson took her seat and registered that she abstained from voting.

Why then and for whom did the National Party legalise abortion in 1975 and why and for whom does it oppose it now?

Was abortion acceptable when 70% of those who had access were urban, middle-class, white women. Was it acceptable when those who died (over 400 every year) for lack of access were African, Indian and Coloured women? Was it acceptable that that bill was introduced in the context of no sex education in all schools, no comprehensive health care policy or system?

The total costs of treating incomplete backstreet abortions arising directly from the NP Bill was R18,5 million per year.

The Bill we debate today extends choice and access to all women – rich or poor, African, Indian, coloured or white. It rests on the principle that the lives of all women are valuable, not just some women.

It is located in the context of a comprehensive reproductive health care programme which in 1994 saw the number of condoms distributed doubled; between 1994 and 1996 2 500 clinics upgraded, and 186 new clinics built, sex education programmes introduced in schools from Std 5 upward etc, etc.

The right to choose a safe, legal termination of pregnancy is in the context of developing political, social and economic choices for women; of moving our society towards equality, respect and healthy sharing of power and responsibility in the home and in society.

We all know someone who has had an abortion, legal or illegal – our neighbour, our friend, our mother, our daughter, or sister, ourself. We know the pain they felt in making this choice. We all know someone who has been raped and abused.

The 92 figures of the SAP's Child Protection Unit reported over 15 000 cases of child abuse. In the culture of silence and shame that exists around this issue, how many more are not reported: 85% of all reported cases were female. In 60% of these cases the violators were trusted family who were supposed to care for them, not to violate them.

Who are we to cast the first stone – to add to the violence these young children have been submitted to by giving them no choice to continue to live as children – by clothing them in sin and shame and silence, by demanding they consult those who so often have caused this bitter grief.

Who are we to say we care about life, that we care about children and about human suffering when UNDP figures of 1992 show 84 000 children died before turning 5 years old in our country in that single year alone.

Who are we to say we care when over 700 000 coloured and African children between 5 and 14 years were involved in unprotected child labour in 1991. Where was the outrage, where were the edicts from those who stand in pulpits now and hail down stones and talk of sin?

When 29% of South Africa's population stops living on R119 a month, when the commitment to equality, and the values of tolerance, compassion, love, respect and value of life are commonplace, there will be few women who will have to choose this painful road – we do not have the right to cast stones when we are not without sin.

Dan 5/11/96 PREGS GOVENDER



PREGS GOVENDER
Challenges selective outrage

DAILY NEWS - 05/11/96

SUNDAY TIMES - 10/11/96

The year of the African Constitution



The country's most important law gets parliamentary correspondent CYRIL MADLALA's vote for the highlight of a watershed year

OPENING Parliament in February, President Nelson Mandela spoke of a "new patriotism" that was being harnessed by South Africans to make this country a "winning nation".

He was confident, he said, that this year's session would measure up to the challenge of the time.

As Parliament adjourned for the year this week, Mandela would have assessed its performance, and checked the scoreboard.

Overall, he should be pleased — although he would be the first to acknowledge that there were some anxious moments when the fledgling democracy skidded perilously close to muddy waters.

The ruling party's handling of the infamous *Sarafina 2* affair, when it closed ranks behind an unrepentant minister, was one such moment.

The adoption of the new Constitution by the Constitutional Assembly was without doubt the most significant and historic achievement this year, charting a new era in which the Constitution will be the supreme law of the land.

It was a product of two years of extensive negotiations — a uniquely South African document whose content and spirit would have been a true beacon to Mandela's "new patriotism", but for the IFP's refusal to be part of it.

Laws to reflect the constitutional changes (107 in total), were passed with breathtaking speed in the National Assembly and the Senate, and decisive steps to entrench legal foundations for the new democracy were evident.

Labour and land reform measures, transformation of the schooling system and granting women the freedom to have abortions, were some of the products of the transformative laws that were processed in both houses this year.

The debates gained new vigour when the National Party decided to quit the government of national unity to become the official opposition. The greater latitude to criticise the ANC was clearly cherished in the NP ranks, and some members launched into the debates with renewed relish.

A typical afternoon in the National Assembly would not be over until NP MPs André Fourie and Willem Odendaal had engaged in slanging matches with ANC members across the floor. It was usually left to the IFP's Koos van der Merwe to cool down the exchanges with points of order which, in most instances, were themselves out of order.

That, however, did not detract from some of the fine speeches heard during the debates — the best of which, in my notebook anyway, was Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's "I am an African", when the Constitution was adopted on May 8.

Kader Asmal, the urbane and erudite Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry, who is an accomplished public speaker, will agree that when the abortion Bill was debated three weeks ago, the day belonged to Pregs Govender, the chairman of the ad hoc joint committee on improving the status of women and their quality of life. Few, if any, MPs this year were kissed, hugged and had their hands shaken so much after speaking in Parliament.

As ever, the Democratic Party continued with its watchdog role, and blew the whistle at the earliest suggestion of impropriety. For such a small party, its shrill bark tormented many ministers.

Supplementing the DP's quest for ministerial accountability to the legislature were the tireless efforts of IFP MP Farouk Cassim. His incessant questioning of the executive kept ministers on their toes.

A sore point for the NP, however, remained the fact that the ANC had not given in to its insistence that President Mandela should also attend Parliament to answer questions directed at him.

Generally, the public only saw the parliamentarians in action in the National Assembly or in the Senate. But it was in the committees that they toiled, sweated and exerted themselves — rather than cruising on the "gravy train" as is generally believed.

It was in the committees that the different managerial styles of the chairmen came into play. Thus, ANC MP Janet Love managed to throw out former NP minister Kraai van Niekerk's Marketing of Agricultural Products Bill, and steered the committee to produce legislation more in tune with the reforms of the present government.

ANC MP Carl Niehaus's ongoing squabbles with IFP Correctional Services Minister Sipo Mzimela became part of this hallowed institution, while ANC MP Wally Serote and IFP minister Ben Ngubane worked perfectly in tune on cultural issues before Ngubane was deployed by his organisation in the Kwazulu Natal legislature.

The generals of the old order in the new SA National Defence Force continued to behave as if the old and the new South Africa were the same.

In the process they ran rings around ANC MP Tony Yengeni and his committee, which battled in vain to get the generals to appreciate that they had new bosses who demanded accountability and transparency.

ANC MP advocate Johnny de Lange and his committee members firmly came to grips with legislation to transform the criminal justice system, and differed constructively with the Department of Justice and the ministry.

The Senate, which will be replaced by the Council of Provinces when the new Constitution is in place, trod on agreeably to its twilight days.

Also bidding farewell this week was secretary to Parliament, Robin Douglas, who retires after 33 years. When Parliament resumes without him in February, the place will not be the same.

Nevertheless, the noisy debates will continue in full pursuit of Mandela's new patriotism.

MOST CURIOUS MP



The IFP's FAROUK CASSIM, the number and diversity of whose questions to the executive revealed an insatiable appetite for knowledge.

BEST SPEECH



Deputy President THABO MBEKI, on the adoption of the Constitution: "I am an African. I owe my being to the hills and the valleys, the mountains and the glades, the rivers, the deserts, the trees, the flowers, the seas and the ever-changing seasons ... As a human presence among all these, a feature on the face of our native land as it has just been defined, I know that none dare challenge me when I say I am an African."

BEST COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN



CYRIL RAMAPHOSA of the Constitutional Assembly management committee for his handling of the delicate talks that gave birth to the supreme law of the land. Runners up are Dr Blade Nzimande and Dr Abe Nkomo for guiding the controversial schools and abortion bills through Parliament.

BEST BACK-BENCHER



The ANC's PREGS GOVENDER, who chairs the ad hoc committee on improvement of the quality of life and the status of women. A hard worker, her speech during the abortion debate earned her many accolades.

BEST OPPOSITION MP



The DP's MIKE ELLIS for his dogged pursuit of the truth behind the Department of Health's R14-million sponsorship of the AIDS-awareness musical, *Sarafina 2*. The DP took the matter to the Public Protector, Selby Baqwa, and Health Minister Dr Nkosazana Zuma's anonymous donor later pulled out.

G.P.-S. (G)

Biography

LÊER • FILE No.

GOKHALE, G K

ONDERWERP • SUBJECT

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Mr. Gokhale in Durban

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

Town Hall Assembly.

Aspects of the Indian Question.

Its Empire Relationship.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., who has been touring South Africa for some weeks studying the conditions in which his fellow-countrymen live under the Union Government, arrived in Durban last night, and received a welcome from all sections of the community, than which none could have been more spontaneous and hearty. As one who, being a member of the Vice-Regal Council of India, holds a high position in the Empire, he received from the European community every mark of courtesy and esteem, and not least because of his intention to help to find a solution of the Indian problem, while from those whose homeland is his homeland he had a right royal reception, which lacked nothing in demonstrative enthusiasm.

He reached the Central Railway Station by special train, which steamed alongside the platform at half-past 5. Some 120 Indians accompanied him, this number including his suite and many who had gone to Maritzburg to meet him. As he stepped out he was greeted by the Mayor (Mr. F. C. Hollander), on behalf of the Corporation; Sir David Hunter, the Chief Magistrate (Mr. P. Binns, K.C.), Councillors Nicolson and Brown, Mr. Henderson (acting town clerk), and Mr. Dyer (town treasurer); and, on behalf of his own people, by Mr. O. H. J. Johari (chairman), Mr. R. B. Chetty (vice-chairman), J. Royeppen (secretary), and Mr. I. A. H. Moosa (treasurer), of his Reception Committee. But the most picturesque part of the proceedings was the singing of a song of welcome by a number of Indian girls, garbed in white, and wearing expensive jewellery, and the placing of a garland of flowers round his neck by their leader.

From the platform, which was decorated by the Reception Committee with the flags of all nations, and bore at the gate a placard with the word "Welcome" in big letters, Mr. Gokhale was escorted to a carriage, and proceeded to Mr. Moosa's house, at the corner of Cowey and Clarence Roads. He was accompanied by thousands of Indians, and as the procession passed along cheers were raised again and again. The four white horses drawing the carriage were unyoked in Field Street, and for the rest of the journey it was pulled by admiers. Before going indoors Mr. Gokhale in a few words expressed his thanks. He knew, he said, that it was not intended for him personally, but for the cause which for the moment he happened to represent, and he earnestly hoped that cause would advance towards success.

Except for a few vacant seats in the front, the Town Hall was filled in the evening. People prominent in various walks of life in the town occupied seats on the platform, where also were the leading Indians and women of the higher castes. The Borough Organist (Mr. Proudman) whiled away the moments of waiting with selections on the organ.

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

The Mayor, who was received with cheers, said it was always a pleasant duty to welcome to Durban anyone who had distinguished himself in the arena and public life and he, therefore, had no hesitation whatever in extending to their distinguished visitor of that evening a very hearty welcome. He was sure that the whole community would be glad to welcome Mr. Gokhale, and he was glad to see that the Town Hall was filled with representatives of all sections of the community. He was glad to see that Mr. Gokhale had been received by the Corporation, the Provincial Secretary, the Licensing Officer for Natal, Bishop Baynes, Mr. Justice Bosholf, the Bishop of Pretoria, Sir E. Walton, M.L.A., the Mayors of Beaconsfield and Kimberley, Mr. D. Chaplin, M.L.A., and many others.

HISTORIC NEGLECT.

Mr. O. H. A. Johari, chairman of the Reception Committee then addressed the meeting. He said:—It is but proper that the General Reception Committee, on behalf of the Natal Indian population, should address a few words of welcome to our distinguished guest. Mr. Gokhale, we are met here to-night to do you honour, not only because of your own personal merits, whose magnitude it is impossible to estimate, not merely because of the improved relations between two important sections of his Majesty's subjects resident in South Africa, for which we ardently hope, but because of all that you stand for to-day in the eyes of the peoples of the Empire, and particularly of our own beloved motherland. History tells us of the grave neglect of the Colonists by the British people in the early days of colonisation, and stories are told of Imperial Colonial Secretaries who could not even tell the whereabouts of a particular Colonial territory without the aid of a map. These days, however, are happily past. The British Colonial Empire is not the least important part of the whole Empire, and Britons are to-day as proud of their fellow-Britishers established in the Colonies as of any other subjects of his Majesty. Until recently, we had almost thought that this historic neglect was about to be repeated by our country men in India towards their compatriots who had sought their homes and their fortunes in other parts of the Empire. But we now know that in our times of trial and tribulation, our motherland has heard our appeal for help and sympathy, and has used her influence to improve our position. This is not, perhaps, an occasion for reviewing the difficulties of the past, but it would be ungracious of us all to fail to testify to you our profoundest gratitude for the remarkable and patriotic part that you had in bringing about this change of attitude in the minds of our more thoughtful brethren in India. So far back as the year 1896, a critical time in the history of Indians in this Province, your attention was successfully drawn to the many problems presented by the conditions of the Indians of South Africa. Mr. Gandhi has paid a remarkable tribute to your untiring interest in our affairs and your ever-alert activities on our behalf, activities that were repeated with characteristic energy at the National Congresses of 1901 and 1903, over the last of which you presided with so much quiet force and impressive dignity. Your speeches on the subject have shown how more and more your imagination has been gripped by the importance, from an Imperial point of view, of the problems presented by a complete examination of our situation. Then, again, when

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE

was at its height we remember gratefully the part that you took, when in London, in the deputations that waited upon Imperial Ministers, with a view to finding a settlement satisfactory to all parties. And later, when on two separate occasions our special delegate proceeded to India to further acquaint our brethren with our increasing troubles and difficulties, and to seek their aid, it was you, sir, who, putting other work on one side, assisted him by speech, pen, and wise counsel, to make our needs heard and felt from one end to the other of our vast Motherland. But for your humane efforts, we cannot suppose that the stoppage of indentured recruitment for Natal, with which, we believe, most responsible European public opinion that would make it impossible for you, sir, to appear upon a public platform in South Africa upon equal terms with ourselves, or with the most privileged of our fellow-Colonists. We earnestly trust that your experiences in this country will have been of a nature to enable you to combat unreasoning prejudice, both here and in India, so that a better mutual understanding may be arrived at, the Indian national dignity maintained, and the susceptibilities of our white fellow-Colonists treated with the greatest regard and respect. In heartily wishing you a successful conclusion to your Imperial tour, and a complete restoration to health, I now call upon the honorary secretary of the Reception Committee to read to you the Indian community's address of welcome.

OFFICIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Royeppen then read the following address of welcome, which was inscribed on a golden shield: "On behalf of the Indian community of the Province of Natal, we have the honour to offer you a cordial welcome on your visit to South Africa to examine the position of your fellow-countrymen in the Union. Your lifelong service of, and devotion to, our Motherland has rendered your name a household word with us, and we feel that you come to us, not only as one of India's most distinguished and noble-minded sons, but as a friend whose services to the cause of Indians in South Africa have aroused our deep admiration, and whose successful efforts to procure the stoppage of indentured labour for Natal have evoked our lasting gratitude. The example of your simple and lofty character is to us a source of continued inspiration, and your selfless patriotism provides a standard of guidance to us and to those who will follow after us. We trust most earnestly that your mission to South Africa will result in the creation of more sympathetic relations between us and our European fellow-colonists, that its Imperial value will receive full recognition, and that the personal sacrifice that you have made in coming to South Africa will meet with a fitting response. We hope that your visit to us will have been the means of restoring you to health, and we pray the Almighty may have you and yours in His keeping, and that He may grant you many more years of devoted service to our beloved Motherland.—We are, yours very truly, O. H. A. Jhaveri (chairman, Reception Committee), R. B. Chetty (vice-chairman), J. Royeppen (hon. secretary), I. A. H. Moosa (treasurer)."

From the following Mr. Gokhale was also presented with addresses:—Durban Indian Women's Association, Colonial-born Indian Association, Anjuman Islam, Natal Brahman Mandal, Mahomedan Mastic Society, Mehfile Osmania and Ottoman Cricket Club, South Coast Indians, New Guelderland Indians, Shri Hindi Jagnasa Sabha, Maharashtrian Sabha, and Zoroastrian Anjuman.

These presentations also included the garlanding of Mr. Gokhale and of the Mayor with wreaths of flowers, and the presentation of bouquets.

A GREAT REFLECTION.

Mr. Laughton, K.C., joined the Mayor in a few words of welcome. He did so, because Mr. Gokhale's merit as a public servant in a great centre of the Empire, and also because he had undertaken a great difficult task which if he accomplished it would deserve not only the gratitude of South Africa, but of the Empire at large. In this everyone must admit that every member should be able to say in very truth —I am a citizen of the Empire. In this community there were very serious difficulties, but he asked them in considering the matter to remember that we were all human, and to deal with us as he hoped we should deal with others in the same difficulty. Our late Ministry in Natal in their portant town in South Africa, and in the Indian mind—he meant the mind of the Indian public in India—South Africa was associated first and foremost with the name of Durban. Almost every Indian who had come to this sub-Continent landed at Durban, and it was from Durban that they had now spread over the rest of South Africa. But even to-day the largest Indian community in the country was to be found in and around Durban, and the interest of the European community in the problem was greater and more intimate than that of Europeans in any other part of the sub-Continent. After pointing out that he had come to South Africa in order to try to see some light upon an extremely difficult position, Mr. Gokhale referred to the criticism of his attitude by the Mayor, as revealed by his Maritzburg speeches, and said that, if the Mayor's verdict were the verdict of the European community as a whole, he should leave these shores wishing for no better reward. He had not come to this country without having ideas of his own on the question. Up till recently there was not much interest in it in India. They in India had had to deal with serious questions of internal administration, which occupied all their attention, and had no room for the South African question. In fact, four or five years ago it appeared that they were facing a very grave crisis, and nobody knew what the end was to be. But wise English statesmanship came to the rescue, and enabled India to tide over that crisis with the result that the problems of to-day were not so acute. But this relief from anxiety at home had enabled them to centre their attention on the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

BITTERNESS DEVELOPING.

The matter came to their notice at the time of the recent trouble in the Transvaal, and then they were also faced with the other aspects of the indentured labour question and the £3 licences. The result was that there was a strong feeling in India to-day that Indians were not receiving in this country the treatment they ought to receive. He was not expressing any personal opinion; he only desired they should realise what the feeling of India, rightly or wrongly, was. The feeling that the treatment which South African Indians were receiving was not that to which they were entitled under the British flag was growing so strong in India, and a feeling of bitterness was developing so seriously, that the Government of India and public men in India had grown nervous as to future developments. And when he received the invitation from the Indian community of South Africa to come and help them, he was glad to be able to say that he would do so, because that invitation coincided with the desires of the Indian population in India. He came primarily at the instance of the community here, but also in accordance with the wishes of the Indian Government, and with the goodwill of the Imperial Government. To those of them who, in common with other parts of the Empire, were responsible for maintaining the greatness and glory of the Empire, it was right, he thought, that he should explain this feeling in India in order that he might know what line of action to adopt, so that any reasonable cause that might exist for the feeling might speedily be removed. There was no desire on the part of Indians to do any injustice to the position of the European community here. He was able to realise that the position of the European was extremely difficult, and that conviction had been strengthened as he had toured the country. The position was a most complicated one, and while it was to be expected that they would be true to the traditions associated with British rule, it. It was, therefore, necessary that whatever part of the Empire Indians happened to be they should be enabled to feel that the cause of freedom was safe with them, and that they would be treated on a basis of justice. The stories reaching India just now were calculated to weaken that feeling, and if this feeling went on—namely, that in spite of promises made, Indians were to be held down—then he assured them that, no matter how long it might be, the cause of British rule in India would be in serious jeopardy. India was not the India of 50 years ago. The caste was awakening, and India was in the midst of a new national consciousness, and the question could only be solved by approaching it from this point of view. He appealed to them to look at the question from the only standpoint from which it could be approached, and he could wish for nothing better than that some of the men of this continent would go to India, see what India is, and what she means to the Empire. Then they would realise the necessity for finding some solution satisfactory to both sides, and close this question once and for all as speedily as possible.

The meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

India's National Anthem.

The following National Anthem will be sung by Indian school children to-day:—

Hail land of ancient name,
Bharat of holy fame,
Motherland mine.
Teach me to know thy worth,
O land of sacred birth,
Thou soul of all the earth,
My heart is thine.

Land where the sages walk,
Where saints and prophets talk,
Blest be thy clime.
The glory of thy past,
Awakes to life at last,
In all the splendour vast,
Of that bright time.

Where'er my feet may roam,
Thou art my well loved home,
My land so dear.
The magic of thy air,
And all thy beauties rare
But haunt me everywhere,
Both far and near.

Bharata's son's arise,
And sing unto the skies,
Our India's praise.
Her glories are not fled,
For which her children bled,
She proudly rears her head
To greet new days.

Then let her watchword be,
That word of harmony,
Peace, blessed peace.
Its potency shall sway,
All that impedes the way,
To bring to perfect day,
When strife shall cease.

All men their God may bring,
All men their creed may sing,
On thy broad breast.
Thy spacious arms embrace,
All that accept thy grace,
Thou mother of the race
For ever blest.

Nations arise and fall,
But thou dost stand through all,
Unchanged by time.
So shall it ever be,
Land of eternity,
The gods do favour thee,
With grace sublime.

