



squash



player

NEWS LETTER - NO. 1

NATAL SQUASH RACKETS FEDERATION

P.O. BOX 37117, OVERPORT 4067

OCTOBER 1980

INDIVIDUAL SERIES

Natal Squash Rackets Federation LOG

1st LEAGUE	P.	W	L	Pts
Olympia 1	12	12	-	54
Chief Luthuli	12	10	2	51
Sydenham	12	6	6	24
Squash Club 79	12	4	8	24
Stanger	12	5	7	22
Isipingo	12	3	9	14
Olympia B	12	2	10	14
2nd League				
City Lads	16	16	-	74
Orange A	16	12	4	62
Stanger	16	13	3	56
Sydenham A	16	10	6	47
Squash Club 79	16	8	8	8
Orange B	16	4	12	22
Sydenham B	16	4	12	21
Isipingo A	16	4	12	19
Isipingo B	16	1	15	19

THE CHAMP MAHOMED VAHED



Mens open sponsored by Govan Morar Sports. Arvin Morar presenting the Govan Morar Floating trophy to the winner, Mahomed Vahed.

THE individual competition of the Federation took place during the first two weeks of July when the three finals were played. Ninety two players participated.

The men's competition was played in two sections, namely the Winners' and Losers' section. The losers of the preliminary and first rounds competed in the latter section.

In the Losers' section Ahmed Kolia, of City Lads beat Ramesh Bhoola (Sydenham) 3-1. The final of the Ladies competition was a repeat of the 1979 final when Cathy Cornelius (Sydenham) beat Anne Pretorius (Club 79) 3-0.

The final of the men's competition - Winners' section, was an all Olympia affair, the defending champion, Mohamed Vahed and his team mate Ismail Ameen beat Nilen Metha and Niran Metha (both of Chief Luthuli) respectively in the semi-finals.

This match, which lasted 70 minutes, went to five games and produced play of an excellent standard. It was keenly contested throughout.

In the first game, Vahed did well to beat Ameen 10-8 after being down 3-8. Ameen then played consistently and won the next two games.

The fourth game was probably the most exciting of the competition. Ameen recovered well after trailing 2-7 and looked like taking the game and match when he was leading 9-8.

Vahed displayed excellent match temperament and after surviving four match points he took the game 10-9. He won the final game 9-5 to retain his title. This certainly was a fitting end to the competition and was a credit to both the contestants and the Federation.

Mr G. Morar, the sponsor, presented the trophies to the finalists in the men's competition. Mr A. Ballim presented the cups to the ladies on behalf of the sponsor, Ideal's Boutique.

Results: Men-Losers' Section - quarter finals: F. Shaikjee (Olympia) beat S. Ramiah (Club 79) 3-0; R. Bhoola (Sydenham) b F. Moosa (Stanger) 3-1; M. Valliallah (Olympia) b G. Omar (City Lads) 3-0 and A. Kolia (City Lads) b I. Yusuf (Sydenham) 3-1.

Semi-finals: R. Bhoola 3, F. Shaikjee 0; A. Kolia 3, M. Valliallah 0. Final: A. Kolia b R. Bhoola 3-1 (9-1, 9-1, 8-10, 9-4). Women's quarter finals: C. Cornelius (Sydenham) b S. Simjee (Sydenham) 3-0, A. Pretorius (Club 79) b S. Vawda

(Club 79) 3-0. Final: C. Cornelius b A. Pretorius 3-0 (9-4, 9-5, 9-1). Men-Winners Section - quarter finals: (seatings indicated in brackets): M. Vahed (Olympia 1) b A. Magan (Chief Luthuli) 3-0; N. C. Mehta (Chief Luthuli) (4) b A. Simjee (Sydenham) (7) 3-0; I. Ameen (Olympia) (3) b A. Peer (Stanger) 3-0; N. N. Metha (Chief Luthuli) (2) b C. Kader (Olympia) (6) 3-0. Semi-finals: M. Vahed 3, N. C. Metha 0; I. Ameen 3, N. N. Metha 0. Final: M. Vahed b I. Ameen 3-2 (10-8, 6-9, 4-9, 10-9, 9-5).

