

26 JAN 1953

INDIAN

OPINION

Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903

No. 4—Vol.—LI

FRIDAY,
23RD JANUARY, 1953

Registered at the C.P.O. as a Newspaper

Price 6d.



MR. ATTLEE'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA

MR. C. R. ATTLEE Leader of the Opposition in the British House of Commons, in a broadcast from New Delhi on January 5, said: I am visiting India again after an interval of 23 years and I am finding the experience most interesting. In the years 1927 to 1929 I paid two visits to India. I travelled the length and breadth of the land and I made many enduring friendships, and I had the privilege when I was Prime Minister of welcoming your Prime Minister as one of the constituent parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations. And now I come back, it is interesting to see what has been happening. I am struck by the great energy that is being displayed throughout India.

Of course, I have not been able to see very much yet. I have only flown across and come to Delhi, but I find Delhi an enormous place now, and I see something of the work that is being done for the refugees—a difficult problem. In the afternoon I have been round the Department of Industrial Research and there, I think, are the foundations being laid of the things which will be of utmost importance to India—the development of the wealth of the country in the interest of all the people.

I have been struck in those years when I held responsibility as the Prime Minister of Britain of the vital importance of there being a full understanding between the peoples of Europe and the peoples of Asia, and in this matter it seems to me that India holds a key position, because India has its ancient civilisation but, at the same time, has had such close contacts with the West that Indians are fitted to be the interpreters between the East and the West. And, further than that, India exhibits the most remarkable example of democracy in action in Asia. I was enormously impressed by the way in which the elections were carried through.

In the struggle that is going on throughout the world between free institutions and totalitarianism, it seems to me that India has a very leading part to play as the greatest Power in Asia. She, I think, will set the example to other Asian countries that are following along the same course. And above all, I think, it is necessary that we should cultivate the closest possible personal relations.

There are very many personalities that bind together the peoples of our countries and nowadays we all meet as equals. I find wherever I go a great pleasure in meeting our Indian friends, talking of our common problems, because the world today is so closely bound up that while Indians must and should take the greatest possible interest in their problems, they have their part all the time to play in the greater world problems; and I have been struck by the statesmanship displayed in the U.N. by the Indian representatives, particularly recently in the attempt to get a settlement of the Korean question.

Therefore, I would like to say to all of you who are listening to me here in India that there is an immense fund of friendship for India, sympathy in any difficulties she may face in the belief that holding as we may do so many common ideals, we can help the world in moving towards better days, days of peace and days of better conditions for the ordinary man and woman. May I close by just saying God speed to you all.

Duty

Duty is that which is due to Humanity, which we owe to all those who are poorer and more helpless than we are ourselves. It is a debt which, if left unpaid during life, leaves us spiritually insolvent and moral bankrupts in our next incarnation.

—H. P. Blavatsky.

—o—

Let us put all our burden on God and He will take us along to our heaven of rest and peace. To trust in man is no good, think of and remember God for ever. He protects the world. Hold Him constantly in mind. He who surrenders himself entirely to His keeping, never is left alone. O God, Thou art the friend and leader of all Thy true devotees.

—Saint Tukaram.



INDIAN OPINION

FRIDAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1953

Africans' Complaint Against Indians

THE article on "Strains On Afro-Indian Alliance" by Jordan K. Ngubane, appearing elsewhere in this issue, must set the minds of all responsible Indians thinking seriously. The charges laid against a section of the Indian community are unfortunately irrefutable. The African has been so terribly oppressed and exploited all these years and despised not only by the White rulers, but, it must shamefully be admitted, by sections of the Indians as well, that the more enlightened among the Africans are quite justifiably beginning to lose patience and they easily feel hurt even where no hurt is actually meant. For instance, when 'The Hindustan Times' referred to the African as being "somewhat mercurial" we do not believe the paper had the slightest intention to use the term insultingly. The African is understandably sensitive about the adjectives used to describe him. This, in itself, is a good thing. But as the African grows to full nationhood he will have to realise more and more that being sensitive is not the end and that where genuine weaknesses of his are pointed out, he should not be ashamed of admitting them. If he must be universally accepted as the equal of all men he must ever be conscious of them and try to remove them. It is therefore all the more pleasurable amazing that such a people should have been able to show such a tremendous amount of restraint and dignity in the present campaign. There is no doubt about the fact that it is a miracle which is most creditable to the African. The amazing thing about it is that this has come about without any previous training. What the intelligent African has a right to take exception to, however, is the blunder which the 'Hindustan Times' has unconsciously made in apportioning credit for leadership, suffering and sacrifice. In fact, a very large part of credit for

this must undoubtedly go to the African people. Practically the whole burden of leadership has been borne by them and it is they who have undergone most of the sufferings and sacrifice. The part the Indians have played so far amounts comparatively to little and yet the Group Areas Act materially affects them more than anybody else, the Africans being the least affected. The Indian with the back ground he so proudly claims to have, has exerted himself mightily little for anyone to have any regard for it. And it is this which hurts the African.

New Outlook Required

Mr. Ngubane has referred to the N.I.O. and a section of the Indian Press who, far from trying to befriend the Africans and help them in their great struggle for emancipation, are trying to play the part of "Bhengu" by collaborating with the Government to crush them or to get their own material interests safeguarded at the expense of the African. Past experience should have taught them that that is not going to pay, but that, on the contrary, it may cause incalculable harm not only to themselves but to their whole community. The time has come when the Indians—the merchant class in particular, who by their material wealth are looked upon as holding a leading position in the community must have an entirely new outlook in their relations with the Africans. The time has passed when the latter can be regarded as an insignificant people worthy only of their exploitation. It will be well for the White ruler too to realise this fact. There is a rapidly growing consciousness among the Africans. They are no longer prepared to tolerate such things. They honestly and sincerely mean to recover their manhood which has been snatched away from them by violence or by non-violence. That they have been inspired to adopt

the non-violent way as taught by Mahatma Gandhi is a blessing for South Africa. If Indians wish to be true to Mahatma Gandhi, by whom they swear from the house tops at all times they must not play the leadership but make common cause with the Africans in their great struggle and be and act as their humble servants, not out of any fear complex but because humility is the hall-mark of Truth and Non-violence and in true humility lies real service to the down-trodden humanity.

Most Unfortunate Thing

One of the most unfortunate things about the African people is that they have not one single organ which can be said to represent their voice. The so-called African papers that exist do not express the true sentiments of the Africans. They benefit mainly the European syndicates by whom they are owned and feed the Africans with stuff that would result in stultifying their national spirit, growth and advancement. Some of these papers have gone to the extreme of devoting much of their space to poisoning the relations between the Indian and the African. To create friction between the Indian and the African seems to be the object some of them have set themselves—as if Indo African conflict will make the African move forward a little faster. These have large circulations and can therefore easily poison the minds of the Africans. Fully conscious of this fact, 'Indian Opinion,' which has the welfare of the Africans truly at heart, has deemed it its duty to open up its own columns for their benefit and it is desired as soon as time, space and circumstances permit, to introduce the African languages in it.

Personal Contact

We entirely agree with Mr. Ngubane that there is a dire need now than ever before for closer personal contact not only between the Indians and the Africans in South Africa but between the people and the Government of India and the African people, if India really means to help the Africans in their struggle for emancipation. We whole-heartedly agree with the suggestions made by Mr. Ngubane in this respect.

In conclusion we cannot lay too much emphasis on the need for all non-Europeans in South Africa to make common cause in

fighting a common enemy not losing sight of the fact that the enemy without may be just a reflection of the enemy within ourselves which is more dangerous than the one without. Our aim should therefore be to be good and to do good. If we can succeed in doing that we are sure all will eventually come right.

Republic Of India

INDIANS throughout the world will celebrate on Monday, January 26 the fourth anniversary of the attainment of the Republic of India. It is a great day in the history of India for on that day she threw off the foreign yoke and became completely independent. She is proud of her achievement more than any other country under the circumstances can be and she has every reason to be because unlike any other country she achieved her goal without flowing rivers of blood. The parties with which she had waged a non-violent war have not remained her enemies. On the contrary they have become her true friends. They are both living in amity and are helpful to one another in every respect. How strange it is that while our Prime Minister Dr. D. F. Malan should declare India as South Africa's enemy, Mr. Attlee, the former Prime Minister of Britain, with whom India had fought so bitterly for over half a century and had her Government to completely retire from India, should pay her such a glowing tribute and acknowledge her not only as the best friend of Britain but of the whole Western world. So being a Republic she is still the most useful partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Though India has made tremendous strides during the six years of her independence and four years of her complete independence in political, social, educational, economic and spiritual advancement and has helped to solve the problems of world peace and is still doing so successfully let her not be too proud. Let her not forget that she is held in high esteem by the outside world because of her high standard of culture and philosophy. It is in that respect that she is looked upon as the guiding star. Let her be ever conscious of that fact and fit herself for that great task and not become consciously or un-

consciously an imitation of the materialism of the West. Let her not be entrapped in that glamour for if she does as she seems to be doing she will lose all she has gained and the same fate will await her as awaits the West. We must confess that we are not too enamoured of her rapid industrialisation. What we have been enamoured of is the great achievement of that simple little man but a great soul Vinoba Bhave, in settling the land problem and now in trying to settle the economic problem in a non-violent way by changing the hearts of the people. Though he is receiving scant publicity his achievement surpasses all other achievements and is really showing the way to the world to bring about real peace and happiness. India's relations with Pakistan are unfortunately not too good and her two sons representing the soul of India, Khaz Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Khan Sabib, are still pining in Pakistan gaol for no

crime whatsoever. How can India glory over her achievement when these things exist? How can there be any peace of mind for any true Indian? She must thank God for what she has been able to achieve and in a spirit of humility search within lest her own hands are not soiled, her own conscience not beguiled which is hindering a settlement of the problems that are still facing her. Let her search whether she is really honouring the memory of Mahatma Gandhi whom she regards as the "Father of the Nation," or whether she is betraying him. India is as much in need of light as the world at large is. We Indians in the outside world send to the President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendraprasad and to the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru our felicitations and pray that the Almighty may give them wisdom and courage to perform the very heavy task of guiding the destiny of our dear Motherland.

own views and report his own news.

