

# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by  
MAHATMA GANDHI  
IN 1903

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## FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM

"If the masses wanted to enjoy Independence, they had first to learn the secret of observing voluntary discipline. Otherwise discipline would have to be imposed upon them by the powers that be. That would not be independence but its negation. Every people got the Government they deserved. If they indulged in hooliganism, so would the Government and its officials in the name of law and order. The result would not be freedom or Independence but a balancing of anarchies, each trying to keep the other in check. Voluntary discipline was the first requisite of freedom. If the people were well-behaved, the Government officials would become their true servants. Otherwise they would ride on their necks, not without a semblance of justification."

—Gandhiji.

## સ્વતંત્રતાનો પાયો

"નવાને જે સ્વતંત્રતા મેળવવી હોય તે સૌથી પ્રથમ તેઓએ મરજીયાત શિસ્તપાલનનો બેઠા મળવો જોઈએ. નહિ તે સત્તાધીશો તેઓના ઉપર શિસ્ત લાદશે. પછી એ સ્વતંત્રતા નહિ મળ્યા પછી તેના નિર્બંધ મળ્યો. દરેક પ્રજાને તેને લાયક સરકાર મળે છે. જે પ્રજા શુદ્ધગીરી કરશે તે સરકાર અને તેના અમલદારો કામદારો અને સુખવરદાને નામે શુદ્ધગીરી ચલાવશે. પછી સ્વતંત્રતા નહિ રહે પરંતુ અસાબકતાની ઠરીદાર્થ યશે અને બંને એક બીજાને કાણુમાં સાખવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરશે. સંયુક્ત સ્વતંત્રતાને માટે સૌથી પ્રથમ વસ્તુ મરજીયાત શિસ્તપાલન છે. લોકોને શિસ્તગદ્દ હોય તે સરકારી અમલદારો તેઓના ખરા સેવકો બની જાય. નહિ તે તેઓના માથાપર ચઢી બેસે અને તેમ કરવાને વાજબીપણાનો દેખાવ પહોં કરી શકે."

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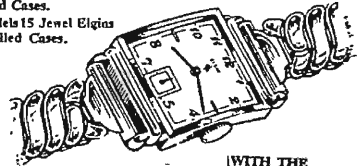
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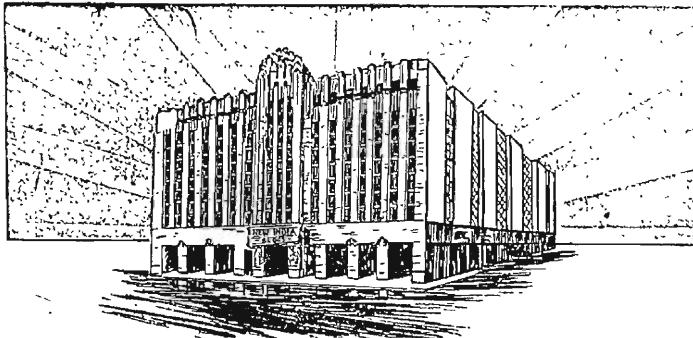
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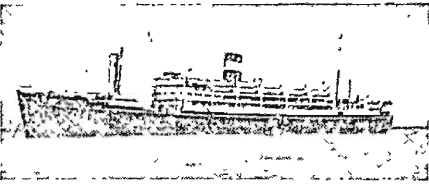
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## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1951

### August 15

AUGUST 15 is a great day in the history of India. It was on that day that India gained her independence after nearly two hundred years of enslavement under a foreign power. After untold sufferings for close on half a century India became free, thanks to the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It was he who taught four hundred million people, the vast majority of whom were half-starved and half-naked, not to hate but to love the enemy, not to hate the evildoer but to hate the evil, not to kill but to allow oneself to be killed, not to impose sufferings on others but to impose sufferings on oneself. He taught them not to blame others for the ills one suffered but to search within and try to be independent instead of begging for it. This lesson was brought home to the people of India and the result was that the deadliest of weapons in the hands of those who did not want to part with power became unworkable, all their plans were frustrated and they had to quit India of their own accord bearing no enmity but in a spirit of friendliness.

Mahatma Gandhi was Enemy No. 1 of the British Empire; he made no secret of the fact. Yet not a soul on earth, not even his adversary, has had a bad word to say about him. On the contrary he is revered by all alike. Politicians who viewed things from a jaundiced eye saw in Mahatma Gandhi an astute politician. But he was just a plain and simple God-fearing man. In his private life and in his public life he tried always—every minute, every second, nay at every breath of his life to be true to Him, and whenever it appeared to him that he had faltered he did penance by crucifying his flesh. What he

yearned for was not for freedom in its material sense but for the freedom of the soul. His cherished dream was to bring the Kingdom of God on earth and it was for that he was trying to discipline the Indian people. Through his non-violent struggle for freedom in India he wanted to teach the whole world to eschew violence and bring an end to all wars as a means to settle disputes. Had he lived he would have achieved his purpose. But God's ways are inscrutable. He is the severest task master. He saw that we were too proud; that we thought we were the masters of the universe; that not He ruled but that we ruled the universe; that we had much to learn yet by severer knocks, before we came to our senses and got to know Him. He has therefore thrown us back from the heights he had been taken.

It is in this atmosphere that India is entering the fifth year of her Independence. It has been a terrible uphill fight for those who have the reins in their hands. They have to steer their course through storms and stresses. Pakistan seems bent upon not giving any peace to India; then there are the Communists and the Socialists who, instead of co-operating with the Government or trying to do anything constructive, seem bent upon carrying on their destructive activities; the capitalists are utterly self-interested and have no civic sense in them. If they had they could have greatly eased the task of the present Government. Then there are power-seekers and disgruntled, who will not see beyond their noses and will not work in the greater interests of the country. Added to this India has suffered natural calamities such as droughts in some parts and

excessive rains causing disastrous floods in others, as a result of which there has been a terrible shortage of food and that has caused discontent among the masses. Added to all this came the loss of India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, which greatly crippled the bands of Prime Minister Nehru.

Nevertheless, however, by the grace of God, India has made tremendous progress in the matter of eradicating the many social evils which had been nurtured during the British rule and she is marching ahead by leaps and bounds in removing illiteracy. Great irrigation schemes have been launched which will be a boon to the agriculturists who are the main-stay of the country.

India holds today the highest position in Asia and her prestige throughout the world has grown tremendously since achieving her Independence, the credit for which must go, firstly, to Prime Minister Nehru's own unique personality and secondly to his Government. India is at present in the throes of a new election and future alone can tell what her fate will be.

We Indians in South Africa and in other places outside India, who will be celebrating this great occasion of India's Independence Day should be conscious of our own duty to our Motherland. While wishing her well we must bear in mind that everyone of us represents a part of India and that none of our actions should be such as to disgrace her fair name. We must remember that we are not here merely for material gains at any cost, but that we have a higher purpose in life, for which we are prepared to stake our lives. We should not merely say this but set an example by our own action. Then only shall we merit to be treated as true citizens of South Africa and true sons and daughters of India. May God bless us with the wisdom and the courage to do so.

## The Fate Of The Non-European

WE are indebted to the South African Institute of Race Relations for drawing the attention of the public to the reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the various centres of the Union, on the appalling housing conditions of the non-Europeans and malnutrition prevalent among them which constitute a danger to the general public and also to the high infant mortality rate among the non-Europeans.

Year after year these conditions have been brought to light by the Health Officers but the authorities have done next to nothing to improve them. Rather than busy themselves in passing apartheid legislation if they would busy themselves improving the existing conditions in which the non-Europeans are compelled to live there would be more happiness and contentment among the people concerned. But the fact is that very little value is attached to the life of the non-European in this country. He is considered a danger to the existence of the White man, White rule and White civilisation. The authorities are therefore more concerned about how best to get rid of the non-European than about how he can live more decently. When it comes to the question of dealing with matters concerning the non-Europeans the Municipalities will start blaming the Provincial authorities, the latter will blame the Government and vice versa. Years and years will pass in this process and the non-Europeans will be just where they were or rather much worse than they were. While the non-Europeans are starving for food and houses funds are never lacking to provide amenities for the White people. Millions of pounds can be made available on comparatively unessential things like making the beaches look more attractive, improving the race courses and golf courses etc. To

quote only one instance of the standard of generosity of the Durban Municipality the grant of about 15 acres of land at Currie's Fountain to Indian educational institutions has now been confirmed by the Durban City Council's Finance Committee. The educational institutions, who have been negotiating with the City Council for several years, are: The Orient Ismailia Educational Trust (3.7 acres), the Kathiavad Hindu Seva Samaj (1.7 acres), Sisters of the Holy

Family (2.75 acres), St Aidan's Mission (43348 sq. feet) and M. L. Sultan Technical College (5.76 acres). The Committee has however recommended that the lease of the land should be for 25 years only and on condition that the grant is renewed at the end of the lease. What can be more shockingly unreasonable and ungenerous than to deny the free grant of 5 acres of land to Sultan Technical College when the community itself is prepared to spend the some of 20,000 for educational purpose?

## NOTES

### Strydom On Apartheid

THE one ray of hope for the future of White civilisation in Africa was the fact that in Southern and Northern Rhodesia there was a growing acceptance of the view that they would have to adopt the Nationalist Afrikaners' policy of apartheid, said the Minister of Lands, Mr. J. G. Strydom, when he addressed the annual congress of the Nationalist Jeugbond of the Transvaal at Mayfair last week. The great danger to the future of White civilisation in Africa was that all of the great African colonial powers were opposed to South Africa's spolicy. In the African territories, which European powers controlled a policy of equality was being developed. If the Union had to stand alone in its struggle for the maintenance of White civilisation, its struggle would be hopeless. Southern and Northern Rhodesia were rapidly moving towards political independence. "If we can get the Rhodesias to accept our point of view then there is the chance that it may spread even further north. Therefore I say we must go on with our policy of apartheid to maintain White civilisation and the rule of the White man in Southern Africa." Mr. Strydom said that he had noted that even the Rhodesian Boy Scouts, now on a visit to London, had objected to association with non-European Scouts. "I suppose they too will be described now as oppressors of the non-European."

### A Saner View

Thus the 'Natal Witness: Whatever may be possible in South Africa, it is clearly impossible for the small number of Europeans in Central Africa permanently to administer the affairs of Africans, while publicly proclaiming to their wards that they are inferior and must remain so. It is

precisely such arrogant outburst as Mr. Strydom's that are fostering African nationalism throughout the continent, and earning for South Africa an unenviable and undeserved reputation as the home of racial intransigence. If South Africa is to take her part as a leading influence in African affairs, she can by no means afford to flaunt to the world her uncompromising faith in racial domination, however much she may cherish it at home. To the rest of the world, including the Africans for whom Mr. Strydom intends it, this policy appears to be intolerably oppressive. There is everything to be said for supporting a policy of caution in the extension of political rights to Africans, and for urging moderation on the colonial powers. But loud-mouthed proclamations of the pure doctrine of White domination are embarrassing to the European administrators in Africa, and must antagonise opinion throughout the world.

### Sultan Technical College And City Council

After the question has been hanging fire for a considerably long time the Durban City Council's Finance Committee has recommended that the M. L. Sultan Technical College should be granted a 25 year lease of 5.76 acres at Currie's Fountain—the college is however not prepared to accept that. A spokesman for the college informed the Press that to do so would deprive the college of its £37,600 building fund, £20,100 of which is a Government grant. Those funds have been granted on condition that the City Council gives—not leases—a site. The Government have also agreed to an annual grant of £9,000 to cover staff and administration salaries in the new building, when it is com-

pleted. But funds for building the college will not be available unless the land is donated; so this grant also falls away. In 1942, 1945 and May 1951, the City Council agreed to grant the site, on the last occasion conditional upon the Administrator giving authority for the alienation of the land. At present the college receives a block grant from the Government and cannot be placed on the formula for the financing of technical colleges because it has no buildings of its own. The annual loss in revenue, because of the lack of buildings, amounts to £9,752, making a total loss of £58,000 since the site was first promised. At present the college has 2,250 part-time students taking courses in dressmaking, building, printing and other subjects including Afrikaans.