Though storms may beat thy brow,
But strong in faith art thou—
So calm to see.
The heritage divine,
To save the world is thine,
Through aeons it shall shine,

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evening. People prominent in various walks of life in the town occupied seats on the platform, where also were the leading Indians and women of the higher castes. The Borough Organist (Mr. Proudman) whiled away the moments of waiting with selections on the organ.

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

The Mayor, who was received with cheers, said it was always a pleasant duty to welcome to Durban anyone who had distinguished himself in the arena and public life and he, therefore, had no hesitation whatever in extending to their distinguished visitor of that evening a very cordial welcome by reason of the very distinguished position which he had gained for himself in the very great and important public arena of the large British dependency of India. But there was another reason why they should welcome him, and it was the fact that he had come to South Africa—after winning his spurs in the Vice-Regal Council of India, in order to study for himself what was known as the Asiatic question in South Africa, so that he might add something towards a solution of that complicated question after personal investigation, and from personal knowledge. Those who had studied his utterances since he had been in South Africa were very much struck with the fairness and the open-mindness taken with the way in which he proposed to approach his difficult and delicate task. (Applause.) He ventured to refer specially to two utterances in Maritzburg. Mr. Gokhale was reported to have said that he realised that where there were two grades of civilisation growing up alongside each other, contact with each other must necessarily bring about serious difficulties, and his utterance was that one must necessarily take into consideration in dealing with the problem the feeling and sentiments of the European community. He welcomes these two utterances, because they proved at once that their distinguished visitor was prepared to approach his task in no narrow-minded spirit, that he was prepared to realise that in the manifold difficulties difficulties which confronted us there would perhaps be more than one point of view, he was certain in his own mind, also, that Mr. Gokhale had realised since he had been in South Africa that there was another and even more outstanding question, and one which perhaps overshadowed every other question in this country; it was what we called the native question, and all the questions affecting race and colour were so intermingled the one with the other that anyone who attempted to approach the solution of one of them must find himself confronted with the greatest difficulty, because of the presence of the other. They should all feel grateful to Mr. Gokhale for deciding to come to South Africa, because by doing so he would realise what could be comprehended only by a personal visit, and that was the extraordinarily complicated character of the subject which he had set himself to study, and towards which he hoped he would be prepared to offer some solution. He trusted that, as the result of his investigations and observations, he would be able to place before his Majesty's Ministers for the Union suggestions which would be of use to them, and tend towards the best possible solution from the point of view of every section of the community. It was his privilege, the Mayor concluded, to offer to Mr. Gokhale a cordial welcome to Durban, and to assure him that, whatever they might be able to do as a municipality to show him the different phases of the different sections of the community, they would be only too glad to do so.

Mr. Royeppen intimated apologies had been received from his Honour the Administrator, General Smuts, Mr. F. S. Meyler, M.L.A., the Minister of Railways and Harbours, the Superintendent of Education, Ministers, with a view to finding a settlement satisfactory to all parties. And later, when on two separate occasions our special delegate proceeded to India to further acquaint our brethren with our increasing troubles and difficulties, and to seek their aid, it was you, sir, who, putting other work on one side, assisted him by speech, pen, and wise counsel, to make our needs heard and felt from one end to the other of our vast Motherland. But for your humane efforts, we cannot suppose that the stoppage of indentured recruitment for Natal, with which, we believe, most responsible European public opinion here is in accord, would have been effected for some years, and it is to you, therefore, that we owe a higher status and an improved economic position. You will, sir, I am sure, realise our difficulties in finding language to acknowledge our enormous indebtedness to you, to which you have now added immeasurably by coming to this country to study its economic and racial problems at first hand. But that is the least cause for our congratulation. It is a source of the utmost pride and satisfaction to us that it has fallen to the lot of one of India's most eminent and most selfless sons to declare to the world India's place in the Empire. With the growing national consciousness, to which you have so frequently and naturally alluded since your arrival in South Africa, it has become increasingly impossible for the people of India to stand by silently and watch the deprivation of rights that had been specially declared to be theirs by the word of the Sovereign and by the decrees of the principal Ministers of State. You have given voice to this feeling of injured national pride, and have energetically protested against such deprivation, and have asserted in dispassionate, but yet unequivocal terms, that upon the successful solution of the problem of the treatment of Indians in the Colonies depends the status of Indians in an Empire of whose membership they have been justly proud, and to which they have been unswervingly loyal. It is you who have unhesitatingly demanded the fulfilment of

THESE PLEDGES AND OBLIGATIONS

of the past, and who have pointed out that without statutory equality of treatment no permanent basis of settlement could be found, with corresponding danger to the integrity of the Empire—a statement of the case that has been accepted by his Majesty's Ministers themselves and by most thoughtful men in this country. We consider, sir, that in making clear the position, and in coming here in person to examine the difficulties of an extraordinarily difficult situation, you have performed a service to the State of vast magnitude, and have demonstrated the collective loyalty of the Indian people to the British Imperial ideal. We Indians of South Africa have done, and will continue to do, our utmost to reconcile our conception of that ideal with the peculiarities of local conditions. We have gone and will continue to go far out of our way to conciliate the sentiment and opinion of our European fellow-Colonists, many of whose most prominent representatives we gladly welcome here tonight, and we are satisfied that your visit will do much to promote improved amenities between us and them in the future, so that we can solve those problems with the strength and ability afforded by united action. I have used with deliberation the expression "Indians of South Africa," and not "Indians in South Africa," because I wish it to be emphasised that we are not only in this Union, but are an integral part of it, that we shall do our utmost to foster its growth and development; and that we shall endeavour to do what lies in our power to add to its permanent prosperity. We do not and never have asked for the open door for Asiatic immigration, but we have always protested, and will continue to protest, against principles of legislation

servant in a great centre of the Empire, and also because he had undertaken a great difficult task which if he accomplished it would deserve not only the gratitude of South Africa, but of the Empire at large. In this everyone must admit that every member should be able to say in very truth —I am a citizen of the Empire. In this community there were very serious difficulties, but he asked them in considering the matter to remember that we were all human, and to deal with us as he hoped we should deal with others in the same difficulty. Our late Ministry in Natal in their helplessness or want of foresight, instead of endeavouring to remove the difficulties actually added to them by introducing into this country indentured Indian labour. For years past he had protested against that immigration, because it would not be for the good of South African or of Natal, but having brought these men here for our own ends, and having allowed them to settle here, he said that it would be a rank injustice to deprive them of their rights, and a great reflection upon ourselves. They had heard it said, "As thy days are so shall they strength be," and he said that as our capacity to deal with the problems of life, and the problems of good government so should their powers be to have success in the management of the country. He welcomed Mr. Gokhale, and he trusted he would find the difficulties though great, would not be insurmountable, and he hoped would go from amongst them with perhaps a better opinion of them than he might have formed when in India.

Mr. Gandhi pointed out that Mr. Gokhale was recognised to to be a great statesman not only by the millions of Indians but also by the people of England. Viceroys had called upon him to give them advice, because he had been able to keep his fingers on the pulse of India. He had guided the deliberations of the National Congress of India, and was one the greatest educationalists of the country. Had he been born in England he would to-day be occupying the position Mr. Asquith occupied. Had he been born in America he probably would be occupying the position to which Dr. Woodrow Wilson had been elected, and if he had been born in the Transvaal he would be occupying General Botha's position. He warned his compatriots against building hopes too high. They would still have to agitate. Mr. Gokhale could not give them the rights they had been clamouring for, and they might still have to go to gaol for these rights. The addresses which had been presented to him were not given in any spirit of anticipation of what was to come, but simply as a tribute to the great character of the man who stood before them that evening.

MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gokhale, who was received with cheers, assured the audience that he felt most truly, and was deeply grateful to them all for the great and wonderful reception they had been pleased to accord him. The Indian community of Durban by welcoming him with so much cordiality and enthusiasm, and by giving him so many beautiful addresses, had formed one more link in the chain that bound him to them, and to the service of their motherland. And to the Mayor and the European ladies and gentlemen who had associated themselves with the reception either by their presence at the station or at that hall he could only say this, that they had gone out of their way to show a great kindness to a stranger, and felt he should ever be their debtor on that account. His tour in South Africa was now nearing completion, but in coming to Durban he felt he was coming to the very heart of the British Indian problem in the country. Durban was not only the most important town in Natal; it was also the most im-

action to adopt, so that any reasonable cause that might exist for the feeling might speedily be removed. There was no desire on the part of Indians to do any injustice to the position of the European community here. He was able to realise that the position of the European was extremely difficult, and that conviction had been strengthened as he had toured the country. The position was a most complicated one, and while it was to be expected that they would be true to the traditions associated with British rule, they had also a right to ask the Indian community to understand and realise the difficulties, and not expect what was practically impossible. The European community was a small community in this country in the midst of a large indigenous population, and the situation necessarily became more complicated by the presence of a third party, different in tradition and mode of living. There was no doubt that the European element must continue to be predominant in this land—that it must be made to feel that its position was absolutely secure; the government must be in accordance with Western traditions and modes of thought. But a solution of the difficulty would only be possible if the two sides entered into

ONE ANOTHER'S FEELINGS.

There were, of course, other questions trade jealousies and competition, and the like; but these he put on a lower footing, because, after all, people wanted to get their things as cheaply as possible, and if the Indian sold his goods at a cheaper price than the European he was surely entitled to do so. The interests involved were greater than these—the interests involved the whole Empire. India felt that a great many of her countrymen had been brought into this country by a British Government, responsible for it before they were granted responsible government. Out of 150,000 Indians to be found in the sub-Continent, nearly 120,000 were either indentured or ex-indentured, or their descendants. That meant nearly the whole population in South Africa was in the country in the country's interests. India's tradition in regard to the stranger had always been most hospitable, but, so far as emigration was concerned, the Indian was not keen. They were not an emigrating people, and the mere stopping of emigration to this country would not trouble them. There was scarcity of labour in India to-day, and they were not requiring any outlet for surplus population. The position which Natal occupied to-day was largely owing to Indian labour, and when this labour was introduced specifics were made by the Imperial Government to the Government of India as to how the people coming here would be treated. The Government told the people that they would be allowed to settle here after their indenture was complete, that land would be allotted to them, and that facilities would be given them to prosper. Nothing was to retard their advancement. And this was the attitude for 20 years. Considering this India to-day could not understand how anybody could raise the cry that these people should either be sent back to India or subjected to

DISABILITIES OR RESTRICTIONS

extremely humiliating in their character. They felt they were members of the Empire just as much as the Europeans. They accepted British rule because they felt that under England's flag they would attain the respect of civilised peoples. Their loyalty to the Empire was based on self-respect, and it was none the less real on that account. Nothing should be done to make them feel that they were only helots of the Empire—mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. If the English flag stood for one thing more than another it stood for freedom and justice to all under

But thou dost stand through all,
Unchanged by time.
So shall it ever be,
Land of eternity,
The gods do favour thee,
With grace sublime.

Though storms may beat thy brow,
But strong in faith art thou—
So calm to see.
The heritage divine,
To save the world is thine,
Through aeons it shall shine,
Man's light to be.

Man's light to be. 11/9/14

Reception at Glencoe.

Conclusions Formed.

The Hon. G. K. Gokhale passed through Glencoe Junction this morning en route for Maritzburg and Durban. When the train arrived at the station it was met by Mr. R. King (mayor of Dundee) and Mr. Cross (the magistrate), as well as by a crowd of Indians representing both Mohammedans and Hindus from Dundee, Waschbank, Hatting Spruit, and Dannhauser. Immediately on the arrival of the train the distinguished visitor alighted, and was garlanded according to Indian fashion. The Mayor, in a few well chosen words, welcomed Mr. Gokhale, and expressed regret that time prevented him from visiting Dundee as an honoured guest.

Mr. J. W. Godfrey, speaking on behalf of the Indian community living in the Dundee district, said that it was his rare privilege and honour to extend a cordial welcome to the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. He then expressed the gratitude of the community to the Divisional Superintendent of the South African railways, for delaying the train for five minutes so as to give them the opportunity of paying their tribute of honour and respect to their distinguished countryman. After a few remarks concerning the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's visit to South Africa, Mr. Godfrey proceeded to read an address which had been prepared, and which was signed by the following representative Indians: J. W. Godfrey, barrister-at-law, chairman of the meeting; B M Mukuddem, secretary of the meeting; Hajee Ebrahim Khan and S A Hakim, representing the Mohammedan community; Jugiwan Nathoobhai, representing the Guzerati Hindus; G Gunputhsingh, representing the Calcutta Hindus; C R R Naidoo, representing the Madras Hindus.

On rising to acknowledge the address, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale was received with cheers. He thanked the Mayor and the members of the Indian community for their kindly expressions of welcome. He had seen a good deal of the country, and would now be able to speak with greater authority than he had hitherto done. He believed that he had already come to such conclusions as he hoped would secure a more satisfactory understanding between the two communities. He had suggestions to make which, he was sure, would ultimately benefit not only the Indians, but the Europeans also. He was pleased to have met them all, and greatly appreciated all that was said and done.

Mr. Godfrey called for three years for Mr. Gokhale, and cheers were also given for Mr. Ghandi and the Mayor. Time being up, the visitors entered the train again and left amidst loud cheering from the crowd of Indians present.

Dundee Address.

The following address was presented at Dundee:—

The Honourable Mr. Copal Erishna Gokhale, M.A., C.I.E., member of the Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India.

Sir,—We, the undersigned Indians, representing all sections of the Indian com-

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INDIANS IN S.A.

Hon. Gopal Gokhale on His Mission

CLAIMS FOR FAIR TREATMENT

(Reuter.)

KIMBERLEY, October 28.—A banquet was given on Saturday night in the Town Hall to the Hon. G. Gokhale, about one hundred sat down to a dinner consisting of vegetation courses.

The Mayor of Beaconsfield presided and among others present were the Mayor of Kimberley, Mr. Oliver, M.L.A., Mr. Case, Chairman of De Beers, and other directors, also Mr. Ghandi.

The Hon. G. Gokhale, responding to the toast of his health, said that he did not mind confessing that it was a source of sincere gratification to him to receive that mark of kindness from members of the European community, and that not because it was always pleasant to receive kindly courtesies but for the simple reason that if the mission on which he had come to that land was to succeed, and if the conditions of British Indians in the sub-continent were to improve, the solution of this most delicate problem depended to a large extent in the attitude of the European community. Speaking in a general way, proceeded Mr. Gokhale, the treatment of Indians throughout the Colonies was most unsatisfactory, and unless that treatment was remedied on a basis and foundation of justice there would be no contentment in India, but serious discontent, which would grow, and was bound to effect the internal administration of India. In making their claims for fair treatment the Indian community were bound to understand and recognise the difficulties of the European community and ask that this treatment should be such as to be reasonably satisfactory. It could not be absolutely equal, it could not be absolutely just even, but it should be as far just and humane as to be reasonably satisfactory. Indian people were not migratory people, and the problem here in South Africa was the result of the indentured system. In the Natal sugar plantations free Indians followed in the wake of the indentured Indian. There was no desire on a appreciable scale on the part of Indians to emigrate, they were a home living people, and the scarcity of labour in India was such that it was difficult to find labour for Indian requirements. India could not exhaust its irrigation funds because of the scarcity of labour, while Burmah was practically empty. To-day the system of indentured labour had been stopped, and he would ask them to wait and watch for two or three years, and see how Indians would come. They would be surprised to find that now that the indentured system had been stopped they would not have much to complain of, but they must realise that Indians were in the first place entitled to just and humane treatment, and secondly that they must be made to feel that they were citizens of the Empire. (Applause.) He must therefore naturally feel grateful to the Kimberley community for any opportunities it might give him of placing what he would call the Indian view of this question before them.

Proceeding Mr. Gokhale outlined the Indian opinion in India regarding the treatment of British Indians in South Africa, in course of which he said that there had been several causes at work throughout the East and great moral forces which were driving along humanity. They could not control them; they could only try to understand them and shape their courses accordingly. The whole east for [illegible] past, especially since the beginning of the century, had been swept along by this impulse. There had been a new awakening of national consciousness, and India had shared this with other countries in the East. England in India had stated her policy on many occasions, and on every occasion she had said that she was there as the trustee for the people of India; her sole aim and intention was to advance the people of India gradually to the position of equality with the people of England themselves. This promise was made in Acts of Parliament and proclamations, and there could be no going back on that policy. As far as India was concerned, any attempt to go back would result in failure and dis-

TELEGRAMS

pleased to have met Mr. Gokhale and wished him every success. (Applause).

Mr. Gokhale and party left for Johannesburg this afternoon, receiving an enthusiastic send off.

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Hindus Reception

119/65

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Shrijut G. Ramchand was nominated as chairman. Shrijut Lutchman Panday as secretary and Shrijuts D. P. Desai and T. V. Pathor as treasurers.

A general meeting will be held on Tuesday 86, Victoria Street, at 6 p.m., to nominate the committee representing each section.

GRIEVANCES OF BAKE

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So far as their attitude towards British rule was concerned, it was this. They were willing to owe allegiance to the Empire, because they believed that under the Empire they would steadily advance until at least they reached a position when they would have the self-respect of the civilised communities of the Empire. There were two conditions which must be fulfilled in order that a policy like that must be successful. On the Indian side, nothing should be done or attempted which would ever raise a doubt about their loyalty to the Empire. That was solemn responsibility which rested upon their side. On the other side there must be no attempt of any kind on the English side to regret the promises made in the past, or to regret the steps that were being taken at present in order to redeem their promises. If that was done, he for one had no fear about the relations between the two races. In this country he believed that whatever differences there were, were a matter of adjustment, and if the statesmen had the stuff in them their statesmanship should be equal at all times to the adjustment of whatever differences were likely to arise. He thought they were on the right track, and that this was a step in the right direction, and if that was to continue, they would advance just as they wanted to advance. That was his faith, and he represented the bulk of the educated classes in India. That country was part of the Empire, but they declined to be treated as serfs in this Empire. He respectfully asked their attention to the fact that Indians now, owing to that national awakening, were anxious to know what their future in this Empire was going to be, not only in their own country, but in the Empire. It was this which had drawn attention to the manner in which their countrymen were being treated in South Africa.

Mr. Oats, Chairman of De Beers, being pressed to speak, said he could only say for himself that he had no fault to find with what Mr. Gokhale had said of the situation which had been created in South Africa. There was nothing in that speech to which he could take exception; on the contrary, he entirely agreed with the sentiments expressed. One had heard or seen it stated lately by politicians of Government notoriety in South Africa at present, that in dealing with a certain question it might be necessary to be unfair to certain sections. Well! in his (Mr. Oat's) personal capacity he repudiated that sentiment entirely. He did not know what the Dutch equivalent was for the word "unfair," but there were a good many English equivalents and a stronger one was "unrightness," and whether it was with regard to Asiatics, natives, or coloured community in this country he repudiated the necessity for any Government, especially the Government of this country, to do what it knew to be an unjust act in legislation, and in practice towards a section of the community, and in the interests of others. Some modus Vivendi must be sought for on this question, and it should not be unjust or unfair to any section. He was rather pleased to have had this opportunity of expressing his sentiments in this direction, because here in Kimberley they were more or less a mixed community. They wanted to live in peace and harmony with each other and that would be impossible if one section was to suffer admitted and acknowledged injustice at the hands of another. He was

AN INTERESTING GROUP



Photo by Aug. Blaettler

Taken at Heidelburg Station on the occasion of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's visit.

હેલબરગના સ્ટેશને મી. ગોખલે અને આવકાર આપનાર મંડળીની લેવાયેલી છબી.

119/32

The Hon. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

BY J. ROYEPPEN.
(Secretary of Reception Committee).

There lands at Capetown to-day one of the greatest personalities in the British Empire in the person of the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a member of his Majesty's Imperial Legislative Council of India. The name of Gokhale is a household word in India. It cannot be long before it becomes one in political England. And all the unconscious force behind the name is the simple triune of character, industry, and dogged perseverance. Mr. Gokhale was

BORN NO GENIUS.

He is the result of hard work nobly done. India has produced many men who have done much in the country's cause. India has produced a Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man, who, after 60 years of unselfish toil, has laid down his arms and retired from the arena of political strife in this the 82nd year of his age. But India has produced but one Gokhale, the Indian among Indians, the patriot among patriots. And to-day he sits enthroned in the hearts of 300 millions of his grateful countrymen, the object of their daily worship. Many a monarch would be confused by the stupendous reality. Not so Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The generous devotion and praise of millions of human hearts is to him but food for deeper thought and reflection. In early youth he pondered and found in the service of humanity the final purpose of his life. Straightway he applied himself to it, and firstly, as in duty bound,

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The CONTEMPORARY PRESS gave special prominence to Mr. Gokhale's visit and his itinerary was followed with interest by the South African public .

