

INDIAN OPINION

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REAPING THE WHIRLING

IN spite of the numerous recommendations made by interested organisations and skilled observers, over the past fifteen years in particular, South Africa has largely turned a deaf ear to the warnings that unless some provision were made for the training and ultimate absorption of the rising generations of Non Europeans as useful citizens into the community, such potential citizens would become a burden, if not a menace, to the society which rejected them.

“Regardless of whether one considers that such Non Europeans should be integrated into the South African society of to-day, or whether they should be isolated into their own society, the problem is left untouched, for in either event they cannot become useful citizens unless they have been given the aims and aspirations of such and the necessary training and guidance to harness their tremendous potential to a useful purpose.

“More spectacular problem, like those of the recent war, have been allowed to eclipse the urgent need of providing for the training of this vast group of people, so that to-day South Africa is faced with the alarming problem of dealing with thousands of Non-Europeans who, because they have been unable to see any prospects of bettering themselves socially or economically, have turned in sheer hopelessness to the idle and lawless alternatives left to him.

“Threatened by the monster they have created, the European citizens of the larger South African centres have, seemingly, still no conscience regarding their deed, and it would appear no real appreciation of the magnitude of the problem that their thoughtlessness (if not deliberate neglect) has brought about. They demand that lawless Non-European youth be removed from the Townships and placed somewhere out of the way. No one is particularly concerned as to just where it should be placed, but all are agreed that it should be removed. However convenient such a measure might at first prove, it is obvious that the problem as such would be left untouched. What provision has been made for the mounting stream of children growing daily nearer to adolescence? When they are youths will they have been offered any hope of a self-respecting, useful life within a community which values them as fellow-citizens?

“Whatever measures are taken to deal with the present ugly situation, and it is to be hoped that this will not be required to deteriorate before some measures are taken. South Africa must ensure that no stone is left unturned to transform this vital, useful energy into a national asset. More attractive avenues of employment must be thrown open to the Non-European as an incentive of greater educational qualification and higher degrees of trained skill, and a very effort to settle this large section of the community as a happy, healthy and useful body must immediately be taken.

“No monies, time or trouble spent on such a campaign could be considered too great, for if we do not destroy this monster and remove its cause it will undoubtedly destroy us.”—Press Statement By South African Institute Of Race Relations.

આપણને ખાઈ જનારા રાક્ષસથી બચો

“છેલ્લાં પંદર વર્ષ ઉપર ચર્ચા લાગતી વળગતી સંરચાઓ અને અનુભવી નીરીક્ષકોની અનેક બહામણો છતાં, ખીન-ગોરાઓની ઉગતી ઓસાહેને તાલીમ આપી છેલ્લે તેઓને આપી પ્રખળ એક અંગ બનાવવાની કંઈક પણ સમય કરવામાં નહિ આવે તો, તેવા ભાવિ નામરોહો, જે સમાજને તેઓને તરછોટેલા છે, તે સમાજને ભારરૂપ, બલકે બપરૂપ યદ પડવાની ચેતવણીઓની સાથે આફ્રિકાએ મોટે ભાગે અચળાણના કરેલી છે.

એવા ખીન-ગોરાઓને આજના સાહ્ય આફ્રિકાના સમાજમાં ભેળવી દેવાને અથવા તે તેઓના પોતાના સમાજમાં તેઓને પુરી રાખવાને વિચાર કરીએ તોયે એ સલાહને એટલાથી ઉઠે તે આવતોજ નથી. કારણ, એ અને સંજોગોમાં તેઓ ઉપયોગી નાગરિકો બની નહિ શકે, સિવાય કે, તેવા બનવાને તેઓને કુશા ધ્યેયે કે અભિલાષાઓ આપવામાં આવે અને તેઓની મદાન ભાવિ શક્તીઓને કામિ લગાડવાને જરૂરી તાલીમ અને દોરવણી આપવામાં આવે. પ્રખળના આ વિશાળ વર્ગને તાલીમ આપવાની સમગ્ર કરવાની અલાવચકતાના સલાહને છેલ્લાં બુદ્ધના જેવા, એ કરતાં વિશેષ આકર્ષક સલાહોએ, પાછળ ઢાલાવી દીધી છે. પરિણામે સામાજિક અને આર્થિક રીતે પોતાની સ્થિતિ સુધારી રાક્ષસની ક્રીડા આસાઓના અર્થાને, સદંતર નિરાશ બની જઈ આજીવન જીવન યુવનરનારા અને અરાબકતા ફેલાવનારા હબ્બો ખીન-ગોરાઓને રંગનારો સલાહ આને સાહ્ય આફ્રિકા સમક્ષ આવી ઉભો છે.