UD-W STUDENTS TOALLY BEHIND SACOS

"THE University of Durban-Westville students are totally in support of the anti-apartheid sports movement SACOS and its double standards policy". Asked to comment, Mr George Singh a founder member and patron of SACOS said: "Coming from the 4500 UD-W students this expression of support is most heartening. It certainly warms the hearts of those SACOS men who have dedicated their lives to the complete elimination of apartheid in sport - and particularly those men who in the struggle have suffered the hardships of banings, exile, restrictions on the rights to travel and even imprisonment. It indicates that SACOS ideals have penetrated right down to grass roots level and that the sacrifices have not been in vain. Such support gives strength to the elbow and certainly must re-inforce our solidarity and dedication to the cause for which SACOS stands".

Message from our patron



In recent weeks there were a wave of events throughout the country, all of which were of interest to the community as a whole. Scholars and students were expressing dissatisfaction in their own way and employees with long standing employment gave vent to their feelings just as much as commuters chose not to ride in certain of the transport provided.

Others dissatisfied with the administration in the meat industry sacrificed their eating habits and chose not to eat red-meat. All of these are a pointer to many an opinion maker. But the established media chose to give less publicity. The hurt, the injured and the dead were victims of a plot and the deliberate intent to ignore the whole cause was a show of strength upon a community having no recourse.

At that moment the most welcome was the appearance of a Newsletter. Not enough but there was coverage for all concerned. Squash Player, could have a vital role to play among all peoples, dedicated to a free and just Society.

South Africans have a choice of several newspapers. In fact there are nearly two dozen to browse through. Except for three, the others do not actually promote the essence and the spirit of non-racial ideology. In fact it is quelled.

Squash Player could therefore be the most significant to the large membership of the clubs district and zones constituting the Provincial Units, National Bodies and Organisations having an international connection.

All the best, then to SQUASH PLAYER.

M.N. PATHER
General Secretary.
South African Council on Sport.

THE publication of a news media, especially designed for the sporting fraternity aspiring for a non-racial concept, in a country where freedom of speech and expression do not enjoy the same guarantees as in the United States of America, is most welcome. In the USA freedom of speech is enshrined in the First Amendment to the Constitution.

The first recognisable ancestor of the modern newspaper was a hand written epistle, the Newsletter. As early as 449 BC the Roman Senate used a Newsletter as a media to publicise the several sporting events in addition to other matters of interest.

Printed matter containing news, opinions and what the readers have to say, distributed at regular intervals is a vital and a useful commodity for the whole community, particularly to ours whose appetite for news and views is huge one.

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



THE very real need for a media through which the cause of non-racial sport can be promoted will, we hope, be met in part by the publication of this our first newsletter which we hope to publish at least twice in a season.

The birth of this newsletter, like the birth of the Natal Squash Rackets Federation, was a conscious and direct response to a compelling need to fill a vacuum in the sporting life of all those sportspersons who believe and practise true non-racial sport as opposed to multi-national sport or multi-racial sport as propounded by the government of this country and all its supporters.

The origin, birth and growth of the Natal Squash Rackets Federation has its roots in the very core of non-racial principles connected with sport as enunciated by NACOS and its parent body SACOS. Indeed this is writ large in our constitution, viz:-

"2.3 To expressly and implicitly subscribe to the principle of non racialism in squash rackets in particular and in sports in general.

2.4 To affiliate to and conform with the objects of the Natal Council of Sport and SACOS (and/or any such body as the Federation shall decide upon)."

What then is non-racial sport?

Briefly put, to constitute non-racial sport:

- every code must have only one, non racial national and provincial body to control and administer that sport. This basic principle nullifies the concept of umbrella bodies catering for different 'ethnic' or colour groups.
- every club must be open to any sportsman who wants to join. Clubs must have a non-racial constitution and **actually play** non-racial sport.
- all club members must have equal opportunity to develop their skills and ability.
- there should be no overseas touring sides until complete non-racial sport has been introduced.
- there should be no player or spectator segregation at any sports meeting.
- all school and junior leagues must be completely non-racial.
- there should be no granting of patronising concessions in sport which are an insult to the dignity and self respect of the sportsman. This means, inter-alia, the abolition of all discriminatory laws.