### President Of India Attacks S.A. Racial Policy

The Republic of India Parliament was opened on August 6 by President Rajendra Prasad. "I regret that the Government of the Union of South Africa has rejected the resolution passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in regard to Indians in South Africa," said the President. This question, he said, did not affect India only. It affected the future of the world because on a right solution of it depended peace or conflict between great races. "Only on the basis of equality and equal treatment of different races and peoples can there be peace in the world. The Government of South Africa, however, unfortunately, continues its racial policies, which can only bring unhappiness and conflict in the world."

### Mr. Churchill Bemoans Loss Of India

During the debate last week in the British House of Com-

mons on the Middle East situation; Mr. Winston Churchill, Leader of the Conservative Party, is reported to have said, the decline of British influence throughout the Middle East was due to the loss of her Oriental Empire and the well-placed and formidable resources of the Imperial armies of India. It was also due to the impression, which had become wide-spread throughout the Middle East, that Britain had only to be pressed sufficiently by one method or another to abandon her rights in that or any other part of the world. If the Persian situation arising out of the oil dispute led to regions from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf being included in the satellite countries that the Kremlin controlled, "consequences would be far more deadly, not only to us but to the United States, than anything that could have arisen in Korea." The Abadan refinery must continue to be occupied by enough British staff for its maintenance, said Mr. Churchill. "They must stay and we must never agree to their being with-drawn. If violence is offered to them we must not hesitate to intervene, if necessary by force, and to give all the necessary protection to our subjects."

### Mr. Attlee's Reply

The Prime Minister, replying to the debate, said that Mr. Churchill had failed to appreciate the problems of the Middle East. Did he really think that Britain's influence in Asia would have been greater if she had stayed in India? Mr. Churchill had spoken about Britain's "giving an impression of weakness." We are living to-day under the acceptance of the rule of law. It is quite incompatible with the acceptance of the rule of law and the United Nations that you should go round the world in a kind of Palmerstonian fashion."

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## PLEA FOR WORLD PEACE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

THE Earl of Darnley opened a debate in the House of Lords last week on the preservation of peace by asking the Government "to make a declaration of their willingness to sponsor a call to men and women of all nations, irrespective of colour and creed, and in particular of the labouring classes, whom they claim specially to represent, to unite in friendliness to abolish for ever the barbarous practice of attempting to right human wrongs by recourse to war."

After suggesting that the outbreaks of violence occurring today were all results and not causes and that if the causes were to be investigated and properly treated there would not be the resus' "such as Communism, the happenings at Abadan, and all the other things we have to endure," the Earl of Darnley continued:

"The old methods which have been adopted for years and years have not made any improvement. The same old things go on from year to year: power politics, threats of force, threats of 'serious consequences' and meetings of politicians in various numbers, from one to thirty.

### PM's Luxury—Cat Sandwich

"These threats of serious consequences do not carry any weight at all; they do not affect the serenity of the Prime Minister or the dictator or whoever it may be who is threatened. He goes on eating his breakfast or cat sandwich, or whatever luxury the last war has left him, in complete happiness and utter disregard of these threats."

"It is the poor wretched cannon fodder on both sides who are called upon to implement these threats who really suffer.

"Last year an excuse was offered against basic change—I think Lord Blackford put it forward—because of the extreme difficulty of getting would-be adversaries to listen or co-operate. Of course it is difficult—horribly, indecently difficult—but you cannot have hundreds of years of warfare and fighting without creating difficulties.

"The question is not whether it is difficult, but whether it is likely to be the old processes which have failed.

"It seems to me that there has got to be a total *volte face* against everything so far held allowable in war before the vista of peace can possibly be envisaged. That *volte-face* must be made, otherwise there will be a

total loss of everything we hold dear:

"Reading through the Report of the debate (on Foreign Policy opened by Lord Vansittart) on May 2, one gets an impression that a collection of atrocities committed by various people in some way justifies warlike counter-action.

"I should not agree to that.

"They are results of concerted dangerous and pugnacious actions by all the nations in the world.

All the search for criminals and atrocity-mongers, such as is often carried on, is useless, misleading and superfluous.

"It is superfluous, also to be frightened of the plans of foreign general staffs, which are usually divulged to the world through the medium of the Press by some renegade member who has got the sack.

"I believe these general staffs have plans for every kind of action that might be necessary all over the world, but they do not intend to use them unless they think their salvation is impossible in any other way. If it could be proved that it was, they would not do anything with them."

"There must be something wrong when all the nations, Christian and non-Christian, find in each other subjects for intense hatred and bitterness, only solvable by murder and destruction.

"Of course it is easy to talk; but it is intensely difficult to act in such a way as to create progress for an idea, especially if it is novel and untried.

"The human being of the world has to be taught to value existence and to share with his neighbours this valuation of existence.

"How?—especially now, when the world is in such a state of unrest and misery, when a man has little time to think of anything but his next meal and the safety of his family.

"It can be done by one nation setting an example: by expressing a genuine desire to co-operate with every nation, of every colour and creed, to improve the general world conditions, not as a piece of bigotry, but as a sign of appreciation of real wisdom when they hear it; and by not allowing this offer to be tarnished by any suggestion of carrying with it any possibility of self-advancement or conquest, or to be motivated by anything but the sincerity of the faith in which they believe.

"If such a declaration were to be made in all sincerity and truthfulness by a great nation, it would have a reconciling effect upon

Communism and any other subversive miseries which exist and cause danger at the moment.

"The danger would be by-passing into harmlessness, instead of flaring up into general destruction, now possibly envisaged on a scale large enough to destroy the globe on which the human being lives; and the resulting restoration of security would enable the human being to examine some kind of existence in decent security.

### Do Ethics Matter?

"If this is not true, let us be honest and tear up all ethics and have done with them for ever.

"Such a declaration could well be made to the world by this country and would be worth all the power politics, all alliances, and all the discussions, and would constitute a proper basis for nationalism.

"If any man today can review the results of the last human conflagration and, having reviewed the 36,000,000 dead and missing, the 30,000,000 wounded and the 150,000,000 homeless, and the £100,000,000 spent per day for six years, now represented by heaps of rubble and corpses, the piles of useses and rotting abandoned war material; headed perhaps by the 1,000 Fortresses on Biak Island, each costing many thousands and now abandoned as useless, and smashed by bulldozers to save the expense of removal—if anyone can review these facts and feel that this, and worse, is humanity's only destiny, then I ask him to think again, to join in some scheme for making these things impossible and thereby give dignity to the human race."

On behalf of the Government, Lord Henderson made the customary official reply that "our"

motive was anything but aggressive, and that fear of a third world war was not of our making, etc.—"Peace Nzws."

### A STORY AND ITS MORAL

(Gopabandhu Chaudhary)

A SMALL Bengali story book came into my hands. There was only one story of a boy in it. It was like this. The orphan boy's maternal uncles were boatmen and his paternal uncles were peasants. Both tried to win over the boy Phatke to their occupations. The boy actually got himself apprenticed for some time to each of them and picked up efficiency in both the professions. But his mind was not in any of them. He used to slip away now and then and was often found in the company of snake charmers enjoying their feats. One day both his uncles were together arguing out the cases for their own professions before the boy. The boy was hearing patiently. Suddenly a big cobra crept out hissing towards the group. The uncles took to their heels. But the boy sprang forward and chanting mantras caught hold of the cobra by the head and disarmed it of its fangs.

The story has a moral for constructive workers. Is not this 'running in the mouth of violence and checkmating it,' a thing to be cultivated by constructive workers? Violence, in all its shape, subtle and crude, is stalking about. The freshness and the tact for tackling violence born out of simple love and faith are worth the risk they carry with them.

Gandhiji played all his life with violence and braved the noble risk!—"Harijan."



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## THE CAREER OF A 'PROFESSIONAL KILLER' THE COUNTRY'S HEALTH—A WARNING

By HEINZ KRÄSCHÜTZKI in 'Peace News'

SOME years ago in Saxony a man named Pleil shot and wounded a Russian soldier. Then he jumped on the soldier and strangled him to death.

In this he found a strange excitement, agreeable to him. He longed to experience the same sensation again, and resolved to become a professional killer.

For this purpose he went to a place where stupid laws had created a lawless state.

Germany is divided by an artificial frontier. Families want to visit each other; trade between one side and the other needs to go on. So there are always many people anxious to cross the frontier without a passport.

The professional smuggler knows the way across, and does not need help. But a poor, timid woman needs help and is glad when someone offers to escort her to the other side.

Pleil knew this, and jumped at the opportunity. He offered to take a woman across; and when they were between the lines, in no man's land, he killed her in a most atrocious way.

He had two companions. One was such a brute that Pleil soon dismissed him, for fear of his own life. The other was a young boy with a nice face and of good behaviour. Pleil kept him.

His task was to lure the women to Pleil, who would then do away with them. Once the boy took part in a killing himself, and afterwards ran away.

In the end, an attempt by Pleil to kill a man failed. He was arrested, and sentenced to 15 years hard labour for attempted murder.

While in jail he wrote his memoirs, a mixture of truth and fiction. But this did not satisfy him, he longed to kill.

He wrote to the authorities asking to be appointed executioner. As a recommendation, he said he was thoroughly experienced in the job, having already killed 25 human beings.

But to his surprise, Pleil did not get the job. Instead, the authorities began an investigation of the 25 killings.

His two companions were arrested. The boy, who had joined the French Foreign Legion and had fought and killed in colonial wars, returned to Germany and gave himself up to the authorities.

He said: "I have seen horrible things in the colonial wars, but nothing so horrible as what I saw with Pleil."

The investigation lasted two years. It was found that Pleil and his companions had killed 15 and not 25 as he had said. (Many people exaggerate their achievements when applying for a new job.)

But during the two years of the investigation, the death penalty in Western Germany was abolished. The three murderers were sentenced to life imprisonment; and the boy had a chance to atone for the things he had done.

The medical report said the three men were not insane, but were fully responsible for what they had done.

For Pleil the prison sentence must have been a disillusionment. He did not like the dull prison life; he longed for the excitement he had experienced, killing a human being.

His intention had been to change from an illegal to a legal professional killer. The thrill would have been the same; he would have been able to enjoy it with regularity and without risk. He would even have been paid for it.

When he began his career as a professional killer, the death penalty still existed in Germany. But did it deter him? Not in the least.

If he did not get that fine job as a professional killer, for which he longed, he would, at least, he knew, be executed himself. But he did not fear it. It would have meant an end to his dull prison life. He would have experienced, in the hours before his own execution, a thrill equal to the thrill he had experienced in the execution of others; perhaps an even stronger thrill.

That would have been better than a long life of stupidity in prison.

The career of this professional killer shows better than anything else the futility and absurdity of the death penalty, which does not in the least deter those who want to kill.

Gandhi said a good cause could never be attained by evil means. The defence of society against killers is a good cause. But can it be entrusted to professional killers?

Pleil was right when he offered his services as executioner. He would have made a good executioner. Only: the job is bad.

A human society that needs a professional killer to protect it, is not worth being protected.

REPORTS of the Medical Officers of Health from the principal centres of the Union stress the gravity of the present lack of housing among Non-Europeans (in particular) and its menace to the country's health. Linked with the severe cost of living, states a Press statement issued by the South African Institute of Race Relations, the housing crisis, through the agencies of tuberculosis and malnutrition, is claiming an ever mounting toll of human life.

The following extracts from M.O.H.'s Annual Reports for the year ending June 30th, 1950, carry the warnings of these highly qualified professional men whose responsibility it is to safeguard the health of the nation. Date South Africa ignore them any longer?

Dr. H. M. WOLFSON, (KIMBERLEY.)