તેઓએ જોતજ રાક્ષસ પેદા કરેલા હોવા છતાં સાહ્ય આફ્રિકાના મોટાં શહેરાના ગોરાઓને દૃશ્ય પણ પોતાનાં એ કૃત્યનું બાન થયું નથી અને તેઓના અવિચારીપણાથી, અથવા, કહો કે, જાણી કરીને બતાવેલી એપરવાઈથી, ઉભા થયેલા સલાહની ગંભીરતા તેઓ પુરી સમજતા પડ્યા નથી. આરાબક ખીન-ગોરા યુવાનોને ટાઈનથીપોમાંથી નવનરખદાર કરી દેવાની તેઓ માગણી કરી રહ્યા છે, પરંતુ તેઓને ક્યાં નાખવા તેની કોઈને કશી પડી નથી. માત્ર દુર કરવા બેઠકે એ વિષ સૌ એકમત છે. એવું પગલું શકમાં ભલે બને તેટલું સગવડનેકેલું લાગે પરંતુ દેખીતું છે કે એથી એ સલાહને ઉઠેલ યતો નથી બલકે, તેને રપર્ડ સુધાં યતો નથી. રાજ્યોને પેદા ચતાં તેઓના હાસર્પોનર બાળકોની વધતી જતી સંખ્યાને માટે શું અવચા કરવામાં આવી છે? એ બાળકો મોટાં યાજ ત્યારે કોમમાં નાગરિક બંધુઓ તરીકે સિદ્ધારી શકાય તેવું ઉપયોગી અને સ્વમાર્થિય જીવન યુવનરી શકવા માટે તેઓને શું આશા આપવામાં આવી છે? હાહની મેફુદી પરિસ્થિતિને દાય ધરવાને જે કેઈ પણ પગલાં લેવામાં આવે-અને આશા રાખવામાં આવે છે કે પરિસ્થિતિ વધારે જગરે તે પહેલાં તે લેવામાં આવશે-ત્યારે સાહ્ય આફ્રિકાએ એટલી ખાતરી રાખવી પડશે કે, આ અગત્યની ઉપયોગી શક્તિને દેશની મુદ્દી બનાવવાને કંઈ પણ કરવાનું ખાતરી રાખવામાં ન આવે. ખીન-ગોરાઓને વધારે ફળવણી પામવાનું અને વધારે કાર્યક્રમશીલા પ્રાપ્ત કરવાનું પ્રોત્સાહન પણ તેને માટે નોકરોના આકર્ષક દારો તેઓને માટે ખુલ્લાં મુકવાં જ જોઈએ અને પ્રવ્રત્નો એ ગોરો વર્ગ સુખી, તંદુરસ્ત અને ઉપયોગી બનીને રહે તેને માટે ખાતરી સધવા પ્રવ્રત્નો યવાજ જોઈએ. એ કાર્ય માં જે કંઈ પણ સમય, મહેનત કે નાણું અગા્ય તે ઓછુંજ છે. કારણ આ રાક્ષસને નાશ કરી તેનું કારણ દુર નહિ કરવામાં આવે તો જરૂર અંતે તે આપણને ખાઈ જશે.”—(સાહ્ય આફ્રિકા ઇન્કવીરિયર એન્ડ રેસ રીલિશનસનું અખખારી નિવેદન)

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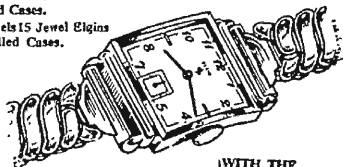
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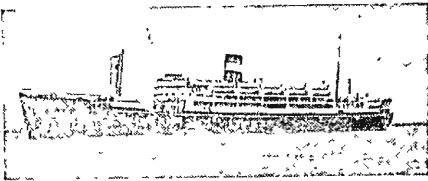
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INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
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- IN 1903 -

No. 37.—VOL.—XLIX

FRIDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1951

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It would seem that "The Times are indeed out of Joint." Almost, that mankind is plunged so deeply in the darkness of unspirituality and sordid selfishness as to make the likelihood of escape virtually impossible. Yet, dark and heavy as is this Kali Yuga, and hopeless as the outlook would appear, we know that it must and will pass as certainly as we know that the blessed sunlight is certain to bring the day when the time comes for the night to end.

Although, according to the teachings of the Wise Ones, the Flowerings of Mankind, that this period of spiritual darkness best affords us the opportunity for spiritual growth, it has to be confessed that for most of us, it means hard going and a distressful time.

On almost every hand we see Untruth warring, and seemingly prevailing, against Truth. The wicked flourishing like the Green Bay Tree. The selfish and the sordid triumphant. The forces of destruction let loose and spreading miserly unspeakable in place of useful productiveness. Direst want of the very necessities of life where there might be at least a sufficiency. Heartless, extravagant indulgence and waste in some quarters side by side with gaunt starvation in others near by. The Rule of the Jungle openly flouting the supreme commandment of them all. "That ye love one Another." The whole purpose and object of life and living misconceived and, even when suspected, disregarded.

Assuredly, a sad and gloomy picture, and yet who would venture to say one that is overdrawn over-painted?

The tragedy of it all seems to consist in this: That while the Heart of Man urges him to let kindness, sympathy, compassion and brotherliness rule and prevail, Egoism, with all its implications, prompts him to deny the Heart's call and to repudiate the claim of at-onement in favour of otherness and separateness. The Heart whispers "Love thy

Neighbour as thy Self." The Head says, "Each for Himself. 'First come I. Let all else perish, so I endure.'"

The Heart eagerly responds to the message regarding the Fatherhood of God, and the Brother relationship of Mankind; the Head protests against the doctrine of one being another's keeper.

It is the age-old struggle between Head Learning and Heart Wisdom. Rightly interpreted, it is the real meaning of "The Gita" epic. For, does not the Lord, who is "the Self, the Spirit, deep-seated in the Heart of Each," tell Arjuna, "These bodies are the Field"—in which the battle is to be fought?

Unhappily for mankind, the thirst for power, the lust for worldly possessions, have completely distorted Man's outlook and judgment. We have completely lost our true sense of values. The real jewels which in truth and fact are priceless we ignore or regard contemptuously, in favour of worthless imitations we cheat ourselves are the real thing.

Nor does it help to console ourselves with the thought that we are nearly all in the same boat.

Ignorance is none the less ignorance because it is shared by millions. Each one of us has, sooner or later, to pay the price of his own mistakes; to reap the fruits of his own foolishness.

Unless we are utterly stupid and incapable of learning, our own bitter experiences should be turned to account and be made useful object lessons as to the things we, ourselves, should do and not do. We are all too prone to see the mote in the other man's eye while disregarding the beam in our own.

The tragic plight in which the Indian community finds itself today, arises of course, in very great measure, from the Government's

lust for place and power. There are, one knows, other factors, but the powers-that-be are convinced that White Baas-kaap is a card they can safely play with the almost complete approval of the electorate.