Apartheid Policy Responsible For Riots

The Committee convened by the Kimberley City Council to inquire into the riots in No. 2 Location in November, began its sitting in the City Hall last week. All the members of the Committee are Councillors. The first witness, the Venerable Archdeacon Wade, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, said the broad policy of apartheid brought about the conditions which led to the riots. Archdeacon Wade said there was little or no contact between the City Council and the location people. The housing position was far from satisfactory and unfulfilled promises had made many give up hope. The beer hall had been a major cause of the riots in the location. The strength of the beer served had been a bone of contention and when it was sugar-ed the people concerned were arrested for preparing a concoction. Archdeacon Wade said that lighting in the location was an important factor. The lack of lighting was helping the tsotsi element. He said Natives found the beer hall in Kimberley unsatisfactory. Licences should be granted to individuals for the brewing of beer. As far as the bus service to the location was concerned, the staff did not exercise sufficient self-control when dealing with Africans. The Venerable Archdeacon H. E. Wraige said he attributed existing race relations to the policy of the present Government and its repressive legislation.

team will be composed of four university graduates, holding education diplomas, under the leadership of Professor Arnold Lloyd, Dean of the Faculty of Education at the University of Natal. It will start sitting at the beginning of the university term and will visit all the centres in the Province where educational facilities are warranted and where such facilities are thought to be warranted. The aim is to find out the exact position with regard to available facilities at present. An official of the Education Department told the Press that there was a total of 298,204 children of all races attending schools in Natal at present. There were 50,684 European, 61,529 Indian, 7,305 Coloured and 178,686 Native. Out of this total there were 114,583 (40,635 European, 13,976 Indian, 4,666 Coloured, 55,306 Native) children attending Government schools, and 163,636 (4,655 European, 44,170 Indian, 2,505 Coloured, 112,306 Natives) attending Government-aided schools.

Segregation In Schools

The principle of race segregation in Coloured and Asiatic schools in the Transvaal, insofar as teachers and pupils is concerned, has been dropped from the provisions of the Draft Education Ordinance, which the select committee presented to the Provincial Council in Pretoria.

CHANGE OF NAME

In response to our request to our readers for proposals to change the name of 'Indian Opinion' we have now received the following names: 'Liberal Opinion,' 'The Statesman,' 'New Outlook,' 'African Dawn,' and 'Times Of Africa' and 'Equality.' Readers are requested to kindly to send further suggestions.

Manager 'Indian Opinion.'

NOTES

Case Against Mr. Patrick Duncan And Others

Seven Europeans including Mr. Patrick Duncan and fourteen Africans and eighteen Indians including Mr. Manilal Gandhi who were arrested on Monday, December 8 and were charged with having entered the Germiston African location without permits and in terms of the new proclamation with having incited Africans to break laws will be tried at the regional Court, Germiston, on Monday, January 26. The accused are: Patrick Duncan, Elizabeth Sophia Cachalia, Winifred Mary Macdonald Levson, Selma Stammelmann, Percy Cohen, Margaret Holt, Griffith Lekopa, Creswell Dimandi, Charles Likaje, Frans Khunou, Goolam Cjee, Jolozela Mawimbela, Piet Molotsi, Ebrahim Dawood Cjee, Henry Gordon Makgotli, Philert mon Duna Mokwe, Mohamed Asmal, Magaalal Melka, Suliman Jooma, Rehmulla Keshavjee, Amratlal Parboo, Morsa Moola, Billy Shabaku, Sigamoney Naigar, Kista Rungam, Dr. Jesudas Harold Sundrum, Govendaswami Sooboo, Rookmany Moodley, Luxmi Ranchhod, Sarah Cjee, Kberonnia Arefi, Thayaayagie Perumal, Parvathy Padayachy, Geleza Twala, Linoiwe Ngakana, Alfred Hutchinson and Manilal Gandhi.

Our New Acting Editor

In the absence of the present editor Mr. Manilal Gandhi Mr. Jordan K. Ngubane will assume the editorial responsibility of this journal. Mr. Ngubane is a well-known African writer and has recently been a regular contributor of the "African View Point" to this paper. Mr. Ngubane is an ardent non-Com-

Mahatma Gandhi's Death Anniversary

ON Friday, January 30 will be the sixth death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. As usual on that day between 6 and 7 p.m. in the evening there will be prayer held at the Phoenix Settlement which will be open to all those who are interested irrespective of race, colour or creed.

munist and we can trust him to keep the paper from being contaminated by the present day Communism.

A Regular New Feature

We are happy to present to the readers of 'Indian Opinion' with a new regular feature which will appear fortnightly by "John Gild," a well informed journalist who will be free to express his

Study Of Educational Facilities

A five-men Natal University team, aided by the Natal Education Department is soon to start on a 12-month survey of all the available education facilities for Europeans, Natives, Indians and Coloureds in the Province. The

P.O. Box 96.

Phone 24471.

To Furnish Your Home Economically
See

LALA BABHAI & CO. (PTY.) LTD.

107 Prince Edward Street, DURBAN.

Stockists of:—

NEW & RECONDITIONED FURNITURE & HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, RADIOS & RADIOGRAMS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SEWING MACHINES & OFFICE FURNITURE Etc.

Exporters and Commission Agents for Natal Fruit and Vegetables. We specialise in green ginger and Indian Vegetables. Wholesale only. Write for particulars
Box 96, Durban.

The
New India Assurance
Company Limited

for
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
1919-1950

31 YEARS OF SUSTAINED PROGRESS

The confidence of the discerning Public in the NEW INDIA is amply evidenced by the following records attained in 1949:

	Rs.	↑	↓		Rs.
Fire Premium	1,70,32,179			Life Business in force	
Marine Premium	56,04,844			exceeds ...	54,34,00,000
Miscellaneous Premium	35,84,968			Assets exceed	15,36,00,000
Life Premium	2,88,79,302			Total claims paid over ...	17,95,00,000

In the vanguard of Indian Insurance THE NEW INDIA offers matchless Security and Service in all fields of Insurance.

The
New India Assurance Company Limited

Cable & Telegraphic
Address:
"RUSTOMJEE" or
"NIASURANCE"

RUSTOMJEE (PTY.) LTD.
Directors: Sorabjee Rustomjee
Rustom Jalbhoy Rustomjee
Principal Controlling Officers in the Union of South Africa

EXPERIENCED,
RELIABLE
AGENTS
MAY APPLY

Phone Nos: 25845, 29807 & 28513.—P.O. Box 1610.
74 Victoria Street, DURBAN, NATAL.

"NEW INDIA IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATION"

Telephone 2335. Telegrams 'BRADFORD'

P.O. Box 110

LUSAKA, NORTHERN RHODESIA

**BRADFORD CLOTHING
FACTORY**

Direct Importers and
Wholesale Merchants

Clothing Manufacturers

Proprietor RAMBHAI D. PATEL

Branch:

CITY STORE

Cairo Road, Lusaka

Always in Stock:

Piece Goods, Hostery, Cutlery.
Enamelware, Stationery, Drapery,
Crockery, & Wool.

Telegrams
"META" Brokenhill.

Phone 298.
P.O. Box 65.

MEHTA BROS.

(PROP. M. D. MEHTA)

Wholesale Merchants
and
Clothing Manufacturers

We specialise in
Manufacturing
**OVERALL
AND
BOILER SUITS**

Supplied To Trades Only

DUNCAN'S DEFIANCE

By C. W. M. GELL

THE very heat which is generated when Europeans discuss Patriok Duncan's conduct in joining the passive resistance movement constitutes one justification of his action. For it has challenged all those who believe in racial liberalism not merely to define their principles, but to express them in action at a time when it is socially invidious and even legally dangerous to do so. Duncan with his companions has crossed the dividing line between passive sympathy with the non-European cause and active support for it. In doing so he has exposed the political and moral dilemma of our European liberals who, as an overseas critic recently said, have lately seemed to move so cautiously as to be in danger of not moving at all.

Duncan is a friend of mine. I have known something of how his mind has developed towards this decision and I think his motives deserve to be more widely known, even than his admirable statements have made them.

He has said himself that he has "thought defiance" for the last four years, ever since it became plain that Nationalist policy must precipitate a decisive crisis in our race relations. He and I and others realised that the only hopeful activity open to non-Europeans was civil disobedience—not, as many suppose, with the primary purpose of filling the jails and embarrassing the authorities (though it may have that incidental consequence), but of shocking and shaming the conscience of South Africa and the world. We watched with admiration the unexpected dignity, restraint and discipline of the Defiance volunteers in the face of a certain amount of provocation and ill-treatment. We felt a common sorrow at the wave of violence which swept the Eastern Provinces and Johannesburg in October and November.