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INDIA FOLLOWS HIM

wherever he goes. Though the fact is often exaggerated, it is known that the many sections of the population of India have often grave and grievous differences among them, in the breeding and feeding of which good men are forgotten and bad men are idolised. It is the more remarkable, therefore, to find one name at the mention of which the inhabitants of India, from the Himalayas to the Comorin, from the Indus to the Ganges, men of all castes, colours, and creeds, could join hearts and hands; for Gokhale is an Indian first, and the Brahmin of Poona a long way below. Can Mr. Gokhale be an exception, an accident in the national life of India? That is a question for posterity to answer. If he is not, then a people who can count upon the production of a Gokhale have little to fear, but much to hope for, in the future purpose of this great Empire. It is not attempted here to delineate the life-work and character of this great son and servant of India. There are few pens and fewer minds capable of doing justice to them. These lines are merely incidental, and are suggested by the event of national and Imperial importance which takes place to-day in the first town in the Union, in the landing on these shores of the distinguished Indian statesman. This much, however, might be ventured, that, members of our Royalty excepted, no personage of more outstanding interest has set foot on these shores. Certainly no profounder

IMPERIALIST AND STATESMAN

has ever honoured the sub-continent, for the Hon. Mr. Gokhale is a politician of the broadest catholic views, and, with Lord Morley, stands as one of the few faithful exponents of all that is brightest and best in Liberalism. With the great Liberal he has often felt and expressed that "magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom, and a great empire and little minds go ill together." His statesmanship and political learning are of such depth and wide catholicity that in England he might aspire to the Premiership; in the great Republic, the Presidentship; and in France the Headship of the State. He is the accredited adviser of the British and Indian Governments in the affairs of the great Dependency, and a close associate in the Empire's cause of men of the standing of Lord Morley. The master and pupil have often met and communed on the stupendous problems affecting the great Eastern Possession. But now that the great English Liberal has laid down the reins of the Indian Government by sheer force of its weight and immensity, the disciple takes it up directly and indirectly to fulfil to the best of his ability the greatest task that could fall to the lot of any patriot within the Empire, the realisation of the hopes and aspirations of India under British rule. It is in the fulfilment of that high purpose that Mr. Gokhale sets foot in this portion of the British Empire to-day, and there is not one within the Empire but does not wish him the fullest measure of success in his high Imperial mission. His ambition for India is that Indians should rise to the full height of their stature, and be in their country what others are in theirs. He holds that this

AMBITION

can be substantially realised within the British Empire. British rule is not a mere evil to be endured. It is the discipline through which kind Providence is preparing Indians for a united national life. And Mr. Gokhale's three essentials for that realisation are work, suffering, and sacrifice. He values privileges in proportion to the sufferings with which they have been bought. Then they are to him "hallowed by sacrifice, and sanctified by suffering." Mr. Gokhale is not a preacher. He is a practiser. No man works harder. In the love of his country he has used the last drop of his strength. During the recent English elections in which Mr. Balfour's Ministry fell so ingloriously, Mr. Gokhale addressed 45 important meetings in less than 50 days, acting as his own amanuensis, secretary, and attendant, interviewing and being interviewed, and writing letters and notes in the few gaps available. Such a labourer is bound to pay the penalty, and so he comes to South Africa in anything but robust health. It is earnestly to be hoped, however, that he will be able to speak here, for to hear the Hon. Mr. Gokhale is to hear the English language in all its force and undoubted elegance. Having heard almost all the great speakers of the day, both English and Indian, I am inclined to the belief that there are few to equal Mr. Gokhale, and certainly none to excel him in the art of using the language to the utmost purpose and effect. In the Viceregal Council it is well known that speeches before and after Mr. Gokhale's invariably fall stillborn. May we be privileged to hear this

PERFECT MASTER OF DEBATE

and finished diction during his short stay in our midst. Full of honours, though not of years, with a record behind him of which any patriot may be proud, and an activity before him which the future may have bright pages in store, the Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale is perhaps the one living man who can truly be said to "read his history in a nation's eyes."

119/29

The Visit of Mr. Gokhale.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who arrived in Durban last night, has been heartily welcomed in Natal, and his welcome in Durban will be no less sincere than it has been in the other parts of South Africa which he has visited. He is the most illustrious member of his race who has ever been in this country, and, as Sir William Beaumont said at the public reception in Maritzburg on Thursday evening, it was a pity that such a visit had not been paid years ago, as it might have saved a great deal of trouble and misrepresentation, and have prevented many mistakes. There are two sides to every question, and, although it is a very well-worn platitude, it is one that is neglected to an extraordinary extent. In South Africa the Indian side of the question is very much neglected, and in India we have no doubt the South African point of view is often seen in a wrong light. It is something to the good that an Indian statesman of the high standing of Mr. Gokhale should come to South Africa to study the serious problem of the relationships between the European and Indian communities at first hand. It may do something to remove misconceptions on the part of the people of this country as regards the Indian point of view, and Mr. Gokhale on his side may be able to see that there have been misconceptions in India as regards the grievances of his compatriots in this country. We believe that a certain part of the trouble has been created by the abuse of power on the part of some of the men entrusted with the authority of immigration officers, but as regards the £3 licence tax the only remedy compatible with justice is its abolition—at least so far as women are concerned. It was never intended to apply to them, and the manner in which it has been applied cannot be justified. Mr. Gokhale, more than any other man, is responsible for the stoppage of the indentured system, and although it may cause a certain amount of inconvenience to some of the Natal industries it is a system that could not be continued with any show of reason in the face of the restrictive immigration laws. We hope that Mr. Gokhale when he leaves South Africa will carry with him the feeling that South Africans are not quite so black as they have been painted at times, and that the result of his visit will be a compromise which will remove the real and legitimate grievances which the Indian community have had, and the inauguration of an era of better feeling between the different sections of the population, which, if not on a basis of actual equality, will be more in the direction of justice and equity than has been on occasions in the past.

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
FOR
INDIAN CULTURE
ACCESSION NO. 119/29

B/G

ANDHRA PRADESH MARCH 1972

Hyderabad : P.V. Rao

PERIODICAL ARTICLE

His association with the *New Republic,* the *Public Opinion, the New York World,* and *the New York Herald Tribune* brought recognition and accolade for Lippmann as an independent journalist.

Today and Tomorrow at first was published four times a week and later three times. Now Lippmann writes twice a week which is syndicated in over 300 newspapers in the U.S. and some twenty-five foreign countries. He steers clear of sensational scoops, predictions, invictive and gossip. Although he often draws his information from the people directly involved in news events, he remains a detached observer concerned more with the news than that make it.

His celebrated column *Today and Tomorrow* has earned Lippmann two Pulitzer prizes. The first award, in 1958, was a special citation for "the wisdom, perception and high sense of responsibility with which he has commented for many years on national and international affairs. In 1962, he received a Pulitzer award for "wise and responsible international reporting."

He had authored many thought-provoking books centring on political philosophy—his pet subject since his Harward days. The list, by no means exhaustive, makes an impressive array for an active journalist: *A preface to Politics, Drift and Mastry, the Good Society, the Communist World and Ours, The Coming Tests with Russia U.S. Foreign Policies, Shield of the Republic, and U.S. War aims.* The very same qualities that go to make his distinguished column—scholarship, calm appraisal and serious conviction—went into his books that are widely quoted on either side of the Atlantic.

Every winter as part of his work Lippmann makes a trip to Europe, South America or some other part of the world and it is said that foreign governments prepare for his visit as carefully as they would for the arrival of a high ranking statesman. His Washington social life is a busy schedule and the envy of his tribe.

In a tribute to Lippmann in *Walter Lippmann and His Times,* fellow journalist, James Reston wrote: "No doubt Walter Lippmann .... would prefer to be judged on his books on political philosophy ..... But while philosophy may be his love, journalism has been his mistress, and the amazing thing is that he has managed to be so faithful to both....I know that he has given my generation of newspapermen a wider vision of our duty. He has shown us how to put the events of the day in its proper relationship to the history of Yesterday and the dream of tomorrow...."

GOKHALE

After the passing of Gokhale in Mar. 1915 Gandhiji wrote: "Gokhale taught me that the dream of every Indian who claims to love his country should be to act in the political field.... to spiritualise the political life of the country and the political institutions of the country. He inspired my life and still inspiring ...." Such was the shining example left by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the father of Indian nationalism.

*** *** ***

Gokhale was born in a Chitpavan Brahmin family of humble circumstance in 1866. He displayed great academic brilliance as well as an all-consuming desire for public service. Graduating in 1884, he joined a dedicated group of teachers who took a vow of simple living and high thinking and joined the Fergusson College of Poona as Professor of History and Political Science. For six and ten years, he served the college. To him they were the years of intense preparation for a nobler calling in life.

At the turn of the century, to be exact in 1905, Gokhale' legacy to the Nation was the founding of the Servants of India Society. Down the years, it attracted many intellectuals, savants and liberal politicians of the Gokhale school of thought. The Society's constitution drafted by Gokhale bore the stamp of liberalism.

"One essential condition of success in this work" he declared in the Preamble, "is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised."

"The Society" he announced, "will train men prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit." In other words, its purpose was to train national missionaries for the service of India. The missionary fervour it thus excluded initially attracted even no less a person than Gandhiji. But the Father of the Nation despite his profound respect for Gokhale, chose a different means to reach the same gaol. However, the mutual respect between the two did not diminish. The realist in Gokhale knew that Gandhiji was a man of destiny and Gandhiji called Gokhale "his master."

Gokhale was a pioneer educationist. He stood up against the evil designs of Englishmen to impose an

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altogether alien pattern of education on India to serve their political ends, in the long run. In 1910, he introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council his now famous but ill-fated Educational Bill which sought to usher in a system of compulsory education on the basis of local opinion. The serried ranks of government nominees would not allow the Bill to pass. Gokhale did not, however, survive to see his labours bearing fruit in the later years.

A towering parliamentarian of his day, Gokhale brought to bear upon his tasks a masterly grasp of affairs and an infinite capacity to take pains. In the domains of finance and education, he felt perfectly at home. "He ignored no aspect of any question on which he was to speak and his ability to infuse life into the dry bones of statistics was a striking testimony of his capacity for taking a long-range view of things and relating them to the actual facts of life .....".

As such, to the leading lights of bureaucracy on the Treasury Benches of the Imperial Legislative Council, Gokhale gave many uncomfortable moments especially during Budget sessions. It will not, perhaps, be out of place to recall here that whenever Gokhale rose to speak on the Budget that great Englishman, Lord Curzon made it a point to be present on the occasion and witness Gokhale's performance with envy and admiration.

In a posthumous tribute His Lordship, descending from his Olympian heights, lauded in glowing terms the parliamentary gifts of Gokhale.

Inspired by the great liberal traditions of the west, Gokhale's politics was a wholesome one. This tall son of India practised the precepts he preached. Verily, he spiritualised the politics of his day and rose to glory.

[*Contributed.*]

Cobalt Radiator Unit

A cobalt radiator unit, the first of its kind in India, will soon be established at Cochin for the preservation of fish.

The unit is to be started by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, which received it from the International Atomic Energy Agency. The radiator unit will function under the supervision of the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology.

By the radiator process, fish can be preserved up to three weeks without creating any health hazards.

G.P.-S. (M-S)

81/30280 (Z 20) Groen

LÊER–FILE No.

GOVENDER, Boya

LÊER–FILE No.

BOYA GOVENDER : PERSONALIA

ONDERWERP–SUBJECT

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VERWYSINGS–REFERENCES	TYDPERK–PERIOD TOT–TO	BESKIKKING–DISPOSAL

VOL.

KANTOOR–OFFICE

DEPARTEMENT–DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT

Phone 419043

150 SIRDAR ROAD,
CLAIRWOOD, 24/5/77

MESSRS Baya Govender

DR. TO . .

M. S. GOVENDER'S BUTCHERY

10% Collection Charges and Interest on All Overdue Accounts

				R	
		To Account Rendered		37	16
24/5/77		To Goods Pork Bone		30	00
		Balance		R 7	16
24	1	Tripe			80
28	1½	ICE		2	70
2/6/77	1			1	80
		Fat		2	80
7	1½			2	70
		Fat		1	80
11	1	Bones		1	40
18	1			1	80
21	1			1	80
23				5	76
25	1½	Meat (R15.00 Overdue R10.00)		5	00
30	1	Tripe			70
				R 36	22

E.&O.E.

STATEMENT

Phone 419043

150 SIRDAR ROAD,
CLAIRWOOD, 30/6/ 1972

MESSRS Boya Govender

DR. TO . .

M. S. GOVENDER'S BUTCHERY

10% Collection Charges and Interest on All Overdue Accounts

				R	
		To Account Rendered		36	22
24/7/72		To Goods Fish		3	00
		Fish		6	00
12	1	Dogs		1	60
		Fish		2	00
20				1	50
22				2	40
28		Fish		2	70
1/8/72	1	crabs		2	00
4	1			1	80
				R 59	22

E.&O.E.

CASH SALE / DILIVERY

KONTANT VERKOPING / AFLEWERING **A** **Nº** 6017

Phone 81435

NEW AND SECOND HAND
MOTOR CAR SPARES

546 SOUTH COAST ROAD,
CLARWOOD, 4 - 9 - 69 196

M. BOYA GOVENDER.
221 SIRDAR ROAD.

GENERAL DEMOLISHERS & BUILDERS SUPPLIES

(Inc. BRIK'S TIMBER and HARDWARE)

New and Second-Hand Timbers, Tri-Ang Toys, Tyne Paints, Household Goods, Grocery, Glassware, Linos etc.
Bicycle Repairs and Spares

E &O.E. CPP-063

1	Tilley Lamp.			10-00.
1	Iron.			4-20
1	Lot Electrical Goods.			2-30.
2	Lyna 9x10½ 9x10.			10 50.
1	Ironing Board.			4-50.
				£31-50
2	Switches.			65.
1	Ironing board.			4-50
1	9x9 Lyna.			5-00
				41-65
	~~£31-50.~~			
	R41-65.			
	Boya Govender			
	1 Cycle			R25/00

Received above-mentioned in good order and condition
vermelde goedere in goeie toestand ontvang
Signature .....

Rev. 65

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE

APPLICATION FOR REFUND OF EMPLOYEES' TAX

YEAR OF ASSESSMENT ENDED ON THE LAST DAY OF FEBRUARY 19.....

1. Identity number 800/301445-A.
2. Surname (capital letters) GOVENDER
3. First names (in full) APPAMMA
4. Postal address 221 SIRDAR ROAD.
   CLAIRWOOD DURBAN. NATAL SOUTH AFRICA. AFRICA.
5. Date of birth 28/10/1930.
6. Marital status on the last day of the year of assessment:

   Mark with x

UNMARRIED	MARRIED	WIDOW OR WIDOWER	DIVORCED
	X		

7. Number of children under 18 years on the last day of the year of assessment 4 CHILDREN.
8. Number of dependants (excluding your wife and children) 2
9. Have you rendered an Income or a Personal tax return previously?

   (Yes or No) NO ..... If "YES", state (a) Office — ..... (b) Year —
10. Total taxable income for the full year of assessment received by or accrued to you and your wife from sources within the Republic of South Africa.

    N.B.–ATTACH EMPLOYEES' TAX CERTIFICATES.

    A refund will not be authorised unless the certificates are attached.

Name of employer or source	Gross income	Tax deducted	Number of employees' tax certificates
TOTALS			

11. I declare that the above-mentioned particulars are true and correct and that only the income shown above accrued to me/us during the year.

13/5/74
Date

.....
Signature

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Application checked and refund approved ☐

Reference number allocated ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Request to refund employees' tax completed ☐

.....
Receiver of Revenue

G.P.-S.-T–L Ink. 65

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE INKOMSTE

AANSOEK OM TERUGBETALING VAN WERKNEMERSBELASTING

JAAR VAN AANSLAG GEËINDIG DIE LAASTE DAG VAN FEBRUARIE 19.....

1. Persoons/Identiteitsnommer .....
2. Familienaam (hoofletters).....
3. Voorname (voluit) .....
4. Posadres.....

.....

5. Geboortedatum.....
6. Huwelikstaat op die laaste dag van die jaar van aanslag:

Merk met x ONGETROUD GETROUD WEWENAAR OF WEDUWEE GESKEI

7. Aantal kinders onder 18 jaar op die laaste dag van die jaar van aanslag .....
8. Aantal afhanklikes (Nie u vrou en kinders nie).....
9. Het u voorheen 'n Inkomste/Persoonlike belastingvorm ingedien?

Ja of nee..... Indien "JA", meld, (a) Kantoor..... (b) Jaar.....

10. Totale belasbare inkomste vir die volle jaar van aanslag ontvang deur of toegeval aan u en u vrou uit bronne binne die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

Let Wel.–HEG WERKNEMERSBELASTINGSERTIFIKATE AAN.

Terugbetaling sal nie gemagtig word tensy die sertifikate aangeheg is nie.

Naam van werkgewer of bron	Bruto inkomste	Belasting afgetrek	Nommers van werknemers-belastingsertifikate
TOTALE			

11. Ek verklaar dat die bostaande gegewens waar en juis is en dat die inkomste hierbo getoon die enigste is wat gedurende die jaar aan my/ons toegeval het.

....
Datum *Handtekening*

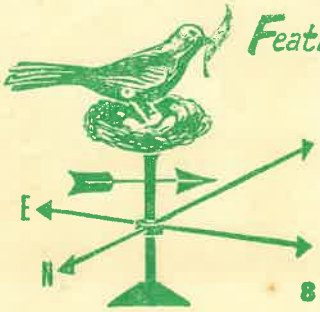
SLEGS VIR AMPTELIKE GEBRUIK

Aansoek nagesien en terugbetaling goedgekeur ☐

Verwysingsnommer toegeken ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Versoek om werknemersbelasting terug te betaal, ingevul ☐

.....
Ontvanger van Inkomste



Feather your nest at...

PHONE *312955

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16th Oct. 1969

Mr P.Govender,
150, Sirdar Rd,
Clairwood, DURBAN

Dear Client,

We have much pleasure in returning herewith your completed and paid up Hire Purchase Agreement duly cancelled.

Thanking you,

We are,

Yours faithfully,

SAVELL'S WESTEND FURNISHERS

GENERAL MANAGER

PLEASE NOTE THAT WE HAVE MOVED TO:-
584 WEST STREET
ALL ENQUIRIES AND PAYMENTS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE NEW ADDRESS.

YEAR / MONTH	6985 EMPLOYER 1978	PROVIDENT FUND BALANCES B/F EMPLOYEE —	PROVIDENT FUND BALANCES B/F EMPLOYER —	SICK FUND MORT. ASSOC.	AMOUNT OF HOLIDAY FUND PAID (A)	AMOUNT OF HOLIDAY FUND PAID (B)	AMOUNT OF HOLIDAY FUND PAID (C)
OCT.	Transfer						
NOV.							
DEC.							
JAN.	TAURUS	3 24	3 24	4 32	8 71		
FEB.	TAURUS	6 48	6 48	8 64	21 60		
MAR.	TAURUS	8 10	8 10	10 80	27 00		
APR.	TAURUS	4 86	4 86	6 48	16 20		
MAY							
JUNE							
JULY							
AUG.							
SEPT.							
	GRAND TOTALS	22 68.	22 68		43 51		
	PROV. FUND DIVIDEND %	78	71	AUDIT			
	PROV. FUND TOTALS C/F	23 46.	23 39.				

PAYMENT DETAILS TO EMPLOYEE HOLIDAY FUND	
A	43.51
B	
C	
A + B + C	R43.51
CHEQUE No.	4012
DATE	1.12.78
RECEIVED BY PAYEE	
IDENTITY No.	
IDENTIFIED BY	
DATE RECEIVED	
AUDIT	

CODES
L — DATE LEFT
S — DATE STARTED

INDUSTRY No.	NAME	IDENTITY NUMBER	OCCUPATION
6985	PERUMAL GOVENDER		MACHINIST.

C. & CO. D2525

B

ORDER/INVOICE

No 22

MANSON MOTORS

PHONE **71 LORNE STREET,** **DURBAN.**

I/We VANGERSAMY NAIDOO

Residential Address ROAD 107. HOUSE 64. Chatsworth

Business Address Dunlop Sports Equipment. 43 Manchester Rd. Mobeni.

Identity No

of

the undersigned, and hereby order from the above firm and agree to take delivery of

as seen, tried and approved, without warranty, whatsoever, written or implied, either as to condition, or to recorded speedometer mileage and with the following extra equipment:-

DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLE

MAKE	BODY STYLE	ENGINE NO	REGISTRATION
Vauxhall Viva	Sedan.		

Cash Price	220-00
Insurance Full Comprehensive	
Insurance Third Party	
Licence and Registration	
Number Plates	
Finance Charges	
Purchase Price	220-00
Deposit	10-00
*Trade in	
BALANCE	R 210-00

Balance of R Payable as follows:

option till Tuesday 24/2/70 Hal Hall amount

I/We hereby certify that the (make) Model Car

Engine No Registration No which I/we hereby trade in is my/our sole property, and is fully paid for and is not subject to any lien whatsoever.

I/we hereby acknowledge having read the forgoing order and agree to all terms and conditions stated therein and declare this order to be binding irrevocable.

There are no other understanding agreements, warranties or representation verbal, or written, not specified herein respecting the purchase of the above goods, save and expect as may be contained in the Hire Purchase Agreement

Witness Purchaser's Signature Vangersamy

Date 18/2/70. Address

MANSON MOTORS do not bind themselves to any order taken by salesman should they consider the terms therein to be unaccepable to them and to hold the right to reject all orders not confirmed by the Managing Directors of the company

d by

Index Case No.