It is on record that just after the last general election Dr. Malan triumphantly proclaimed "South Africa is once more Ours." Doubtless, the Hon. Gentleman would promptly deny the soft impeachment that he was rejoicing at having, at long last, achieved his life's ambition.

Dr. Malan's own record in respect of Apartheid should have warned, if it did not warn, the electorate as to what would almost assuredly happen when place and power gave him the opportunity.

Not, of course, that the Indian community could have affected the issue. Brown or black, not to mention yellow skins don't count in this country, except perhaps as representing so much unskilled labour-force.

No! The reference here is to the more British-minded voters, such as those of Natal, who foresaw golden prospects accruing to them as a result of the despoiling of the hated "Coolies".

But who nevertheless failed to anticipate the return to themselves of the boomerang thrown and the injury their weapon would inevitably inflict on the throwers,

Quite obviously, they overlooked the possibility of Racialism in the guise of Apartheid being turned against themselves and not being restricted to "colour".

From all of which there clearly emerges the danger, always recognised by mankind's wisest, of entrusting great power to human beings who are constitutionally incapable of exercising it impersonally and impartially.

Nor, as a truth, does this lesson apply less pointedly to the power worldly wealth lends to its possessors.

Power should be synonymous with duty; with Obligation. Worldly wealth imposes a commensurate responsibility upon those burdened with it.

It can never be better used than in defence of a righteous cause; never more profitably invested than as a sacrificial offering on the altar of Righteousness.

Northern Rhodesia Europeans On Federation

Representatives of the European community of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, urged that too much weight should not be attached to Native opposition to the federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, when they met the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, at Broken Hill last week and handed to him a petition in favour of federation signed by 1,178 of the European inhabitants of Broken Hill. They said Native opposition came only from a small educated minority. The great majority of Natives, they said, know nothing about the question. One delegate said he feared that if federation did not go through, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would eventually be ruled by Indians as the Asiatic population of those territories was increasing much more rapidly than the European. Another said the European settlers feared it was the policy of the United Kingdom Government to establish Native paramounty.

Mr. Griffiths replied that he had consulted Native opinion through what the Government thought the best media for expressing their opinions. Most of them were official Native representative bodies. Mr. Griffiths said he must take the views of every section of the community expressed to him through recognised representative bodies as being the genuine views of those sections of the community. Mr. Griffiths said he was against domination by either Europeans or Natives. The policy of his Government was to develop racial partnership.

Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1951

The Protectorates

DR. D. F. MALAN, the Prime Minister of the Union, in his speech at East London, last week stated that he would make the Protectorates an election issue. Since then the Protectorates have become the main topic of discussion throughout the country. The whole question boils down to White vs non-White. The fate of the non-White people hangs in the balance. Whenever vital issues affecting the Whites arise very little attention is paid to the interests or the feelings of the non-Whites. The Whites make the decisions and the non-Whites whether they like it or not have just to fall in. It is a wonder that the Protectorates have so far not been incorporated with the Union and that the non-White population of those areas have still been the charge of the British Government. There was a time when it did not make much difference in whose charge they were. They were under a despotic rule, whether they were under the Union Government or under the British Government. The rule of the sword prevailed. With the change in the attitude of the British Government in recent years, things have become somewhat different. The non-Whites in the Protectorates have been given some hopes which they cherish and they are not willing to be thrown to the mercies of the Union Government. Nor can they be blamed for it. For are not even English-speaking people of the Union feeling rather uncomfortable under the present regime, notwithstanding the fact that they

have a say in the Government? No White man, who is not an Afrikaner, or black would to day like to change over to the Union Government. They are more inclined to get out of it.

The British Government's recently changed Colonial policy is admirable. We do not say this because it suits us but because it is a wise one in the interests of the British themselves. For there is no greater asset than the goodwill of the vast masses of the people. The fate of the masses of the non-White people in the Protectorates is in the hands of the British Government. The stand it has taken uptill now is very satisfactory. The Secretary of State for the Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Gordon Walker, has made it clear that the Protectorates will not be transferred to the Union without consulting the local people both White and non-White or without the consent of the British Parliament. The British Government to-day is weak and is prone to succumb to outside pressure. The non-Whites in the Protectorates have reason therefore to be a little nervous, and it is to be urged upon the British Government that it should stick to the spirit of its promise and under no circumstances give way to pressure by interpreting the letter to suit the circumstances. We are compelled reluctantly to sound this note of warning because of our bitter experiences in the past. We quote the following from a leading article of the "Rand Daily Mail" on the subject:

".....With regard to the Protectorates the present Government has done the Union incalculable harm. Any desire which the inhabitants of these territories might have for incorporation has been completely dispelled by recent events in the Union. A plebiscite in the Protectorates would show that almost 100 per cent. of their population was against incorporation. And in the curiously blundering way in which the Nationalists go about things, having first made incorporation about as difficult as it possibly can be, they now demand that it be put into effect. Dr. Malan seeks comfort in the view that although the British Government have undertaken to consult the Natives about handing over the Protectorates, this 'never meant that the British Government would be bound by the views of the Natives.' If it did not mean that, what did it mean? For the British people the undertaking is a matter of honour, implicit in which is a moral duty far more compelling than a dozen written contracts. The Nationalists, as

we have seen, do not set very great store by principles of that kind; but they are wrong in thinking that others will also scoff at solemn undertakings. Dr. Malan, in raising the Protectorates issue, may find that the ordinary South African voter will reply: "Forget about the Swazis. What about doing something for me instead?"

The words we have italicised above are true about the "British people" and the same can equally be said to the credit of the "Afrikaner people." Very unfortunately, however, (and we must be forgiven for saying so) the same is not true about the Governments. If it were, the lot of the non-Whites—the Indians, the Africans and the Coloureds—in South Africa would have been much better than it is.