There was a moment then when Duncan faltered, afraid that more violence was likely and would betray the campaign's early promise. But it gradually became clear that the riots did not arise out of Defiance incidents or involve Defiance leadership; that in three out of the four towns there appeared to have been some police or administrative provocation which, while not excusing murder and arson, at least explained how the general racial tension fomented by the Government's policies was exploited by hoodlums and

criminals for their own ends. The circumstances which provoke civil disobedience are inevitably also those which may lead to explosions of violence. Those who are responsible for the circumstances do not have the right to blame passive resistance to their policies, for the violence which those policies engender. There can be no more damning threefold indictment of Nationalist policy than the Government's refusal to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry, the irresponsible and conflicting explanations of the riots propagated by Messrs. Swart, Verwoerd, Louw, Strydom and others, and the palpably false identification of the Defiance Campaign with Mau Mau terrorism.

A little belatedly and perhaps not quite so uncompromisingly as we hoped, the leaders of the African National Congress condemned the violence and reaffirmed their adherence to the principle of non-violence. And Duncan decided that he must take the step for which he had prepared earlier in the year by resigning from the Basutoland service and settling on a farm within the Free State border.

Now here, I think, his motives have been misrepresented. The first and most widely published criticism was that of all the most influential English-language dailies, which saw in his action at Germiston location on December 8 "a slight and an embarrassment" to the electoral prospects of the present political Opposition as well as a threat to the conception of "White supremacy with justice" which it professes.

Duncan was not unaware that his action might cost the Opposition a few floating voters. He did not wish to give the Nationalists any gratuitous assistance. But he is one of those many liberal South Africans who believe that the U.P.'s greatest weakness is its failure to oppose the Nationalists' fundamentally bad principles with any principle of its own at all. If Duncan's defiance embarrasses the U.P., the blame must lie rather with the U.P.'s reluctance to think out any colour policy of its own, distinctive in principle from that of the Nationalists. Thus, to blame Duncan for the embarrassment is to commit the same error of logic as the Nationalists do, when they blame the Defiance Campaign for the riots. It is to confuse a secondary effect with the primary cause.

Secondly, two other considerations decisively outweighed these short-term arguments of political expediency in Duncan's mind. The first was that the hysterical and muddled thinking which followed the riots dangerously increased the risk of the non-Europeans coming to believe that the hand of every White man was against them. Both the English and Afrikaans press indulged in postifical leading articles more or less implicating the Defiance movement and the whole African community in what had happened. The Nationalists, who had systematically broken down all bridges between Europeans and non-Europeans, sought the maximum party advantage by misrepresenting the facts. The Opposition paid lip-service to "consultation," but declined to consider the consequences without which consultation is meaningless. Even municipalities and individuals with a long and practical liberal record momentarily went into reverse, though there were honourable exceptions and others who quickly recovered their faith and courage. But it was against this background that Duncan made this decision. And time may yet prove that his gesture made its small but not unimportant contribution towards preventing the final catastrophe of all Whites opposing and being opposed by all non-Whites.

Thirdly, there is a little publicised struggle going on within the African and Indian Congresses between the liberal and communist leaders. I am speaking now of genuine communists, not the comic-opera category of "statutory communism" with which Mr. Swart seeks to befuddle the issues and bespatter all opponents of the Government's racial ideology. There are several communists among the non-European leaders, notably in the Transvaal, whose adherence to non-violence is purely temporary and tactical. But these men do not yet dominate the Congresses. The danger is that, if the genuine liberals among the Congress leaders—men like ex-Ohlief Luthuli, Drs. Moroka, Njongwe, Nalcker, Professor Matthews, Manilal Gandhi, Lucas Phillips—do not obtain any results by pacific methods, they may be discredited by their failure and the refusal of Europeans to recognise them as spokesmen of their people. In an effort to bring home to the public the realities of the present situation, some European liberals are saying, that there are no "moderate" non-European leaders. In the sense that there are none with any followers among their own people who are less "extreme"

than the official policy of the A.N.C., this is true enough. But the present A.N.C. policy is very "moderate" compared with what it would be if the racial extremists and communists won control of the Congresses. Common sense and European self-interest both urge us to come to terms with the non-European movement while reasonable men still have the confidence of their people.

Duncan is very conscious of this and realises better than most Europeans how little time is left for an honourable and ethical compromise before, in their anger, frustration and ignorance, the non-Europeans go over into irreconcilable hostility towards all White men. Weighing all these considerations and the apathy of the larger part of his fellow Whites, he has decided that his conscience as a Christian and his love of South Africa required him to support actively the non-violent campaign for justice and a larger future for the underprivileged four-fifths of his fellow-countrymen. In doing so, he has moved a few to join him and stirred a great many more consciences in a way that more political activities could not have done. When someone described him and his companions as "the only Whites with clear consciences," they acknowledged the decisive nature of his deed.

Some sincere and practical workers for racial co-operation may question the manner or timing of Duncan's action. He would himself be impatient only with those who have done nothing but talk, or with those whose sanctimonious words conceal their intention of maintaining perpetual White domination in a thinly-veiled disguise. His message to us is twofold. First, that "within the lifetimes of many of us, our non-White fellow-citizens will be emancipated." We can only choose whether it happens with violence that would destroy South Africa, or by agreement and mutual trust. Secondly, that our condition is so critical that it is not enough to cast a vote once in five years and leave the rest to the politicians. There is no active political leader today among the Europeans openly dedicated to an ethical solution of the racial question, because none believes the electorate would support him. We have to change that; to prove to the non-Europeans that we mean to meet their legitimate aspirations and to our politicians that it will pay them and South Africa to do so; to prove by our deeds that we have principles and mean to stand by them, whatever the cost in personal sacrifice or social ostracism.

Within the limits of his individual effort, that is what Duroan has tried to do, stressing the solidarity of our common humanity overriding racial differences. Let those who criticise him prove their sincerity and

convince by their own deeds now, today. For words are no longer enough. And those who are not yet prepared in some manner to take their stand actively, forfeit the right to criticise those who do.

THE WIDER WORLD

By JOHN GILD

"WHEN MALAN GOES"

THE new session will give the Union Parliament its first opportunity to debate the significance of the defiance campaign. The campaign began just as Parliament adjourned last year at the end of June. No doubt there will be plenty of wild words, and not only from the Government side. For one of the saddest things in the country today is the failure of the Opposition to oppose the Government in an effective fashion. That is why it is so dishonest to pretend that "when Malan goes," all will be well. The United Party, better organised than at the last election, is hard at work, assisted by the serious English daily papers, putting across the idea that it is only the Nationalists who have ruined racial relations. People must be persuaded that a change of government will produce miracles of progress. It is, of course, true that it would be a good thing to get rid of the Malan Government. But it would be foolish for white people to delude themselves with the belief that the United Party could speedily put matters right. Mr. Strauss and the mediocre men who surround him have given no sign that they perceive, even dimly, how to relax tension, let alone how to "solve the problem." They are so eager to get back to the fruits of office that they have given no serious thought to anything but slogans like "when Malan goes." As long as they continue to evade realities, no Indian or African can have faith in any organisation but one built up by the efforts of his own people.

New Liberal Groups

There are, fortunately, some Europeans who recognise that neither of the major political parties is at present capable of reconstructing South Africa on new foundations. As Basil Davidson put it in his superb book, "Report on Southern Africa," it is to white people merely a question of "which white supremacy" shall rule, Malan's brand or Strauss's, and to outsiders that struggle is "little better than a shoddy farce." But there are increasing numbers of Europeans with enlightened minds who decline to take part in the work of the United Party. These people are now searching for the best form of activity for their political energies.

They have formed loose liberal groups in Capetown, Johannesburg and Maritzburg, and they are meeting shortly at the Cape to discuss linking their groups together in a common purpose. Alan Paton and Margaret Hallinger are among those interested in this movement, but the groups are still leaderless. Another weakness is the fact that "liberal" is an exceedingly vague term which covers all sorts of politically homeless and unhappy men and women. Some of these people are, however, beginning to see that in the Congress movement lies the best hope of progress in racial relations. Freedom cannot be given to non-Europeans on a plate held out to them by Europeans. It can be achieved only by long and patient exertions on the part of those who want it. Europeans can greatly help, above all by making the movement inter-racial and co-operative in its aims, but the effective demand must come from those who will gain most by its success.

American Foreign Policy

President Eisenhower has to make important decisions in the coming months. On foreign policy he has chosen Mr. John Foster Dulles as his chief adviser. All his life Mr. Dulles had cherished the ambition to be Secretary of State, a position held nearly 60 years ago by his grandfather. As a Wall Street lawyer, Mr. Dulles was a partner in one of the world's most influential law firms, one which counted foreign governments among its clients, including leading Nazis. Dulles is also a keen Christian, a pillar of the Presbyterian Church. As the main author of the peace treaty with Japan, he antagonised some of America's friends, including Mr. Anthony Eden, by his brusque handling of their objections. Like his grandfather, Mr. Dulles will be partial towards Japan, and not merely for sentimental reasons. Japan is making great strides forward in re-building its industries. In the endless quest for allies in the cold war, the United States feels that it cannot rely on India. So it is leaning heavily towards Japan. This is part of the immediate design to oppose the new China. Some of the Republicans who put Mr. Eisenhower into the

presidency, don't trouble in his demand for action against China. Unlike Britain and India the United States has refused to recognise the Communist Government or to let it join the United Nations. Whether the new Administration in Washington will be pushed into an even more aggressive policy—that remains to be seen. Perhaps Americans will realise, before it is too late, that no good can come to mankind from war in Asia.