"The incidence of tuberculosis in the area of jurisdiction of the Board of Health is shamefully high. The appalling existing housing conditions, especially in the less salubrious areas of the city, are veritable incubators of the disease, and the incidence of infectivity is the greater where there is a lowering of resistance through malnutrition. The steady increase in the cost of living is affecting the position adversely... The insufferable conditions existing today must be alleviated. It is useless treating a case for many months to a successful convalescence and then to return him to the home and environment where the factors causing the disease are still active. It is futile giving patients medicine to be taken after meals if there are no meals to be had. The cost of the medicine could, with greater advantage to the patient, be replaced by food."

Dr. H. NELSON (PRETORIA).

"This constitutes a very serious problem" (housing for Non-Europeans). "Most unsatisfactory conditions still exist in Lady Selborne, Bantule Location, and in the remaining portions of Marabastad Location. The extension of a suitable native housing scheme is a matter of utmost importance.

"The Asiatic and Coloured communities live under extremely unsatisfactory conditions and are a danger to themselves as well as to Europeans. I have repeatedly reported this matter to the Council and I must again emphasize that it is absolutely essential to embark on a suitable housing scheme for these people and that unless this matter is given urgent attention, serious results can be expected."

Dr. S. W. ADLER (BENONI).

"The continued high incidence rate (of T.B.) must be ascribed partly to a continuance of those insanitary grossly overcrowded housing conditions under which the Bantu and Asiatic sections, in particular, are compelled to reside, and partly to their inability to purchase for themselves and their families the necessary protective foods... Overcrowding and undernourishment make this section of the community ready victims to the rampages of the tuberculosis germ.

"The deplorable conditions appertaining here," (Native and Asiatic Housing) "and reported upon in report after report, continue unabated."

Dr. R. P. SEYMOUR (LOCAL COMMISSION, NATAL.)

"There is no doubt that the severely high cost of living is quite definitely a major contributing factor in the major causes of death. These unfortunate people" (the Non-Europeans) "are only too prone to contract such diseases as pneumonia, whooping cough and tuberculosis. Even if cured of these diseases, their resistance and finance is of such a low order as to prevent recovery through the provision of an adequate diet."

Dr. DUNCAN FERGUSON, (PORT ELIZABETH).

"As regards housing it is a distressing feature that many areas which were cleared before the last war of slum dwellings have now been rebuilt with shacks of a more unhygienic character than those originally demolished by order of the City Council. Overcrowding of dwellings makes the control of infectious conditions more complex and the number of contacts of potified infectious cases is increasing per individual notification."

Some indication of the alarming infant mortality rate among Non-Europeans—especially A. cases—may be gauged from the following statistics.

|                  | Infant Mortality Rate—Year Ending 30 June, 1950 |        |
|------------------|---|--------|
|                  | (per thousand live births)                      |        |
| Johannesburg     | 31.9  | 29.00  |
| Kimberley        | 50.88   | 185.18 |
| Pretoria         | 32.34   | 181.97 |
| Pietermaritzburg | 23.9  | 473.8  |
| Benoni           | 39.48   | 312.25 |
| Port Elizabeth   | 36.78   | 164.85 |
| European         | 95.51   | 75.13  |
| African          | 132.86  | 85.43  |
| Coloured         | 85.43   | 75.47  |
| Asiatic          | 110.1   | 55.3   |
|                  | 136.05  | 57.96  |
|                  | 164.85  | 49.59  |



# OUR INDIA LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Baroda, July 20

## CONGRESS ELECTION MANIFESTO

THE election manifesto, adopted by the All India Congress Committee at Bangalore, follows the lines of Shri Nehru's report referred to in this letter earlier. In presenting it to the Committee, Mr. Nehru emphasised the secular form of the State in India, and said: "We stand till death for a secular State." Referring to "the moral and ethical basis of national life and political action," emphasised in the manifesto, he spoke of the reference in the manifesto to the ideals placed before the country by Mahatma Gandhi and added: "It is better to try to keep your soul than to win a particular election by devious methods or through dubious persons. A nation's history is not concluded by one election or another. Ultimately, it is made by the quality of the human material in that nation. If we submit to a degradation of that human material, then that nation goes down. It just does not matter who wins an election or who loses it. That is why reference is made in the first paragraph to this thing taught to us not by Gandhiji only but by the great men of the world. More particularly, it has been the immemorial lesson of India that it is duty that comes first and rights and privileges flow from it. In this acquisitive modern world of conflict, one is always talking about rights and privileges and one seldom talks about duties and obligations. The result necessarily is conflict. There are, of course, rights and there are privileges for which we have to fight and have fought, but even so, if we forget our duty, then those rights and those privileges will not long remain with us."

### Threat Of Railway Strike

The ordinance issued by the President of India, empowering Government to prohibit strikes in any essential services in the country, has been welcomed by the people. The Constitution provides for this power to meet any emergency when the Parliament is not in session. Now railwaymen have threatened to strike on August 27 with the resolve that "not a wheel is to move on the rails on that date." This, says the 'Hindustan Times,' does constitute such an emergency. The strike, in the words of the same paper, "would undoubtedly result in starvation in

in many parts of the country, endanger the country (since the Pakistani fanatics have also planned their *jehad* day about that time) and violently disrupt the country's general economy by stopping the movement of consumer goods which are none too readily available as it is because of the priority given to movement of food grains. Further, any dislocation of the movement of capital goods would cause a permanent injury to the country's economic interests. In the circumstances the Government have acted none too soon in taking powers to prevent the threat materialising and to meet it if it does." The railwaymen, acting on the guidance of the Socialist leader Sri Jaysprakash Narain, disregarded appeals not only from Mr. Nehru but from practically the whole of the Indian Press. Though, as pointed out by the Railway Minister of the Government of India, those actually participated in the strike ballot constitute a small fraction of the total number of railwaymen, the number may grow through propaganda, threats etc. "It is also impossible to escape the conclusion," says the 'Hindustan Times', "that the Socialists having failed to blackmail the community through a textile strike, are gambling with higher stakes in the hope of getting good dividends during the coming election." The paper echoes the feeling of the whole nation when it says: "Railwaymen have earned the nation's gratitude by their handling of the traffic connected with food and by general improvement in the efficiency of transport. They should not forfeit it by a hasty act. We hope a majority of railwaymen will not be a party to this dangerous adventure. But if the challenge comes the nation will meet it."

### "War Fever" In Pakistan

There have been a number of violations recently, of the ceasefire line in Kashmir by Pakistan nationals against which India has strongly protested to the U.N. *Jehad* against India is being widely preached by the Press in Pakistan. The Government of India are understood to have asked the Pakistan Government to stop the war propaganda which has resulted in an influx of refugees from East Bengal into West Bengal. Another glaring instance of news fabrication in

Pakistan is provided by a Karachi paper which published a long report that a 'Kashmir Day' was observed in Egypt against India's attitude. Careful inquiries showed that no one in Cairo was either aware of such an observance or is known to have participated in the so-called 'Kashmir Day.' No reference to it had been made in the Egyptian Press.

### Exodus From East Bengal

Referring to this at the meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Bangalore, Mr. Nehru disclosed that during the last three or four weeks nearly 30,000 Hindus had come from East Pakistan to Bengal. India, of course, would do her best to rehabilitate them. One difficult thing was that those refugees did not like to go to any other State. They wanted to stay in West Bengal, which was too small a State to hold all of them. "Now the question arises," he said, "why are they coming? It is a big question. It is clear they are coming because they find it difficult to stay in East Pakistan. One main reason is the talk of war against India which has been continuously going on in East Pakistan. It is a new question and a difficult one which we have to face in Bengal."

### Congress Promises

The Congress Election Manifesto lays down the principles which will guide the Party's administration for the next five years. Stressing the importance of moral and ethical values in public life, the Manifesto promises radical land reforms to improve the standard of life of the rural masses, encouragement of cottage industries, extension of State control of industries but with provision for private enterprise, continuance of controls on the distribution of goods in short supply, top priority for river valley schemes, advanced labour legislation, improved transport services.

### India-Pakistan

The tension between India and Pakistan is growing. "There is war hysteria all over Pakistan," says 'Peregrinus' in the 'Hindustan Times'. "Of course, Indian troops were moved to the border only because of Pakistan's war preparations and belligerent propaganda." Pandit Nehru, in his reply to the Pakistan Prime Minister's communication regarding troop movements on Indian borders, has given the assurance that India has no intention whatsoever for any aggressive action against Pakistan and has at the same time made it plain that any aggression on Indian territory will be resisted. "There has been a reduction of the Indian Army," says Mr. Nehru,

"last year in the hope that this might have some effect on Pakistan." On the other hand, there have been "continued and intensive efforts to increase the armed forces of Pakistan which have been largely missed on the Indian frontiers." He also draws attention to the campaign for *jehad* and war against India both by newspapers and responsible authorities, raids into Kashmir State territory across the ceasefire line. Mr. Nehru concludes by saying: "I would earnestly urge you to stop the propaganda for *jehad* and war against India in Pakistan. This will help more than anything else in improving the relations between our two countries."

### Kashmir

The State of Kashmir has been fast advancing as a welfare State. The Prime Minister, Sheikh Abdullah, said on the 19th at Jammu, that the object of his Government was to make the three basic amenities of life—food, shelter and clothing—available to all. The first step taken by his Government in this direction was the distribution of land to tillers and the second problem which they were tackling now was the provision of water to the cultivators for irrigating their lands. He named some other canals which were under construction or repairs. At another place in the State, recently Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg, Revenue Minister, said: "In Pakistan autocracy reigns supreme; jirgirdiri is drying up the life blood of the peasant and conditions of the common people have become most pathetic. From the Prime Minister of Pakistan to the ordinary Minister, landlords are getting fat at the cost of the poor. On the other hand India's Prime Minister has sacrificed his all for the sake of his country and nation. India came to their rescue at the time of their direst need. We could have then accorded to India permanently without any condition, but Mr. Nehru gave Kashmiris the right of self-determination to determine their future when conditions settled down. That was an undertaking between India and Kashmir, not between Kashmir and Pakistan or the Security Council." A message from Srinagar states that the work of transferring land to tillers under the Abolition of Big Landed Estates Act is progressing steadily in Kashmir. According to a Press note, issued recently, latest figures indicate that out of 55 lakh kanals of land that was to be transferred, 4,016,194 kanals, that is, 50,771 acres have been actually transferred so far. This is estimated to benefit 45,213 farmers with a total of 1,69,036 dependants.

**Nehru's Call For Unity**

Acharya Kripalani, and ex-President of the Congress, succeeded from the Congress some time back and has formed the Praja Party. Now Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, India's communications Minister and Shri A. P. Jain, Rehabilitation Minister, have resigned from the Congress and the Central Cabinet. The recent effort for rapprochement made by the A.I.C.C. at Bangalore have not satisfied them. Mr Nehru has just issued an appeal for unity in the Congress ranks at this very critical juncture. He then goes on to say: "I have no objection at all to persons of different views forming their own groups and parties. Democracy progresses in this way. But there are two factors to be considered. One is that those differences must be real and not personal. Secondly, that the situation today demands the greatest unity of effort and everything that unity of effort is to be depressed. To innumerable comrades of mine with whom I have shared good fortune and ill-fortune alike in the past, I make this appeal. It is an appeal and it is something more than an appeal, for I would like to put behind that appeal such authority as I have, not as Prime Minister, but as a Congressman of 38 years' standing. We cannot permit ourselves at this juncture to be swayed by personal feelings or likes or dislikes. The cause is greater than us." A later report says that Mr. Kidwai and Shri Jain have withdrawn their resignations from the Central Cabinet.