In 1978 certain of our members playing other codes of sport within the folds of SACOS rightly felt that to be consistent and true to their conscience and principles, they could not play their squash in a body which was not non-racial. The only association in Natal until then was the Natal Rackets Association which was not affiliated to NACOS.

Rightly these men of conscience and principles felt that one cannot have winter principles and summer principles. You cannot play football in a non-racial body and cricket in a racial or multi-national body.

Sport as it is generally understood is a human concept — devised and organised by human beings as an aspect of their lives. Sports is an invention of man and serves man's purpose. It cannot be the other way around.

We as human beings, are masters of this creation of ours, called sport, and we are in a position to make sport serve our own ends. To be able to do this we must have a say in the decision making concerning the aim, purpose and objectives of sport.

But when you are deprived of doing this; when you are deprived of your basic right, in this country to decide anything concerning the future of that portion of Mother Earth called South Africa, you are being treated as something less than human. And this we cannot accept.

Stripped of inherent rights affecting your human dignity and self respect and made to participate in sport-like phantoms, a time does arrive when men of conscience pause, take stock of what is being perpetrated upon them and realise that sport is for **human beings**; we cannot and dare not allow our basic inalienable rights to be trampled on with impunity.

Indeed to have your self respect and dignity intact is a prerequisite to any participation in sport. And so in full recognition of this truth, the idea of

the Natal Squash Rackets Federation was born with the inaugural meeting of this fledgling being held on 6 December 1978 at Curries Fountain in Durban.

I might mention that prior to the formation of Natal Squash Rackets Federation attempts were made through correspondence to get the Natal Squash Rackets Association to affiliate to NACOS but this, inevitably, met with no success.

Natal Squash Rackets Federation has over the two years grown and its influence has spread. At the moment contact has been made with interested persons in Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith and Newcastle in Natal. We already have clubs affiliated to us from Stanger and Isipingo. Attempts have been made to start a club or clubs based at the Jacobs Court in Durban.

We are also in contact with people in Johannesburg and Cape Town. One of our immediate objectives is to form a provincial body in each province and a national body.

After the formation of a national body what then? Where do we go from there? We cannot and must not be satisfied with playing squash at the level we are playing at the moment. We must constantly strive to improve our standard of play.

In order to do this we must first of all know where we are heading. Surely it must be to form a national body through which we will eventually gain international recognition as being the only body playing true non-racial squash? This must be our dream and our vision which must be kept constantly before our eyes.

We cannot and must not be satisfied with playing squash at say Imrand Squash Centre. Our image is very important. Our image must change. We must see ourselves as the mighty force that we are. We must adopt a more professional approach to the game.

"Social" squash at our fixtures must recede into the background and if such a brand of squash has to be played it must be confined to social occasions. As an attempt to approach the game more scientifically we think it is essential that a clinic for markers is started. Coaching of our players, especially the youngsters, is of paramount importance.

We need sponsorship, better venues and facilities. We need to know more about the game. We need organisational ability of the highest order. We need to help one another. We need at all times to be acutely alive to matters of policy. We need to ever watchful and every vigilant, particularly in regard to the ever more sophisticated, ever more subtle tricks at hoodwinking the world into believing that real and not cosmetic change is taking place in sport.

As pointed out in the article by Mr Morgan Naidoo you cannot have normal sport in an abnormal society. We cannot be party to the absurd position where you are seemingly (although not actually) treated as a person for the duration of the game and then return to the status of second class citizen.

Either you are a human being deserving of human treatment or you are not. There is no compromise here. We cannot compromise our dignity and self respect of say 22 hours in the day for the 'privilege' of two hours of condescending play with our 'masters'.

The recent events of this country and more especially the students boycotts demonstrated in no uncertain terms that amongst the youth there is an increasing polarisation between two mutually exclusive points of view — it is either for a non-racial equal society or...inferiority. It is either... or... There can be no fence sitters and no uncle toms.

Where do you belong? The policy we in Natal Squash Rackets Federation follow clearly demonstrates where we belong. The double standard resolution and the whole policy of NACOS makes it possible for a clear parting of the ways.

We believe it is time to make a choice. Squash as with all other sport, must make a choice. Multi-national and racial sport is supportive and an appendage of, the apartheid system. It is an extension of the system and those who fail or refuse to recognise this make a fatal error.