Sympathy Abroad

More news has now come from "Americans for South African Resistance," the new society formed to show sympathy with the defiance campaign. Among its sponsors are Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of

Howard University (for Negroes) in Washington, Mr. Roger Baldwin, a famous figure in the American Civil Liberties Union, and Mr. Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party. The joint chairman are the Rev. Donald Harrington and the Rev. Charles Y. Trigg. The address is 513 West 168th Street, New York 33, and the secretary is Mr. George M. Houser. An announcement quotes a letter from one of the younger leaders of the African National Congress, who wrote: "There has been a transformation in the way of thinking of the Africans . . . They are on the march, and whatever the result of the present defiance campaign, even if it ends in total defeat at the hands of the Government, South Africa will never be the same again."

INDIAN FILM STAR ALBUM

A set of four to be issued quarterly. Unique.....because for the first time in the history of film star albums actual camera photographs are included in the album with biographical sketches of each star on the thin covering paper and superior album type rexine binding.



A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR A UNIQUE OFFER
A THING OF BEAUTY.....AN IDEAL GIFT

ORDER TO-DAY

Price per issue: Nine Shillings

" " set: Thirtytwo shillings

Enterprisers Corporation

P.O. Box 3024. — Bombay-3 (India)

TRADE ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

REMEMBER:—Its Enterprisers Corporation Product.
A guarantee of Fine quality and finer WORKMANSHIP.

TO BE OUT REPUBLIC DAY-26th JANUARY—53.
INDIA'S BEST ENGLISH MONTHLY MAGAZINE

LIGHT Editor:—VAJU KOTAK

Tri-Colour Art Paper Cover: 60 Pages in Demi size, Choiceest Reading Material on Variety of Subjects with Photos, Cartoons and Sketches,

Price Per Copy - Eight Annas Only.

Annual Subscription 15/- (Including Special Issues)

Apply for Particulars:—The Manager 'LIGHT'

62, Kanwar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.—1.(INDIA.)

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Always Better. Better Always.
Are Kapitan's Tempting
Sweetmeats.



For nearly half a century we are leading in the
manufacture of Quality Sweetmeats and Cakes.

TRY US FOR THE LATEST INDIAN RECORDS.

Address:

KAPITANS BALCONY HOTEL,

(KORNER SWEETMEAT HOUSE)
Corner Grey and Victoria Streets,
DURBAN.

Phone 23414.

Tel. Add. 'KAPITANS.'

Tel. Add: "Charotar" Telephone: 33-9885.

MANCHESTER TRADING
—GO. LTD.—

ESTABLISHED 1923

Wholesale Soft & Fancy Goods Merchants

—&—
Direct Importers.

**47, Commissioner Street,
JOHANNESBURG.**

BANKERS: BARCLAYS BANK (D. C. & O.)

Partners:
C. C. PATEL
L. B. PATEL
S. K. PATEL

L. B. & COMPANY
PHONE 429

Branches: P.O. Box 83, BROKEN HILL
P.O. Box 89, LUANSHYA
Telegrams and Cables: "CLOTHING"
P.O. BOX 93.

**NDOLA,
N. RHODESIA**

**WHOLESALE MERCHANTS AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS**

NATHOO TABHA

TIMBER & HARDWARE MERCHANT
& DIRECT IMPORTER

Door, Windows, Corrugated Iron, Cement,
Monarch, Iron Duke, Buffalo, and Elephant
brands paint or any other building material
at reasonable price.

Established 1907,

NATHOO TABHA,

107 Queen Street,

Phone 24647.

Telegraph "Mani,"

DURBAN.

M. J. PATEL

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS COMPANY

Importers & Exporters & General
Commission Agents

10 Peking Road, Kowloon, HONG KONG.

**Special attention is paid
to indent orders**

Write To Us For Further Particulars.

Phone 53.

Telegrams 'SOLANKI.'

P.O. Box 208.

Solanki & Co. Ltd.

Merchant & Direct Importers

Extensive range always carried in
the following:

Silks, Drapery, Toilets, Per-
fumes, Curios, Fashion Goods
and Jewellery, Wide Range of
Indian, Persian and Chinese
Carpets.

Stockists of well-known branded
Watches.

COPPERBELT PIONEER STORE

Where Quality and Service
are Paramount.

Luanshya,

Northern Rhodesia.

LIFE INSURANCE

Are you adequately insured?

Have you provided for your dependants?

Prepare for the future

Life Insurance gives peace of mind for the unknown
future.

Insure with "THE OLD MUTUAL" your friend for Life—

The S.A. Mutual Life Assurance Society, which has
best Bonus record in the WORLD.

Representative:—

DAYABHAI PATEL

P.O. Box 1760,
JOHANNESBURG.

Phones:— } Business 33-0711
} Residence 33-5961



CONVOY



Tailor Made
CLOTHING

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers

MANUFACTURERS
OF
MENS' TROUSERS,
SPORTS COATS
AND
SUITS.

Trade Enquiries to

P.O. Box 541 — BULAWAYO
P.O. Box 150 — KITWE, N.R.
P.O. Box 7462 — JOHANNESBURG.
P.O. Box 541 — CAPE TOWN.
P.O. Box 4 — PORT ELIZABETH
P.O. Box 739 — EAST LONDON.

CONVOY TRADE MARK

Convoy Garments Manufactured by:

Maxwell Clothing
Co. Ltd.

P.O. Box. 541, Phone 3786.

BULAWAYO.

Tel. Add. "CONVOY."

Phone
Day 24169

Phone
Night 833549

I. RAJKOOMAR (PTY.) LTD.

14, CROSS STREET, DURBAN.

Funeral Directors and Manufacturers of all classes of
Coffins and Wreaths

Contractors to the INTERNATIONAL FUNERAL
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Reg. Office: 14 CROSS STREET, DURBAN

Country Orders for Coffins and Wreaths,
accepted by phone and despatched by rail
at the shortest notice.

Cable & Tel. Add.: "HARGOVAN".

Phone 29388.

P. HARGOVAN & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS
AND IMPORTERS.

P. O. BOX 1250.

1557 Warwick Avenue
DURBAN.

SWEETMEATS

PURE

WHOLESOME

HEALTHY

★ APPETISING—

★ DISTINCTIVENESS of Flavour.

★ Combined with INGREDIENTS of the
PUREST QUALITY go into the making
of our SWEETMEATS.

★ Made by our experts whose knowledge
and experience of the delicate art of
preparing these Oriental DELICACIES.

★ Assure YOU of the most PALATABLE
SWEETMEATS money can buy any
where in SOUTH AFRICA.

અમે હરેક નવતની મીઠાઈઓ બનાવીએ છીએ
જદાર ગાયના ઓર્ડરને સંભાળથી વાણદેવું ધ્યાન આપીએ છીએ.

★ Great care is exercised in the PACKING and
DISPATCHING of country and foreign orders.

★ WE assure you of PROMPT, HYGENIC
SERVICE with the GUARANTEE of
SATISFACTION.

THE HOUSE OF



HOMEMADE SWEETMEATS

We specialise in:

Birthday Cakes, Wedding Cakes, High Class
Fruit Cakes, Pastries, and Naan etc.

Victory Lounge

(Cnr: Grey & Victoria Streets.)

Phone 24965 — DURBAN.

AFRICAN VIEWPOINT

STRAINS ON AFRO-INDIAN ALLIANCE

By JORDAN K. NGUBANE

EVEN in the best of times and in the happiest of countries an arrangement like the Indo-African alliance against colour discrimination would have been a delicate affair. In a country like South Africa, at the present moment, it has within it complicated tensions of a highly explosive nature. For this reason alone, if for nothing else, it behoves the partners to the alliance to treat it with the realistic care it deserves.

In recent months the African has discerned certain trends among his allies which made him feel that his national pride was being insulted or that certain sections of the Indian community were bent on giving a twist to the resistance movement which would give to it a character that would redound only to their own exclusive credit and reveal African contributions in poor light.

I shall confine myself to two events—the first in this country and the second in India because my purpose is neither to see our communities involved in a row about these things nor to give our enemies clues of where the alliance is weakest. These two incidents are selected because they are indicative of unhappy trends and in themselves are like dynamite given to our mutual enemies by those whom we have the right to claim as friends.

The first case concerns the Natal Indian Organisation. This body is in a very unique position. To the average African, it is more representative of Indian opinion than even the Indian Congress. This is a mere statement of fact and does not in any way reflect my own opinion. Somehow, the average African feels that the N.I.O. is more expressive of Indian opinion than the Congress.

There are two reasons for this. The clearest picture that the average African has is of the Indian as a trader and since the N.I.O. represents the merchant class it is accepted as the real representative of the Indian community.

Secondly, the African people, I suppose like most Indians against the African, have not as yet shed all their suspicions against the Indian—suspicions based on their experiences with the trader class and which led to the 1949 riots. The riots were, in actual fact, a demonstration against the merchant class, but then the African re-

gards the merchant class as the leaders of the Indian community as well. So that the N.I.O. stands in the position of exceptional responsibility vis-à-vis the Indian people in African eyes.

The ordinary Indian factory hand finds it hard to understand African suspicions of him—whereas the African judges him in terms of his (the Indian's) merchant class.

Plot To Dynamite Campaign

Reports circulating in Durban suggest that the N.I.O. is on a plot to dynamite the resistance campaign acting in collaboration with the Minister of the Interior. The N.I.O. counterblast, it is being said, might be started in the form of an open denunciation of the campaign followed by a series of underground negotiations with the Government which would end up with the Government seeing in these denunciations "responsible expressions" of "responsible Indian opinion." From there the way will be clear for drastic laws to be passed against the resisters here and for a heated exchange between the Union Government and India at U.N.O. based on the "responsible" denunciations.