**Abolition Of Girasdaris**

Sarashtra is forging ahead in the matter of agrarian reform. A Bill regarding the acquisition of assets of girasdaris and barhalidars has been finalised by

the Select Committee. It will now come up in this revised form before the State Legislative Assembly in August. The Rijkot correspondent of the 'Times of India' says: "This is the last of the three Bills which were framed by the Government for agrarian reforms as advised by the Agrarian Commission. The other two Bills have already been passed and are awaiting the assent of the Rajpramukh and President. The Chief Minister, Shri U. N. Dhebar, addressing a convention of cultivators at Jamnagar, referred to the charges levelled against the Congress. The independence of the country, he stated, had not meant the end of all ills all at a time. The transfer of power, he added, was followed by jealousies and bickerings for power resulting in the formation of groups. The Congress, he affirmed, had been wedded to the principle of freedom for the masses and prosperity through peaceful constructive work. Shri Dhebar referred to the great change brought about by the Congress Government in Sarashtra during the last three years in the condition of peasants and tenants. He said that cultivators had to thank the Congress for the change. Alluding to certain allegations made in a section of the Press, he observed that all just criticism should be taken into consideration but mudslinging could not be answered. He appealed for unity in the ranks of the people as the task ahead required a combined effort of all sections of society to reach the desired goal. Political independence, he added, had given us an opportunity to form a strong nation.

**Floods in Assam**

With the monsoon now in full force, stories of flood havoc have begun to come in. For instance, a report from Calcutta

says that extensive damage to the standing crops of paddy and jute by the new floods in Assam rivers was reported from several districts. An official report from Nowgong said that the floods were of a "bigger dimension" and more serious repercussions might follow. With communications becoming difficult, and in some places inaccessible, a food 'crisis' in tow is feared. About 150 villages in seven important 'mauzis' (revenue area) are under water in the northern part of Nowgong district. Loss of standing crops and cattle and spread of disease among cattle and villagers were reported from the interior. Vehicular traffic has been suspended and train services disturbed.

**Fight Against Famine**

It is most remarkable that, in spite of a number of heavy natural calamities last year over many areas in the country,

the Central Government and the Government of the various States achieved success in their fight against famine, inasmuch as no starvation deaths have been reported from anywhere in the country. Famine has often occurred in India in the past, and lakhs of people died of starvation. In the man-made famine in Bengal in 1913, 15 lakhs of men (this is the official figure), died in that province. It is for the first time in history that Govt. have made a country wide effort to feed people in such times and keep them alive.

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DEATH OF MR. H. S. DONE

(Contributed)

THE Indian community of South Africa suffered a grievous blow by the sudden death of Mr. H. S. Done, a pioneer in the field of Indian Education and scouting, at the age of 54.

The late Mr. Done received his early education at the Clairwood School (then known as the Umbilo Indian School) being among the first groups of pupils admitted when the school was opened on August 3rd, 1903. On the 3rd of April 1911 he joined the staff of the same school at the early age of 14, under the late Mr. N. Applesamy as Headmaster. On Mr. Applesamy's transfer to the Clare Estate Indian School, Mr. Done was raised to the status of Headmaster on the 13th October 1919, being one of the youngest Principals then in the service of the Natal Education Department. From that date till the time of his untimely death he served continuously in the district of Clairwood. He worked ceaselessly for the cause of education and the great expansions made during his long term as Principal bear eloquent testimony and are living monuments to his untiring zeal, perseverance, foresight, ingenuity and the ability to view things from novel perspectives that were so characteristic of him. When he assumed duty as Principal there was one school and a roll of 359 pupils and at the time of his death there are five schools, forming the Clairwood Group, with a roll of over 2500 pupils and his long-cherished vision of a Secondary School in Clairwood now being an almost accomplished fact. He was also instrumental in starting the Technical classes at Clairwood and thereby assisted hundreds of youths who were denied the facilities of early education to improve themselves.

The beginning and the growth of the Scout Movement among Indians in this country were due almost entirely to his endeavours. After the many unsuccessful attempts made by various bodies to start the movement, Mr. Done formed the Suburban Indian Boy Scouts Association in 1934, and through his initiative and inspiring leadership, the movement grew from strength to strength and the long denied recognition was granted Indian scouts in 1936. Since then he served selflessly, as befitting a scout, for the cause of Youth in this country and today, "Scouting" and

"Done" have become synonymous terms among the Indian community. At the time of his demise he was the Chief Scout's Acting Commissioner for South Africa, Chairman of South African Headquarters' Interim Council, Divisional Commissioner for Natal and a member of the Natal Co-ordinating Committee of European, Indian, Coloured and African Scouts, being the only Non-European member of this committee. The award of the Silver Wolf, the highest Scout award, to him in 1948 by the then Governor General, the Rt. Hon. G. Brand Van Zyl, was a fitting recognition of his noble services rendered to the movement. He was also presented to Their Majesties, the King and Queen and the Princesses during the Royal Visit.

The Scouts funeral which was given him in Clairwood was, without doubt, the largest ever in the district and among the several thousands present were Mr E. Percy Fowle M.P.C., who represented both the Chief Scout and the Natal Provincial Council and Mr. H. Lundie, Inspector of Schools, who represented the Natal Education Department. The Scout Prayer was said by Mr. Percy Fowle, the Chief Scouts Commissioner for South Africa, and the Hindu Prayer by Mr. Naynah Raji'. At the graveside glowing tributes were paid to him for the outstanding work done by him for the cause of Youth by Messrs Percy Fowle, S. K. Pather and T. M. Naicker.

Typical of the numerous messages of condolences received was one from Mr. R. A. Banks, the ex-Director of Education, who in a telegram to the Secretary of the Scout's Association states: "Please accept for Association and convey to widow sincere sympathy for my wife and myself. Untimely death of H. S. Done deprived Scouting and Indian Community of great benefactor." "The Department is shocked," said Mr. L. J. T. Biebuyck, Chief Inspector of Indian Education.

Besides his Scout activities, he held official positions in a number of social, religious and cultural organisations, where his advice and organising ability will now be sadly missed. He leaves behind a widow, three sons, a daughter, an aged mother and a host of friends and relatives to mourn his sad loss.

The Late Mrs. Jambhvan Modi

स्वर्गस्थ जम्भवाणें हुलसलाय मोदी



Mrs. Jambhvan, wife of Mr. Dullabhbai Bhana Modi of 30-17th Street, Vrededorp, Johannesburg, passed away suddenly after a brief illness. The late Mrs. Jambhvan came to South Africa in 1918 and together with her husband built up a good business of Indian grocery and Indian confectionery. It was through her tact and business knowledge that today the firm of Messrs. D. B. Modi & Son has been built. Mrs. Jambhvan who had an amiable disposition was well liked by all those who came in touch with her. She leaves behind her ageing husband Mr Dullabhbai Bhana Modi, a son and a daughter and grand children and a host of friends and relatives to mourn her tragic loss.

Mr. D. B. Modi wishes to express through these columns his heartfelt thanks to the many friends and relatives who attended the funeral and also for the numerous messages of sympathy received by him from far and near.

जेष्ठ-नीसभगर्मां अयवसान

सत्तरवीं ग्रीट, मीरीडियां जेठानीसभगर्मा श्री हुलसलाय बाबुबाबु मोदीना पति श्रीमती जम्भवाणेंतुंडुं संमथनी मंडणीयाः अयवसान यथुं छे स्वर्गस्थ १९४८ मां पोताना पतिनी साथे साक्षि आश्रीश आन्यां हतां अने त्रासरी अने गीक्षिनी सांरी वेपार जमाव्यो हतो. तेमनांज उदायथु अने कुनेह थी नेसरी डी. पी. मोदी अन् सन नी पेरी रथपाठ छे ने आन्ने तेमना पती अने पुत्र अनारी रेखा छे. स्वर्गस्थ पोताना मणतावाडा स्वभावथी तेमना सदवासमां आपनार सोमां शिष यथु यथां दतां पोतानी पाठण पोताना पति. अक पुत्र, अक पुत्री आं पौत्रो अने पौत्रीओ अने सर्गा संमथीओने शोक इरतां भुजी गथां हतं.

श्री. हुलसलाय, जेओमे रमशानयात्रा मां भाग लीधा हने तेमना जेओमे इर अने नऊथी दिवसोअनः सहेश मोक्षया हता तेओ सतनी हाकिं आभार माने छे.

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जुजराती अधरा १५७८ते सखेला शपडोमां समस्तुती आ-पतो आ जेष्ठली कोश जुजरात वीध पीछे तरक्षी पाडार पडथो छे. १२२१ पातामां अनेक शपडो अने तेना अर्थ वीजरे आप्पा छे. आ घरमां वसाववाथी तभारी जुजराती भाषा सुधरथी श्रीमत् १२०  
आ ओशीसिधी मणशे.

## INDIAN EDUCATION IN THE TRANSVAAL

THE following memorandum was submitted to the Committee of investigation into Coloured and Indian education in the Transvaal, by the Transvaal Indian Congress, on July 29. The Committee is composed of Inspector I. R. Griffiths (Chairman), Inspectors Conradie and Meyer:

"The 300,000, nationals of South Africa of Indian origin, contribute to the best of their abilities and opportunities to the prosperity of the country. They cannot contribute to the utmost of their capacity because of the practice of racial discrimination. They can do more, and they desire to do more for the welfare and progress of their country, so that they and the other citizens of South Africa may enjoy the material and spiritual benefits of their joint labour.

"We are constrained to submit that in order to bring about conditions whereby the different sections of South Africa may enjoy full and unrestricted development, when the true purposes of education are realised, when merit, tolerance, love for ones fellow being, and ability shall be the guiding principle in human relationship, that in order to remove race and group hatreds, and in order that every human being in South Africa shall be allowed to develop his talents, it is essential that the non-European peoples shall have access to educational facilities on an equal basis.

"The non-White people must not only be educated to suit the exigencies of the rapidly changing economy of South Africa, but also to enjoy the benefits of culture, civilisation, and human progress as do the White people of this country.

"The Transvaal Indian Congress is cognisant of the progress made during the last 20 years in the sphere of Indian education. It acknowledges that considerable expansion has taken place in the number of pupils enrolled, in the number of schools built, in the number of teachers employed, in the improvements in educational standards, in the institution of School feeding and the general overall expenditure on Indian and Coloured education. It is deeply appreciative of the efforts of all those interested in the

education of Indian children including the efforts of the local School Boards, the Transvaal Education Department and the Provincial Administration.

### Compulsory Education

"We consider that compulsory school attendance should be extended to apply to all non-European children both boys and girls up to the age of sixteen years. Rapidly changing social and economic conditions require that our children be trained to do their proper share in society. Juvenile delinquency is increasing, avenues of employment are limited and the percentage of illiteracy is high compared with that of European children. Side by side with compulsory education, we strongly urge the provision of hostels and boarding facilities for children wherever conditions warrant.

### Buildings And Accommodation

"The majority of Indian schools in the Transvaal are housed in buildings provided by the community. The Transvaal Education Department pays rent for the use of the buildings in numerous cases. The community has taxed itself in order to provide for buildings which should have been built by the Department, since the Indians are equally taxed directly and indirectly as are the other sections of the population. It must be pointed out that the Department has generally speaking lagged far behind in providing sufficient buildings for accommodating pupils and the onus has been placed on the Indian community to provide these. Existing unsatisfactory buildings should be replaced by Departmental buildings and more Schools should be provided by the Department to meet with immediate requirements.

"In recent years the problem of accommodation for our children is increasing rapidly. Double sessions are held in some schools and we submit that such conditions are not conducive towards bringing out the best in children, and while the double session was introduced as a temporary measure to alleviate the overflow, it has more or less become a permanent feature of non-European education. The creation of extra schools is necessary in consequence of the increase of school going pupils.

### Supply And Training Of Teachers

"In order to encourage more Indian and Coloured pupils to offer themselves to be trained as teachers, financial grants and bursaries should be offered as an inducement. In addition the principle of equal pay for equal work should be adopted. There should be no differentiation or discrimination between the salary scales for European and non-European teachers. Married women should be made eligible for permanent occupation, which will enable them by means of this security of employment, to give greater service to the profession.