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Date) 8th May 19 68

MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,

Kindly examine bearer:

Surname Gowenlock Others Samuel Age ..... Sex M Race M

Address 75 Howe Rd.

CONTACT (Index case.....)	
DISCHARGED (From.....Hospital)	
DUE FOR X-RAY	X
SUSPECT	
REQUIRES CERTIFICATE	
....	

Case sent by ' Williams

MEDICAL RIPORT

Clinic No. A/1253

City Medical Officer of Health

CHEST CLEAR		HEALING T.B. ..	
FOR INVESTIGATION		HEALED T.B.	
ACTIVE P.T.B. *		....	

Fit for work ?.....

Letter addressed to employer ?.....

Disposal.....

To return.....

Remarks .....

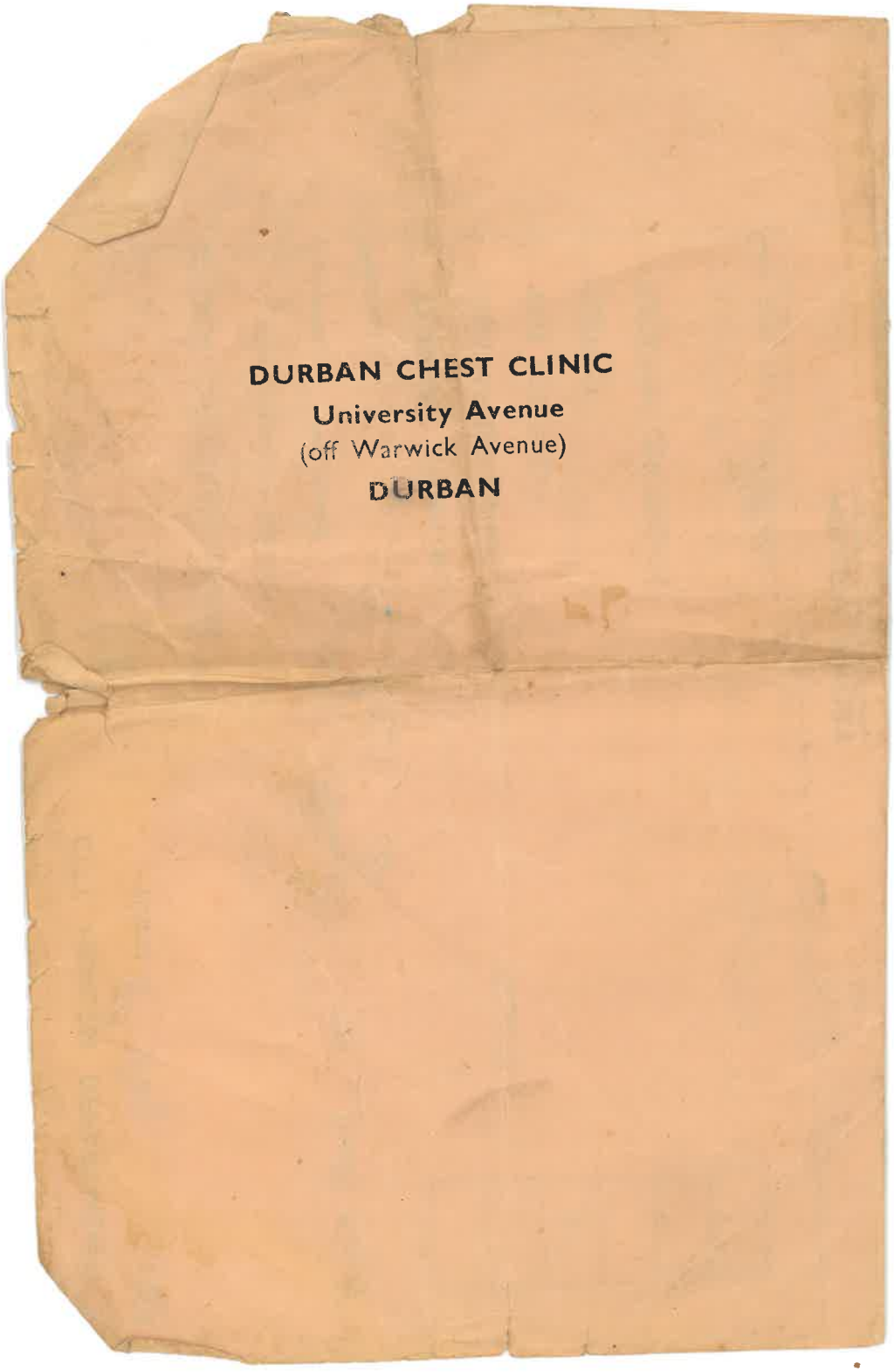
(Date).....19..... .....

Medi

IMPORTANT.—Please hand this form to patient and direct him/her
ASSISTANT.

*Kindly complete a NOTIFICATION FORM if new

OBN CORPN. M O.11


DURBAN CHEST CLINIC
University Avenue
(off Warwick Avenue)
DURBAN

Index Case No.

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Date) 8th April 1963

MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,

Kindly examine bearer:

Surname Gowender Others Perumal Age Sex M Race A

Address 75 Flower Rd.

CONTACT (Index case .....) .. .. [ ]

DISCHARGED (From ..... Hospital) .. .. [ ]

DUE FOR X-RAY .. .. [X]

SUSPECT .. .. [ ]

REQUIRES CERTIFICATE .. .. [ ]

.... [ ]

Case sent by Ultrax

MEDICAL REPORT

Clinic No. 1253/63

City Medical Officer of Health

CHEST CLEAR .. .. [ ]

FOR INVESTIGATION .. .. .. [ ]

ACTIVE P.T.B. * .. .. [ ]

HEALING T.B. .. [ ]

HEALED T.B. .. .. [ ]

.... [ ]

Fit for work ? .....

Letter addressed to employer ? .....

Disposal .....

To return .....

Remarks .....

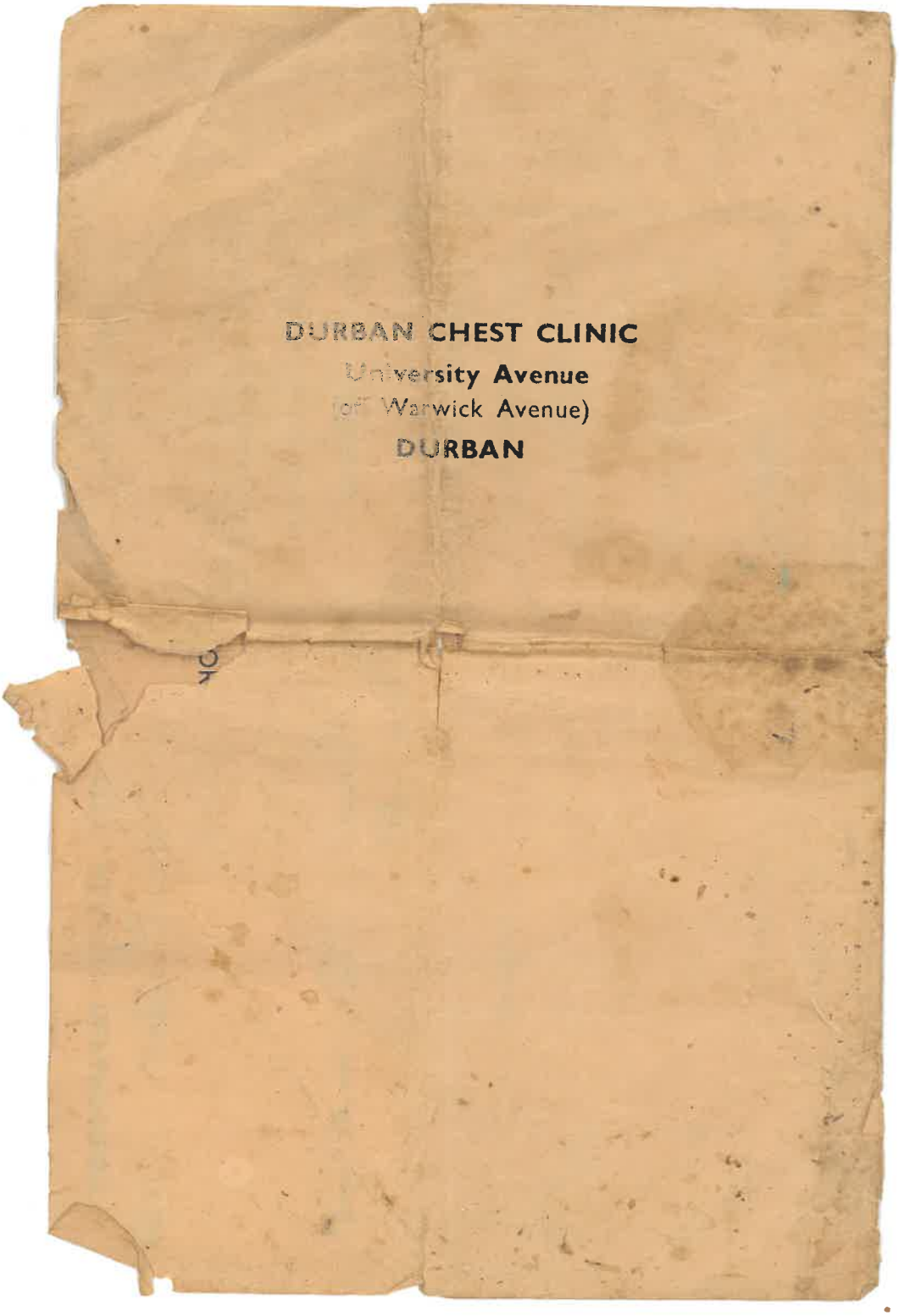
(Date) ..... 19 ....

Medical

IMPORTANT.—Please hand this form to patient and direct him ASSISTANT.

*Kindly complete a NOTIFICATION FORM if new case.

DBN CORPN. M.O. 11


DURBAN CHEST CLINIC
University Avenue
(off Warwick Avenue)
DURBAN

Index Case No. A/ 9841

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Date) 30/10/ 19 64

MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,

Kindly examine bearer:

Surname GOVENDER Others PERUMAL Age 38 Sex M Race I

Address 175 Flower Road, Clairwood

CONTACT (Index case .....)	
DISCHARGED (From ..... Hospital)	
DUE FOR X-RAY	
SUSPECT	
REQUIRES CERTIFICATE FOR CHECK UP + X RAY	X
....	

Case sent by nls.

MEDICAL REPORT

Clinic No. 125/63.

City Medical Officer of Health

CHEST CLEAR		HEALING T.B. ..	
FOR INVESTIGATION		HEALED T.B.	
ACTIVE P.T.B. *		....	

Fit for work ? .....

Letter addressed to employer ? .....

Disposal .....

To return .....

Remarks .....

(Date) ..... 19 ....

Medical Officer

IMPORTANT.—Please hand this form to patient and direct him/her to take it to the HEALTH ASSISTANT.

*Kindly complete a NOTIFICATION FORM if new case.

DBN. CORPN. M.O.11

DURBAN CHEST CLINIC
University Avenue
off Warwick Avenue
DURBAN

MON
TUE
WED
11.30 to 2.30.

IF YOU DO NOT ATTEND BY THE 17/11/68 THEN YOU ARE LEADING YOURSELF INTO TROUBLE

KWAMASHU CHEST CLINIC
Rydalvale
KWAMASHU

LAMONTVILLE CHEST CLINIC
Mhlongo Road
LAMONT LOCATION

CHATSWORTH CHEST CLINIC
Unit Centre No 2,
Road 224
CHATSWORTH

MEREBANK CHEST CLINIC
Bombay Square
MEREBANK

CATO MANOR CHEST CLINIC
464 Bellair Road
MAYVILLE

Home
419043

221 Sidar Road
Clairwood
4052

Dear Sir

I slached punched Mr J. N. Pillays tyres on Wensday. The date was 25/10/78 The time was ~~1.00~~ 1.50 hrs. I did it with a divider. I slached the tyres because Mr J. N. Pillay sent a letter home stating that I was not in school for the last 2 periods. Sandra was taking guard Unanthem and I slached the tyres. We slached two tyres

yours faithfully
VINAYAGIE PERUMAL
U.P. by V. Govender.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CLAIRWOOD S. I. HIGH SCHOOL
-3-11-1978
CLAIRWOOD STAATSINDIERS SKOOL
DEPARTEMENT VAN INDIERSAKE
OFFICIAL AMPTELIK

DUNLOP SP RADIAL
155 - 13

WITNESSES: 1) Anandhan Francis
2) Sandra Kay Ernest

Index Case No. A/9841

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(Date) 21. 6. 19 68.

MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,

Kindly examine bearer:

Surname Govender Others Perumal Age 38 Sex M Race H.

Address 75 Flower Road, Blairwood.

CONTACT (Index case.....)	
DISCHARGED (From.....Hospital)	
DUE FOR X-RAY	X.
SUSPECT	
REQUIRES CERTIFICATE	
....	

Case sent by J. Naidoo

MEDICAL REPORT

Clinic No. A 125/63.

City Medical Officer of Health

CHEST CLEAR		HEALING T.B. ..	
FOR INVESTIGATION		HEALED T.B.	
ACTIVE P.T.B. *		....	

Fit for work ?.....

Letter addressed to employer ?.....

Disposal.....

To return.....

Remarks .....

(Date).....19..... .....

Medical Officer

IMPORTANT.—Please hand this form to patient and direct him/her to take it to the HEALTH ASSISTANT.

*Kindly complete a NOTIFICATION FORM if new case.

DBN. CORPN. M.O.11

DURBAN CHEST CLINIC
University Avenue
off Warwick Avenue
DURBAN

Mon.
Tues.
Wed. } 11-30 – 2 p.m.

KWAMASHU CHEST CLINIC
Rydalvale
KWAMASHU

LAMONTVILLE CHEST CLINIC
Luthuli Road
LAMONT LOCATION

CHATSWORTH CHEST CLINIC
Unit Centre No 2,
Road 224
CHATSWORTH

MEREBANK CHEST CLINIC
Bombay Square
MEREBANK

CATO MANOR CHEST CLINIC
464 Bellair Road
MAYVILLE

FINAL NOTICE

of intention to proceed in the Civil Court of Justice for the Recovery of Debt.

Whereas MRS. BOYA GOVENDER

of 221 GROVE ROAD CLAIRWOOD.

is truly and justly indebted to SABIE'S DRESS SHOP
589 SOUTH COAST ROAD,
CLAIRWOOD. 4001. NATAL

in the sum of **R** 8.21.
for goods sold and delivered, the aforesaid amount being considerably overdue, which fact you have been repeatedly notified.

In terms of the MAGISTRATE'S COURT RULES therefore you MRS. B. GOVENDER. are hereby given **FINAL NOTICE** of 7 DAYS' intention to take legal proceedings for the recovery of the sum hereinbefore stated and **SUMMONS** will be issued against you for the recovery thereof, without further notice unless the said amount be paid on or before 26-6-76.

Dated at 18 this FRIDAY day of 19 76.

PIONEER—DBN

ROYAL CLOTHING INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYEE PAYROLL RECORD

WEEK	ENDING	CO.	DEPT.	EMPL. NO.
49	3/02/75	05	002	00307

EMPLOYEE NAME	COUNCIL NO.	RATE	OCCUPATION	COMMENCED	TAX REFERENCE NO.	TAX CODE
MRS APPAMMA PERUMAL	A9604	1.2412	MACH	27/03/74	A	AFM07

EARNINGS	BASIC	OVERTIME 1	OVERTIME 2	OVERTIME 3	BONUS 1	BONUS 2	SICK PAY	ADJUSTMENT	LEAVE WEEKS	LEAVE DAYS	OTHER	GROSS EARNINGS
HOURS	42.50											
VALUE	10.25											10.25

DEDUCTIONS	P.A.Y.E.	PENSION	PROVIDENT	SICK	MED. AID	N.I.C.	UNION	U.I.F.	SAVING	LOAN	SUNDRY	OTHER	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS
			.15	.13		.02	.15	.07					.44

YEAR TO DATE	GROSS	LUMP SUM	P.A.Y.E.	PENSION	PROVIDENT	SICK/M. AID	U.I.F.	SAVINGS	SHIFT	LEAVE
	219.87		.49		3.00	1.70	.40		203	6

COMPUTER EASY BUREAU (PTY.) LTD.

COINAGE ANALYSIS	R10	R5	R2	R1	50c	20c	10c	5c	2c	1c
	.00	5.00	4.00	.00	.50	.20	.10	.00	.00	.01

NETT PAY
9.81

PROCESSED BY EASY COMPUTER BUREAU (PTY) LTD.

H&Q (DBN) 76324 EFORMA

B. Govender

Personalia

56/-

DURBAN CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

5K/9

IMMUNISATION RECORD

NAME Nungaqir Govender

ADDRESS 5 Howe Rd

BIRTH DATE Sep SEX

	1st	2nd	3rd	Booster
Smallpox vaccination	6.12.68			
Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus				
Diphtheria, tetanus				
Diphtheria				
Poliomyelitis	8.10.68	6.1[illegible]68		

Note. — This card must be produced on every occasion.

HEALTH DEPT. DURBAN

DBN. CORPN. M.O.160

DURBAN STADSGESONDHEIDSDEPARTEMENT

IMMUNISERINGS AANTEKENING

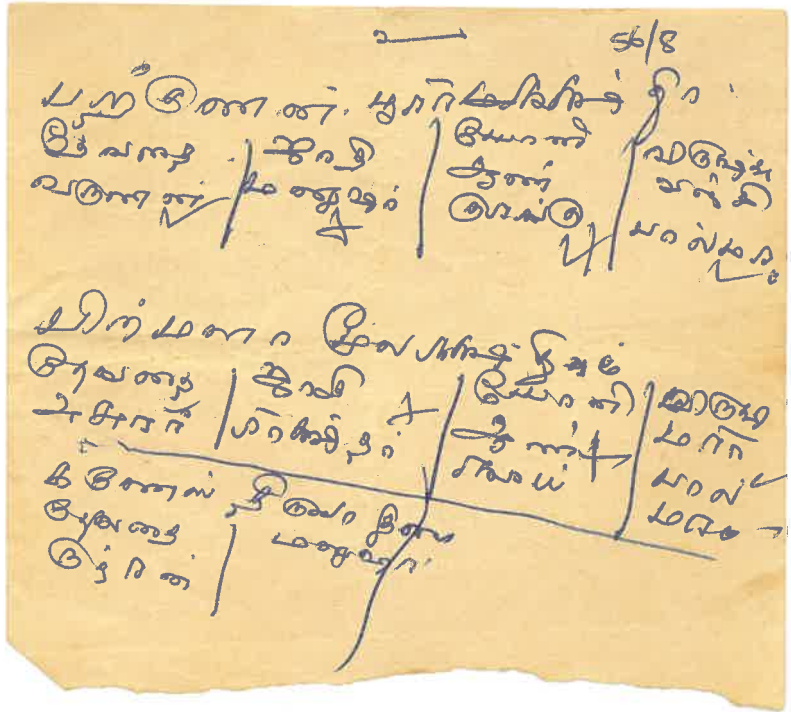
NAAM .....

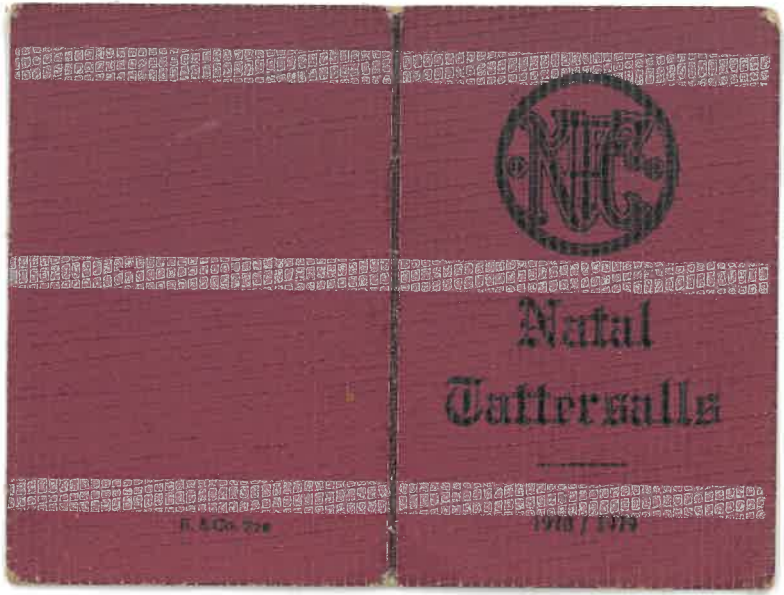
ADRES .....

GEBOORTE DATUM ..... RAS .....

	1ste	2de	3de	Versterker
Inenting				
Witseerskeel, kinkhoes, tetanus				
Witseerskeel, tetanus				
Witseerkeel				
Kinderverlamming				

Let Wel. — Hierdie kaart moet by elke geleentheid getoon word.