These reports might be based on fact or they might be rumour. But against what is going on in the N.I.O. at the moment, and which we need not bring to the light of day at this stage, African anxieties are not altogether without foundation. This is particularly the case when it is remembered that the N.I.O. itself has complicated the situation by its own reluctance to enable the African and the world to know precisely where it stands on the resistance movement. It is for the N.I.O. to dispel the mists of suspicion surrounding its activities.

The second instance concerns the behaviour of sections of the Indian Press here and very often in India. The treatment meted out to African leaders and African contributions by important sections of the Indian Press at times does little to cement Afro-Indian relations. Both in this country and in India the resistance movement is often reported as though it were an Indian movement. The impression is being sedulously created that the African leaders of the struggle are juniors to their Indian counterparts.

One has to contrast the behaviour of Indian journalists with the reportage we get from the British and the United States Press. From those sections which we have grown to regard as impartial we get fair and accurate reports which do not play down anything vital done by either the African or the Indian. As much cannot be said of the sections of the Indian Press under discussion: a Press we have every right to expect to be friendly—more friendly than papers from England and America.

'Hindustan Times'

A case in point is a recent editorial in the December 18, 1952 issue of the 'Overseas Hindustan Times.' Discussing the entry of the Whites into the campaign and the Indian community's role in it, the editorial concludes: "The attainment of independence by India could not fail to produce its effect on Indians in South Africa and the unexpected success which their movement has attained is as much a tribute to their leadership as to the readiness with which the somewhat mercurial African has risen to the call for restraint and dignity which a non-violent resistance campaign enjoins."

Two things are worthy of note here. The editor is quite sure that the resistance campaign is an Indian movement, led by the Indians. Secondly he goes out of his way to cast aspersions on what he calls the "somewhat mercurial African."

The 'Hindustan Times' is one of the most powerful papers in India and wields considerable influence on both the people and on the policy of the Indian Government. What is more, it has a world circulation. So that whatever it says is bound to be read right round the world. The damage such a paper can do is obvious.

In the editorial under review the editor has allowed himself to be guilty of two unfortunate errors. He has his facts all wrong and, secondly, has gone out of his way to cast aspersions on the African which are quite uncalled for.

Of the 8,000 people who have gone to jail so far the percentage of Indians does not in any way suggest that they regard the campaign as theirs. At the very best, the numbers they have sent to jail have been of little more than token dimensions. To call the campaign theirs creates the impression that somebody somewhere wants to play down the achievements of the "somewhat mercurial African" and play up, even at the cost of exaggerating and dis-

torting facts, the achievements of the Indian. We, Africans, never begrudge the Indian his due. We have never concealed our admiration for his perfect mastery of the creed of non-violence, nor have we concealed our desire to learn from him. We are indebted to the Indian for the help he has generously given us. But we do not want him to make unfair claims at our expense.

Wrong Facts

Even on the plain of leadership, the editor's facts are all wrong. Up to now, hardly more than two prominent Indians, barring the former Communists, have come out courageously in support of the African defiance campaign. The editor probably had the National Joint Action Council of the resistance movement in mind when he wrote of leadership. But even here the Africans and the Indians are evenly represented—an African gesture of appreciation to the Indian for his part in the campaign. At the very best, equal representation should mean joint leadership and nothing more.

I must, on behalf of the African, express strong disapproval of barbed adjectival qualifications used to describe my people because they are not only in bad taste but also because they do not in any way create better understanding between the Indians and ourselves. In them is implied a slur on the African community and an insult on the valiant men and women who have made colossal sacrifices to lead us which no self-respecting African can tolerate. We expect these things to come from the opponents of our just cause and not from declared friends.

I appreciate the fact that there is a lot of ignorance about the African in India, as in America, England and elsewhere. But the remedy for this lies in the hands of the Indian Press and Radio. I think it is in the interest of the cause which we and the people of India hold dear—the attainment of human freedom through non-violence—that the Indian Press should arrange with African journalists in this country to give it regular contributions describing conditions and developments in the African community. Leading African personalities should be asked even to prepare talks to enlighten the people of India on going-on in the African community—to be broadcast through All-India Radio.

Secondly, we must set in motion a movement for the exchange of correspondence

between our two peoples so that they should build up personal friendships and get to understand India's truly great cultural attainments—if to seal the bonds of comradeship with the Indian here. It is extremely difficult for the African—I mean even the well-educated African, to build up a strong and abiding friendship with the Indian here. The Indian lives in his own cloister, telling us of his great culture, when he does nothing to make us understand it and through it to understand him better!

Thirdly, even in the resistance movement one would like to see India working in direct consultation with the African, Up to now the main inter-

mediaries between ourselves and the people of India have been individuals who are not in real sympathy with our national aspirations. And if the picture they have given India of ourselves has been unfortunate, it has only complicated relations between the Indian and the African here.

Our alliance with the Indian here is always subject to very many stresses from our common oppressor. If we will not betray our struggle, we and the Indians need to march arm in arm as men and equals. Anything which drives us off this course must be ruthlessly weeded out or exposed, for ours is the destiny to make South Africa a land fit for free men to live in

ness in Krugersdorp. He was one of the best legal brains in the Kholvadian community. He was a very generous hearted public worker. He is survived by 7 children, his eldest son Dawood Ismail Cajee is well-known in business, sport and in the political field. One of his sons Goolam Cajee and his grand daughter Sura Dawood Cajee and grand son Ebrahim Dawood Cajee were arrested with Mr. Patrick Duncan and Mr. Manilal Gandhi in the defiance campaign at Germiston location on December 8. The heartfelt sympathy of all the friends of Mr. Cajee will go out to the bereaved family.



Cuticura
ANTISEPTIC
OINTMENT
You will find this world-famous antiseptic Ointment invaluable for cuts, pimples, heat rash, chafing and other irritations of the skin and scalp. It also allays inflammation and brings speedy relief and comfort to sore, tired feet.
Comforts aching FEET!

R. VITHAL

Bookkeeper, Writing up Sets of Books, Balance Sheets, Income Tax Returns. Apply:
306 Commissioner St.,
Jeppe, Johannesburg.

Things In General

Golden Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. B. Parmesar, well-known residents of Durban celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at St. Anthony's Hall on Saturday, January 16. The Hall was filled by a large crowd of men and women. Quite a large number being relatives of the Parmesars. Mr. and Mrs. Parmesar very happily cut the wedding cake specially made by Mrs. Jithoo and the guests present partook of the light refreshments that were served. Congratulatory messages were received from all over the Union and other places. Mr. S. L. Singh acted as the M.C. and among the speakers were Senator Clarkson, V. Lawrence, Manilal Gandhi, M. B. Naidoo, J. W. Godfrey, P. R. Earher, Mrs. A. Christopher, Dr. Anusuya Singh, Pandit Jugmohan, F. Satyapal, M. Ramouthar, C. Varadachari and others. Songs specially composed for the occasion were sung. Music was supplied by the Tone and his Quintette orchestra. After Mr. and Mrs. Parmesar expressed their hearty thanks for the eulogistic terms in which the speakers had referred to them and for their good wishes the very pleasant and happy function terminated with an expression of gratitude by Mr. R. Chotai one of the sons-in-law

messages of good wishes that had been received and to the Catholic Mission for kindly allowing them to use the Hall.

S.A. Indian Soccer Team To Tour India

A South African Indian football team will leave South Africa on May 3 for a six weeks' tour of India. The team of 17 players, a manager and a trainer will leave Durban in the Karanja on May 3 and arrive at Bombay on May 24. After a tour of six weeks they will return in the Kampala, which leaves Bombay on July 9. The proposed itinerary for the tour will be discussed at a council meeting of the S.A.I.F.A. in Durban on January 25. The S.A.I.F.A. had proposed 14 matches, including three Tests. The team will most probably be selected at the end of March, and it is probable that fixtures throughout the country will commence a month earlier to give the selectors an opportunity of studying the form of players.

Obituary

Mr. Ismail Amod Cajee, a well-known Indian of Schweizer-Reneke died recently at the age of 86. The late Mr. Cajee came to this country 65 years ago. He had the biggest business

HINDU DHARMA

By— M. K. Gandhi
Price 12/6

To be had from:

'INDIAN OPINION',
P. Bag, Phoenix, Natal.

TROUBLED WATERS

By JOHN O'HIND

This book deals with that period of Indian history when three empires were at a clash with each other of the Indian Peninsula. The Mughal Empire was breaking up; the Maratha Kingdom was declining; and the British were establishing themselves. The story is full of suspense, keeping the reader engrossed in the acts of heroism and valour, naval bombardment and piracy on the high seas, escapades, a chase with bloodhounds, and romance. Order your copy as soon as possible, as there are only a few copies on sale at our office.

Price 10s.

Available at:

'Indian Opinion',
P. Bag, Phoenix, Natal.

NEW BOOKS

- A Nation Builder At Work
—By Pyarelal 1/6
- Why Prohibition
—By Kumarappa 1/-
- Satyagraha In S.A.
—By M. K. Gandhi 12/6
- Autobiography Of Mahatma
Gandhi 18/-
- Bapoo's Letters To Ashram Sisters
—By Kaka Kalelkar 2/6
- Which Way Lies Hope
—By R. B. Gregg 2/
- Gandhi And Marx
—By K. G. Mashruwala 2/8
- A Righteous Struggle
—By Mahadev Desai 2/3
- Economy Of Permanence
—By Kumarappa 3/-
- The Wit And Wisdom Of Gandhi
—By Homer A. Jack 25/-
- A Gandhi Anthology
—By V. G. Desai 9d
- The Story Of The Bible
—By S. K. George 6/

Obtainable from:

'INDIAN OPINION'
P. Bag, Phoenix, Natal.