"In so far as the training of teachers is concerned, we believe that a separate training centre for Indian pupils is entirely redundant. The general principles of education being the same, training facilities should be the same. The creation of a Girls' High School for Coloured and Indian pupils, with teacher training facilities attached will assist a great deal towards the progress of education and would relieve the shortage of women teachers.

"Technical Colleges should be made available for the training of non-Europeans.

### Staffing Of Indian Schools

"The Indian community have been privileged to have their children taught by members of all sections of the South African population. We pay tribute here to members of the noble profession, both White and Coloured, who have given unstinted service to the cause of education, and while we desire equal opportunities for Indian and Coloured teachers in our schools we are in favour of the principle of non-discrimination in regard to the employment in and the staffing of Indian schools. Merit and the desire to serve the cause of education should be the guiding principle.

### Curriculum

"The curriculum should be the same as for European pupils. Since the Indian people are an integral part of South African society this is of great importance.

"While the Indian community retain certain linguistic and cultural links with the land of their origin, as do the English, Afrikaaner and Continental peoples, they have adopted South African society as their own.

In conclusion we wish to submit that the question of subsidy

by the Union Government to enable improvements to be made is a deciding factor in the financing of education. We are taking the liberty here of quoting the 'Uplift Clause' of the Capetown Agreement arrived at between the Governments of India and the Union, at the conclusion of the first Round Table Conference held in 1926, which reads inter alia as follows:

"The Union Government firmly believes in and adheres to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of their permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities and accepts the view that, in the provision of educational and other facilities, the considerable number of Indians that will remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind any section of the people."

"We anticipate that due consideration and attention will be given to the main questions dealt with in this memorandum and look forward to an early amelioration of existing difficulties."

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# ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન

મહત્તા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે  
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું. ૪

પરતક ૪૯ મું—અંક ૩૨

શુક્રવાર તા. ૧૦ ઓગસ્ટ, ૧૯૧૨.

કુલ નકલ પેની.૬

## “ ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન ”

શુક્રવાર તા. ઓગસ્ટ ૧૦ ૧૯૧૨.

### ૧૫ મી ઓગસ્ટ

**ઓ**ગસ્ટ તા. ૧૫ મીનો દિવસ હાંદીની વતારીખમાં એક મહાન દીવસ છે. લગભગ બસો વર્ષ સુધી પરદેશી તંત્ર હેઠળ યુવાની ભોગ વ્યાપાદ એ દીવસે હાંદીને પોતાની સ્વાતંત્રતા પુનઃપ્રાપ્ત થઈ. લગભગ પચાસ વર્ષ સુધી ભ્રમચાર કૃપાએ સહન કરી વ્યાદ મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના નેતૃત્વના પ્રતાપે તે આઝાદ થયું. આખીસ કરોડ ની પ્રાન, હાંદીના મોટાં ભાગ અર્ધનંદાં વચ્ચે અને અર્ધ ભુખખારાની દશામાં મોગવી રહ્યા હતા, તેને તેમજ—સત્ત્વ પ્રત્યે નિરરકાર નહિ કરવા પરંતુ પ્રેમ ભાવ રાખતે, છુડે કરનારને નિરરકારવા નહિ પરંતુ છુડી વડતુને તીરકારવી, મારવું નહિ પરંતુ જાતે મરવું, બીજાઓ પર કૃપા નહિ યુગરવું પરંતુ જાતે કૃપા સહન કરવું—એ પાઠ શીખવ્યો. તેમજ શીખવ્યું કે આપણે જે અન્યાયો મોગવી રહ્યા છીએ તેને માટે બીજાને દોષ નહિ દેવા પરંતુ અંતરપોષા કરવી અને સ્વતંત્રતાની બીખ નહિ માંગવી પરંતુ જાતે સ્વતંત્ર જાનવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરતા હવે જવું. આ પાઠ હાંદીની જનતાને દુઃસવવામા આન્યો, જેના પરિણામે જેઓ સત્તા પોતાના હાથમાં થી છોડવા માંગતા નહોતા તેઓના અર્ધકરમાં બંધકર હથેલીવારે પશુ કામ કરતાં અટકી ગયાં, તેઓની સવળી યોજનાઓ પડી બાંગી અને રત્નચ્છાએ હાંદે છોડી જવું પડ્યું અને તેને નહિ કે સત્ત્વરથી પરંતુ મૈત્ર બાવવી.

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજી ઓડીશ મહાનત ના પહેલા નંખના સત્ત્વ હતા; એ તરુ તેમજે છુડાવી નહોતાં. પરંતુ તેમ છતાં પોતાના વીરોથી સુહાં જગત માં એક પશુ માનવી એવો નથી, કે જે તેને વીરે છુડે મોક્ષના હોય. અહીં એ કોઈ તેમના પ્રત્યે યુજ્ય ભાવ ધરાવે છે. કમખાની આંગે જોનારા સરકારીઓ મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીને પકડા ચાલકારી નેત્રીને જોના હતા. પરંતુ તેઓ ઇખરને ૩૨ રાખનાર એક સાદા અને સરળ માનવી હતા. પોતાના ખાનગી તેમજ જાહેર જીવન માં તેઓ અદર્શનંપ—પ્રત્યક્ હજી

તો શું, પ્રત્યેક ધાસે ઇખરને વશકાર રહેવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરી રહ્યા હતા. અને અ્યારે પશુ તેમને લાગતું કે તેમાં રખતવ યશું છે તો પોતાના રહેને કટ આવી તેઓ પ્રાપ્તિ કરતા હતા. તેઓ એકીક સ્વતંત્રતાને માટે નહિ પરંતુ આત્માની સ્વતંત્રતાને માટે ઝંખી રહ્યા હતા. ૫૪વી પર ૫૪વરું સાત્રાન્ય સ્થાપવાનું તેઓ સ્વપ્ન સેવી રહ્યા હતા. અને તેને માટે તેઓ હાંદીની પ્રજાને શિસ્તપદ્ધ કરવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરી રહ્યા હતા. હાંદીમાં સ્વતંત્રતા મોટી પોતાની અર્હસિક લાનદારા તેઓ જગતને દર્શાવે ત્યામ કરવાનો અને તકરારોનું સમાધાન લાવવાના સાધન તરીકે છુડીનો ઉપયોગ કરવાનો અંત લાવવાનો પાઠ શીખવવા માંગતા હતા. જે તેઓ જીવ્યા હોત તો જરૂર પોતા ના જેવું સિદ્ધ કરી શક્યા હોત. પરંતુ ઇખરની ગતી અકળ છે. તે મદાન કરોડી કરનાર છે. તેજે નેજી કે આપણે હજી ગર્વ છોડી શક્યા નથી; ૫૪વીના પતિ આપણે જ છીએ એમ માનીએ છીએ; જગતનું તંત્ર ઇખર નહિ પણ આપણે જ ચલાવીએ છીએ એમ આપણે માનીએ છીએ. આપણા માં શુદ્ધિ આવે અને ઇખરને આપણના યજમે તે પહેલાં હજી આપણે યુજા કટકા સહન કરવા પડશે. આથી જે જીવ્ય રચાને આપણને લઈ જવામાં આન્યા હતા ત્ય થી તજે આપણને નહિ તીએ પટકા છે.

આપાં વાતાવરણમાં હાંદે પોતાની સ્વતંત્રતાના પંચમાં વર્ષમાં પ્રવેશ કરે છે. જેઓના હાથમાં તંત્ર છે તેઓને ઘણીજ કપરો માર્ગ કાપવો પડ્યો છે. અનેક બંધકર તેણાને અને સંકેરોમાં થી પસાર થવું પડ્યું છે. એક તરફ થી પાસીરતાને તો હાંદીને શાંતીથી નહિ મેસવા દેવાના જલે સોગન જ લીધા હોય એવું જણાય છે; વળી સામ્રાજીઓ અને સમાજવાદીઓ સરકારની સાથે સહકારથી કામ લેવાને બદલે અલગ કંઈ પશુ સ્વનાતમક કામ કરવા ને બદલે પોતાની ખંનાતમક પ્રવૃત્તિ ઓન ચલાવી રહ્યા છે; યુદ્ધીવારે પોતાના રાજ્ય શીવય બીજું બેજ

શકતા જ નથી અને નાગરીક તરીકેની ક્ષર જ સમજતા નથી. એ સમજ તેઓનામાં હોત તો સરકારને માર્ગ તેઓ ઘણો જ સુલભ કરી શક્યા હોત. પછી વળી સત્તાના લોખીએ અને હોદા નહિ મળ્યા તેથી રીસાપેલા એ પોતાના નાકની દાંડીથી આગળ જોઇ શકતા નથી. અને દેશનું વધારે હિત શામાં રહેલું છે એ વીચારી કાપ કરતા નથી. આ સવળાં ઉપરાંત હાંદીને કુદરતી કોપોએ પણ ત્રાસ આપેલો છે. જેવા કે કોષ્ટ ભાગોમાં અનારુદિ તો કોષ્ટ ભાગોમાં અતીરુદિ, જેના પરિણામે દેશમાં અનાજની તંગી યજ પડી છે અને આમ જનતામાં અસંતોષ ઉત્પન્ન થયો છે. અને તેમાં વળી સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલના જેવા બાહોશ નાયબ પ્રધાનેની મોટ યવાથી વડા પ્રધાન થી. નેહરુના હાય થજે દરજે બાંગી પડ્યા.

આટલું છતાં ઇખર કૃપાએ હાંદે ઓડીશ અમલ દરમીયાન પોપવામાં આવેલી અનેક સામાજીક બીડોએ નાજુદ કરવામાં અને દેશમાંથી નિરસરતા કુર કરવામાં કુદકે ને જુસકે પ્રગતી કરેલી છે. નેહરુની વીશળ યોજનાઓ પણ અમલમાં મુકાઇ રહી છે જે ખેડતા, કે જેઓના ઉપર દેશનો આ ધાર રહ્યો છે, તેઓને આશિર્વાદ રૂપ મજ પડશે.

આ સીવાય આને હોદે એશીયામાં સવોચ્ચ રચાન ધરાવી રહ્યું છે અને આઝાદી પ્રાપ્ત થતા વ્યાદ જગત બરમાં તેની પ્રતિષ્ઠા ધણીજ વધી ગઇ છે, જે સૌથી પ્રેમય વડા પ્રધાન થી. જવાહર લાલ નેહરુનાં મહાન વ્યકતિત્વને અને બીજે તંબરે તેની સરકારને જ આ બારી છે. આજે હાંદે નવી સુટરૂં પેટમાં કામમાં પરેલું છે અને તેના બાદિ નો આધારે તેનાં પરિણામ ઉપર રહેશે. આપણે સાઉથ આફ્રીકામાં તેમજ હાંદે અદાર વસેલા સવળા હાંદીઓ જેઓ હાંદે સ્વાતંત્ર્ય દિવસે મહાન પ્રસંગ ઉજવીયું તેઓએ માનુજીથી પ્રત્યેની પોતાની ક્ષર શું છે તેને વીરે જગત રહેવું જોઇએ. ને જેઓએ પાઠવવા સાથે આપણે યાદ રાખવું જોઇએ કે આપણામાંના પ્રત્યેક હાંદીને એક અંસ છીએ અને આપણું એક પશુ કૃત્ય એવું નહિ દેવું જોઇએ કે જે આપણ માનુજીના નામને કલંક લગાડનું થઇ પરે આપણે એ પણ સમજવું જોઇએ કે આ દેશમાં આપણે ગમે તે

ભોજે માત્ર પૈસો જ કમવા નથી આન્યા પરંતુ જીવનને કંઈક વધારે ઉચ્ચ આદર્શ સેવીએ છીએ કે જેને ખાતર પ્રાણપણું કરવા પણ તર્કવાર છીએ. આ વસ્તુ જીવન મેડેરેથી કહેવીજ નહિ જોઇએ પરંતુ તેને અમલમાં મુકી દાખવી મેસાવવા જોઇએ. તો જ સાઉથ આફ્રીકાના ખરા નાગરીકો તરીકેનો વતોવ જોવાવને અને હાંદીના ખરા તનુજો ગણવાવને આપણે લાયક ફરીયું. ઇખર તેને માટે આપણને સૌને સન્મતિ અને શક્તિ આપે

### બીન-ગોરાનું ભાવિ

યુવીપનના જુદા જુદા મથકોના આરોપ ખાતાના અમલદારોના, બીન-ગોરાઓની રોકેણા સંબંધી રાજનીય સ્થિતિ વેંટાના હેવાલોપર તેમજ તે લોકોમાં વર્તી રહેલી અપોખાનુની રિચતિ જે સામાન્ય જનતાને ભયરૂપ મજ પડેલી છે, તે પર તેમજ બીન-ગોરાઓમાં બાળ મરણના મોટાં પ્રમાણપર પ્રકાશ પાડવા મટે સાઉથ આફ્રીકન ઇન્સ્ટીટ્યુટ એડે રેસ રીવિઝ-સના આભાર માનવી છે છે.