Natal
Tattersalls
1913 / 1914

56/11

(SUBJECT TO COMMITTEE'S APPROVAL)

No 8477

NATAL TATTERSALLS

Licensed under Natal Ordinance No. 28, 1957

This is to Certify that

Mr. B. GOVENDER

Is a CASUAL MEMBER

of Natal Tattersalls for the period ending

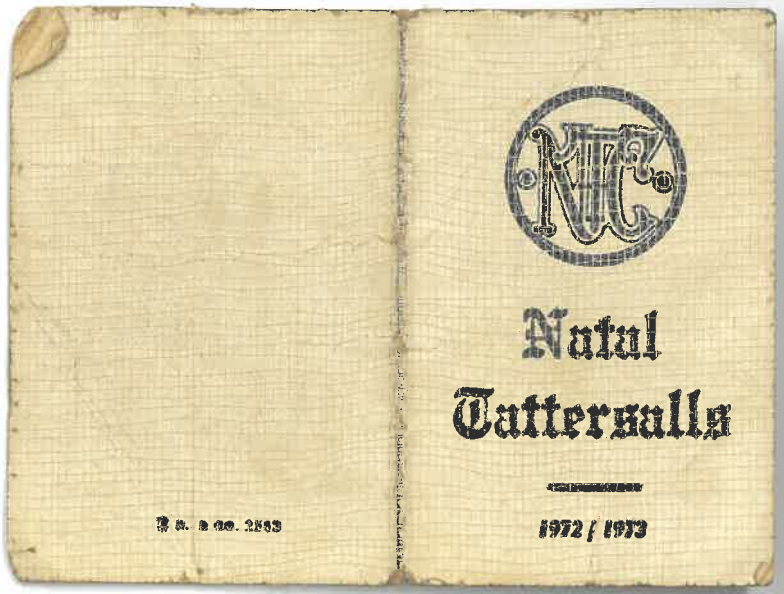
9-10-28

THIS CARD IS NOT TRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE PRODUCED TO OBTAIN ADMISSION TO THE ROOMS

CHANGE OF ADDRESS MUST BE NOTIFIED

75c

Secretary


Natal
Tattersalls
1972 / 1973

56/10

(SUBJECT TO COMMITTEE'S APPROVAL)

No 3615

Natal Tattersalls

Licensed under Natal Ordinance No. 28, 1957

This is to Certify that

Mr. B Blunden

is an ORDINARY MEMBER of Natal Tattersalls for the year ending 31st May, 1973

THIS CARD IS NOT TRANSFERABLE AND MUST BE PRODUCED TO GAIN ADMISSION TO THE ROOMS

CHANGE OF ADDRESS MUST BE NOTIFIED

R3-00

Secretary

CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
DURBAN.

This card should be presented whenever you visit a hospital, clinic or doctor.

Hierdie kaart moet getoon word wanneer u 'n hospitaal, kliniek of dokter besoek.

G.P.-S.



STAATSDEPARTEMENT VAN GESONDHEID.
STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

IMMUNISERINGSKAART.
IMMUNISATION CARD.

56/7 N. S. Dene S/A School

Gesondheid/Health 183.

Volle Naam/Full Name Veronique Pesnaud

Geboortedatum/Date of Birth 6 yrs Geslag/Sex

Adres/Address 221 Sicklar Road

Ouderdom. Age.	Immunisering teen. Immunisation against.	Datum toegedien. Date administered.	Deur wie toegedien. By whom administered.
3 maande..... 3 months.....	~~Polio~~; D, W en T. ~~Polio~~; D, W and T.	30 4 70	CITY HEALTH DEPT. DURBAN
4½ maande.... 4½ months....	~~Polio~~; D, W en T. ~~Polio~~; D W and T.	6-8-70	
6 maande..... 6 months.....	~~Polio~~; D, W en T. ~~Polio~~; D W and T.	23.10.70	
7 maande..... 7 months.....	Pokkies. Smallpox.		
18 maande.... 18 months.....	D, W en T. D, W and T.		
5 jaar..... 5 years.....	Pokkies; D en T. Smallpox; D and T.		
10 jaar..... 10 years.....	Pokkies; D en T. Smallpox; D and T.		
Elke 5 jr. daarna Every 5 years thereafter	Pokkies en T. Smallpox and T.		
	B. C. G.		

D=Diphtheria/Witseerkeel. W=Whooping Cough/Kinkhoes.
T=Tetanus/Klem in die kaak.


SOUTH COAST
D.I.F.A


NATAL
NATAL INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSN


SOUTH AFRICA
S.A. INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSN

56/5

U.F. 74.

S 2181

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT 1946
WERKLOOSHEIDVERSEKERINGSWET 1946
CONTRIBUTOR'S RECORD CARD
BYDRAER SE VERSLAGKAART

Under Regulation 11 — Kragtens Regulasie 11.

Identity No. _____ I.F.
Persoons Nr. V.F. № 27057 P

Surname GOVENDER
Familienaam

Christian Name PERUMAL
Voornaam

Tax Identity No. (Natives only) _____
Nr. van Belastingsidentiteit (slegs Naturelle)

Race ASIATIC Sex MALE
Ras Geslag

Occupation Tea Packer
Vak

P. Govender
Signature of Contributor.
Bydraer se Handtekening.

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE.

1. This card must be retained by the employer while the contributor remains in his employ.
2. On termination of a contributor's employment, the employer must complete the relative portions of the card and hand it to the contributor.
3. If the contributor is unemployed he should register for employment at the nearest Employment Office (see list), and if work is not available he may make application for benefits and hand this card to the Employment Officer in exchange for a Contributor's Check Card.
4. When the contributor again obtains employment this card will be returned to him in exchange for the book which must be handed to the new employer as soon as possible.
5. If this card is lost or destroyed, a duplicate may be obtained from the Unemployment Insurance Fund on payment of a fee of fifty cents.

TER INLIGTING

1. Hierdie kaart moet in die besit van die werkgever bly terwyl bydraer in sy diens is
2. By beëindiging van 'n bydraer se dienste moet die werkgewer die betrokke dele van die kaart invul en dit aan die bydraer oorhandig.
3. Indien die bydraer werkloos is, moet hy by die naaste werkverskaffingskantoor om werk aansoek doen, en indien werk nie beskikbaar is nie, kan hy om voordele aansoek doen en hierdie kaart dan aan die Werkverskaffingsbeampte, in ruil vir 'n bydraer se bewyskaart oorhandig.
4. Wanneer die bydraer weer werk kry sal hierdie kaart, in ruil van die bewyskaart, aan hom teruggegee word en moet hy hierdie kaart aan sy nuwe werkgewer so spoedig moontlik oorhandig.
5. Indien hierdie kaart verloor of vernietig raak, kan 'n duplikaat daarvan teen 'n betaling van 'n fooi van vyftig sent van die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds verkry word.

List of Employment Offices — Lys van Werkverskaffingskantore.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AT: — DEPARTEMENT VAN ARBEID TE:

Alberton, Benoni, Bethlehem, Bloemfontein, Boksburg, Brakpan, Cape Town, Cradock, Dundee, East London/Oos-Londen, George, Germiston, Graaff-Reinet, Grahamstown, Great Brak River, Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Kimberley, Kingwilliamstown, Klerksdorp, Kroonstad, Krugersdorp, Ladysmith, Maraisburg, Mossel Bay, Nelspruit, Nigel, Oberholzer, Odendaalsrus, Oudtshoorn, Paarl, Pietermaritzberg, Pietersburg, Port Elizabeth, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Queenstown, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Rustenburg, Springs, Standerton, Uitenhage, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Virginia, Welkom, Witbank, Worcester.

DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE AT: — DEPT. VAN VOLKSWELSYN TE:

Beaufort West, De Aar, Ermelo, Knysna, Piquetberg, Riversdale, Springbok, Upington, Vryburg.
At Magistrates' Offices at All Other Centres. — By Magistraatskantore te Alle Ander Sentra.

NOTE.—This card is the property of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, P.O. Box 1851, Pretoria, and must be kept in a safe place and not mutilated. Any person finding it is requested to forward it to the above address or deposit it in the nearest Post Office posting box.

LET WEL.—Hierdie kaart is die eiendom van die Werkloosheidversekeringsfonds. Posbus 1851, Pretoria, en moet veilig bewaar en nie geskend word nie. Enige persoon wat dit vind word versoek om dit na die bogenoemde adres te stuur, of dit in die naaste Poskantoorposbus te doen.

Name of Employer / Naam van Werkgewer	Address of Employer / Adres van Werkgewer	*(a) State period or Periods of employment as a Contributor. Meld Tydperk of Tydperke van Diens as 'n Bydraer. From Date / Vanaf Datum	To Date / Tot Datum	Earnings Group During Last 52 Weeks of Employment. Loongroep Gedurende Laaste 52 Weke Diens.	If Employed in Different Groups during last 52 Weeks State Periods in Each Group. Indien Werksaam in Verskillende Groepe Gedurende Laaste 52 Weke Meld Tydperk in Elke Groep. From / Vanaf	To / Tot	Group / Groep	From / Vanaf	To / Tot	Group / Groep	*(b) Reason for Termination of Service. Rede vir Diens Beeindiging.	I certify that the Information Furnished is True. (Signature of Employer.) Ek Sertifiseer dat die Inligting Verstrek Waar is. (Handtekening van Werkgewer.)	For use of Claims Officer Only. Slegs vir Gebruik van Eise Beampte. Identity No. Persoons Nr. U.F. Serial No. W.F. Volgnr. D 13T 920. Office of Payment. Kantoor van Betaling	Benefits paid between- Voordele betaal tussen- Date / Datum	Date / Datum	Initials of Officer. Voorletters van Beampte.
Simpson Bros & Co	Sydney Rd	13/8/62	15/2/63	2							2	R Littlefield	SIMPSON BROS. & CO. (PTY.) LTD.				
		ASSESSED 13/2/63 DURBAN															

*(a) Include period paid in lieu of notice. Only periods during which contributions were payable should be shown.
Sluit tydperk in waarvoor betaal is in plaas van kennisgewing. Slegs tydperke gedurende welke bydraes betaalbaar was, moet aangetoon word.
*(b) Insert numeral only of heading applicable, viz., 1. Resignation; 2. Reduction in Staff; 3. Other.
Skryf slegs nommer van toepaslike opskrif in, nl.: 1. Bedanking: 2. Vermindering van Personeel; 3. Ander.

QUIRE

56/12

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

for the

CLOTHING INDUSTRY

(Natal)

77 ALBERT STREET, DURBAN

Phone 20682 – P.O. Box 1331

EMPLOYEES RECORD

of

SERVICE CARD

On termination of service employees are requested to report to the above office in order to collect any benefits that may be due.

NAME PERUMAL GOVENDER

ADDRESS 178 Teakwood rd. Jato 65 No. G1327

RECORD OF EXPERIENCE

1 Total Years	1 Previous Exp. Mon.	1 Previous Exp. Days	2 Name of Firm	3 Date of Starting	4 Occupation	5 Rate of Pay	6 Issued by	7 Date of Leaving	8 Occupation	9 Rate of Pay	10 Signature of Firm
.	.	.	MASTER CLO.	11/2/57	L. PACK.	257					

®Rotary 3365

SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYEE P Govender

NOTE:

On Engagement Columns 1 to 6 must be filled in by the Industrial Council. On termination of Service Columns 7 to 10 must be completed by the employer and card handed to employee.

H. S. DONE STATE INDIAN GIRLS' SCHOOL 56/6

40 Done Road,
CLAIRWOOD,
16th October, 1969.

Dear ~~Parent~~/Guardian,

You may apply immediately for admission of your daughter to school in 1970 with the following details:-

(a) Child's Birth Certificate.
(b) Identity Cards of both parents.
(c) Evidence of successful vaccination.

Should the child not have a Birth Certificate it would be advisable to see the Principal as soon as possible.

Only children who turn six before June 30th, 1970 (i.e.born before June 30th 1964) will be admitted.

No admissions will be made after February 29th 1970.

Yours faithfully,
Shoodley
PRINCIPAL

Mrs x Mr. M. Govender

NATIONAL UNION OF FURNITURE & ALLIED WORKERS OF S.A. (NATAL BRANCH)

127, Gale Street,
DURBAN.
4001.

Phone: 318808

P.O. Box 18359,
DALBRIDGE.
4014.

B E N E V O L E N T F U N D R U L E S

1. NAME OF THE FUND.

The name of the Fund shall be the BENEVOLENT FUND of the National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa (Natal Branch) hereinafter referred to as the "FUND".

(a) The Fund shall be a continuation of the "TRUST ACCOUNT" already established from funds of the Furniture and Allied Workers' Industrial Union (Natal) as at 30th. June, 1974 and shall be for the sole purpose and benefit to the members of the Natal Branch of the National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa.

2. LEGAL PERSONA.

The Fund, in its own name, shall be capable in law of suing and of being sued, and of acquiring, holding and alienating property, movable and immovable.

3. REGISTERED OFFICE.

The Head Office of the Fund shall be situated at Meubel Sentrum, First Floor, Corner Eloff and Anderson Streets, Johannesburg, (2001) or as may be determined from time to time.

4. FUNDS ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE.

The Administrative Office of the Fund shall be situated at James Bolton Building, 127/129, Gale Street, Durban, (4001) - Postal Address: P.O. Box 18359, Dalbridge, (4014) or as may be determined from time to time.

5. DEFINITIONS.

In these Rules words defined in the Act shall bear the meanings thus assigned to them, and unless inconsistent with the context, all words and expressions imparting the masculine gender shall include the feminine; words signifying the singular number shall include the plural and vice-versa and the following expressions shall have the following meanings:-

"Applicant" shall mean a member and/or retired member and/or the dependants of the deceased member.

/ - 2 - .....

"Approval" shall mean prior written approval.

"Administrative Officer" shall mean the Secretary of the Union.

"Auditor" shall mean an Auditor registered under the Public Accountants and Auditors Act, 1951 as amended.

"Branch" shall mean the Natal Branch of the Union.

"Committee" shall mean the Executive Committee of the Natal Branch elected in terms of Section 10(1)(a) of the Union's Constitution.

"Contribution" shall mean the weekly subscription payable by members to the Fund or as may be determined from time to time by resolution taken at a General Meeting.

"Dependants" shall mean in relation to the Member for the purpose of this Fund:

(i) His Wife;
(ii) His Widow;
(iii) His minor child, or legally adopted unmarried child under the age of 18 years, or any other person wholly dependant upon such member, and who satisfied the Committee that he is so dependant, provided that the Committee's decision as to who the dependants of the deceased are, in terms of this definition shall be final.

"Executive Committee" shall mean the Branch Executive Committee of the Natal Branch of the Union.

"Fund" shall mean the Benevolent Fund in terms of this Constitution.

"Member" shall mean a member in terms of the Union's Constitution.

"Old Age" shall mean a member having attained the age of Sixty years and over.

"Retirement" shall mean permanent retirement from the Industry through incapacity, ill-health irrespective of age or old age.

"Union" shall mean the National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa, registered as a Trade Union in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act No. 28 of 1956, as amended.

"Registrar" shall mean the Registrar or Deputy Registrar of Friendly Societies appointed under Section 4 of the Act.

6. <u>OBJECTS.</u>

The Fund has been established for the following objects:-

/ - 3 - .....

(a) The payment of the sum of money to be made:

(i) On the death of members or their wives (or husbands), children or other dependants, and

(ii) On their retirement.

(b) To act in a manner conducive or incidental to the furtherance of the well-being of members.

7. MEMBERSHIP.

Every person who is, or becomes a member of the Union shall be a member of the Fund. A member shall cease to be a member upon ceasing to be a member of the Union.

8. CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) Members of the Fund shall pay a weekly subscription of twenty (20) cents to the National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa (Natal Branch), which amount shall be diverted to the Benevolent Fund, in respect of each of its members, or as may be determined from time to time.

(b) Liability of Members.

The liability of a member shall be limited to the amount of his unpaid contributions, together with any sum owing to the Fund by him or any of his dependants, in the event of any member ceasing to be a member, any amount owing by such member in respect of himself or his dependants, shall be a debt due to the Fund and recoverable by it.

9. MANAGEMENT.

Except as otherwise provided for in these rules, the operation and control of the Fund shall vest in the Executive Committee, provided that the said Committee's decision, mandates and authorities may be reviewable, alterable or rescindable; such provisions for revision, alteration or rescission shall be subject to a General Meeting decision.

10. TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

1. A member upon resigning, retiring or being expelled from membership shall forfeit his/her membership of the Union, and shall have no claim on the Fund.

(a) A member whose total arrears amount to the equivalent of six months subscriptions, shall cease forthwith to be a member in terms of Section 4(10) of the Union's Constitution, provided further that where a member can produce satisfactory proof to the Committee reasons for his/her failure to pay - the Committee may review the membership.

11. DEATH BENEFITS.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained:-

/ - 4 - .....

1. (a) Members and their dependants shall become entitled to benefits upon the member having paid not less than thirteen weeks contributions to the Fund.

(b) The member and or his/her dependants in terms of sub-section (a) of this clause shall be entitled to the following benefits:-

(i)	On the death of a member	R200,00
(ii)	On the death of a members spouse	200,00
(iii)	On the death of a members child or legally adopted unmarried child aged 14 years and over, but under 18 years	120,00
(iv)	Aged 10 years and over but under 14 years ...	100,00
(v)	Aged 6 years and over but under 10 years.....	80,00
(vi)	Aged 3 years and over but under 6 years	60,00
(vii)	Aged less than 3 years (including still-born child).....	40,00

2. Requirements upon Application.

Application for funeral benefits shall be lodged with the Secretary together with the documents prescribed hereunder, within a period of three months from the date of death of the member or their dependants.

(i) Death Certificate.
(ii) Birth Certificate.
(iii) Applicants Identity Card.
(iv) Identity Card of the Deceased.
(v) Membership Card.
(vi) Proof of Relationship i.e. marriage certificate or any other legal document.
(vii) Account or receipt from the undertaker.

3. Upon the death of a child under the age of fourteen (14) years in respect of whom a benefit is payable in terms of these rules the member, or other beneficiary shall, in addition to the other documents and information prescribed in these rules, submit a sworn statement to the effect that the amount claimed under these rules, together with any other sums the member or other beneficiary may be entitled to from any other Society, or from an insurer carrying an insurance business within the meaning of the Insurance Act 1943, will not exceed the amount specified in Section 19(1) of the Act.

12. LIMITATION OF BENEFITS.

(a) The Benefits referred to in Clause 11(1)(b) are only extended to:-

(i) All existing members irrespective of age as at 30th. June, 1975 and their dependants, and

(ii) All future applicants thereafter admitted to membership who have not attained the age of sixty (60) years.

(iii) Applicants who are over the age of sixty (60) years and who become members after the 30th. June, 1975 shall only be entitled to fifty (50) percent of the benefits referred to in clause 11(1)(b).

/ - 5 - .....

13. RETIREMENT BENEFITS AND DISTRESS ASSISTANCE.

(1) A member and/or his dependants shall also be entitled to the additional benefits provided in Sub-rule 3 hereunder:-

(a) Upon the retirement from the Industry owing to old age, or

(b) Incapacity, ill-health or permanent disability as a result thereof; provided the member has produced proof of such disablement to the satisfaction of the Committee.

(2) Upon the death of a member, his widow/widower or dependants shall be entitled to the benefits provided in Sub-rule 3 hereof.

(3) (a) Members employed in the Furniture Industry in the province of Natal and who are members shall be entitled for every year of service the sum of twelve (12) Rand, calculated as from January, 1934.

(b) The Benefits payable to members employed in the semi-skilled and unskilled categories shall not exceed the sum of ten (10) Rand for every year of service up to the 30th. June, 1975, thereafter calculated at the rate of twelve (12) Rand per annum.

(4) Only one such payment shall be made in respect of a member.

(5) Distress payment either in cash or in kind at the discretion of the Committee, subject to all applications being investigated and recommended by the Committee.

14. PLEDGE.

Except to the extent permitted in these Rules, no members or other beneficiary who is entitled to claim benefits in terms of these rules shall be entitled to assign, transfer, pledge, hypothecate or cede his benefits or rights to benefits in this Fund.

15. LIABILITY.

The Union shall be liable to the Fund for the payment of the contributions to the Fund in respect of its members and its liability shall be limited to such contributions as are owing to the Fund at any time.

16. CONDUCT AND BUSINESS OF THE FUND.

1. The Branch Executive Committee shall carry out their responsibilities in relation to the Fund in conjunction with their functions and responsibilities with regard to the Union and simultaneously at meetings called and as conducted in terms of the Union's Constitution, but as a separately itemised and separate process of business at

/ such .....

such meetings. Similarly meetings of the members for the purpose of the Fund's business shall be conducted in conjunction with meetings of the members for the purpose of the Union's business and further, if a meeting of the members, or a Branch Executive Committee becomes necessary at any time when such meetings for the purpose of the Union's business are not due to be held, the provisions of the Union's Constitution relating to the calling and conduct of Special Meetings shall be implemented specially for the purpose of the conduct of the Fund's business.

2. The members of the Executive Committee elected in terms of the Union's Constitution shall ipso facto be the members of the Fund's Committee.

17. THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND THE SECRETARY OF THE FUND.

1. The Executive Officer and the Secretary of the Fund shall be the Branch Secretary of the Union, provided that no person under the age of twenty-one (21) years shall be entitled to act as Executive Officer and in the event of the Branch Secretary of the Union being under twenty-one (21) years of age, the Executive Committee shall appoint another incumbent as Secretary and Executive Officer and he shall:-

   (a) Attend all Meetings of the Fund.
   (b) Be responsible for the submission of all Statutory returns.
   (c) Record the proceedings of all meetings of the Fund.
   (d) Keep proper books of account, entries, registers and records as are essential for the proper control of the monies and working of the Fund.
   (e) Ensure that the Books of Account are made up at the end of each Financial Year and audited by the Auditor of the Fund.
   (f) Ensure the carrying out of all duties as are necessary for the proper execution of the business of the Fund.
   (g) Open and maintain a Banking Account with a Registered Commercial Bank in the name of the Fund (known as the "Trust Account"), deposit all monies received within Seven days to the credit of the account, and effect all authorised payments by cheque.

2. The National Secretary shall be empowered to delegate the duties referred to in Clause 17 to the Secretary of the Fund.

18. INVESTMENTS.

1. Subject to the provisions of Section 20 of the Act, the Executive Committee shall have power with the written approval of the Registrar, to purchase immovable property for the use of the Fund, and to let surplus capacity.

   Any monies not immediately required to meet current charges upon the Fund shall be invested in:-

/ - 7 - .....

(a) Government Stock or Local Government Stock.
(b) National Loan Certificate.
(c) Post Office Savings Account.
(d) Savings Account, Permanent Shares or Fixed Deposits in Building Societies or Banks.

2. Discretionary Power of Committee.

Any matter not specifically covered by these Rules shall be left to the discretion of the Committee: Provided that the decision of the Committee shall not be inconsistent with these Rules.

19. SIGNING OF DOCUMENTS.

The Committee shall be empowered to authorise such of its members as it may approve from time to time, and upon such terms and conditions as may be approved by it, to sign any contract or other document binding the Fund or any other document authorising the performance of any act on behalf of the Fund, provided that the documents to be submitted to the Registrar shall be signed in the manner prescribed by the regulations.

20. INDEMNIFICATION.

The Executive Committee and the Secretary of the Fund, shall be indemnified by the Fund against all proceedings, costs and expenses incurred by reason of any claim in connection with the Fund, not arising from their negligence, dishonesty or fraud.

21. FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The Executive Committee shall insure the Fund against loss resulting from dishonesty or frauds of any of its Officers (including the members of the Branch Executive Committee) having the receipt of charge of monies belonging to the Fund.

22. BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS.

The Committee shall cause to keep such Accounts, entries, Registers and records as are essential for the proper working of the Fund. The books of Account shall be made up at the end of each Financial Year and shall be audited by the Auditors of the Fund.

23. BANKING ACCOUNTS.

The Fund shall maintain a Banking Account with a Registered Commercial Bank, all monies received shall be deposited to the credit of this Account and all payments shall be made by cheque under the signature of the Chairman and the Secretary or, in their absence, such other member of the Committee who has been authorised thereto by the Committee.

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24. FINANCIAL YEAR OF THE FUND.

The Financial Year of the Fund shall extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December of each year.

25. AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENTS.

All disbursements shall be approved by the Executive Committee; provided that such authority may be delegated to the Secretary and the Chairman of the Fund.

26. SAFE CUSTODY OF SECURITIES.

Any Mortgage Bond, Title Deed or other security belonging to or held by the Fund shall, except when in temporary custody of another person for the purpose of the Fund, be kept in safe custody in a safe or strong room at the Registered Office or at the Branch Office of the Fund or with a Bank or Building Society approved by the Executive Committee.

27. AUDITORS.

1. An Auditor shall be appointed by the Executive Committee at its final meeting for each year to hold office from the conclusion of the meeting until the final meeting of the Fund in the next year. At any such meeting of the Executive Committee, a retiring Auditor, however appointed, shall be deemed to be re-appointed without any resolution being passed unless:-

   (a) He is not qualified for re-appointment; or
   (b) A resolution of the Committee appointing another Auditor in his stead or providing expressly that he shall be re-appointed, is passed; or
   (c) He has given the Fund notice in writing of his unwillingness to be re-appointed.

2. Where at such meeting of the Executive Committee no Auditor is appointed or re-appointed, and the Committee fails to do so within 30 days of such meeting, the Registrar may at any time appoint an Auditor. When the post of Auditor becomes vacant during the year, the Executive Committee shall within 30 days appoint another Auditor to fill the vacancy, and if it fails to do so, the Registrar may at any time do so.

3. The Auditor of the Fund shall have the right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Fund, and shall be entitled to require from the Officers of the Fund such information and explanations as he may deem necessary for the performance of his duties.

4. The Auditor shall make a report to members of the Fund on the accounts examined by him and on the financial statements laid before the Annual General Meetings of the members.

/ - 9 - .....

28. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES.

The cost of the Administration of the Fund shall be borne by the Fund and shall be limited to payment of Administration Fees, Salaries and Wages, Auditors Fees, Stationery, Equipment, Telephone, Postage, other general Office Expenses and the payment of such expenses and allowances in respect of meetings and investigations as the Executive Committee authorises.

29. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE.

Any dispute which may arise between a member or a person claiming by virtue of a member and the Fund or an Officer of the Fund shall be referred by the Secretary to the Committee for review, provided that such member or the person claiming by virtue of such member shall have the right to be heard before the Committee either in person or through a representative, the decision of the Committee shall be final and binding unless it is inconsistent with these Rules.

30. MEETINGS OF MEMBERS.

1. Annual General Meetings.

Annual General Meetings of the Members shall be held simultaneously with Annual General Meetings of the Branches whereat:-

(a) The Annual audited returns as required by the Registrar, together with a copy of the Auditor's Report shall be laid before the Meetings.
(b) Such other matters as listed on the Agenda shall be discussed and decided upon.

2. Special General Meetings:

Special General Meetings of the Branch shall be held to consider and decide upon matters concerning or affecting the Fund when deemed necessary by the Executive Committee or on the written requisition of at least ten per cent of the total membership in good standing within twenty-one days of receipt thereof by the Secretary.

3. The provisions of the Union's Constitution relating to meetings of members shall apply to the abovementioned meetings.

31. PERUSAL OF DOCUMENTS.

Each member of the Fund shall be entitled to inspect documents free of charge at the Offices of the Fund during normal Office hours and to make copies of:-

(i) The Rules of the Fund and the Amendments thereto;
(ii) The latest Revenue and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet of the Fund.

/ - 10 - .....

32. DISSOLUTION OF THE FUND.

(i) The Fund may be dissolved if at a Special General Meeting for its dissolution where not less than two-thirds of the members present and in good standing of the Natal Branch of the National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa vote in favour of the resolution that the Fund be wound up.

(ii) If for any reason the Fund is unable to continue to function and is wound up, the Fund shall appoint its Auditor as liquidator who shall after payment of all debts, if any, distribute amongst the members of the Fund who were in good standing as at the date of dissolution, a share in proportion to the subscriptions actually paid by them in respect of the period of their membership.

(iii) If the dissolution has been approved, and a further resolution adopted at the same General Meeting that the remaining Funds be donated to one or more charitable institutions, the distribution referred to in sub-section (ii) of this section shall fall away.

33. AMENDMENTS OF RULES.

Any of the provisions of this constitution may be repealed, amended or added to in any manner by resolution of the Executive Committee recommended to the General Meeting for ratification, provided that at least 14 days notice of any such alteration shall first have been given to appear on the Agenda of the General Meeting for their approval.

ADOPTED AT ..... THIS ..... DAY OF .....19...

CHAIRMAN: .....
B. SINGH

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER: .....
D. DUTTOO.

PRINCIPAL OFFICER: .....
NATIONAL SECRETARY (M. LALARAM)

B/G

DR. Henning

S.A. PRESS CUTTING AGENCY
(Incorporating Press Clipping Bureau formerly at Essenwood Road, Durban)
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PHONE 370403 Telegraphic Address: "NEWSCUT"

Date 1991 5. 23. 15 pg D

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Funeral of Chatsworth priest

THE funeral of Chatsworth Hindu priest Muniappen Ganess (65) will be held this afternoon.

Mr Ganess, who served the Durban City Council for 47 years and on retirement assumed duties as a Hindu priest, died on Tuesday after suffering a heart attack.

His son, Mr Chros Ganess, said that his father worked for the City Treasurer and was stationed at the Chatsworth Rent Office for a number of years.

The funeral procession will leave the family's Road 319, House 1 residence for the Mobeni Cemetery.—Daily News Reporter

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
FOR
INDIAN CULTURE
ACCESSION NO. 56/14

Daily News 7 Sept. 1977.

Daily News: 7 Sept. 1977.

Mixed sport official quits

Daily News Reporter

NEWCASTLE, Wednesday. THE president of the Northern Districts Football Association, Mr D. S. Sales, has resigned.

Mr Sales, who was the first president of the multiracial association which was formed in April, said yesterday a lack of co-operation among his committee members and several other factors in the country's sport policy had led to his resignation.

"The Department of Sport has again changed its approach as far as the availability of fields is concerned. Clubs now have to get permission from the owner of the field and this consent has to be forwarded to the Department of Sport for its approval.

"I approached the Newcastle Town Council for the use of its fields, but it could not approve because there were no facilities for all race groups. The Vryheid Town Council said use of its grounds for multiracial sport was against its policy. The Ladysmith Town Council asked irrelevant questions; and there has been no reply from Dundee," Mr Sales said.

Iscor has not given approval for the use of its fields, but had applied for permission from its headquarters in Pretoria.

Mr Sales said nobody was prepared to take a decision and this made his position as president frustrating when there were no fields on which his teams could play.

Mr K. G. Nair, the club secretary, said a meeting would be held shortly to elect a new president. The vice-president, Mr Charles Saartzel of Dundee, is acting as president.

B/9

Logavinogarie Reddy - FW: Chancellor Ela Gandhi

From: "Danny Naicker" <dnaicker@metsond.co.za>
Date: 3/12/2012 1:10 PM
Subject: FW: Chancellor Ela Gandhi

UKZN Special Collections Gandhi-Luthuli Documentation Centre
Accession No: Doc 1416/35
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Class No .....

Chancellor Ela Gandhi

To be valued, cherished and loved during one's own lifetime has to be one of the most satisfying and wonderful experiences that anyone can have. Last week Ela Gandhi was honoured at a farewell reception as, constitutionally, her period of chancellorship at DUT is coming to an end. Retired justice Shabalala will become the new Chancellor.





Gandhi Family in the foreground

Ela is very soft spoken and she does not use complex language; her body language is non threatening and she is always graceful and dignified. We felt really privileged and honoured to be invited to share what was, in some senses, her moment of glory and her zenith at DUT as eminent speakers from the Vice Chancellor, the ever affable Prof Bawa to Prof J Reddy (The head of the Council) to Prof Luthuli (VC as well, I think) spoke about the human side of a very compassionate South African who has done her illustrious antecedent very proud.

The eloquent and hard working Eric Apelgren spoke passionately about the kind of human being who Ela is. They share glorious memories from the days of resistance against tyranny and it was really soul enriching to see Eric speak from the heart about the intrinsically caring and reconciling human being that dear Ela is. The venue was packed out and speaker after speaker thanked the Gandhi family for allowing Ela to come and serve the institution and her country. Eric spoke of how Ela had been banned and placed under house arrest because she had been on the executive of the NIC and the UDF which had bravely resisted fascism. Ela also served in Parliament from 1994 into the 21 st century.

What a wonderful occasion. Alan Khan is blessed with a dynamic and positive

personality which lent the right touch of energy to the evening, even though DUT was biding farewell to a much loved personality. He spoke about how highly she is thought of.

She had made the decision to stand up and cap the new graduates so that they would not have to kneel in front of her.

Ela even had Alan participate in the annual Salt March from the Gandhi Ashram to the sports ground in town, a distance of 20 km.

When Ela spoke, she emphasised the need to respect and understand our young people and serve them. She felt it was wrong for one person to kneel in front of another. She spoke of how she had five children and all of them had been detained by the Apartheid police. All five had known the back of a police van. One son, Kush, had been murdered in 1993 in Canelands near Verulam a few months before he was to have been married. Too many of our best and most heroic resistors have lived unsung lives in our midst but I am glad that at least one of them has been honoured in some measure. They serve as a great inspiration to us to behave in a manner that does our country credit. Ela has gracefully said that she will always be there to help as she will still be at DUT.

Prof Reddy is now also serving in Afghanistan, trying to rework the education system. Afghanistan has little in the way of natural resources and the insanity of sending young soldiers to kill and be maimed and die in that far away desolate country is heart-breaking (my words). This was written before an American soldier ran amok in Afghanistan and murdered all those innocent Afghani children and others.

I believe that people cannot be rushed. We can show them a different way by our example and then they have to make the decisions as adults.

We saw India and China turn from the path of poverty once they saw better ways to revamp and energise their people and economy with catalytic policies. There was no need for invasion as we saw with the stupid, predatory Americans who tried to impose their values (or lack of them) on the Vietnamese.

However I must say it can be very frustrating to watch one's fellow citizens endure the unendurable when avaricious Drug Dealers do as they please with South Africans and turn them into their slaves. It is terrible to observe that some of our police and others in the legal fraternity are so supine and kow tow to the vile, vicious drug dealers.

It is even more horrible to see that our leaders are able to do very little about this awful situation. I believe that the problem is worse because all drug addicts are not put into rehab as in other, more caring countries and because our laws

need to be more draconian where drug dealers (who are like Cancer cells) are destroying our people.

It is a measure of the calibre and values of our present ruling class that that haven for prostitutes, Point road, has been renamed Mahatma Gandhi road. While statues of Gandhi adorn cities from New Delhi to London to Rio Janeiro, no such symbol adorns our city even though he worked and lived in our environs for so many years. This is a measure of the power of those he opposed. His success still rankles with them.

Comment, as usual, is welcome.
Regards,

Deena
In matters of conscience the law of majority has no place.
-Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi



Vedic Deepawali Cheer Committee

●

FULL REPORT OF DEEPAWALI HAMPER DISTRIBUTION,

OCTOBER, 1944,

AND

AUDITED ACCOUNTS

DOC 1805-20

PATRONS :

Messrs. Hansot Trading Co., Gandhi & Co. The Premier Produce Co. (Pty.) Ltd., A. B. Naidoo, Daya Khoosal, C. N. Rana, Victoria Produce Co., Samjee Devshi & Son, V. N. Naik (Pty) Ltd., K. Baijnath (Pty) Ltd., N. Bhoola & Sons (Pty.) Ltd., K K. Pillay & Sons, Dhupelia & Sons, Dr. N. P Desai, B. Mahabeer, D Doorgha and V.V. Pillay.

PRESIDENT :

Prem H. Joshi.

JOINT HON. SECRETARIES :

G. K. Padia and R. Mahabeer.

JOINT HON. TREASURERS :

M. Manjee & Kapilrai J. Desai.

Published by

The Vedic Deepawali Cheer Committee,

P.O. Box 690,

13, Bond Street - Durban.

INTRODUCTION.

From time immemorial Deepawali has been a very important festival for the Hindus. Over and above its symbolic and religious significance its importance as an annual social event is tremendous. This festival was celebrated after the monsoon when the crops were ready. In India this day is utilised as a Thanksgiving to God for all the material gains derived during the year. This Thanksgiving is expressed by the distribution of food to the poor and destitute members of the Community. This is considered to be the religious duty of a true Hindu.

Moved by such a sense of duty towards the poor members of the community and inspired by the noble work which is being carried on by the Pietermaritzburg Deepawali Cheer Society for the last few years, a group of young men in Durban banded themselves together and formed the Vedic Deepawali Cheer Committee on 26th August, 1944, for the purpose of distributing food hampers to the poor on the occasion of Deepawali.

From preliminary planning the Committee decided to distribute approximately 2,000 food hampers consisting of rice, dholl, flour, sugar, ghee, etc., to the poor members of the community in Durban and the suburbs.

PATRONS.

The Committee was fortunate to receive the esteemed patronage of the following: Messrs. Hansot Trading Co., Gandhi & Co., The Premier Produce Co. (Pty.), Ltd., A. B. Naidoo, Daya Khoosal, C. N. Rana, Victoria Produce Co., Samjee Devshi & Son, V. N. Naik (Pty.), Ltd., K. Baijnath (Pty.), Ltd., N. Bhoola & Sons (Pty.), Ltd., K. K. Pillay & Sons, Dhupelia & Sons, Dr. N. P. Desai, B. Mahabeer, D. Doorgha and V. V. Pillay.

APPEALS FOR DONATIONS.

Appeals were sent out throughout the Union in English and vernacular languages for donations in cash or kind. The response, though slow in the beginning, was beyond our expectation. Schedule "A" is a complete list of donors in cash and/or kind.

VARIETY SHOW.

A variety entertainment programme was specially arranged in the Avalon Theatre on 1st October, 1944, in the afternoon, for the entertainment of the donors. The theatre was packed to capacity. The following gave splendid performances: Patni Social Club, Stella Hill Andhra Patshala, Surat Hindoo Gujarati School, Abdul Rahman and Party with M. Mohamed, M. Ranjith and Party, Soobramoney Bharathi Orchestra and Donald Singh. Mr. P. R. Singh was in charge of the entertainment arrangements, while Mr. P. R. Parekh

acted as stage-manager. Thanks are due to all the aforementioned artists as well as Messrs. P. R. Singh and P. R. Parekh.

COLLECTION OF DATA.

Full data regarding poor families to whom food hampers were to be distributed, were obtained through the esteemed help and co-operation of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society, Clairwood branch of the Indian Social Service Committee, Clairwood Care Committee of F.O.S.A., Dimes Club, Messrs. S. P. Singh, T. M. Naicker, Khan and P. R. Singh of Depot Road School, Kitty M. Govender of A.Y.S. School, G. M. Nair, B. D. Lalla, S. S. Naidoo, R. Rughubar, K. Govinthu, H. S. Singh, D. S. Padarath, K. Laloo, Soobiah Naidoo, etc. We thank them all for their help in this matter.

HAMPER CARD.

A card system was adopted to notify all the poor families whom the Committee decided to give a hamper. The names were selected irrespective of caste or religion. These cards were distributed to the poor families, asking them to be present with it at the specified depot appointed in their locality on the stated date and time.

RECEIVING DEPOT.

Messrs. Samjee Devshi & Son were very very kind indeed to allow us the use of their premises—5, Bond Street—as a receiving depot for all donations in kind. Words are not adequate to thank the Directors and staff for their esteemed help.

CENTRAL DEPOT.

Mr. Damji Valjee was very kind to allow the use of his warehouse, 13, Bond Street, for the preparation of hampers, tying of parcels, and general storing, etc. Thanks are due to him for his gesture. We also thank the United Club for allowing us Free use of Tressels which were used as tables for parcel wrapping.

PREPARATION OF HAMPERS.

Though we had worked on the basis of 2,000 hampers, we received about 2,500 names of poor families. This necessitated added preparation. Altogether more than 2,500 hampers were prepared as we had issued 2,517 hamper cards. Then days before the actual distribution a band of volunteers worked late at night daily to prepare parcels for the hampers. Their untiring work continually until the distribution had finished is worthy of great praise. Sometimes they had had to work till the early hours in the morning, and yet they were not found wanting. Untiringly they continued until the great work of distribution had been finished.

CONTENTS OF THE HAMPER.

The actual contents of each hamper was as follows: 3 lbs. rice, 6 lbs. mealie rice, 3 lbs. onions, 1 tin condensed milk, 3 lbs., dholl, 5 lbs. sugar, 1 lb. ghee, ½ lb. curry powder, 5 lbs. flour, 3 lbs. potatoes, 1 pkt. Vermicelli, 1 lb. sweetmeats.

DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS.

For the convenience of the recipients of the hampers, distributing depots were selected at the following addresses:—

CLAIRWOOD: Mr. D. Doorgha's store, 152, Sirdar Road, Clairwood.
MAYVILLE: Mr. V. K. Naidoo's store, 142, Bellair Road, Mayville.
MAYVILLE & WESTVILLE: Mr. C. N. Rana, 3 Bellair Road, Mayville.
SYDENHAM: Mr. Debba's store, 267, Sparks Road, Sydenham.
SEA COW LAKE: Mr. G. C. Moodley's store, Sea Cow Lake Road.
SPRINGFIELD: Mr. Laloo Narsai's store, 271, Quarry Road, Umgeni.
PUNTAN'S HILL: Messrs. Rosebank Supply Store, 1, Glade Road, Durban.
JACOBS: Messrs. V. P. Naidoo & Sons, 75, Chamberlain Road, Jacobs.
MEREBANK: Messrs. Merebank Supply Store, 13, Beach Road, Merebank.
CLARE ESTATE: Mr. Bhana Jeram's store, Clare Estate Bus Rank.
WENTWORTH: Mr. B. Mahabeer's store, 494, Bluff Road, Wentworth.
UMGENI: Mr. S. K. Maharaj's store, 182, North Coast Road, Umgeni.
RIVERSIDE: Mr. T. M. Naicker's store, Riverside Road, Umgeni.
DURBAN CENTRAL, MAGAZINE BARRACKS, BELLAIR, SEA VIEW, FENNISCOWLES, MALVERN, ISIPINGO: At our depot, 13, Bond Street, Durban.
OVERPORT: Door to door delivery through the help of the Overport Deepawali Celebration Committee.