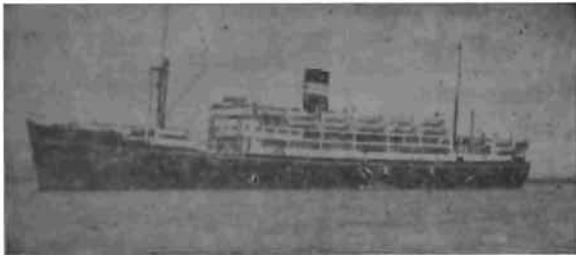
INDIA INDEPENDENCE NUMBER

Published as Special Number of INDIAN OPINION to commemorate the attainment of Freedom by India.

Printed on art paper and profusely illustrated.

With historic pictures connected with India's struggle for Freedom and with photos of the late Dadabhai Naoroji, Tilak, Gokhale, Subash Bose and many others who have sacrificed their lives in fighting for freedom and of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and many others who have lived to see the fruits of their labour.

Also containing a brief



B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd.

S.S. Kampala arriving January 29. Sailing February 3 for Bombay.

Passengers must conform with the Vaccination and Yellow Fever inoculation requirements and obtain certificates from their nearest District Surgeon. Inoculation by and certificates from private Medical Practitioners will not be accepted.

FARES : DURBAN TO BOMBAY

First Class	single	without food	£75-15-0
Second "	"	"	50-13-0
Inter-Class	"	"	34-3-0
Unberthed (Deck)		without food	21-3-0

Muslim Special Food £11-10-0 Ordinary Food £4-17-6
Hindu Special Food £10-3-0 Ordinary Food £4-5-6

Bookings for 1st, 2nd, Inter-Class and Unberthed (Deck) can be effected by communication with us by telegram or letters.

Under no circumstances will unberthed passengers be permitted to keep on deck with them more than one bedding roll and one trunk for use during the voyage.

For further particulars apply to—

SHAIK HIMED & SONS (PTY) LTD.

390 PINE STREET, Telephone 20432, DURBAN.
Tel. Add.: "KARAMAT."

The World's Best
OLIVETTI
Typewriters (Portable & Standard)
Adding Machines (Hand Operated & Electric) Calculators
Portables with Hindi Keyboard from £29.

The OLIVETTI Factory is now established in South Africa, therefore Stocks and Parts always available.

Contact Sole Distributors:
PINCHEN & YOUNG (PTY) LIMITED
(Olivetti Division)

212/220, Mercury Lane Buildings, DURBAN.
Phones: 20292, 23280, 28464. Telegrams: PINYON.

For ALL your Stationery Requirements contact
Our Wholesale & Retail Stationery Dept.

RUBBER STAMPS
(8 HOURS SERVICE)

◆
PRINTING
(DONE AT SHORTEST NOTICE)

Standard Printing Press

GENERAL PRINTERS and RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
73 BEATRICE STREET,
DURBAN
ESTABLISHED 1927.

PHONE 81008. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "QUICKPRINT"
P.O. BOX 2782.

YOUR GARDEN'S SUCCESS—Begins with Good Seed

Our Long Experience is your Guarantee

Try our Famous

IMPORTED & GOVT. CERTIFIED VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS

Available in Bulk and Packets

A. B. NAIDOO & SONS

(Established 1917)

Stockists of:—

GRAIN, FERTILIZER, HOES, PLOUGH PARTS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES at Competitive Prices.

Phone 21213.

Tel. Add.: "GREENFEAST."

145 Brook Street,

DURBAN.

WE SELL ONLY ONE GRADE OF SEEDS—ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

DHIRUBHAI P. NAIK

Travel, Insurance & General Agent

Book with us for your travelling by Air, Sea or Land either to India or to any part of the world.

All types of Insurance—Life, Fire, Burglary, Riot, Storm, Accident, Plate Glass, etc.

Consult Us Free of Charge For Your Income Tax, Personal Tax, Writing Of Your Books, Trade Licences, Revenue Clearance Certificate, Passports And Immigration Matters.

Representative: National Mutual Life Assn Of Australasia,
Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.

Telephone: 33-9033. 29e Commissioner Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

EVERY



FRIDAY from
NAIROBI—

A Constellation leaves for KARACHI and BOMBAY with immediate connections for all parts of

**INDIA and
PAKISTAN**

This is the fastest, most direct and most comfortable route, IMMEDIATE BOOKINGS AVAILABLE.

"CARGO ACCEPTED"



Incorporated in India.

Members of I.A.T.A.

AIR-INDIA
International LTD.

P.O. Box 3006, NAIROBI. Cables "AIRINDIA."

For details apply to I.A.T.A. Agents and Airlines.

Will all our friends kindly note that our offices at present situated in Shell House, will be shifted to Air-India, Stewart Street from 1st October 1952 until further Notice. Our telephone Nos. will be 3013 or 3310 Ext 9, but our P.O. Box No 3006 remains unchanged. Our agent friends and passengers can now contact us direct for their reservations.

LATEST MATERIALS!

DOUBLE BORDER PAISLEY
CREEPE-DE-CRINE 45" 5/6 yd.

PIMROSS GEORGETTES
all shades 45" 10/6 yd.

OPAL GEORGETTES
45" all shades 12/6 yd.

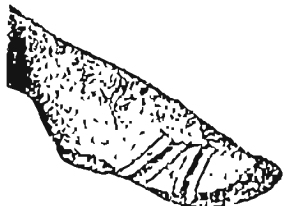
VELVET CHENILLE
GEORGETTES 45" 15/6 yd.

4" PRINTED GEORGETTE
Spot & Floral Designs 45" 4/11 yd.

4" COLOURED GEORGETTES
4/11 yd.

CHAMPALS!

Ladies Latest Plastic Champals
all shades sizes 3 to 7 1/6/6 pair.
Colours: Green, White, Red,
Brown, Blue and Wine.

**SAREES!**

EMBROIDERED GEORGETTE
SAREES
all shades £3/15/0 each.

WHITE COTTON SAREES
22/6 each.

GEORGETTE JARI WORK
SAREES 25-10-0.

EMBROIDERED SUEDE SILK
SAREES with borders 63/- each.

LADIES UNDIES

Large range of SLIPS, NIGHTIES,
PANTIES, BLOOMERS etc.
Now unpacked.

Saree Borders, Jari Trimmings
Always In Stock.

CHAMPALS

Ladies Leather Champals
Size 3 to 7 11/9 pair.

BABY WEAR!

INFANTS KNITTED WOOL
SHAWLS 17/6 to 30/- each.

INFANTS COT BLANKETS
Pink & Blue 6/3 & 12/6 each.

INFANTS GEORGETTE
DRESSES SMOCKED
18/11 each.

INFANTS BOOTS, BONNETS,
BIBS, PILCHERS,
all one price 2/11 each.

HOUSE - HOLD

Bedspreads 15/6 to 25/- each.

Pillow Cases plain 3/6 each.

Pillow Cases Embroidered
4/11 each.

Towels from 2/11 to 15/6 each.

Table cloths & Satin Bedspreads
at Reduced Prices.

MENS & BOYS

SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, SOCKS,
TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS Etc.
Specially reduced.

**JAYBEE SILK HOUSE**

39a MARKET STREET, JOHANNESBURG.

P. O. Box 5169.

Phone 33-6229.

LATEST BOOKS AND NOVELS ALWAYS IN STOCK**YOGA BOOKS**

Gyana Yoga By Ramachanka	12 6
Raja Yoga "	11 6
44 Lessons in Yoga	
Philosophy "	12 6
Advance Course Yoga	
Philosophy "	12 6
Yogi Practical Water	
Cure "	7 9
Science Of Breath "	3 9
First Step In Yoga	
Ramaidas "	4 6
Bhagwat Gita "	12 6
" " The Song Of God	7 6
Ramayana and Mahabharata	7 9
Chetna Nu Sungeet Gujarati	
5 Volumes	8 0
Music Guide Film Sungeet	
New Release	15 6
Business Guide Letter Writer	
Gujrati	10 0
Bhagwat Gita Gujarati	4 0



Vandhiki Ramayan in 2 Volumes	Gujrati	65/-
Ramayana-malla Bhajan	"	4/-
Sol Somwar	"	2/3
Satnam's Katha	"	2/3
Harmonium Teacher	"	15/-
100 India Magazines	6/6 each	

Only obtainable at our new address:

ROOPANAND MUSIC SALOON

AND BOOKSELLERS

286 Gre St eet C

SHINGADIA STORES

(Prop: Premier Silk Bazaar Ltd.)

Direct Importers

Drapery, Outfitting, Fancy Goods,
Oriental Curios Etc. Etc.

P.O. Box 111. UMTALI, S. Rhodesia.

Telegrams: "Premisilk" Phone: 2523.

PREMIER WHOLESALERS

(Members of the Masbongaland Wholesalers Association)

Everything for the African Trade. Prints, Khaki,
Calicos, Blankets, Shoes & Fancy Goods.

P.O. Box 319. Phone: 2523/Extn 1.

UMTALI, S. Rhodesia

RHOD-INDIA LIMITED

Exporters, Importers & Manufacturers Representatives

Plece Goods, Hosiery, Jute Goods.

Enquiries Solicited, Prompt Attention.

"Aryan Mahal" 6th Floor,
Plot 43, "C" Road,

Our America Letter

By HOMER A. JACK

Chicago, January 8.

THE World Council of Churches is the new, international Protestant body organized in Amsterdam in 1948. At its first meeting, the world Council passed strong statements condemning racial discrimination and segregation within and outside the churches. In 1950, the Central Committee of the World Council, meeting in Toronto, Canada, proposed that a multi-racial, interdenominational delegation be sent to the Union of South Africa. Both the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa and the English-speaking churches in South Africa responded by indicating that the time was not ripe to receive such a multi-racial delegation. Instead, the World Council in April and May 1952 sent its Hollander general secretary, Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft to South Africa.