There are those who know this and are happy in their role of deliberately perpetuating the system of apartheid. There are those who are may be confused. The latter must be assisted and must be made aware of the truth. Then there are those who hide behind the confusion to cover their 'sins'. These are the dangerous ones.

In the circumstances we must at all times be **conscious** of our role, our goal, our aims, our dreams and our ultimate destination. We must always be aware of ourselves as people, as persons. We have a wealth of talent within our ranks.

With a constant commitment to our principles and faith in our ability to succeed in our tasks, we can but grow from strength to strength. Nothing known to man is impossible if we have men of vision and courage; determination and faith in their vision to create a better society — a normal society where people can play sport with the pride and dignity that is the inherent supreme right of every human being.

C. I. VAWDA,
President.

Natal Squash Rackets
Federation.

FORMATION OF THE FEDERATION

SQUASH, has in recent months been described as one of the fastest growing sports in the country, and this is certainly true in the Durban area where the dramatic increase in the number of public courts has allowed the game to really take off.

Significantly, the opening up of courts in commercial complexes, has led to a large number of Black enthusiasts entering what was formerly an almost exclusively White preserve.

To ensure that the game be played on a sound non-racial basis the Natal Squash Rackets Federation was formally constituted earlier this month. Enver Motala, a Durban attorney was elected to the presidency with Paul David and M. Govind serving as the first two vice-presidents.

Knowing that there are two Black clubs already playing in the long established Durban and District Squash Racquets Association, I asked Mr Motala if two squash racquets Associations' were really necessary. Mr Motala said that whilst he was in no position to pre-judge the non-racial status of the Durban and District Association, he was keen that squash players should have the opportunity of playing in a Sacos affiliated organisation. He had invited the Durban and District Association to take up the matter of affiliation with Nacos.

When contacted, Gerald Burne, president of Durban and District said that his association was positive in its attitude towards normalising squash, although he took account the reality of the South African political situation. He felt that in a relatively short period Black players would make up the majority of squash players and that was how it should be. He was having difficulty in setting up a meeting with Nacos but was nevertheless keen to talk to Nacos and find out what his association would have to do in order to become eligible for affiliation. Mr Burne was confident that Durban and District would affiliate if Nacos' demands were reasonable.

(Leader: 23.3.79)

Govan Morar Sports

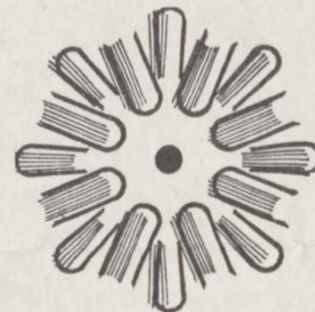


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ORIGIN OF SQUASH

ACCORDING to Geoff Hunt the game developed in British prisons when detainees apparently played a ball against the prison walls. Collier's theory is that the game probably originated at Harrow, England before 1850 and reached the United States shortly after the year 1900.

The game became firmly entrenched throughout the world in the twentieth century. The development of the game was somewhat different in England and in the United States. In England the stripe of metal sheet, known as the telltale, on the lower end of the front wall was higher than the one used in the United States.

The English use a slower ball than the Americans whilst the English courts are wider than those used in the United States. In the American game all points add to the score whilst in the English game only points scored by the server can be added to his score. In South Africa our game is very much in line with that of the English.

Several reasons can be attributed to the rapid growth of the game in the twentieth century. Once courts have been installed the game is relatively inexpensive. Squash offers quick exercise for men, women and children of all ages. Although the game provides fun for the novice it provides a real challenge to the experienced player. In South Africa exposure of squash is limited whilst exposure in the rest of the world is very encouraging.

The game is becoming very much of a spectator sport with substantial sponsorship overseas. In South Africa sponsorship is somewhat limited at this stage.

The international flavour of the game is evidenced by examining the origin of the world's professionals.

The countries from which they came are:

PAKISTAN	7
AUSTRALIA	4
EGYPT	3
ENGLAND	2
NEW ZEALAND	2
CANADA	1
SOUTH AFRICA	1

The growth of Squash in South Africa has accelerated considerably in the past five years. In 1975 there were 213 clubs and 517 squash courts in the country whilst in 1979 there were 326 clubs and 938 squash courts in the country. Squash is certainly the game of the future in this country.