DISTRIBUTION.

Distribution took place as follows:—

13th Oct., 1944, 1 to 3 p.m.—At Depot Road School Ground.
14th Oct., 1944, 2 to 6 p.m.—All the outer areas, excepting Durban Central, Magazine Barracks.
15th Oct., 1944, 9 to 12 noon.—Durban Central, Magazine Barracks, Isipingo, Redhill, Malvern, etc.

The Indian Cartage Contractors' Association very kindly gave their lorries free for carting the hampers to the various distribution depots. Thanks are due to all the cartage contractors who helped us, and particularly to Mr. Moodley, of International Delivery Co., for arranging the free transport and providing two lorries himself.

NUMBERS OF HAMPERS DISTRIBUTED IN EACH AREA.

Durban Central	230	Brought forward	2,261
Magazine Barracks	497	Jacobs	40
Overport	106	Wentworth	7
Clairwood	494	Sea View & Bellair	49
Mayville	314	King's Rest	2
Riverside	149	Redhill	6
Umgeni	94	Fynnland	1
Sea Cow Lake	99	Isipingo	9
Merebank	105	Stella Hill & Fenniscowles	44
Sydenham	55	Malvern	15
Clare Estate	59	Westville	16
Springfield	37	Springvale	7
Puntans Hill	22	Verulam	60
	2,261		2,517

These hambers were distributed to poor families irrespective of their religion.

After the distribution of the hampers to the holders of the hamper card there were many who had assembled at the Central Distribution Depot for a hamper. Left-overs were distributed to 66 persons and the remaining 157 persons received 1lb. of sweetmeats each.

On Sunday afternoon, 15th October, 1944, the Committee distributed the following foodstuffs to the Friends Of The Sick Association Settlement at Newlands:—

1 bag sugar, 1 bag flour, 20 lbs. potatoes, 20 lbs. onions, 1 doz. Vermicelli, 2 doz. milk, 1 doz. Pastrine, 1 box sultanas, 40 lbs. rice.

HOSPITALS.

On Monday, 16th October, 1944, fruits and sweets were distributed to the following hospitals:—

King Edward Hospital	145	Patients
St. Aidans Hospital	70	"
McCord Zulu Hospital	220	"
Indian Immigration Depot Hospital	125	"
Total	560	Patients

On October 22nd, 1944, a full meal was given to the inmates of the Aryan Benevolent Home. Money for cigarettes was provided to a few sick seamen at King Edward VIII Hospital.

K. Govinthu

THANKS.

Words are not enough to thank all the persons who helped us in all possible manner in the collection, packing, distribution of hampers, etc. We thank our Patrons and donors for their generous support. We thank the various artists who took part in the variety entertainment. Special thanks are also due to the following gentlemen for the sacrifice of their time and energy and their valuable advice and co-operation :: Messrs. Nathalal Samjee Devshi, V. Vasanjee, V. P. Desai, D. S. Vather, S. Muthray, P. R. Singh, Gangaram, Ltd., P. R. Parekh, R. P. Joshi, R. M. Desai, Magan Bawa, Ramjee Soni, C. C. Patel, K. Govinthu, H. S. Singh, H. Seecharan, B. S. Garach, K. N. Padia, Mohanlal Mistry, R. M. Patel, H. Jay Maghrajh, Damjee Valjee, R. Gangaparsad, K. P. Desai, S. P. Desai, Ashwin Choudree, I. K. Padia, Soma G. Patel, Utam Parbhoo Hargovan, Dhanjee Vallabh, Mooljee Hirjee, D. S. Padarath, F. A. Narrandes, Soma, of Patel's Tea Room; Girdhar Gangaram, R. Ganas, Jhaver Hira, S. K. Patel, K. K. Patel, I. J. Garach, Bhana Kesha, Maneklal Lodhia, B. Jugnath Bros.; Members of the Cultural Study Group, Members of the Cavalcade Social Club, boys and girls of the Hindu Youth Organisation Hindi Pathshala, etc., etc.

We would be failing in our duty if we did not thank the Manager of The Standard Bank of S.A., Ltd., West End Branch, Durban, for permitting us to operate the current account free of ledger fees; Messrs. Osborne & Jones, for auditing the books of the Committee free of charge; and the Editors of the "Indian Opinion" and "The Leader" for publication of donations received free of charge. Words are not enough to express our appreciation to these gentlemen for their services rendered to the Committee.

LIST OF CASH DONORS TO THE VEDIC DEEPAWALI CHEER COMMITTEE, DURBAN.

Surat Hindoo Association, £158 4s.; Arya Sthree Samaj, Durban, £61 18s. 6d.; Dr. K. Macken Mistry, £52 10s.; Samjee Sevshi & Son, £50; V. Gokal & Co., £26 5s.; H. K. Gokal, £26 5s.; A. Gokal & Son, £26 5s.; Imperial Cigar Factory (R. B. Chetty), £25 5s.; Anonymous, £25; Springbok Service Station, £25; Nathoobhai M. Mistry (Brits), £25; Indian Goodwill Club, £25; V. R. Parekh, £25; N. Bhoola & Sons, £25; B. Sookdeo Singh, £25; D. Doorgha, £25; Premier Produce Co., £23 11s.; Hindoo Yuvuk Mundal (Louis Trichardt), £21 0s. 10d.; Anonymous, £17 13s.; Hindoo Seva Samaj (Transvaal, £17 1s. 6d.; Overport Celebration Committee, £15 15s.; Crown Steam Laundry, £15 15s.; B. A. & Hans Maghrajh, £15 15s.; Japan Bazaar, £15; H. N. Naran, £15; The Cape Hindoo Cricket Club, £14 5s. 6d.; T. K. Tandree, Mombasa, £10 10s.; K. Soondarjee & Son (Louis Trichardt), £10 10s.; D. P. Desai, Malvern, £10 10s.;

VEDIC DEEPAWALI

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Donations		1,124 11 2
,, Entertainment	270 17 6	
,, *Less* Expenses	32 2 6	
		238 15 0
		£1,363 6 2

BALANCE SHEET AT

	£ s. d.
ACCUMULATED FUND	546 2 7
Excess of Receipts over Payments as per above Receipts and Payments Account.	
	£546 2 7

REPORT:

We certify that we have ex
Books of Account and that same

OS

Durban,
10th March, 1945.

CHEER COMMITTEE.

THE PERIOD ENDING 9th JANUARY, 1945.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Purchase of Foodstuffs		698 2 6
„ Distribution Expenses		60 8 10
Packing	50 15 10	
Wages	9 13 0	
„ Advertising		31 7 0
„ Bank Charges		1 13 2
„ General Expenses		4 4 10
„ Stationery		21 7 3
„ Excess of Receipts over Payments to Balance Sheet		546 2 7
		£1,363 6 2

9TH JANUARY, 1945.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CASH		546 2 7
On Hand	2 8 3	
At Bank	543 14 4	
		£546 2 7

xamined the foregoing with the
is in accordance therewith.

BORNE & BASIL JONES,
Incorporated Accountants.

Ashwin Chawdree, £10 10s.; Gandhi & Co. (Pty.), Ltd., £10 10s; Jalbhoy & Soorabjee Rustomjee, £7 7s.; Five Roses Tea & Coffee, £5 5s.; Bhagat Brothers, Johannesburg), £5 5s.; Master Brothers, Johannesburg, £5 5s.; Spitz, Mereine & Spitz, Johannesburg, £5 5s.; R. Ramdhani, £5 5s.; L. Gottal, £5 5s.; P. Pillay & Sons, £5 5s.; J. Lalabhai, £5 5s.; S. S. Pather, £5 5s.; Vallabh & Co., £5 5s.; Gangaram, Ltd., £5 5s.; Narandas & Co., £5 5s.; V. M. Maistry, £5 5s.; Chetty's Cafe, £5 5s.; S. J. Mehta, £5 5s.; V. B. Patel & Co., Johannesburg, £5; Langeberg Ko-Operasie Beperk., £5; M. K. Naidoo, £3 17s.; Society of Progressive Friends, £3 7s.; S. R. Moodley, Mombasa, £3 3s.; R. J. Govender, Mombasa, £3 3s.; H. Bhagwan & Son, £3 3s.; Haribhai & Sons, £3 3s.; V. S. C. Pather & Sons, £3 3s.; Quality Products (Pty.), Ltd., £3 3s.; J. Nanabhai & Co., £3; S. V. Pillay, £3; N. Jeawon, £3; L. Ganesh & Son, £2 10s.; R. Purshotam, £2 5s. 6d.; M. Bhikhubhai, £2 5s.; V. K. Pillay, £2 5s.; Harrison Tailoring Depot, £2 5s.; Sandesh Karyalaya, £2 4s. 6d.; Ventersdorp Malt Manufacturers, £2 2s.; M. K. Lodhia & Son, £2 2s.; Garach's Radio Station, 2 2s.; R. G. Singh, £2 2s.; L. D. Patel, £2 2s.; S. L. Singh, £2 2s.; Hebble Bus Service, £2 2s.; Bulchand Khiamal, £2 2s.; A. M. Padayachi, £2 2s.; Dr. G. M. Naicker, £2 2s.; United Agencies, £2 2s.; Kalyan Doolabh, £2 2s.; Bombay Tailors, £2 2s.; N. Harigovind, £2 2s.; R. Bhagwandas, £2 2s.; K. Dayal & Co., £2 2s.; Dama Brothers, £2 2s.; Parbhoo & Son, £2 2s.; R. Govind, £2 2s.; Boodhoo & Sons, £2 2s.; B. Jugnath Brothers, £2 2s.; L. Barbara Brown, £2 2s.; M. V. Naik, £2 2s.; Nathan Store, £2 2s.; African Shipping, £2 2s.; W. S. Pather, £2; L. Harry & Son, £2; P. Nana, £2; M. M. Patel, £2; T. K. Garach, £1 10s. 6d.; N. Ragha & Co., £1 10s.; Krishanchand, £1 10s.; J. Govindjee, £1 10s.; Late Hiraben Daiben, £1 10s.; Anonymous, £1 10s.; Silbert & Co., £1 1s.; Tomango, Ltd., £1 1s.; Cymot, Ltd., £1 1s.; Associated Merchantile, £1 1s.; I. J. Garach, £1 1s.; R. Ramdhani, £1 1s.; C. P. Maharaj, £1 1s.; C. Visram Soni, £1 1s.; Jadhuram, £1 1s.; R. Karpath, £1 1s.; Crown Mills Spice Works, £1 1s.; R. B. Navsaria, £1 1s.; M. Ramawthar, £1 1s.; Naran Harie, £1 1s.; Ramdas & Co., £1 1s.; M. Parshotam & Co., £1 1s.; P. Vallabh & Co., £1 1s.; K. Gopal, £1 1s.; Goolab Govind, £1 1s.; V. Jeena, £1 1s.; S. Bhagwan, £1 1s.; Daya & Sons, £1 1s.; B. Gangaram, £1 1s.; D. Ambaram, £1 1s.; Ranchhod Brothers, £1 1s.; Ko-Hi-Noor Tailors, £1 1s.; B. Bhikha, £1 1s.; P. Madhoo, £1 1s.; Jagan Brothers, £1 1s.; Ambaram & Co., £1 1s.; D. Jeena & Son, A. Ellary (Dannhauser), £1 1s.; G. B. Nagrani (Salisbury), £1 1s.; B. M. Chaithu, £1 1s.; I. Nathoo & Son, £1 1s.; S. A. Gandhi, £1 1s.; B. Bachoo, £1 1s.; Dr. S. R. Dinadayalu, £1; P. R. & P. B. Singh, £1; M. Manjee, 16s. 7d.; C. R. Sodha, 15s. 6d.; Krishna Store, 15s.; Patherson & Co., 15s.; M. Vallabh, 15s.; B. Bhanabhai, 15s.; Jamnaben Haribhai, 15s.; K. J. Desai, 15s.; Hindi Patashala (Greenwood Park), 15s.; B. Tiwarie, 10s. 6d.; Mrs. H. Roopsingh, 10s. 6d.; A. Govender, 10s. 6d.; M. B. Rajput, 10s. 6d.; S. Maharaj, 10s. 6d.;

Hindoostani Woman (Greenwood Park), 10s. 6d.; R. P. Joshi, 10s. 6d.; H. J. Soni, 10s.; D. Bundhoo (Plessislaer), 10s.; R. Gopal Singh, 10s.; S. Rajah, 10s.; T. Jivanbhai, 10s.; S. M. Reddy, 5s. 3d.; G. Armugam, 5s. 3d.; Singh's Fruiterers, 5s. 3d.; Anonymous, 5s.; P. M. Naicker, 5s.; Sid Maharaj, 5s.; N. Thundray, 5s.; M. Kista, 5s.; Ramadoo, 5s.

LIST OF GOODS DONORS TO THE VEDIC DEEPAWALI CHEER COMMITTEE.

Received 1 bag of flour each from the following: Messrs. S. K. Maharaj; Mehta Brothers; S. Ramgobin; E. R. Naidoo; R. R. Alfred; P. Lala & Co.; Doongarsee Dayalal; Bhagat & Co.; K. Jeram; B. M. Rana; Vallabhjee Bros.; D. Pranjivan and Mrs. Thylamah Padayachee.

Received 1 bag flour and 1 bag sugar each from the following: Messrs. Govan Madhav & Son; Queen's Tea Room; V. S. Govender; Pillay & Co.; Kanjee Bhoola; Kanhaye Bros.; Desai's Refreshment Room; V. K. Naidoo; V. S. Govender Bors.; V. Ratanjee & Sons G. V. P. Naidoo; Hira Ramjee; B. J. Maharaj; R. Shukla; H. M. Patel; Jivan Bhana.

Received 1 bag sugar each from the following: Messrs. Moshal Gevisser (Pty.), Ltd.; South Indian Trading Co.; B. Purmasir & Sons; Mr. Morgan, No. 5, Indian Market; S. A. Naidoo; Daya Morar; Magan Morar; K. Pillay; R. M. Pillay; M. G. Moodley; Naidoo & Naidoo.

Received 2 bags sugar each from: Messrs. Syringa Supply Store; V. S. Naidoo (Daddy); N. S. Govender; Erikson Bros.

Messrs. C. N. Rana & Son, 15 bags flour; Messrs. East Asiatic Company, 10 cases Buttercup; Messrs. Estate Dahya Naran, 5 bags flour and 5 bags sugar; Messrs. K. K. Pillay & Sons, Briardene, 10 bags flour; Messrs. Hansot Trading Company, 10 bags flour; Messrs. Jeena Bros. (Pty.), Ltd., 10 bags sugar; Messrs. C. C. Patel, City Fruiterers, 5 pockets sugar; Messrs. Manilal Ratanjee & Co., 5 pockets sugar; Messrs. Windsor Supply Store, 5 pockets sugar; Messrs. Victoria Produce Company, 5 bags rice, 9 bags mealie rice; Messrs. B. Mahabeer, Wentworth, 7 cases Buttercup; Messrs. P. S. Kander, 5 pockets flour and 2 pockets sugar; Messrs. Daya Khoosal, 2 bags rice, 7 cases milk; Messrs. Dhupelia & Son, 10 cases milk, 9 bags sugar; Messrs. K. Baijnath & Co. (Pty.) Ltd., 3 bags sugar, 54 doz. Vermicelli; Messrs. Premier Produce Co., 1 case milk and cash; Messrs. R. B. Patel & Co., 2 cases Buttercup; Messrs. Estate V. V. Naidoo, £10 worth of Vermicelli; Mesrs. Etna Stores, 3 bags rice and 1 case milk; Messrs. G. C. Kapitan and M. B.

Patel, each 2 bags sugar and 2 bags flour; Messrs. Union Flour Mills, 5 bags mealie rice; Messrs. Parbhoo Narsi & Co., 1 bag flour, 1 bag sugar, 2 doz. Vermicelli and 50 lbs. sultanas; Messrs. P. Hargovan & Co., 12 bags mealie rice; Messrs. V. Devshi Ghee-walla, 1 bag flour and 3 dozen Vermicelli; Messrs. G. R. John's Supply Store, 1 case Buttercup; Messrs. B. Govender, 1 dozen Buttercup, 25 lbs. sultanas; Messrs. Chhotubhai Ramjee, 1 case ghee and 3 dozen Vermicelli; Messrs. Laloo Narsai, 1 bag flour, 1 bag sugar, 1 case ghee, 3 dozen Vermicelli; Messrs. V. Naran & Co., 3 dozen Vermicelli; Messrs. Rosebank Supply Store, 1 case ghee, 1 bag rice and 3 dozen Vermicelli; Messrs. A. B. Naidoo, Seedsman, 100 pkts. Vermicelli; Messrs. L. B. Patel & Co., Parshotam Fakira & Co., Keshu Bhana and Libra Stores, 3 pockets sugar each; Messrs. Nanoo Dahyabhai, V. P. Naidoo & Sons, Baboolal's Store, R. S. Govender, 2 bags flour each; Messrs. D. J. Grewe (Pty.), Ltd., 50 lbs. sultanas; Messrs. Govan Mani & Co. and J. K. Mistry, 5 bags flour each; Messrs. Jhaver Hira & Co., 2 bags flour, 2 bags sugar, 50 lbs. sultanas and 2 bags salt; Messrs. V. N. Naik (Pty.), Ltd., 6 bags rice; Messrs. M. Singh, 6 dozen Vermicelli; Messrs. Patel's Refreshment Room, Grey Street, 1 pocket sugar and 1 case milk; Messrs. Natal Oil Products (Pty.), Ltd., 3 cases Buttercup; Messrs. Govind Nichha & Sons, 2 bags flour, 2 pockets sugar and 3 dozen Vermicelli; Messrs. Gosai Naran & Sons and N. Parbhoo Bros. (Johannesburg), 1 bag rice each; Messrs. Motilal Bhana, 2 bags flour, 1 pocket sugar, 1 dozen Buttercup and 3 dozen Vermicelli; Messrs. Glandale Tobacco House (Pty.), Ltd., 2 bags flour, 1 pocket sugar and 2 dozen Pastrine; The Arya Sthree Samaj, 110 lbs. flour, 30 lbs. sweets, 3 dozen Vermicelli and 100 lbs. rice; Messrs. V. Parbhoo & Co., 40 lbs. rice and 4 dozen Vermicelli; Messrs. Merebank Supply Store and Lurie Bros & Co., Ltd., 2 bags of mealie rice each; Messrs. Wellington Fruiterers, 20 lbs. sultanas; Messrs. Dhanjee Fruiterers, 12 lbs. sultanas; Messrs. Varachia Trading Co. and D. K. Patel, each 1 case of milk; Messrs. Sing's Produce Co., 5 dozen Vermicelli; Messrs. Gopaul's Store, 1 case ghee; Messrs. R. Kissoon, ½ dozen Vermicelli; Messrs. Rampersad Bros., Indian Market, 20 lbs. flour; Messrs. Jetha Naran & Sons, 1,000 x ½ lbs. paper bags; Messrs. J. Ellis Brown, Ltd., 4 cases each 100 x 2 ozs. coffee; Messrs. Lever Bros. & Co., 1 x 42 gallons Covo oil; Messrs. Mohanlal Motibhai Patel, 40 lbs. sweetmeats.

SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of donations received in kind and their respective prices and total amounts collected in kind have been mentioned against each item:—

	£	s.	d.
114 30/100 bags Flour @ 19/6	119	19	6
110 Pockets Sugar @ 24/-	132	0	0
1,332 lbs. Ghee @ 1/5	94	7	0
2,680 lbs. Brazilian Rice @ 7d.	78	3	4
1,582 lbs. Vermicelli @ 5¾d.	37	18	1
22 cases Milk @ 29/-	31	18	0
30 bags Mealie Rice @ 25/-	37	10	0
207 lbs. Sultanas @ 6d.	5	3	6
2 bags Salt @ 7/6	0	15	0
Ellis Browns Coffee sold for	4	3	4
Lever Bros. Oil sold for	22	4	6
2,000 Goldleaf Cigarettes	3	14	0
Arya Sthree Samaj 30 lbs. Sweets		10	0
Arya Sthree Samaj 50 lbs. Sweetmeats	3	15	0
J. Naran & Sons 1,000 x ½ Paper Bags		12	0
Total received in kind	£564	13	3


MONIS & FATTIS
VERMICELLI
6 lbs M/RICE
3 lbs RICE
5 lbs FLOUR
5 lbs SUGAR
3 lbs DHOLL
½ lb CURRY P
BUTTERCUP
GOLD CROSS
SWEET MEATS

Universal Ptg. Wks., 9 Bond St., Durban. Phone 25295. 4788—4–45

B/G

UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE

DEPARTMENT: .....

SUBJECT: DR K. GOONAM

.....

.....

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE
Accession No 1801/1-12
3412
Class No. B/G

BRN
Class No.

Indian Opinion

No. 9—Vol. XXVI. Friday, March 9th, 1928. Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper. PRICE FOURPENCE.