While I was visiting South Africa in the summer of 1952, I heard rumors of the first draft of Visser 't Hooft's report to the World Council. Some Afrikaner churchmen said they saw the draft and felt it was a good report. Churchmen from other, more liberal denominations in South Africa also said they saw the first draft and also felt it was a good report. This ambiguous reaction intrigued me, but it was not until last week that I finally saw a copy of the report entitled, "Christianity, Race, and South African People." It is published in a 33-page pamphlet by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America.

This is a report to the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches which, at this writing, is meeting in Lucknow, India. What the Central Committee will do with the report, except file and forget it, is problematical. But the report itself remains a curious document meriting comment. Dr. Visser 't Hooft admits at the onset that his observations are "not a general report on conditions in South African churches." Throughout the report one sees that Visser 't Hooft is more the theologian and the ecclesiastical politician than the sociologist and the religious prophet. He is best at analyzing the theological basis of apartheid and best at conciliating all churches and making none of them angry (for his job as general secretary of the World Council is to

keep all the denominations now members of the Council still members and to induce others which are not yet members to join.)

There are evidences in the report that Dr. Visser 't Hooft was well wined and dined by his fellow Dutchmen, however many generations removed. He seems to endorse the apartheid-created medical school for non-whites in Natal and he criticizes the African National Congress. He echoes the widespread canard in white circles that "a good deal of the reporting concerning South Africa is quite definitely misleading." He almost implies that apartheid could be given a fully constructive meaning.

Dr. Visser 't Hooft's recommendations and suggestions are essentially ecclesiastical, chief among them being the negative suggestion that the World Council of Churches should not send a multi-racial delegation to South Africa at this time since it "might well create misunderstanding rather than understanding." This, again, might be good politics for the World Council of Churches, but is a denial of the religious principles which the World Council has consistently propounded. Why should it hesitate at this time to send a delegation to South Africa, one containing some non-whites? What could be more important than at least to try to send a delegation including some outstanding non-European clergymen? Their visit to the South African churches could only do good if the non-Europeans were allowed to enter the country; and, come to think of it, no harm could possibly be done if it got to be known that some distinguished non-European representatives from the World Council of Churches were barred.

These are the personal reactions to this report on South Africa by this correspondent, but let us turn to the January 7th issue of "The Christian Century," most important weekly of interdenominational Protestantism. It devoted a leading editorial to the Visser 't Hooft report and is critical. It likens the report to a speech by an American president which initially was called "very able" but, on second thought, someone asked, "On what side of the question was the speech?"

The editors of the powerful "Christian Century" magazine state plainly, "We question whether there is much in... this report to offer help to Christians and churches in South Africa in dealing with a problem of such dimensions and perplexity." It plainly says that with the "fundamental human revolt of the African...Christianity in that continent must reckon." If Christianity must come into conflict with the colonial order, "then it must accept the penalties of that conflict." Above all, "The Christian enterprise must pay whatever price is involved to free itself from seeming to be—and frequently being—a part of the historically doomed colonial order." This is the kind of tough judgment which some Christian body should make about South Africa, a kind of judgment which tragically did not result from the two-month visit of Visser 't Hooft.

The parade of books published about Mahatma Gandhi continues unabated. The latest is "Mahatma Gandhi: Peaceful Revolutionary," by Haridas T. Muzumdar and published in New York by Scribners. This slim volume is one of a dozen in the Twentieth Century Library, a new series about "those thinkers of the last hundred years who have most influenced the intellectual currents of our time." Mahatma Gandhi follows in this collection such giants as Charles Darwin, Albert Einstein, [and Sigmund Freud.

Professor Muzumdar is a well-known American of Indian origin who has interpreted Gandhi to America for more than three decades. This is his fifth book on Gandhi and contains interesting chapters on Gandhi's economics and pedagogy as well as an analysis on his "moral equivalent of war." Best news for the future of the Gandhi literature in America is that John Haynes Holmes, longtime interpreter of Gandhi to the West, is bringing out a new volume on Gandhi which Harper will publish next autumn under the title, "My Gandhi."

The defiance campaign in South Africa has continued to find its way into the American press. When Patrick Duncan and Manilal Gandhi defied the law in December, this was front page news in many American newspapers and this correspondent first heard about it over a television news programme...The non-white press in America played up the facts

that Dr. Ralph Bunche, prominent American Negro, was named to the three-man committee of the United Nations to investigate apartheid in the Union of South Africa...This correspondent's articles on his observations of the Union of South Africa have begun to appear in "The Courier," largest non-white newspaper in America with editions in 14 metropolitan centres.

Potpourri: Adlai Stevenson, retiring governor of the State of Illinois and past candidate for the presidency, has announced his plan to visit India on a proposed tour of the Far East. Efforts are being made to induce him also to visit Africa.....It is rumored that United States Justice William O. Douglas, who has visited Asia several times in recent years, will visit Africa next summer. This is another indication of the growing interest about Africa on the part of the American people and its leaders.....Michael Scott, who has been observing the United Nations General Assembly sessions in New York City for the past several months, was one of two persons named on the 1952 honour roll for democracy by the "Chicago Defender, large non-white weekly published in Chicago.

Free Hold Business Properties For Sale Pemba, Mazabuka.

Apply: R. Constans
P.O. Box 20
Pemba N. Rhodesia.

M. L. Sultan Technical College

Durban

P.O. Box 1334.

Principal: H. Natthras, O.A.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., (etc.)

New term commences on Monday, 26th January 1953. All classes will re-open at the following branches of the College:—Saxtri College, Depot Road, Mount Edgecombe, Tongaat, Clairwood, Darinell Crescent, Hindu Tamil Institute, Umkomaas and Kathiawad Indian School.

Day, Afternoon, Evening and Weekend Classes in Commercial, Technical, Home Science, Continuation and General Educational Subjects.

Students are prepared for the National Examinations, leading to the National Senior Certificate (Matriculation) and the National Diploma in Commerce.

Low Fees: Easy Installments By Arrangement.

A limited number of Government and other bursaries are available.

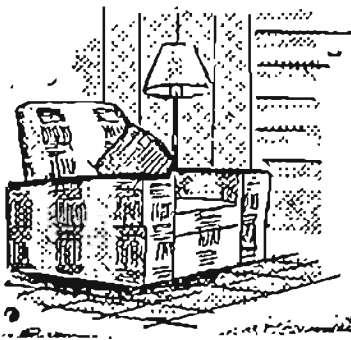
No One Needs To Forego The Benefits Of Education For Financial Reasons

Enrolment Commences From 19th January.

Early Application Advisable.

Write, Call or Telephone 24414.

J. NAIDOO, B.A., Registrar.



SAVE MONEY
ON
FURNITURE

SPECIAL WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
TO CATER FOR STOREKEEPERS

Write for Price Lists and Illustrations
of FACTORY MADE Furniture:

Bedroom, Diningroom and Lounge Suites,—
Kitchen Furniture, Occasional Furniture and
Office Furniture.

You can also send Customers to our Showrooms
to be served on your behalf—or sell to them
from our Catalogue which we can supply
on application.

SIMPLEX
FURNITURE FACTORY (Pty.) Ltd.,
Phone 20508. — Tel. Add.: "SIMPLEXFUR"
64 Alice Street, DURBAN.

"Everyone
says how
smart I
look now I
use Nugget
every day."

Yes, NUGGET is a wonderful
preservative. It's the regular
DAILY use of NUGGET that
really p-r-o-l-o-n-g-s the life of
your shoes.

"Thanks to me—
It's the DAILY
dose that
does it!"



There's a Nugget Shade for every shoe that's made!

BONES WANTED

We Pay
£7 PER TON
F.O.R. your
Station or Siding

BAGS RETURNED RAILAGE PAID

For Full Particulars write to:

THE
**BULLBRAND
FERTILIZERS LTD.**
SARNIA, NATAL.

HANNON'S DETECTIVE AGENCY (PTY.) LTD.

Managing Director: O. HANNON, seventeen years Royal Irish Constabulary
and Criminal Investigation Department, S.A. Police.

Manager: MINDEN PLUMLEY, ex-Hendon Police College and Criminal
Investigation Department, New Scotland Yard, London.

Criminal, Commercial and Matrimonial Investigations Carried Out
In Strictest Confidence.

11/12 Pastora Chambers, Jeppe Street; P.O. Box 5199 Johannesburg
Phones:—Office: 22-7771. After hours: 24-4544.