NOTES

Booklet On Group Areas Act

A 43-page booklet on the Group Areas Act, by Mr. Kenneth Kirkwood, Lecturer in Native Administration and Law at the University of Natal, has been published by the South African Institute of Race Relations. The Institute says that considerable trouble has been taken both by the author and itself to ensure absolute accuracy in the interpretation of an Act which cannot fail to influence the lives of hundreds of South African citizens. In view of the fact that the Group Areas Act is one of the most complicated pieces of legislation the Union Government has so far produced, it was highly necessary that a simplified version was published for the benefit of the common man. The public has to be grateful both to Mr. Kenneth Kirkwood and to the South African Institute of Race Relations for having fulfilled that proposal.

Going Forward Step By Step, Says Strydom

"If the White man does not abolish the Coloured franchise on the common voters' roll, the White man will not remain master in South Africa," said the Minister of Lands and Irrigation, Mr. Strydom, at a meeting

in the Bethlehem Town Hall recently. The United Party had declared in black and white in 1943 and 1944 that it would gradually extend the franchise to Coloured people, Indians and Natives, as they developed, he said. Asked by a questioner why the "English flag is flying here," he replied "we are going forward step by step." The questioner should be patient. The Government would not refuse Roman Catholics' entry into the country, but there was controlled immigration and the Government would see to it that the country remained Protestant, he said.

'Drastic Action' Demanded Against Non-Europeans Assaulting Europeans

The Cape Provincial Congress of the Nationalist Party in East London last week unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that the Government take "drastic action" in all cases of attacks by non-Europeans on Europeans, particularly European women, and that heavier sentences, including corporal punishment, should be imposed on those convicted of such assaults. Mrs. F. Marais (Malmesburg), moving the resolution, said prison sentences meant nothing to this kind of non-European criminals, and very often they immediately com-

mitted the same kind of crime when they were released. Mrs. Marais was interrupted by cries of "Hang them" when she said: "We demand the severest punishment for these criminals."

Might it not pertinently be asked why Europeans convicted of assaulting non-Europeans and particularly non-European women should also not be dealt with as drastically? Or are there going to be two separate scales of justice for the Whites and the Blacks?

Dr. Malan Defines

Communist

The Prime Minister, Dr. Malan, speaking in Bloemfontein on Tuesday, September 11, is reported to have said, he had accused the Torch Commando of being Communist orientated. The Torch Commando had denied this. "I stand by what I have said," Dr. Malan said. Their tactics compared with those of Communist Russia. The Communists recognised no Colour bar. The Torch Commando also recognised no Colour bar.

The inference is that those who recognise no Colour bar are Communists.

Donges On Group

Areas Act

Replying to a resolution asking for the application of the Group Areas Act in Capetown to be speeded, the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Donges, said at the Cape Congress of the Nationalist Party in East London, last week. The Cape office of the Advisory Board on land ownership was busy with preparatory work for the creation of group areas in the Cape. Control over occupation would be introduced as soon as possible. "I can assure you that there will be no waste of time in this important work, but rapid results cannot be expected. It can be completed only in the course of years. There is, however, every reason to be satisfied with the working of the Act so far, and there is sufficient evidence that the different groups are already preparing to move from areas where they know they will not be allowed to remain.

Minister Of Transport

On Apartheid

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Sauer, speaking at the Cape congress of the Nationalist Party in East London last week said the Government had done much to bring about the gradual introduction of apartheid in suburban trains and buses and in taxis. The difficulty was that bus companies operated on a relatively small profit, he said. If they were forced to run parallel services at peak hours they would

not be able to operate at a profit, and it would be necessary to subsidize them. Were they prepared for the sake of apartheid to have their fares increased by, say, 50 per cent? He would first have to find out whether the people who used the buses were prepared to pay considerably higher fares before the policy could be enforced. In the meantime, as far as possible, the Government were trying to ensure that apartheid was observed in new bus services.

National Council Of Women

Protests

Emphatic disapproval of the suggestion that bus fares in the Cape Peninsula should be raised to allow for the introduction of apartheid was voiced by Mr. W. F. Grant, of the National Council of Women, in an interview in Capetown last week. The suggestion was made by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Sauer and other Government Members of Parliament, at the Nationalist Party congress in East London. "It is sheer presumption on the part of Mr. Sauer and his colleagues to suggest that Capetown bus-users might be prepared to pay up to 50 per cent, more in fares for the sake of apartheid. I am sure I speak for thousands of fellow-travellers when I say that I would not be prepared to pay a halfpenny more for a bus ticket for the 'privilege' of apartheid. The National Council of women opposed apartheid in trains and post offices. We will oppose it tooth and nail in the buses as well. The vast majority of us here in the Peninsula are quite satisfied with the present condition. It is not we who want apartheid. That idea is being foisted upon us by colour-conscious reactionaries up-country. We do not want to accept their apartheid theories — far less to pay for them."

Minister Of Education On

Apartheid In Universities

The Government was anxious to have 100 per cent, apartheid in all the universities, the Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen is reported to have said at the Cape Nationalist Congress in East London. It was difficult, however, to do away in a moment with long-established systems, and to overcome the difficulty that many of these institutions were autonomous by legislation he said. Mr. Viljoen said that he thought growing public opinion would alter the policies of universities. The matter had the Government's attention, and it was hoped gradually to establish the position where Natives would have their own higher education in their own areas. It was not

possible to provide funds overnight for this purpose. South Africa's financial resources were not unlimited.