આરોગ ખાતાના અમલદારો આ વસ્તુનું વર્તો વર્ષ પ્ધાન મંગળના આલેશ છે પરંતુ સત્તાવીશીએ તેઓની રિચતિ સુધોરણને લગભગ રજું જ ક્યું નથી એપાટહેના કપરતા ધરવામાં રચ્યુ પડ્યા રહેવાના કારણ બીન ગોરાઓને જે હાલમાં હાલ રહેવાની ક્ષર પડી રહી છે એ સુધારામાં જે વધારે પ્ધાન દેવયું હોય તો ગાલતા વળખાને લોકો જરૂર વધારે સુખી અને મનોથી રહી શકે. તેમજ પરંતુ કહીવત એ છે કે આ નાં કામમાં પરેલું છે અને તેના બાદિ નો આધારે તેનાં પરિણામ ઉપર રહેશે. આપણે સાઉથ આફ્રીકામાં તેમજ હાંદે અદાર વસેલા સવળા હાંદીઓ જેઓ હાંદે સ્વાતંત્ર્ય દિવસે મહાન પ્રસંગ ઉજવીયું તેઓએ માનુજીથી પ્રત્યેની પોતાની ક્ષર શું છે તેને વીરે જગત રહેવું જોઇએ. ને જેઓએ પાઠવવા સાથે આપણે યાદ રાખવું જોઇએ કે આપણામાંના પ્રત્યેક હાંદીને એક અંસ છીએ અને આપણું એક પશુ કૃત્ય એવું નહિ દેવું જોઇએ કે જે આપણ માનુજીના નામને કલંક લગાડનું થઇ પરે આપણે એ પણ સમજવું જોઇએ કે આ દેશમાં આપણે ગમે તે



કરવાં ફરિયાગે માટે સંપૂર્ણપણે જવાબ દેવા.

વેબેકને કેટલી સગ કહવા લાગી, કેદખાનાનું શુક્ર વાતાવરણ તેને નહિ રચ્યું. તે તો માથુસના નવન લેવાના રસમ અનુભવેને માટે તવસી રહી હતો.

તેને ગેરકાયદેને ગદલે કાયદેસર ધંધા પારી મારો બનવાનો વીચાર આવ્યો. તેમાં પછુ એટલા જ રસ રહી હતો. કોઇ પછુ જવતના નેપ્રમ વચર નીચ-નીચ રીતે તે તેનો આનંદ ત્યુ શકશે ઠોલ; વળી તેને માટે પમાર પછુ અગત.

ધંધાદારી મારા તરીકે તેણે કાર્કાઈ શરૂ કરી ત્યારે જટનવીમાં મોતની સગ હતુ માલ હતી. પરંતુ તેને તેને ઓછો ડર હતો?

કાયદેસર મારા તરીકેની નીમણુક માટે તેણે અરજ કરી ત્યારે પછુ મોત ની સગ હવાત હતી. પરંતુ તેની તેને કશી જ પરરા નહોતી

તે જાણતો હતો કે ધંધાદારી મારા તરીકેની નોકરી, જેને માટે તે એટલા તવસી રહી હતો, તે નહિ મજી તો વધુમાં વધુ તેને પોતાને મારી નાખવા માં આવશે, જેનો તેને કશો ડર ન

હોતો, કેદખાનાના શુક્ર જીવનમાંથી તેને સુકિત મળત. બીજાઓને મારતી વખતે જે આનંદ તે અનુભવેને માટે તેટલા જ આનંદ તેના પોતાના મોતની કલ્પનાથી તે હાઇ શકત, બધાકે તેથી વધારે હાઇ શકત

કેદખાનાના કુદ જીવનના કરતાં તેને વધારે સાંકે હોત.

આ ધંધાદારી મારાની કાર્કાઈ મોતની સગની કુખર્તા અને નીરથક તા.સંપૂર્ણપણે સિદ્ધ કરી આવે છે, કેમકે મુની એથી પુન કરતાં જરાયે ખચકાતો નથી માંધીછમ્મે કહ્યું છે કે કોઇ પછુ સારી વરતુ ખરાય સાધેનો ત્યાં મોખવી નહિ શકાય. મુનીઓ સામે સમાજનું રક્ષણ કરવું એ સારી વરતુ છે. પરંતુ પેકીલે ધંધાદારી મારા તરીકેની નોકરી માગી એ યોગ્ય જ નહોતું. મારા તરીકે તે સારો નીતરડો હોત. પરંતુ એ કામ સાંકે નહોતું.

જે માનવ સમાજને પોતાના રક્ષણ ને માટે ધંધાદારી મારાની જરૂર પડે એ સમાજ રક્ષણને પાત જ નહિ અણુય.

ઉછળ કટ્ટકઝખી (અંગ્રેજ 'પીસ ન્યુઝ' પરથી).

દેશનું આરોગ્ય

યુનીવનના મુખ્ય શકેરોના આરોગ્ય ખાનાના અમલદારોએ તદ્દાર પાંડેલા રીપોર્ટોમાં ખાસ કરી બીન-ગોરાઓમાં દાહ વર્તી રહેલી ઘરની તંગી અને તેથી દેશના આરોગ્યને રહેલા બાધની ગંભીરતા પર બાર મુદ્દાઓ આપ્યા છે. સાઉથ આફ્રિકાન સુક્રમી ટબલ એન્ડ રેસ રીલેશન્સ એક નીવેલન માં કહે છે કે, આની સાંધે ધણી વધી ગયેલા રહેણીનો ખરચ ઉગેરવામાં માનવથી ક્ષમ રોગ અને અપોપ્સી દ્વારા માનવીઓનું મરત્યુ પ્રમાણુ સગ વધતું જવા લાગ્યું છે.

તા. ૩૦ જુન ૧૯૫૦ ના વર્ષના આરોગ્ય ખાનાના અમલદારોના વાર્ષિક રીપોર્ટોમાંથી નીચેનું તારણ આ ધણું જ અનુભવી ધંધાદારીઓ, જેઓને સાર પ્રત્નના આરોગ્યના રક્ષણને જવાબદારી રહેલી છે, તેઓને ગંભીર એવજણી આપનાઈ છે. સાઉથ આફ્રિકા ના તેને વધુ અવમયી નહિ શકાય.

ક્રીમપર્લના ડા. એચ. એચ. કુકરના

આરોગ્ય ખાતાની મોડેની હકૂમત વાળા લત માં દુખરોગના કેસોનું પ્રમાણુ શરમ ઉપગવે તેનું ઉચું છે. શહેર ના ખાસ કરી ઓછું ધાન અપાઈ રહેલા લતાઓમાં ધરોની દાહ વર્તી રહેલી ભવંકર રિતિને એ રોગને પેદા કરી રહી છે અને અપોપ્સીને લીધે તેનો સામનો કરવાની શકતની બંધા

ઘટાડો યેતો હોય ત્યાં એ રોગનો ચેપ લાગવાના દાખલા વધારે ગને છે રહેણીના ખરચમાં યેતો સતત વધારો છે...આ સહી નહિ શકાય તેવી આજે વર્તી રહેલી રિથિતે સુધ.માં વગર છુટકો જ નથી...એક કેસની મહિનાઓ સુધી ઘણીજ કાળજી પુરક ટબલ રાખી તેને સુધારા પર લાવવાનો અર્થ શું છે, જે દરદીને પાછો એજ જગ્યા એ અને એજ વાતાવરણમાં મોકલવાનો હોય, કે ભ્યાં એજ રોગ ઉત્પન્ન કરનારાં તત્વો હવજ પ્રક્રિતિમય જ હોય? દરદી એને ભ્યાં ખોરાક જ ગળેનો ન હોય ત્યાં ખોરાક ખાદ લેવાની દવા આપવા નો શો અર્થ? દવાપર યના ખરચને ઉવરોગ જે દરદીને ખોરાક પુરો પાડ વામાં યામ નો દરદીને તે વધારે લાભ કાક યજ પડે."

પ્રોટારીયાના ડા. એચ. નેલસન

(આ બીન-ગોરાઓ માટે ધરોની) રિથિતે ગંભીર સવાલ ઉપરિચન કરનારી છે. લેડી સેલ્મોન, યાનુલી લોકેશન અને માટાપાલટા લોકેશનના યાકી ના ભાગોમાં હજુ ઘણી જ અસતોપ કારક રિથિતે વર્તી રહી છે. નેડીવા માટે ધરોની વ્યવસ્થા માટે હાલકે યોગ ના કરની અર્થત આલક્ષક છે. "એશીયાટીક એ કલ્ડ" કોમો ઘણી જ અસતોપકારક રિથિતમાં રહે છે, જે તેઓને પોતાને તેમજ ગોદારીઓ

ને નેપમમત્ત છે. આ બાબત વીપે કાઉન્સીલનું મહે વખતોવખત ધ્યાન ખેમેલું છે અને મારે કરી ભારપુરક જણાવવું જોઈએ કે આ લોકોને માટે ધરોની સગવડ કરવાને યોગ્ય યોજના કરવાની ઘણીજ જરૂર છે અને આ બાબતને જો તારીખનું ધ્યાન દેવામાં નહિ આવે તો ગંભીર પરિણામો નીપજશે."

બેનોનીના ડા. એસ. ઉબયુ. એડલર

"ડી. બી. ના ફેસોન પ્રમાણુ યાલુ વધતું જાય છે તેનું એક કારણ ખાસ કરી બાન્ડ અને એશીયાટીક લોહોને અનારોગ્ય અને ગીચ રિથિતમાં યાલુ રહેવાની ફરજ પડે છે તે છે. અને બીજું તેમજ પોતાને માટે તેમજ પોતા ના કુટુંબો માટે જરૂરી સંરક્ષણકર્તા ખોરાક ખરીદી લક્ષના નથી એ છે..... ગીનતામાં રહેવું અને પોષણ અપનારો ખોરાક નહિ મળવું એ કોમના આ વર્ષને ક્ષપના ગણેના સહેલાઈથી ભોગ બનાવી દે છે."

નેડીવા અને એશીયાટીકોની ધરો સંખ્યા વર્તા રહેલી શોયનીય રિથિતનું દરેકે દરેક રીપોર્ટમાં યાલુ ધ્યાન ખેચ વામાં આવેલું છે અને હજુ આવી રહ્યું છે.

લોકલ ઉદ્યેષ કમીશન (નારાલ) ના ડા. આર. પી. સીસુર

"મોટા ભાગના મરજોમાં મોટામાં મોટું કારણુ રહેણીના ખરચ ઘણીજ ઉંચો હોવાનું હોય છે એ વીપે કશો શક નથી. આ કમનસીય લોકો (બીન-ગોરાઓ) ન્યુમોનીયા, મોટી ઉધરસ, અને હાથ રોગના સહેલાઈથી ભોગ યજ પડે છે. આ રોગોમાંથી સાગ યામ તો પછુ તેઓની શારીરિક તેમજ આર્થિક રિથિત એટલી મંદ હોય છે જે કાયક ખોરાક લઇ પુરેપુરા સામ યવાનું તેઓથી બની શકતું નથી."