BOOKS FOR SALE

THE GITA ACCORDING TO GANDHI —Mahadev Desai	12	6
GANDHIANA—D. G. Deshpande—(A Bibliography of Gandhian Literature)	5	0
WOMEN AND SOCIAL INJUSTICE—M. K. Gandhi	10	0
PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE—Pyarelal	12	6
STRAY GLIMPSES OF BAPU—Kaka Kalelkar	5	0
SELECTIONS FROM GANDHI—Nimar Kumar Bose	10	0
FOR PACIFISTS—M. K. Gandhi	3	0
GLEANINGS—Mira	1	6
GANDHIAN ETHICS—Benoy Gopal Ray	2	0
BAPU—Marry F. Barr	4	0
COMMUNAL UNITY—M. K. Gandhi	25	0
FAMOUS PARSIS	7	6
FREEDOM AND CULTURE—S. Radhakrishnan	8	6
THE EPIC FAST—Pyarelal	2	6
THE HEART OF HINDUSTHAN—Radhakrishnan	2	6
TALES OF BENGAL—Santa and Sita Ghatteji	8	8
CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA	3	3
FOOD SHORTAGE—Gandhi	4	0
INDIA AND HER PEOPLE—Swami Abhedananda	8	6
POEMS—Rames	1	7
THE SCEPTRED FLUTE—Sarajini Naidu	8	0
STORY OF SATARA—Major B. D. Basu, (I.M.S.)	16	0
THE U.K.O. AND INDIA—A. N. Agarwala	5	6
SEVEN MONTHS WITH GANDHI—Krisnadass	12	8
STORY OF THE BIBLE—S. K. George	9	0
RUSKIN—UNTO THIS LAST—M. K. Gandhi	1	6
DELHI DIARY—Gandhiji	10	6
A RIGHTEOUS STRUGGLE—Mahadev Desai	4	6
THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF MAHATMA GANDHI—Gopinath Dhewan	17	0

Obtainable from:

"INDIAN OPINION,"
P. Bag. Phoenix, Natal.

BOOKS FOR SALE

INDIAN STATESMEN (Dewans and Prime Ministers With Portraits)	7	6
INDIAN JUDGES (Biographical and critical sketches with portraits)	7	6
EMINENT AMERICANS WHOM INDIA SHOULD KNOW—Jabez T. Sunderland	7	6
THE BHAGAVAD GITA—The Lord's Song—(An English Translation)—Aunio Besant	1	0
WHAT IS WRONG WITH INDIAN ECONOMIC LIFE?—Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao	3	0
OUR INDIA (Children's stories by various writers, illustrated)—Minoo Masani	2	6
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND THEIR ROLE IN INDIAN ECONOMY—Prof. Rao	2	6
SHAW—WELLS—KEYNES ON STALIN—WELLS TALK (Verbatim Record)	3	6
GOLDEN NUMBER OF "INDIAN OPINION", 1914 (Souvenir of the Passive Resistance Movement in S.A., 1906-1914)	4	0
THE DELIVERANCE (A picture of the palpitating life of the joint family)	4	6
GANDHIJI AS WE KNOW HIM—Intimate and delightful incidents by various writers	5	0
PUBLIC FINANCE AND OUR POVERTY—J. C. Kumarappa	3	6
HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF SHAH ALUM—W. Franklin	7	6
THE LIFE OF RAMAKRISHNA—An exhaustive account of the Master's wonderful life—Romain Rolland	15	0
INDIAN STATES' PROBLEM (Gandhiji's Writings and Utterances)—M. K. Gandhi	10	0
FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE (Critical study of the conditions which precipitated two world wars)—K. T. Shah	15	0
INDIA SPEAKING (Various contributions on economic, political, cultural and social problems of modern India)	15	0

MAHATMA GANDHI (The Man and his Mission, an enlarged and up to date edition of Gandhiji's life, —By various writers)	6	0
SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA Facts And Facts—Stanley Powell	6	0
AMONG THE GREAT (Conversation with Romain Rolland, Mahatma Gandhi, Bertrand Russell, Rabindranath Tagore and Sri Aurobindo)—Dilip Kumar Roy	16	0
TWO HISTORICAL TRIALS IN RED FORT—An account of the trial of the Officers of the I.N.A.	14	0
WHY CRIPPS FAILED (Documented account from the Indian Nationalist point of view)—M. Subrahmanyam	2	6
GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS (Text of Correspondence and other relevant matter)	2	6
INDIAN SCIENTISTS (Biographical Sketches. An account of their researches, discoveries and inventions)	7	6
LIFE AND GOSPEL OF VIVEKANANDA—Romain Rolland	18	6
GANDHIJI'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT (1922-44)—M. K. Gandhi	6	9
THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH—M. K. Gandhi	15	0
CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA (Their place in India)—M. K. Gandhi	5	0
INDIAN CHRISTIANS (Biographical and critical sketches of poets, publicists of the Church)	7	0
TALES FROM SANSKRIT DRAMATISTS (The famous plays of Bhasa, Sudraka, Kalidasa, Sri Harsha, Bhavabhuti and Visakhadatta)	5	0
PRACTICE AND PRECEPTS OF JESUS—J. C. Kumarappa	3	6

Obtainable from:

**'Indian Opinion,'
P. Bag, Phoenix, Natal.**

Golden Number
OF
"INDIAN OPINION"
Souvenir
Of The
Passive Resistance
Movement
1906—1914

Price: Four Shillings.

Obtainable From :

"Indian Opinion"
Phoenix, Natal.

બે અઠવાડીક પંચાંગ

વાર	પ્રોત્તી ૧૯૫૩ ફેબ્રુઆરી	દોહ ૨૦૦૯ માસ	ચુસલમાન ૧૨૭૨	પારસી ૧૨૨૨ રોહે. કદમી	સુયોદય ક. મી.	સુધારત ક. મી.
શુક્ર	૩૦	૧૬ ૧	૧૩	૧	૫-૧૧	૭-૫૭
શનિ	૩૧	,, ૨	૧૪	૨	૫-૧૭	૧-૫૧
રવિ	૧	,, ૩	૧૫	૩	૫-૧૮	૧-૫૫
સોમ	૨	,, ૪	૧૬	૪	૫-૧૯	૧-૫૪
મંગળ	૩	,, ૫	૧૭	૫	૫-૨૦	૧-૫૩
બુધ	૪	,, ૭	૧૮	૬	૫-૨૧	૧-૫૨
ગુરુ	૫	,, ૮	૧૯	૭	૫-૨૨	૧-૫૧
શુક્ર	૬	,, ૯	૨૦	૮	૫-૨૩	૧-૫૦
શનિ	૭	,, ૧૦	૨૧	૯	૫-૨૪	૧-૪૯
રવિ	૮	,, ૧૧	૨૨	૧૦	૫-૨૫	૧-૪૮
સોમ	૯	,, ૧૨	૨૩	૧૧	૫-૨૬	૧-૪૭
મંગળ	૧૦	,, ૧૩	૨૪	૧૨	૫-૨૭	૧-૪૬
બુધ	૧૧	,, ૧૪	૨૫	૧૩	૫-૨૮	૧-૪૫
ગુરુ	૧૨	,, ૩૦	૨૬	૧૪	૫-૨૯	૧-૪૪

Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Number

Copies of Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Number can be had at this office at 1s. 3d. including postage.

'Indian Opinion'
Phoenix, Natal.

Phones: 29121/3 (Switchboard)
24179 (Manager)

Cables & Tel. Add:
"PROSPERITY" (All Branches)

P.O. Box 2197

(Established 1927)

Premier Produce Co. (Pty) Ltd.

General Wholesale Merchants
EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS

Buyers and large Stockists of all kinds of Indian and European Groceries, Provisions, Soaps, Oils, Grains, Beans, Peas, Kaffircorn, Malt, Maize, Maize Products, Wheat, Wheaton Products, Crockery, Hardware and also Coal of all types.

All enquiries for Export and Import
to the Head-Office.

Head-Office: "PREMIER HOUSE"
364 Pine Street, Durban.

also at

JOHANNESBURG	•	BENONI
Phones: 34-3554/5	•	Benoni Coal Site
P.O. Box 200, Fordsburg,	•	Phone 54-1013,
82, Crown Road,	•	Rangovlew Coal Sites—54-2205
Fordsburg, Johannesburg.	•	P.O. Box 392, Benoni.



Full ranges of men's and
boys' khaki shirts and
clothing.

In khaki
cuts,
tropicals.

DENTONIA
SHORTS AND SLACKS
REVERSIBLE

TRADE ENQUIRIES

UNION OF S. AFRICA
DENTON TRADING CO.

Phone 34-4301

JOHANNESBURG

P.O. Box 3561

N. RHODESIA
FEIGENBAUM BROS.

Phone 2758

BULAWAYO

P.O. Box 354

BRITISH EAST AFRICA
VAN BRUSSEL & CO. (E.A.) LTD.

Phone 4010

Treat Martini

NAIROBI

CONGO BELGE

H. J. HYMANS

Phone 313

ELISABETHVILLE

P.O. Box 157

MASHONALAND AND P.E.A.

W. F. NEUMAN

Phones 2-1219/2-4924

SALISBURY

P.O. Box 1492

BULAWAYO CLOTHING FACTORY LTD.

Phone 2410, Bulawayo, P.O. Box 427, Southern Rhodesia.

Proprietors:

C. L. Patel, D. K. Patel
V. B. Patel, H. J. Patel
K. C. Patel.

The Star Clothing Factory

Wholesale Merchants

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

P.O. Box 237. Phone 514.

Jameson Road, Livingstone,
NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Our S.A. Representative:

H. L. Hompes & Co.,
(Pty.) Ltd.

Durban, P.O. Box 1301.
Johannesburg, P.O. Box 3480.
Capetown, P.O. Box 824.

1953

SOUTH AFRICAN DIARIES

		Size	Price	Postage
No. 85.	3 days to page	8" x 5"	4/9	5d.
No. 851.	1 day to page	8" x 5"	7/6	8d.
No. 138.	3 days to page	13" x 8"	9/-	1/-
No. 1381	1 day to page	13" x 8"	16/3	1/6

Immediate Delivery — Order Early
to avoid disappointment.

NATIONAL OFFICE SUPPLIES
(PTY. LTD.)

76 Victoria Street, Durban.

If it's PRINTING

Consult:—

UNIVERSAL PRINTING WORKS

Commercial Printers

Calendar Specialists

9 Bond Street, Durban.

Phone 25295

P. O. Box 1327