Emigrants To Rhodesia Must

Have Residence Permits

From September 1, no immigrant wishing to enter Southern Rhodesia is admitted unless he is in possession of a residence permit issued by an Immigrants' Selection Board, states a message from Salisbury. This new regulation applies both to aliens and to British subjects. The only exceptions will be people who can prove that they had made all arrangements to come to Rhodesia before July 13 last

—the date when the new regulations were published. People in the Union who wish to settle in Southern Rhodesia must now apply for residence permits to the British or aliens' immigration selection boards in Salisbury. Visitors will not be allowed to stay longer than six months in the Colony without special permission from the Chief Immigration Officer. No visitor may take up employment in the Colony without being first accepted as an immigrant, and a condition of granting a residence permit will be that the newcomer may not change his type of employment for the first three years of his residence.

BASUTOS OPPOSED TO INCORPORATION

MEMBERS of the Basuto Land-National Council representing the Natives of the Protectorate are reported by the "Natal Daily News" to have stated at Maseru on Monday that the Basutos had not changed their wish, expressed two years ago, not to be incorporated in the Union whose policy in directing Native affairs is not in any way desirable.

"As it seems that Dr. Malan has no policy for his own people in South Africa, how can he govern us?" one asked. "The British Government aims ultimately at giving us self-government. There are millions of Africans under Dr. Malan but they have not a single governing council. Even the Representative Council has been abolished. What hope have we in such darkness?"

"I have visited Johannesburg before and since. Dr. Malan's Government got into power," another said. "I found most Africans dissatisfied with the present Government. Would another Government make any difference? No, we want to remain under British rule."

The editor of the local Native newspaper who had been called into the conference went over the history leading to their present relationship with Britain.

"We are allowed self-government in domestic affairs and a say in the law affecting us. We want to remain under that protection. The Union Government does not aim to develop the African to a position where they can take their place with other advanced nations.

Another councillor added: "English-speaking people are not satisfied under Dr. Malan's Government; some of the Afrikaans-speaking people are not

satisfied; the Coloured people are not satisfied.

"We will not be thrown into that muddy pool. We will hold on to Great Britain and we hope Great Britain will hold on to us. We appeal to Britain to rescue us and not let us go."

Gandhi Library And

Rustomjee Hall

Anniversary

The Thirtieth Anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall was celebrated on Sunday September 2. The Chairman of the Bai Jeral Rustomjee Trust, Rev. A. J. Choonoo presided. The Secretary's annual report showed an attendance of 50,419 for the year at the Library including 13 Europeans, 198 Coloureds and 690 Africans. There are 6,431 books and 100 newspapers, periodicals and magazines, in English and several Indian Vernaculars, for the use of the public. The Parsee Rustomjee Hall was used on 24 occasions by public bodies and local committees for meetings, lectures, reception and conferences. The Hall with seating and lighting facilities is provided free. Among those who spoke were Dr. N. P. Desai, Messrs E. H. Ismail, Satya Deva, V. Lawrence, Harilal Natha Njran, A. S. Kojee, P. R. Patner and S. J. Mehta. The speakers dwelt on the usefulness of the library and wished the Parsee community a Happy New Year. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee moved a vote of thanks. The meeting concluded with the distribution of sweetmeats to all those present.

INADEQUATE HOSPITAL SERVICES FOR NON-EUROPEANS

IN a memorandum submitted to the Commission of Inquiry in connection with hospital services in Natal, the Natal Indian Congress (Pietermaritzburg Branch) states: Facilities provided for hospitalisation of non-European patients in Pietermaritzburg, have always been very meagre. This has been so in spite of the fact that the densely populated districts all around have never had any hospital facilities for non-European patients and are consequently dependent upon whatever facilities are available in the city itself. The entire Indian community of Pietermaritzburg, comprising eleven thousand, had to make the most of 40 beds at Grey's Hospital. This shortage of hospital beds must therefore deprive even the most deserving patients of the benefits of hospitalisation. The perpetual shortage of beds at Grey's Hospital, and the difficulty in finding accommodation for non-European patients must necessarily act as a deterrent to practitioners advising hospitalisation of even serious cases. Patients often quite seriously ill do not seek admission for fear of refusal and, if of poor financial circumstances, must go untreated. Patients suffering from chronic ailments seldom if ever are admitted.

That a provincial hospital catering to the needs of a non-European population of 30,000, should lack a separate ward for the treatment of children's diseases is sufficient proof of the utter inadequacy of hospital facilities for non-Europeans in Pietermaritzburg, serving not only its own population, but the population of the entire Natal midlands, where facilities are totally non-existent.

At Grey's Hospital, the non-European out-patients Department is so constantly subject to over-crowding that patients often have to wait all day and at the end go unattended. The erection of the proposed non-European Hospital at Edendale, will remedy to some extent the very serious shortcomings in the existing hospital facilities. Whilst the bulk of the non-European patients will be accommodated at the new hospital it must be borne in mind that facilities such as non-European out-patients Department, T.B. Clinic, Ante-natal clinic and Radiology Department must of necessity be provided for non-Europeans at

Grey's Hospital, in addition to similar facilities which may exist at the new hospital at Edendale. Out-door patients requiring day to day, or urgent or frequent attention cannot be expected to make trips to Edendale, nor can it be expected of ante-natal cases to make the trip to Edendale at frequent intervals without considerable inconvenience and expense. It cannot be too strongly stressed that these facilities must be present at Grey's Hospital, to serve the needs of the large number of non-European city dwellers.