FIRST SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN LADY

LEFT FOR ENGLAND TO STUDY MEDICINE

MISS Goonaruthnum Naidoo, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Naidoo of Durban is the first South African Indian lady to proceed to Edinburgh, Scotland, to qualify for the medical profession. Miss Naidoo sailed last Thursday by the *Edinburgh Castle*. Miss Naidoo received her education at the local Indian school and by private tuition and it is her ambition to further her studies and to take up a profession that is taking her to Europe. Miss Naidoo is a talented and promising young lady and we have not the slightest doubt that she will be successful in her enterprise and will return an asset to the land of her birth. Miss Naidoo takes with her the blessings of all her sisters and brothers in South Africa.



MISS GOONARUTHNUM NAIDOO.
First South African Indian Lady Medical Student.
મીસ ગુણરત્નમ નાયડુ
ઈંગ્લાંડ ડાકતરી અભ્યાસ માટે જનારી સા. આફ્રિકાની પહેલવહેલી હિન્દી વિદ્યાર્થીની

But while wishing every success to Miss Naidoo let us not forget the tremendous sacrifice of her parents. No Indian parents would like to part with their sons, much less, their daughters. But Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Naidoo have chosen to sacrifice their self-interest and worldly attachment for the better thing. They have been moved by the need of humanity and they have sent their daughter to fit herself for its service. We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Naidoo for the very noble example they have set to the community and although they will have to suffer the pangs of separation for a time we fervently hope that they will be amply rewarded for all their suffering.

Mr. P. G. Naicker of Durban has also sent his son by the same boat to England to study medicine. Young Mr. Naicker has passed his Matriculation examination at the Marine College. The Marine College student[s] gave their c[o]
student a farewell reception at Pete[r]
Lounge on the eve of his departure.

1807/20

THE DOC AND THE STORM



Dr K. Goonam

Sir, If I had created a storm in Pietermaritzburg last Saturday, then I think it was worth my while having attended the nurses gathering.

However, what passes my comprehension is what yardstick does the Government use in selecting individuals like Mr Barry Naidoo to represent Indians? We must be a pretty sorry lot to tolerate men like him and his ilk who call themselves representative of the Indian community.

It seems to be a hereditary appointment for Mr Naidoo or alternatively, he must have done a great amount of work (invisible) for Pietermaritzburg Indians to have him speak on their behalf.

His knowledge of what passes off for Hinduism with all the superstitious beliefs and mythology which I dealt with in Pietermaritzburg is described by him as speech of a low standard.

What can be lower than the acceptance of primitive practices by an adult? I should suggest that he goes to the Vedic Dharma Movement at his very doorstep in Pietermaritzburg and learn the true essence of one of the oldest religions in the world. They are doing good work.

Perhaps he can tell us the reason for the mass conversions to Christianity of our people who want to get away from the mumbo-jumbo beliefs that have been with us for decades. Has he ever heard of Reformists like Buddha, Vivekananda, Ramalinga Swami etc.?

I suggest he gives up his position in the S.A.I.C. and sits and studies the works of these great men.

As for dining in the company of S.A.I.C. members at a White hotel, who were they? Mr Naidoo is myopic and needs to have his eyes tested.

Now let me reply to Dr M.B. Naidoo. He is a very sick man to be representing a virile community like ours. He does not even know that the legislation passed to separate Indians and Coloureds came up for scrutiny by the S.A.I.C. It must have been one of his off days.

He says I talk nonsense. He still seems to think that he is a school teacher and says he dismisses me with contempt.

He belongs to the old old school of thought when teachers were held with awe and deep reverence. No one is allowed to question a teacher.

Come off it, Dr Naidoo. Man has gone to the moon and the world is changing. We have not been brain-washed as you and your colleagues have.

Dr Naidoo would have resigned from his position if it was a voluntary appointment. He sticks to it because he is paid handsomely for services he is not rendering.

Dr K. Goonam.

HE'S AT IT AGAIN!

Sir, Mr C.I. Mahomedy was at it again in your issue of the 15th and I shall appreciate space to challenge Mr Mahomedy's truthfulness on certain issues:—

1. Mr Chinsamy in a letter to the Board did not aver to unfair allocation of houses, but merely asked the item be placed on the agenda for discussion for proper attention and decision. Mr Chinsamy made no mention of BRIBE or FAVOUR.

2. A reporter is duty-bound to give prominence to any allegation which he deems of interest to the general public so that attention may be focussed to irregularities. Mr Mahomedy knew full well that a reporter was present and he had in the gallery his satellites and, to gain importance, he made the uncalled for utterances forgetting what sad reflection his vociferous remarks would

At one stage of the meeting Mr Mahomedy likened himself to Hitler when he said the meeting must forgive him for his loud voice because when Hitler spoke and wanted to emphasise a point Hitler crushed the spectacles he held in his hands. No Mr Mahomedy you can't bluff all the people all the time. For some the Caravan has stopped moving, for some the dogs keep barking and the Caravan keeps moving.

4. Again he insinuated upon the integrity of the Indian when he says that after submissions made by him the Board was influenced to withdraw the power entrusted upon a sole employee (he did not care to call him an official). He made the submissions because he received complaints of unfair allocations and rumours of BRIBES. Does Mr Mahomedy really believe that

DEAR SIR...

THE EDITOR,
The Graphic,
315 Victoria Heights,
Victoria Street,
DURBAN.



HOW TO FORGIVE

Sir, I have read with great interest, the statement of Mr Kathrada appearing in your issue of the 22nd inst.

I cannot believe how Mr Kathrada could have made such a damaging statement to a man, who has given his entire life for the upliftment of the Indian community, in the field of education, social welfare, culture, sporting and civic matters.

Mr Kathrada cannot deny that had it not been for Mr Chinsamy, he would

co-operation, how is it possible to show this vast improvement, which people talk so highly of Verulam's achievements.

Mr Kathrada cannot deny that Mr Chinsamy is one of the few people who understands local government and its administration, and people of Verulam are well aware of Mr. Chimsamy's contribution and guidance on matters affecting the town board.

As you will no doubt see, he is being called by the various rate payers organisations in the country to give

intelligent members have come on to the board, and they are not sparing their attacks on you for suggestions which are futile and irrelevant.

I want to strongly suggest, Mr Chinsamy, that you should not stoop so low to reply to Mr Kathrada's statement.

I want to give good advice to Mr Kathrada by quoting this prose written by "Patience Strong" as follows:—

"Its useless to forgive, unless you've willing to forget. Do not say that you

23 SEPTEMBER 1998
NATAL MERCURY

Renowned political activist Kesaveloo Goonam dies

VEVEN BISSETTY

ONE of South Africa's distinguished political activists and the country's first Indian woman medical practitioner, Dr Kesaveloo Goonam, 92, has died at her home in Durban.

Fighting the struggle alongside political heroes Mahatma Gandhi, Yusuf Dadoo and Monty Naicker, Dr Goonam was imprisoned 17 times and had her passport revoked during the apartheid era.

She spent 12 years in exile in England, Australia and Zimbabwe, only returning home after the release of President Mandela.

Dr Goonam named her memoirs *Coolie Doctor*, as she was called this by whites when she graduated as a doctor in 1936.

Liberation History Foundation president Ismail Meer said Dr Goonam's death had removed a person who had played a glorious role in the history of liberation.



DR GOONAM
'Glorious role'

"In 1946, together with Dr G M Naicker and Dr Yusuf Dadoo, Dr Goonam led our country in the passive resistance struggle against the Asiatic Land Tenure and the Indian Representation Act," he said.

"Her dedicated service to the cause has earned for her a great place in the long walk to freedom."

Mr Meer said South Africans would always remember Dr Goonam's outstanding contribution to freedom, justice and democracy.

Tribute will be paid to Dr Goonam at a foundation meeting on Sunday, September 27 at the Sastri College hall.

MANY WOMEN SUCH AS ZAINAB ASVAT, AMINA PAHAD, MISS SEEDAT, V PATHER, DR GOONAM, SISSIE GOOL, GADIJA CHRISTOPHER AND MARIE NAICKER PLAYED KEY ROLES DURING THE RESISTANCE. WOMEN LED MARCHES, WERE JAILED, IMPRISONED, FINED AND WERE PELTED WITH STONES. THEY EMBARKED ON MANY FUND-RAISING CAMPAIGNS AND MADE THEIR VOICES HEARD. AT A MEETING HELD AT THE AVALON THEATRE WOMEN, NAMELY, Z ASVAT AND DR GOONAM ADDRESSED THE CROWD. A YOUNG AFRICAN WOMAN AT THE MEETING DECLARED THAT 'THE HEARTS OF ALL THE BLACK PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA WENT TO THE INDIANS IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT'.

FREEDOM SONGS BECAME POPULAR, THE MOST NOTABLE BEING SURYAKALA PATEL'S SONG "PURNA JANDHA YE NICHE JHUKANA", AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST SONG WITH A CALL TO HOLD HIGH THE FLAG OF FREEDOM.

THEY FOUGHT FOR OUR FREEDOM

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
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Accession No. 1807/12
Call No.
Class No.

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE
Accession No 1807/II
Class No

Tha Leader 25-09-98

COOLIE DOCTOR SUCCUMBS AT 92

By Jaspreet Kindra

WHILE she would quip that it was her daily morning intake of an assortment of dried fruit that kept her going, but those who knew Dr Kesavaloo Goonam would have put it down to sheer determination.

But tenacity was just one of the qualities that made Dr Goonam, the country's first black woman doctor and freedom fighter who died on Monday night at the age of 92, a household name.

"Saluting this champion of human rights," President Nelson Mandela in his condolence message to the bereaved family said that the country had lost a great freedom fighter and an outstanding champion of democracy.

Dr Goonam, the message read, will be remembered for her significant contribution towards improving the lives of all.

Born in 1906, Dr Goonam set sail for Scotland in 1928 to pursue an ambition to study medicine.

"It was something unheard of during that time," as she once told this reporter.

It was probably a natural course to follow for an early suffragette, who refused to be shackled to her home. Dr Goonam returned to South Africa in 1936 and set up her practice in the Grey Street complex.

FAME CLAIM

But it was not for her medical achievements that Dr Goonam made it to the pages of glory. It was her spirited fight against the apartheid regime, along with comrades such as Dr Monty Naicker, Dr M G Naidu, Dr Maken Mistry and Dr Yusuf Dadoo during the passive resistance movement which ensured her a place in the history of the country's struggle for freedom.

Her achievements as a doctor were of no less significance. She went on to serve under the Family Planning Commission in India during the 1950s, under the Gandhian Dr Sushila Nair.

Ismail Meer, president of the Liberation History Foundation said that Dr Goonam's death "removes from our midst a person who played a glorious role in the history of liberation.

"In 1946 together with Dr G M Naicker and Dr Yusuf Dadoo, Dr Goonam led our country in the passive resistance struggle against the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act.

"Her dedicated service to the cause of freedom has earned for her a great place in the long walk to freedom.

CONTRIBUTION

"South Africa will remember for all times Dr Goonam's outstanding contribution to freedom, justice and democracy."

The ANC's provincial spokesperson Dumisani Makhaye in his message said, "We are shocked and dismayed by her death - we are poorer without her.

"We respect such stalwarts who stood for non-racial democracy and assisted in cementing ties between the Indian and African communities.

"She was a shining example for both the African and Indian communities. We are calling all patriots in the community to emulate in action her struggle for a non-racial South Africa."

The Indian High Commissioner to South Africa Lakshmi Chand Jain, who along with his wife Devaki had called on Dr Goonam last week while she was ailing at the hospital, described her as "a great soul".

"One is grateful that a spirit like hers was part of the South African renaissance."

MOTHER-FIGURE

Yana Pillay, president of the Natal Tamil Federation of South Africa said in Dr Goonam's death, the community had lost one of the great "mothers of the land who had played substantial role in the country's freedom struggle."

Raghbeer Kallideen, joint secretary of the South African Hindu Maha Sabha recalled Dr Goonam's addresses made against the apartheid regime at Red Square in Commercial Road.

"She was a political activist of the highest order and played a decisive role in the struggle against apartheid laws such as the Group Areas Act."

In his message, the Consulate General of India in Durban Mysore Lokesh said Dr Goonam's death brought to an end a glorious chapter of the contribution of the Indian community towards the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa.

SYMBOLIC

"She symbolised the struggles and achievements of a humble community that shaped its own destiny, on a foreign land, through hard work and perseverance."

On a personal note, I recall this little incident that she recounted on when she met with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Indian Prime Minister.

They had apparently just had a meal and Dr Goonam was in desperate need to smoke but could not bring herself to do so in Pandit Nehru's presence.

"Then suddenly, he turned to me and said, 'I know you are dying to smoke, why don't you?"

I can still hear laughing over it. That's how I'd like to remember her. And the delicious fish and mutton curries in what turned out to be a four-course meal that she had been up cooking for me one day. Here's to you Dr Goonam!

Dr Goonam is survived by Vanitha, Kanya, Bala, Urvasi and Amsha. Details of the funeral scheduled to be held on Thursday are yet to be finalised.



Dr Goonam as she will be popularly remembered with her pleasant countenance.

Goonam, Dr K (1906- 1996?)

The late Dr K Goonam (Kesaveloo Goonaruthnum Naidoo), was one of the early Indian women to qualify as a doctor. A well-known activist, her story is told by her daughter, Vanitha Chetty. Vanitha recalls her mother's early life in Riverside, Durban, her stay in England and Edinburgh where she completed her medical training. The inherent racism in South Africa, exposed her to treating lower class White patients and during one of her visits a child remarked "oh mummy, the coolie doctor is here", a name she now inherits.

In 1946, the Government instituted the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act whereby Indians were to be segregated forcefully into 'Group Areas' and were to be given Communal and not complete Franchise. The Natal Indian Congress under the leadership of Monty Naicker and Yusuf Dadoo, rallied Indians together to protest against this obnoxious Act – the result of which was the re-knowned Passive Resistance of 1946 when many men and women engaged in acts of defiance against the laws by occupying lands designated 'White' and holding so-called illegal meetings. Batch after batch willfully courted imprisonment and Dr K Goonam was one of the volunteers. She was imprisoned many times for her political beliefs.

In court she said " I plead guilty and ask the court to impose the maximum sentence permitted by law. ..... In occupying the resistance camp I was protesting against that oppressive and pernicious law recently enacted against my people who had no part in framing it. The Act spells disaster, ruin and a state of semi-serfdom to our people who contributed greatly to the prosperity of this country. South Africa we are reminded frequently, is a democratic country.... I am here to vindicate this interpretation of democracy. "

As a member of the Natal Indian Congress, she was elected vice-president and later Acting President.

Constant harassment from the Security Branch forced Dr Goonam to leave South Africa for England and lived in exile thereafter. She traveled to Australia and then to Zimbabwe from whence she came to South Africa. In her interview, Dr Vanitha Chetty also talks on the new found democracy in South Africa, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), HIV Aids and her mothers social life.

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Hindu worship of animals condemned

ANIMAL worship by Hindus in South Africa was attacked by Dr. K. Goonam at the opening of the annual conference of the South African Tamil Federation last week.

ADDRESSING a large audience in Chatsworth on Friday, Dr. Goonam said the worship of animal forms by some Hindus had no place in the present time and situation. Many Hindus were not aware that the forms were merely symbolic and in themselves of no religious significance.

She said: "We are living in a scientific age. Many superstitions have been with us for far too long. Let us make an attempt to scrap this bizarre way of worship.

"Hinduism is a monotheistic religion. Stripped of all the superstitious frills that have been attached to it by ignorant and illiterate people through the ages, it is a profound philosophy. We should push aside the hocus and try to learn something of this philosophy."



Dr. K. GOONAM (centre) with Mrs. R. Moodley (left) and Mrs. D. Naidoo.

Guilty

DR. GOONAM said Tamil parents were guilty of not creating enough interest in the vernacular among their children. Many did not speak enough Tamil, or send their children to Tamil schools. As a result young Tamilians in this country were growing up without any knowledge of their ancient heritage.

There was a need for a renaissance among Tamils in South Africa. Like the D.M.K. in India, the South African Tamil Federation could do much to bring about changes.

Leader
4 Sept. 1998

Tamil Federation called into question

SIR - THE Natal Tamil Federation's attack on the Government of India for not giving 'recognition' to veteran 1946-1948 passive resister, Dr K. Goonam, is interesting.

Perhaps the Natal Tamil Federation can inform your readers what part Dr Goonam played in South Africa and in other countries overseas in promoting the Indian-African joint action against apartheid in the 1952 Defiance Campaign, in formulating the Freedom Charter or in the anti-apartheid struggle in Britain, Africa and Australia where she voluntarily became a refugee, after leaving South Africa for voluntary exile.

India has replied to the criticism of the Federation rather generously but there are those who say that after her magnificent 1946-1948 contribution, she played no active part in liberation movements in South Africa or abroad when apartheid rule began in 1948.

I plead with the Federation to clear up this position.

- R. Naidoo
Chatsworth

Lead. 4 Sept 1998

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THE GRAPHIC

VOL. 22, No. 44

DURBAN, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1973.
Registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper

The Peoples' Choice

THE Durban July — it's on everybody's lips at present, as big time punters study their form books, and aproned housewives save their cents for their annual flutter on the big race.

And while others pester jockeys, trainers and owners for their big tip for the day, The Graphic has decided to find out what the man-in-the-street is thinking.



Now taxi-driver, Mr A. Sookoo should know his races. He drives to the course every weekend, transporting punters, who are liberal with tips and information. He's going for FORCE TEN on Saturday, and his reason: "Cause all my passengers say so."

Anyway, Mr Sookoo has seen so many Julys in his days, he should know what's good by now.



Newspaper vendor, Mr Hoosen Shaik — a familiar face at the Victory Lounge news stand — is throwing his dough on SWORD DANCER. "I'm a favourite punter, and besides, my choice has a record that outshines the rest in the field."





Talk about racing to actor Kessie Govender, and he laughs. "To me it's all a big joke. Not that I don't have a flutter once a year. And since I consider it such a laugh, I think I'll go for WHAT A JOKE this year."



DOCTOR PUL... OUT AFT... ELECTION RO...



A MAJOR row broke out over the Northern Durban Local Affairs Committee elections this week when Dr S.R. Maharaj, one of the three candidates in Ward Three, withdrew from the contest because he is "fed up with the mud-sliging campaign tactics employed in his ward."

Dr Maharaj's shock withdrawal, which has come less than a week before the elections, has now left Mr J.T. Bhoola and Mr H.B. Somers unopposed in Ward Three.

A senior lecturer in education at the University of Durban-Westville, Dr Maharaj said that he would have won by an overwhelming majority if he had stood as a candidate.

"When I had decided to take part in the elections, I had assumed that the election campaign would be carried out in a dignified manner. However, I only realise now what I let myself in for.

BACK-BITING

"There has been so much of back-biting, bickering and mud-slinging in my ward that I decided to withdraw."

He said that to avoid friction in the community he decided to stand down in favour of Mr H.B. Somers.

When told of Dr Maharaj's decision, Mr Somers claimed that if Dr Maharaj took part in the elections he would not have "obtained a single vote".

"He withdrew from the contest because he knew he did not stand a chance. The people of Reservoir Hills are 100 per cent behind me and his claim that he withdrew from the contest in favour of me because he did not wish to cause friction in the community is absolute nonsense," said Mr Somers.

Mr Somers also claimed that Dr Maharaj had personally asked him not to stand as a candidate because Mr J.T. Bhoola was "more capable of representing the community in civic matters."

Dr Maharaj said that the "muck-raking", the elect... pletely d...

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Mr J.... very sati... received... voir Hill... this wee...

"I pe... across a... ing. Thi... to me."

BOSS QUIZ DURBAN DOCTOR



Dr K. Goonam

A BUREAU of State Security (B.O.S.S.) official last week questioned a leading member of the Helping Hands Society in Durban, Dr K. Goonam about the organisation's involvement in the recent "welcome-back" reception, accorded to Dr Monty Naicker on the occasion of the expiry of his banning order.

The Helping Hands Society is a charitable organisation, composed mainly of housewives, who have been holding weekly feeding sessions for the poor and underprivileged in Chatsworth. They are also working on plans to build a community hall in Chatsworth. Dr Goonam is the organisation's vice president.

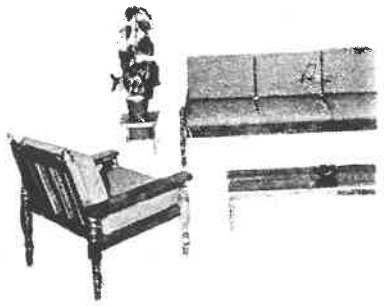
The BOSS official, w ho introduced himself as Mr du Preez, called on Dr Goonam's surgery, after making an appointment, on Thursday afternoon. "He was ultra-courteous in his manner, and extremely well-spoken," she said.

"He wanted to know how Helping Hands was involved in the organisation of the reception for Dr Naicker, and I told him that we had helped as best we could to make it a success. In fact, all our members co-operated fully."

Dr Goonam said she told the official of the work her organisation was involved in, and of the relief it was helping to bring to the underprivileged. "It was a pleasant meeting, but I assured him that he was barking up the wrong tree."

"Before leaving, he asked me to post to him a copy of our constitution and a list of our members and our executive membership. The address he gave me was P.O. Box 65, Mayville."

comfil...



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