યોર્ક એલીકાબ્રેથના ડા. ફ્રેન્ક ફ્રેન્કસન

"ધરોની ગાળતમાં ઘણી જ શોયનીય બીના એ છે કે જે લતાઓમાંથી ગદાં મકાને તોડી પાડી ફર કરવામાં આવ્યાં હતાં તેજ લતાઓમાં દહે એવાં ઝુંપડાં ઉમાં કરવામાં આવ્યાં છે જે કાઉસીવે નટ કરેલાં મુળ મકાનોના કરતાં પળ વધારે રંગીટ છે. ધરોમાં ગીચતા યવાથી રોગોના ચેપ ઉપર અકેસ મુકેલા સુરેજ યજ પડે છે અને તેના કેસોની સંખ્યા વધતી જાય છે."

બીન-ગોરાઓમાં (ખાસ કરી આફ્રિક તેમાં) ગણ મરજુ પ્રમાણુ કેટલું વધતું જાય છે તેનો નીચેના આંકડાઓ પરથી કંઈ ખ્યાલ આવી શકશે:

| એશીયાટીક | કલક    | આફ્રિક | અવતરેલાં ઉભર | યુરોપીયન |
|----------|--------|--------|--------------|----------|
| ૭૫૧૩     | ૬૫૪૧   | ૨૩૨.૦૦ | ૩૧૬          | ૧૦૧૮     |
| —        | ૧૩૩.૮૦ | ૧૮૫.૪૮ | ૩૩૧.૭૪       | ૫૦૧.૬૧   |
| ૭૫.૪૭    | ૮૫.૦૭  | ૧૮૫.૭૭ | ૨૩૬          | ૩૦૩.૨૫   |
| ૫૫.૩     | ૧૦૦.૪  | ૩૬૪.૮  | ૩૬૪.૮        | ૩૧૨.૫૭   |
| ૫૭.૬૬    | ૧૧૨.૫  | ૪૦૪.૮૫ | ૪૮૪.૫૮       |          |

લેડીના સાર્વપતિએ વખોડી કાઢેલી સા. આની વધુ બેદની નાની

લેડીના પાર્લામેન્ટ ઓગસ્ટ તા. ૬ દીના દિહીમાં યુદ્ધી સુકતાં રાષ્ટ્ર પતિ રાન્દગાણુએ પોતાના બાપણુમાં સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના વધુબેદની નીતી વખોડી કાઢી હતી. તેમણુ કહ્યું કે, મને ખેદ યામ છે કે, સાઉથ આફ્રિકા ના હોદીઓના સંબંધમાં યુનાઇટેડ નેશન્સની જનરલ એસેમ્બલીએ પસાર કરેલી દરાવ સાઉથ આફ્રિકાની સરકારે તરછોડી કાઢેલા છે. તેમણુ કહ્યું કે આ સવાલ એકલા હોદીનેજ લાણુ પડનારો નથી. જગતના ભાતીને લાણુ પડનારો છે કારણુકે મોટી પ્રજાઓ વચ્ચે સાંતી કે લડાઈનો આધાર એ સવાલના ખરા ઉપેકર રહેલા છે. યુદ્ધી યુદ્ધી નાનીઓ પ્રવે સમાનપ અને સમાન વર્તણુક બનાવવાથી જગતની સાંતી ટકી રહેશે. તેમ છતાં સાઉથ આફ્રિકાની સરકાર કમનસીએ પોતાની વધુબેદની નીતી યાલુ રાખી રહી છે જે જગતમાં કુ:પ અને અશાંતી ફેલાવનારી યજ પડશે.

જે એ છે ચોલાવી અને શિક્ષક

ચાર્લ્સ ટાઉનના મદરેસા અને મસજીદ માટે અનુભવી મોલતી જોઇએ છે અરબી. ઉચ્ચ અને યુજરતી શીખી છે શકે તેવા. પમાર માસિક પા ૨૦ રહેવાની અને ખાવાની સગવડ સાથે. લખો: ચાર્લ્સ ટાઉન મદરેસા. મોકસ જ. ચ. હર્સ્ટ ટાઉન, નાટાલ.

કળવણી વડે કોર્ટી

કેળવણીધાર માટે ઉપયોગી રીમત ૭-૦ આ ઓરોસેથી મળશે







દ્ધનિક 'રાહમસ' એકે ઇન્ડિયામાં એક વેપારે રખયું છે કે ક્ષોટન-અમેરીકા પાકીસ્તાનની જે મદયયુક્તી કરી રહ્યું છે તે પણ આ રિયતિને માટે વ્યવખાદર છે.

**આલખાણ ?**

યુવપદના એક દ્ધનિકને નવી દાહીને તે ખખરપત્રી એક સંદેશમાં જ્યુલિએ છે કે 'બ્રીટનના એક પ્રધાન મી. ગોર્ડન-લોકરે હાંદ વિના પણ પાકીસ્તાન સાથે સંકુલ સંરક્ષણના કરાર કરવાની ક્ષોટનની તર્કપારી તીવે પાલો મેન્ટમાં થોડા દિવસ પર જે નીવેદન કહ્યું તેનાથી પણ દિલ્હીની ચીતામાં વધારો થયો છે. હાંદ પાકીસ્તાન વચ્ચેના વર્તમાન ઝઘડામાં ક્ષોટનના દિવસના તીવે લોકોની શંકા આવી વધુ દદ યની છે. વળી ક્ષોટીસ અધિકારીઓ પાકીસ્તાનનાં દેશો સાથે રહેશે, અને ભારત-પાકીસ્તાન વચ્ચેના યુદ્ધ વેળા તેઓ યુદ્ધને સંપૂર્ણ ભાર ઉઠાવશે, તેવી દ્ધીતિ પાકીસ્તાનના વડા પ્રધાન તરફથી યદ્ય છે. એના અનુસંધાનમાં, અગાઉ નિદેશ કરાયો તે મુજબ, પાકીસ્તાનમાંના ઉચ્ચ ક્ષોટીસ લશ્કરી નિષ્ણાંતોજ, મોસીલવેક અને કેસીની દિલ્હીસાથે આછી શંકાસદ નથી."

શીનઅરને એક સંદેશો જ્યુલિએ છે કે "પાકીસ્તાની લશ્કરના મુશ્કેલી અધિકારીઓ વચ્ચે, કરાવી અને આમદ કાશમાં અરકાર વચ્ચે અને 'આઝાદ' મંરધાનાજ વડા જુદા જુદા વિભાગો વચ્ચે ગાઠુ રહેતી અસંતોષાને યદને થી. લીલાકત અદીનો કાદવનિક રાહી ભમ પ્રત્યે સોનુ લક્ષ દેશવાની દેખીતી રીતિ જે દરજ પડે છે એમ કહેવાય છે. એમ મનાય છે કે પાકીસ્તાનના ઉચ્ચ લશ્કરી સેનાપતિઓ વચ્ચે પ્રવર્તતા મતબંદોને યદને ક્ષિટીસ અધિકારીઓને પાકીસ્તાનની ભારત તીવેથી લશ્કરી પોલનાઓના અમત્રમાં નીણુંપક ભાગ બાવખમાનું સોંપાયું છે. જેના સંધમાં થી, નેહરને ઉચ દીકા કરવાની દરજ પડી હતી."

**ક્ષોટીસ અખખારો**

કંડનમાં ક્ષોટીસ તરીઓ અને આણ્ણી આગેવાન વ્યક્તિઓની કાંતરીમાં મદાસના 'રહેશપીન'ના તરી થી. ત્રીનિવાસને આ પ્રસંગે યોતાનાં ક્ષોટીસ અખખારોને ભારત પાકીસ્તાન સંધોના દેવાલે. આપતાં તરિપેક્ષ દિષ્ટિ રાખવાની અપીલ કરી હતી. તેમજે કહ્યું હતું કે, "આ સમાચારો આપતી વેળા પાકીસ્તાનની તરફેણ કરવામાં આવે છે અને સમાચારો એ રીતે રજુ કરવામાં આવે છે કે પાકીસ્તાની પ્રમનું અધિન યદ્ય રહ્યું હોય તેની યાવ ત્યાના લોકોમાં ઉભી યાવ છે. અને બહારની સહાય માટે તેઓ અપીલ કરે છે."

**અંકતા માટે નેહરની વિનંતી**

આચાર્ય જ્યવતારા પૂષાલાની, જેઓ કોંગ્રેસના આજ પ્રમુખ છે અને જેઓ આગેવાન ગાંધીવાદી ગણાય છે, તેમજે થોડા વખત પર કોંગ્રેસમાંથી છુટા યદ્ય 'પ્રમન પક્ષ' નામની સત્વત્ત પક્ષ રચાવે છે, આ પક્ષની પાછળ મિહાંનને લખતા મતબંદો કરતાં અંગત મત બંદો વધારે હેવાનુ મનાય છે. આ પક્ષમાં નેહરના માટે હાંદના તાર-ટપાસ તીવમા ખાતાના પ્રધાન જ્યવતારા રરી અદમદ કિવવર્ધએ તથા યુનવર્સિટી વાટ ખાતાના પ્રધાન થી. અજ્યતપ્રસાદ જ્યવને હાંદના પ્રધાન મંડળમાંથી ગયે અકવાદીયે રાજનામાં થી. નેહરને મોકલી આપ્યાં. તે પરથી થી. નેહરએ કોંગ્રેસી ઓને ઉદ્દેશને તરફેર નીવેદન કહ્યું, તેમાં અચાર્યને કોંગ્રેસીને સમથે કોંગ્રેસની એકતા અખખારીત જાણવી રાખવા પર ભાર મુકયો, તે કહ્યું: "આજે જ્યવરે દેશ સામે અનેક પ્રકારની કટો કટીઓ પડી છે, દરેક હાંદોને સાવધ યની દેશીકિત માટે એકકા યવાની દાક્ષ કરતી પરિસ્થિતિ ઉભી યદ્ય છે, તે વખતે આ વખજુ આજ ઉપ દાયક યદ્ય પડે છે. તેમજે યદ્યમાં કહ્યું: "જુદા જુદા તીચારો ધરાવતી જુદી જુદી વ્યક્તિઓ પોત પોતાનાં જુદા અને પક્ષ રચે એમાં અને જરાય તંધી નથી. લોકશાસનની પ્રગાંતિ આ રીતે જ યાવ છે. પણ આમાં જે આગેનો તીચારવાની હોય છે. એક તો એ કે મતબંદ પ્રમાણીક હોવા જ્યવેકે. અને બીજું આગની પરિસ્થિતિ સંગઠિત પ્રયાસો માગતી રહી છે. આ સંગઠિત ની સંગીતતાને નજીવો યનાવતી તમામ વસ્તુઓ દુર કરવી જ્યવેકે. જે ગેલેર તેો કરાવ કેંગ્રેસી વું કરવા માને છે એના પુરાવા તરીકે લેખારો અને કોષ સાથે પોતે વાજ્યાં માનતા કારણેસર પણ કોંગ્રેસમાંથી છુટા યવાનું અયોગ્ય વખજુ નહિ બરે. જેમની સાથે જ્યવ કાળમાં સુખકંપના દિવસોમાં હું ભાગીદાર બન્યો છું એવા મારા અયંખ્ય સાધીઓએ હું આ અપીલ કરું છું. એ એકે હાંદીક અપીલ છે અને અપીલ કરતાં પણ કાંઈક તીશિય છે. કારણ કે એ અપીલ પાછળ વડા પ્રધાન તરીકે નહિ પરંતુ યવ વરસની કેંગ્રેસી તરી: તી કારણીદિનું યાવ છે. આ કટોકટી ની યદીયે આપજે વ્યક્તિયત લાગુ થી ઓ આજ-અજ્યુગમાના પ્રગાંદમાં નજીવું જ્યવે નેહરે નહિ. આપજા કરતાં ધેવ અને કાલ મહાન છે" આ પક્ષની દિલ્હીના હેલ્લા હંવાલો જ્યુલિએ છે કે આ વિનંતીને પરિણામે આ મે પ્રધાનિયે પોતાનાં રાજનામાં પાછાં જેવ્યાં છે.