In Pietermaritzburg, facilities for the training of non-European nurses and midwives are non-existent. Young women aspiring to train as nurses from throughout Natal, have to depend upon whatever facilities are provided at King Edward VIII. Hospital, in Durban. Both at this hospital and at the Mission Hospitals, such as McCord's and St. Aidan's, there are long waiting lists with the result that aspiring nurses lose valuable time before being admitted to a training course in nursing. This would tend to discourage young women going into the nursing profession and thereby perpetuate the very serious problem of the shortage of nursing personnel and of midwives. The new hospital at Edendale, must therefore serve as the training ground for non-European nurses and midwives. It must be emphasised that if non-European women are to be trained as midwives then the Edendale hospital must be open to them for training. Any contention that non-European women be excluded from training as midwives at Edendale, on the grounds that there are sufficient facilities for them at King Edward VIII. Hospital, is certainly not borne out by facts. It may be mentioned here also that the employment of non-European nursing staffs to tend to non-European patients is the only effective safeguard against the reliance placed upon untrained personnel in the non-European wards of provincial hospitals. We are convinced that the problem affecting the health of the population of the Province, can only be successfully tackled if all trained medical personnel, both European and non-European, are free to make their contribution in this field, at present non-European members of the medical profession are not taken on either the paid or honorary

staffs of hospitals or Local Health clinics irrespective of the fact that advertised vacancies may remain unfilled for any length of time. Such a position cannot but adversely affect the successful operation of provincial health services. Whatever may be the reasons for this discriminatory treatment - between non-European and European medical personnel what has never been understood is the grounds upon which non-European practitioners are

prevented from treating their own private (even non-European) patients in the non-European wards of "open" provincial hospitals. No Satisfactory explanation for this restraint has been forthcoming but such a state of affairs does exist. It will be readily appreciated that this is most unsatisfactory from the point of view of the patient for it makes it incumbent on the patient to change his or her doctor the moment the question of hospitalisation arises.

GORDON WALKER ON FUTURE OF THE PROTECTORATES

THERE was no obligation on the British Government under the South Africa Act of 1909 to hand the Protectorates over to the Union, but Britain would be ready to talk the matter over if ever the Government of the Union wanted to raise it, said the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, at a Press conference in Salisbury on Monday. The South Africa Act said merely that the King might (not shall) transfer the territories to the Union. "Exactly the same words are used in the preceding section of the Act about Southern Rhodesia," said Mr. Gordon Walker. "In 1909 the future of Southern Rhodesia was not clear. Later the Rhodesians had a vote about joining the Union. The South Africa Act says that the King may transfer Southern Rhodesia to the Union.

"Therefore, there cannot be any more obligation to transfer the territories than there is to transfer Southern Rhodesia." Mr. Gordon Walker said that all the South Africa Act did was to provide machinery by which both Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorates could be transferred to the Union if all the

parties concerned agreed on the transfer.

He said the British Government recognised that South Africa had a concern in the future of the Protectorates, but the policy of the British Government towards them had been laid down when the South Africa Act was passed and had not been changed.

The British Government would not agree to the transfer of the Protectorates without consulting the local populations both European and Native, or without the consent of the British Parliament.

Mr. Gordon Walker said there was no truth in the reports that it was part of the proposals for the federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland that Bechuanaland should be divided and that part should be transferred to the new federation and part to the Union.

"Whoever said that invented it," said the Secretary of State

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London Letter

By Vera Brittain

[We are indebted for this letter to Mrs. Vera Brittain, the well-known writer and lecturer in England. Vera Brittain has very kindly promised to send an occasional letter to 'Indian Opinion,' which we have not doubt will be read with great interest by our readers.—Ed. I.O.]

THIS summer, during the pleasant sunny weather which has followed a cold and belated spring, the atmosphere of Festival England has changed in a fashion which no one would have predicted when a centenary successor of the Great 1851 Exhibition was first proposed.

If you had been here then, you would have heard sceptical questions on every side. "Why a Festival?" people were asking. "We're not at the top of the world as we were a hundred years ago; we're poor, and seemingly chained to austerity for ever. All our best products are marked 'For export only,' and after six years we're still recovering from the effects of a second war and preparing for a third. So what is there to celebrate? Why a Festival?"

All the same, the idea proved to be organic, and grew. The thought of creating beauty and enjoyment for visitors to Britain when British prospects seemed to be at their blackest appealed to the national sporting instinct. Of course there were the usual pessimists who prophesied that this experiment in hope would end in bankruptcy and disaster, and at first the numerous strikes, the hushed-up suggestions that national funds were being misused, and the interminable sea of mud which flowed like lava all over the site of the Battersea Pleasure Gardens, appeared to justify their darkest predictions. But if you were here today, you would find that these gloomy forecasts have vanished like morning mist, and are not even remembered.

The desire to have a party is one of the earliest and strongest of human instincts; once it is roused, no power on earth can prevent the citizens of any country from following the flags, music and fireworks.

Out of the original inspiration, Festivals of all kinds have come into being, some cultural and intellectual, others frankly designed to satisfy the primitive passion for a funfare. The South Bank Exhibition, with its imaginative Dome of Discovery and giant Skylon like a steel pencil pointing confidently heavenwards, stands at the centre of the scheme, though you would find the biggest crowds in the Festival Pleasure Gardens. Visitors with more specialised tastes have been able to satisfy them at the Exhibition of Science in the South Kensington Science Museum, the Book

Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum showing Britain's contribution to literature from Chaucer to Shaw, and the East-End Exhibition of Architecture in the district now called "Lansbury" after England's greatest pacifist statesman.

Far Beyond London

The Festival spirit has, of course, gone far beyond London. Apart from the travelling exhibitions visiting Britain's leading cities by land, and also by sea in the Festival ship "Campania," you could explore an Exhibition of Industrial Power in Glasgow, a Farm and Factory Exhibition at Belfast, and an Exhibition of Scottish Architecture and Traditional Crafts in Edinburgh. Appropriate centres all over the country have staged Festivals of the Arts; you could take your choice of the plays and pageants being performed in Cathedral cities such as Oxford, Cambridge, Canterbury, York, and Norwich, or of the Festival of British Contemporary Music at Cheltenham Spa, or the Aldeburgh Festival of Music and the Arts which centres round the home and work of another pacifist, Benjamin Britten; or the Festival of Music and Worship at St. David's, Pembroke. Here a long narrow lane leads between high flower-covered banks to the small Cathedral, which looks towards the sunset from the farthest western point of Wales.