WOMEN'S OPEN CHAMP — C. CORNELIUS



Women's open sponsored by Ideals. Mr Khan, Ideals presenting the Ideals floating trophy to the winner Mrs C. Cornelius.

IMPROVE YOUR GAME MASTER THE FIVE BASIC POINTS

THE following basic points have to be mastered by the squash player in order for him/her to improve his/her game:

1. Dominate the 'T' at all times. That is, try to return as quickly as possible after each shot to the middle of the court. The 'T' is taken to be formed by the junction of the short line and the half court line. By dominating the 'T' you will be in a position to play all your shots with the minimum of effort.

2. (a) Play your strokes along the side walls. (b) Concentrate on playing good length shots.

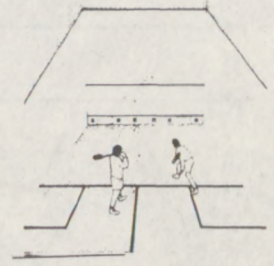
A good length shot is one which, when hit, lands on its first bounce behind the service box. Playing good length shots along the side walls enables you to play a tight game and thus deprive your opponent of the opportunity of playing winning shots.

3. Watch the ball at all times. The correct positioning and timing of the stroke is only possible if you are watching the ball, so that you can judge the point at which you should hit it.

4. Watch your opponent playing his shot. In order to get some idea where you will have to move, always watch the ball and your opponent playing it, so that you can anticipate the next shot.

5. Hold the racket head up. Between shots, you should hold your racket with the head higher than you hand, so that you can start the stroke quickly.

NB: A bad stroke is one where the ball lands in the area between about three (3) feet from the front wall and the service box.



RULES OF THE GAME

IT is imperative that all our members know the rules of the game well. The responsibility of learning the rules rests in the first instance, with the individual, and secondly with his club.

This contribution deals with one of the rules which gives more trouble than others in interpretation and application namely Rule 12 (previously Rule 17). It deals with **FAIR VIEW, FREEDOM TO PLAY THE BALL AND INTERFERENCE.**

The Rule can be divided into 2 parts, namely instructions to the players and secondly instructions to the referee. The use of the word 'instructions' is intentional as will be come clear in what follows. For the sake of clarity the first part of the rule is given:

"(a) After playing a ball, a player must make every **EFFORT** to get out of his opponent's way. That is

- (i) A player must make **every effort** to give his opponent a fair view of the ball, so that he may sight it adequately for the purpose of playing it.
- (ii) A player must make **every effort** not to interfere with, or crowd, his opponent in the latter's attempt to get to, or play, the ball.
- (iii) A player must make **every effort** to allow his opponent, as far as the latter's position permits, freedom to play the ball directly to the front wall, or side walls near the front wall".

It is pretty clear that a half-hearted or late attempt to get out of the way is not good enough, a player must make **EVERY EFFORT** to give his opponent a fair chance of seeing the ball playing his shot without interference and playing the shot he really wants to play.

The second section of the rule prescribes to the referee what must be his ruling when any interference has occurred. If the player has not made every effort to avoid causing the interference "the Referee shall on appeal, or without waiting for an appeal **AWARD THE STROKE** to his opponent". If the player did make every effort to avoid causing interference, **a let shall be awarded.** "...except that if his opponent is prevented from making a winning return by such interference or distraction from the player, the Referee shall award the stroke to the opponent".

The Referee therefore simply has to decide whether the player has made every attempt to avoid interference in coming to a decision. At times this will not be a straight forward decision, but once the Referee has announced his 'verdict' the players, and spectators, should accept it gracefully.

It is hoped that the above will stimulate study of this and all the other rules. Your comments, questions on the above and the rules in general are welcomed.



Runners up — inter-club knock-out competition, Chief Luthuli Squash Club.