કકરે આપા સ્મારક કાળો  
 પ. કકરનાપા સ્મારકનીધિમાં ઉદાર  
 હરને નાચ્યાં આપવાને લગતી સોરાજુ

વાસીઓ જ્યેગ એક અપીલ થી દેખર બાઇએ ગદાર પાડી છે. આ અપીલ માં થી. દેખરબાઇએ જ્યુલિએ છે કે, તા. ૧૩ મી જન્યુઆરી ૧૯૫૧ ના રોજ પુ. કકરનાપા સ્મારકવાસી યવા. સોરાજુની પ્રવને પુ. કકરનાપાને પરિચય આપવાનો ન હોય. પુ. કકરનાપા મા લોક સોરાજુમાં જ નહીં પરંતુ ભારત બરની પછાત કોમોના સવળ હતા. સોરાજુને જ્યુલે જ્યુલે પડેલી પછાત કોમોના નીવાસસ્થાનોમાં પુ. જાપા સુપરિચિત છે. એટલું જ નહીં પરંતુ ડાંગના જંગલોનાં યુવકાંઓમાં, બીલો માં, હાજીઓમાં, આસામના પહારો

ઉપરની આદિવાસી વનિઓ વચ્ચે પણ પુ. આપા અને તેનું કાવ્ય જેનન મુકતુ મર્યા છે. રવિત ઉદારના કાવ્ય સંધે સમાજે દેશની પાસે એક ઉત્તમ કોટી નો દાખલો પુ. કકરનાપાએ પેતાના જ્યવન કાવ્યથી યુગે પાડયો છે. તેમનું કાવ્ય પછાત કોમોને માટે જેમ ઉર્મીમાં હતું તેમ બીજી કોમોને માટે પણ પોતાની દરજ પ્રત્યે જ્યવન કરનાં યનું છે. નિરાચાર્ય જેવાના જ્યવનમાં પુ. કકરનાપાએ એવનાંબો દતો. અને તેમજે ઇ. સ. ૧૯૧૩ માં યદ્ય કરેલી સેના જ્યવનની સંખ્યા સુધી આજુ રાખી હતી.

**વ્યક્તિ અને સમાજ**

લેખક: ઉચિચારક જોખાકર ગાં, ભા. વિદ્યાદાય જેવેખગ

પુરાતન કાળમાં પુરુષ અને પ્રકૃતિનું જ્યેગ હતું. ઇશરી થકિતના પ્રભાવે તેનો વિસ્તાર થયો અને અનેક જુથો બંધાયા. શરઆતમાં એ વનમાં જાંતે ની ડાળીઓ ઉપર રહેતાં. પાંડવને કૃષ્ણકળ આજ જ્યવન જ્યવતાં. હાંદકસ પાણીઓથી યવના યુદ્ધમાં અથવા તે એક ડાળી પરથી બીજી ડાળી પર યદી યચાવ કરતા. ધીમે ધીમે આગળ વધવા માંડયાં, જ્યુવકાં બંધવાની, પલ્થરના હથિયારો યનાવવાની અને પછી અગ્નિની શોધ યદ્ય. પછી બધાં નેગાં યદ્ય ગામડાં યસાવી રહેવા લાગ્યાં. વ્યક્તિની યુદ્ધિકી વેપાર, પેતી, હુજર-ઉઠોગ-વહેવારનાં સાધનો વગેરે રાજ યયાં. આમ આપજે માત્ર કાળથી નજર નાંખીએ તેો યાજ્ય નવત વ્યક્તિ તરીકે એકકલી કોષ દિવસ રહી નથી. નાનાં મોટા બધાં સાથેજ રહેતાં.

વખત જતાં જ્યુદાં જ્યુદાં સમુદ્ધો નેગાં યયાં તેનો સમાજ બન્યો. તરિક્ષ મનુષ્ય આદિ ત્રકષિયુનિઓએ ધારા ધારણ થી સમાજને સુખી કરવા પ્રવેતો કયાં. એ વખતના સમાજ ધારાધારણે મજબુત હતાં. જરૂર પડે તેમાં ફેરફાર યતો. તેથી સમાજ સારા પાયા પર યાવને વખતો તે વ્યક્તિ અને સમાજને જ્યેડનાર સાંકળરૂપ સંકુલત-કુટુંબ હતું. દરેક કુટુંબને તેના આચારવિચારો વિશિષ્ટ હતાં. દરેક કુટુંબ પોતાના સુખમાં અને આર્થિક બાખતમાં સમૃદ્ધ હતું. આથી કુટુંબની કોષ વ્યક્તિને પોતાની જનત માટે બલિયતની ચીંતા રહેતી નહિ. આથી તેના મનમાં વ્યક્તિ તરીકે કોષ પણ વિચાર ઉવરિચિત થતો નહિ. દરેક કાંમો અને વિચારો કુટુંબની પિત મોકેજ યતાં. કુટુંબની આ પ્રથા વ્યક્તિની સંકુચિત ભાવનાને દુર કરી સમાજની બાવનાને પોષતી.

આથી જેમ પલ્થરમાંથી અખ અને અજુમાંથી પરમાણુ એમ કમ યાવે છે તેમ સમાજ, વ્યક્તિ અને સંકુલ કુટુંબનો કમ આદિ અને સંકુલ. ખરી રીતે તેો વ્યક્તિ એ સમાજનો પાયો છે. વ્યક્તિ વખર સમાજ રચાતો નથી. સમાજ વખર અમાન રહી શકતી નથી. મનુષ્ય એ સમાજમાં રહેનારે આણ્ણી છે. તેજે પોતાની જાત માટેજ પોષણ રક્ષણસુખ વગેરેનો વિચાર કરવાનો નથી ફક્ત વ્યક્તિના સુખમાં સમાજ નું સુખ રહેવું નથી. જે સમાજ સુખી હશે તેજ વ્યક્તિ સુખી દશે. વ્યક્તિના નાના મોટાં બધાં કાવો ની સારી નાની અસર સમાજ ઉપર યાવ છે. દરેક વ્યક્તિ જે વ્યવસ્થા નીતિ હમં દરજ આપવાને તે સમાજ પણ અપનાવે. વ્યક્તિની નીતિ-ધર્મ ઉચ્ચ પ્રકારનાં હોય તો આખા સમાજ ના ચારિત્ર્યનું ધારણુ ઉચું આવે. સાથે સુખ-સંપત્તિમાં પણ વધારો યાવ.

નાની ગણતરી બાખતોમાં આપજે કેટલાં બધાં બેદરકાર છીએ? આપજે આપજા ધરની સદામં કરી કયારે પહાર શેરીમાં કે રસતામાં નાંખી છીએ એટલે શેરીમાં કે રસતામાં ગંદકી તેો ડગ ભમે છે. પરિણામે ગામ કે શહેરની હવા ખનડે છે સાથે સાથે આપજી તંદુરસ્તી પણ બગાડીએ છીએ. જ્યાં આપજે અપજા ધરની સદામં કરવામાંજ રાજ રહીએ છીએ. સામાન્ય વ્યક્તિના કાવ્યની અસર સમાજ પર પડતી નથી. પણ મહાન વ્યક્તિના કાવ્યની અસર ભારે યાવ છે. જ્યાં આપજે અપજા ધરની સદામં કરવામાંજ રાજ રહીએ છીએ. વ્યક્તિ સમાજને નીચો પડતો અટકારી થકે છે તેમજ ચારિત્ર્યને પોષી ઉચ્ચ યનાવી શકે છે. બમયાન રાખ.





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| ઈતોહાસ   |   |    |
|--|---|----|
| દેશ વીરેય ભા. ૧                                      | ૨ | ૯  |
| યુજ્જ્વાલનું મારવ                                    | ૧ | ૯  |
| હદિના ઇતીહાસની રૂપરેખા ભા. ૧                         | ૨ | ૨  |
| આપણા દેશનો ઇતીહાસ                                    | ૧ | ૬  |
| <b>ભુગોળ</b>   |   |    |
| દેશ દેશાવરમાં ભા. ૧                                  | ૨ | ૦  |
| આર્યોક ભુગોળ   | ૫ | ૯  |
| ભુગોળ પરીચય ભા. ૩                                    | ૧ | ૧૦ |
| " " ભા ૪   | ૨ | ૩  |
| <b>વાંચન માટે સાહીત્ય</b>                            |   |    |
| પ્રાચીન સમયની રસ કથાઓ                                | ૧ | ૯  |
| દેશ લીપકો  | ૩ | ૦  |
| બાળ જગત  | ૧ | ૬  |
| <b>અંક ગણીત</b>                                      |   |    |
| અંકગણીત-૧ મુળ તત્ત્વો                                | ૨ | ૦  |
| મીઠાસ રૂકસ અંકગણીત ભા. ૧                             | ૨ | ૯  |
| માડુ' ગણીત ભા. ૧                                     | ૧ | ૩  |
| " " ભા. ૩  | ૧ | ૬  |
| " " ભાગ ૪  | ૨ | ૦  |
| <b>સાહિત્ય પઠાવલી</b>                                |   |    |
| પુસ્તક પાંચમુ  | ૨ | ૬  |
| " સાતમુ  | ૨ | ૩  |
| વેરબેઠા ઇતિહાસ શીખવા માટે પાઠાવલી ભા. ૧-૨ પ્રત્યેકની | ૨ | ૦  |

| વિદ્યાપીઠ વાચન માળા        |   |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| વાલભુ માડી                 | ૧ | ૦ |
| પહેલી ચોપડી                | ૧ | ૦ |
| બીજી ચોપડી                 | ૧ | ૦ |
| ત્રીજી " "                 | ૨ | ૩ |
| ચોથી " "                   | ૨ | ૧ |
| પાંચમી " "                 | ૩ | ૦ |
| <b>નવચુલ વાચન માળા</b>     |   |   |
| બાળપોથી                    | ૧ | ૨ |
| પુસ્તક પહેલું              | ૧ | ૩ |
| પુસ્તક બીજું               | ૨ | ૦ |
| પુસ્તક ત્રીજી              | ૨ | ૩ |
| " ચોથી                     | ૨ | ૩ |
| <b>સાહીત્ય કહેવાલ</b>      |   |   |
| સાહિત્ય માટે ત્રાચન વધારવા | " | ૪ |
| વધાર્થઓને ઉપયોગી પુસ્તકો   | " | ૫ |
| પુસ્તક બીજી                | ૨ | ૩ |
| " ત્રીજી                   | ૨ | ૩ |
| <b>સાલો લખીએ</b>           |   |   |
| શ્રેણી ૧                   | ૧ | ૩ |
| " ૨                        | ૧ | ૩ |
| " ૩                        | ૨ | ૬ |
| " ૪                        | ૧ | ૬ |
| " ૫                        | ૧ | ૮ |
| " ૬                        | ૧ | ૮ |
| " ૭                        | ૧ | ૮ |

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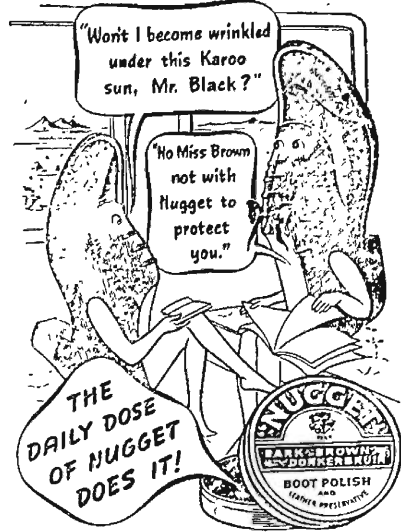
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