It goes without saying that some of Britain's greatest figures have inspired special Festivals associated with their names. You would confidently and correctly guess that we should stage a Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, but you might not have predicted the celebration of John Bunyan's life and work by the reconstruction and official reopening of the old Moot Hall on Elstow Green associated with his Bedfordshire childhood, or the numerous performances of "The Pilgrim's Progress" which have ranged from the elaborate production of Vaughan Williams's Opera at Covent Garden to village renderings in Memorial Halls or reconstructed barns. Charles Dickens too has had his Festival Pageant at Rochester in Kent, while the Sherlock Holmes Exhibition at Abbey House in London's Baker Street celebrates the fame of Conan Doyle through his best-known fiction character.

Not only cities and villages, but castles, priories, industrial institutions, and Churches conscious

of their history, have organised their individual Festivals. You could visit the Woburn Park Exhibition opened to the public by the Duke of Bedford, the Pageant and Festival at Egremont Castle in Cumberland, the 50th Anniversary Exhibition put on by the Bournville Trust in their Quaker Garden Village on the outskirts of Birmingham, or the St. Martin's Festival Exhibition which daily draws large crowds to the Crypt of Dick Shippard's Church in Trafalgar Square. Here the eight centuries of the Church's history are pictorially presented on screens, and a booklet, 'The Story Of St. Martin's' which I wrote at the present Vicar's request, is sold in aid of the parish funds.

Gaiety Functions

At the functions arranged for gaiety rather than education, some of the simplest and brightest features have been the most successful. The falling red, green and silver stars of the first Fireworks display at the Festival Gardens brought so large a crowd of cars, prams, and pedestrians to the opposite side of the river that the usually quiet evening Embankment front of our house resembled Margate Pier. Amid the innumerable booths in the Gardens themselves, one long queue is always waiting to watch the creation of a huge plastic bubble impervious to pins or lighted cigarettes, and another stands in line to purchase brightly-coloured pocket combs inscribed with a personal name. Four Indian guests whom I recently took to the Gardens at once ordered a dozen, specially inscribed with names unfamiliar in England to give to their friends in Calcutta.

You may well ask me what general effect I have noticed here from this strange combination of cultural effort with the mental and emotional equivalent of Southend or Coney Island. One undoubted consequence has been a gradual rise of national spirits, accompanied by a marked change in conversation.

A year ago we were all talking about the Third World War certain to develop out of the conflict in Korea. Even last spring, when the March mud was doing its worst in Battersea Park, we still saw ourselves as the radio-active wreckage left over from a global clash between the United States and the Soviet Union. Yet somehow, since the various Festivals began in May, wars past, present and to come have gradually vanished as conversational topics. So have shortages, rising prices, and the meat-ration; a rejuvenated public appears to calculate that, if it is going to be ruined, it might

as well first listen to a concert conducted by Sir Adrian Boult in the Festival Hall, or join the coach-loads screaming in scared delight as they plunge up and down the Giant Dipper.

I do not imagine that the Festival organisers really intended to banish the philosophic acceptance of continuous war which had become chronic among the British people, but that in fact is what they have done. The Festival of Britain has restored to us our consciousness of beauty and achievement, curiosity and fun; and we contemplate our future from a new perspective.

Training College For Indian Teachers

Opened By Administrator At Springfield

MR. D. G. Shepstone, Administrator of Natal, performed the opening ceremony of the newly built Training College for Indian teachers at Springfield, Durban, on Saturday, September 8. The Administrator was accompanied by the Prime Minister of Belgium, M. Joseph Pholien and Mme. Pholien, who are visiting the Union.

The College has been built at a cost of £40,000 and is expected to produce about 100 teachers annually. The institution, the Administrator said in the course of his speech, marked "the realisation of a long-cherished dream and the end of an epoch when we were compelled by circumstances to accept the service of lowly-qualified, untrained teachers in our Indian schools.

"The college will bear comparison with any of its type in South Africa," he continued. "With its spacious lecture rooms, beautifully equipped laboratory, magnificent hall, library, art, domestic science and handicraft rooms, there is nothing for which our students will want in their training."

The Administrator emphasised that the college was intended for both Indian and Coloured teachers.

"I think it would be to the advantage of Coloured education generally if the Coloured students were to join forces with the Indians in this establishment, where the whole emphasis can be placed on teacher-training," he said.

Mr. C. Murray Booysen, Director of Education for Natal, Councillor Leo Boyd, M.P.C., and Mr. E. C. Wilks, M.E.C. besides a large number of leading Indians were present, and the principal of the new college, Mr. W. Anderson, B.A., was in the chair.

Mr. A. D. Lazarus, Principal of the Sastri College moved a vote of thanks.

POLICE TRAP CRITICISED BY JUDGE

"If the story told by Manny Naidoo is true, that on no other occasion did he ever purchase gold, then I express my strong disapproval of a European being used as a trap in this case," said Mr. Justice Nesar at the East Rand Criminal Sessions, Springs, on Friday, September 7.

Two Indians, both of Nigel, had pleaded guilty to buying 9.7 oz. of gold from a police trap.

Evidence given by Det.-Sgt. O. A. van der Heever was that on July 2 near Negel he and other members of the force met a European. Later the two accused arrived and were introduced to van der Heever by this European. The two Indians later bought the gold for £50.

Naidoo said that he knew the European to whom the police referred. He had sold vegetables to the man at cost price because he and his family were poor and sickly.

The European had asked him to try and find buyers for gold to

help him augment his income and, although he had not at first done anything about it, he had eventually agreed to buy the gold.