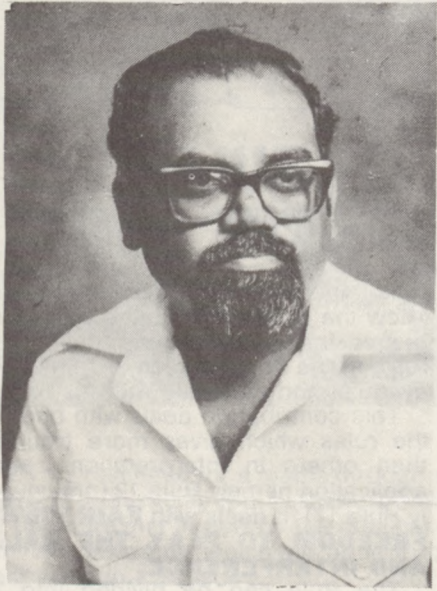
TOP LEFT: S. Koliah from City Lads receives, Morgan Naidoo's Shield sponsored by Narandas Jewellers, from the top sports administrator.

LEFT: Mr Nel Biseru, of Premier University Book Shop, sponsors of the inter-club knock-out competition — losers section, seen with members of the Squash Club 79.



Dr E. Vawda, presenting the Vawda Brothers floating trophy to the winners of the inter-club.

GUEST COLUMN



"SPORT in South Africa is now completely normal". That is the continuous cry of South Africa's Whites sportsmen (sic), government officials and their White press. In fact, it has been their cry over the last ten or fifteen years.

But doesn't it strike them that if sport is indeed normal, why the hell are they always introducing some new 'changes'.

If one is ever told that sport is truly normal in South Africa, one can only

reply in a single word - **"RUBBISH"**.

Sport can never be normal in this country if some of its citizens are, because of racial prejudices, treated differently and are not allowed the same opportunities as the Whites in South Africa - to use Mr Hassan Howa's now famous statement: "There can be no normal sport in an abnormal society".

That is a statement all Black South Africans accept without question.

Let us examine, Mr Howa's statement and try to understand the reasons for it:

How can the Black sportsperson ever hope to make progress when he does not have the same sports facilities as his White counterpart at schools - the place where sportsmen are actually 'made'. If we carry out a survey, we will find that just about every White school in this country is provided with more than adequate facilities in almost every code of sport while Blacks are almost completely denied this opportunity. Who then would make a better sportsman?

How can the Black man ever hope to get to the top in sport if the overwhelming majority of them live below the breadline and have no idea where the next meal is coming from - if it is coming at all. Can you think of a single White

person in this country who would find himself in a similar situation? Where then will South Africa's sportsmen come from?

How can we Blacks make progress in sport if our children are not allowed to mix freely with one another and are deliberately kept apart because of their race and colour. This does not present a problem for the Whites because, in the first place, they have no desire to mix with us; but because of their influence and because of the huge financial resources - both from the state and commerce - inter-regional, inter-provincial and international competition is almost an everyday occurrence for them. With that kind of money and with that kind of experience, who then can be expected to excel in sport?

Does it not become obvious that despite all the pious talk from White politicians and sportsmen, the country is geared to keeping the White sportsmen at the top all the time and that the Black sportsman is being deliberately made to remain inferior?

Ignoring for a moment such humiliations as permits, group areas laws, liquor laws, state policies on sport, etc. it would be quite impossible to have a completely normal sports system in a South Africa which treats a

section of its people different simply because of their race and colour.

And unless the root causes are remedied, we shall have to continue to put up with discrimination in sport. People like the Thabes, the Varachias, the Cravens and the Loristons succeed only in prolonging the struggle and delaying the end result but they are people who do not matter.

Our aims will be achieved despite these people. (Perhaps it should be noted that while these people are often treated like pariahs internationally, our own crusaders like Mr Hassan Howa and Mr M. N. Pather are eagerly sought after and are treated with tremendous respect and admiration wherever they go).

To the argument that we are introducing politics into sport, the answer is quite clear: sport and politics in South Africa are so interwoven that it is impossible to separate the two.

But the question that must be asked is 'who put politics into sport in the first place?'

Surely not the Blacks; rather those people who feared that they may become discoloured if they associated in any way with the Blackman on the sportsfield!

MORGAN NAIDOO
President.

South African Amateur
Swimming Federation.



The women's finals between Cathy Cornelius, and Annie Pretorius.

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Best Wishes
To Squash Player
M.N. PATHER
REALTOR