Passing sentence, the Judge said: "It gives a feeling of almost disgust, that the European who made these people purchase the gold will now be rewarded with one-third of the value of the confiscated gold, while the two accused will be branded as criminals."

Mr. Justice Nesar said that in the past he understood that it was the custom, before trapping the people, to first test them. He had now been informed that this was no longer regarded as a rule.

"I have no hesitation in stating that the present case is a fitting one for a suspended sentence," he added.

Naidoo and Changelryan were each sentenced to six months hard labour suspended for two years on condition that they are not convicted of a similar offence during that period.

Springfield Hindu Sabha

The fourth annual general meeting of the Springfield Hindu Sabha was held at the Springfield Hindu Government Aided Indian School recently. During the four years of the Sabha's existence, there have been radical changes. The officials have worked enthusiastically with the result that they have been able to pay £1,750 plus interest to the Methodist Indian Mission and the Trustees are now the proud possessors of the Title Deeds of the property situated at 11 Alpine Road, Springfield, on which is the Sabha's Government Aided Indian School. At the last annual general meeting it was reported that the Sabha was embarking on a new project of providing additional classrooms as hundreds of children were being turned out every year. The building plan has now been approved by the Durban City Council and this will cost in the vicinity of £5,000. The Sabha intends to commence building operations before the year is out and in order to raise the 50 per cent. of the cost of the building, the officials make an earnest appeal to the Indian community to contribute generously towards the erection of the five additional classrooms and latrines. In order to give a lead to the others, Mr. J. Bharuth Ram, president and Mr. D. Awath Behari, vice-president, donated the sum of ten guineas each. After the adoption of reports submitted by the Secretary the Treasurer, the school Grantee and the Principal of the school the following official bearers were elected for the ensuing year: President: Mr. J. Bharuth Ram; vice presidents: Messrs M. Dookrao, D. Jadhunandan and D. Awath Behari; hon. secretary, Mr. K. Bauchoo; hon. treasurer, Mr. S. R. Maharaj; hon. auditor: Mr. V. S. V. Pillay. (All the above officials were re-elected). Committee members: Messrs D. Badassey, T. R. Durga, B. Ramburak, R. Sewsunker, S. L. Maidu, G. S. Rajcoomar, B. Sookdow, D. L. Singh, G. L. Singh, N. Bridgellall, K. Balgobind, T. Luckraj, M. Ramburath, L. Nundree, G. Nanakchund. The trustees are Messrs D. Jadhunandan, K. Bauchoo, J. Bharuth Ram, R. Perumal and R. S. Ramnaidoo;

the School Grantee is Mr. D. Jadhunandan and the principal of the school is Mr. S. R. Maharaj. The following Life Members, who had paid in the sum of £25, were presented with life-membership certificates by Mr. K. Bauchoo, the hon. secretary of the Sabha; Messrs T. Dowley, M. K. Sookdow, R. Salt, G. Nanakchund, S. Mohabir, B. T. Singh, N. Ramdaas, B. Sookdow, R. Ramdharie. Among the speakers were Messrs J. Roopan Maharaj, Sanadaw Shah, C. Moodley, and B. Sookoo, who presented Hindi Books to the Sabha.

Mr. S. B. Mehd's Purse Fund

In response to the appeal made in "Indian Opinion" dated August 31, the following amounts have been received for the above fund.

Mr. R. L. Mo Kibbin Johannesburg £2. 2.

Mr. B. K. Patel (Lonsistric-hardt) £3.

Social and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Jaijiboy Rustomjee who had been to India some months ago have returned to Durban by plane on Monday after visiting the United Kingdom and making a lengthy tour of Europe. They both look well and hearty after their holidays trip.

Mrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee and her daughter Miss Tehmi Rustomjee, after spending a few weeks in the Union returned last Monday by air to Dublin.

Advocate J. W. Godfrey and Mrs. Godfrey returned to Durban last Tuesday after a lengthy tour of India, England and the Continent of Europe. They were heartily welcomed by many friends and relatives.

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Things In General

New Non-European Medical Faculty

Dr. Mabel Palmer, Organiser, Non-European Section of the University of Natal writes: The formal opening ceremony of the new Non-European Medical Faculty in the University of Natal, takes place on September 17th, 1951 at 2.30 p.m. The opening ceremony will be performed by the Minister of Health, Dr. Karl Bremer. The Principal of the University of Natal will be in the Chair, and the Administrator and Dr. Alan Taylor will also take part in the Ceremony. It is hoped that there may be some Zulu singing. Invitations are being sent out this week, but if anybody who is interested has inadvertently been omitted, such persons are invited to apply for invitations to the Organiser, Non-European Section, University of Natal, P. O. Box 1525, Durban.

Brooks Street Library

The constant increase in numbers in the reading public of the community, their care of book and their liking for them, are factors which give every

indication of the Brook Street Library being used very widely. During the present Municipal financial years states, the Chairman Parks and Recreation Committee of the Durban City Council, it is estimated 10,000 books will be available. When the Brook Street Library opens on Saturday, September 15, it will only have 6,143 books. Of this number juveniles will have about 400 and the balances will be shared between general literature, fiction and reference works. Magazines and newspapers will be exhibited for reading in the library during opening hours. In the initial stage it is difficult to know which would be the most suitable hours for operating. The hours of opening are Monday and Friday 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. and Saturday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. These are subject to review at the end of three months by which time it will be possible to gauge the needs of the public more accurately. It is hoped to have an attractive garden layout between the building and the road and upon the care with which the public regard this garden will depend its pleasant appearance.

SHORT STORY

PEOPLE ARE FUNNY

By Mauee Norman

LINDA pushed back the pile of papers she was correcting as the large tightly corseted figure of Mrs. Trumball bore down upon her. The other teachers had warned her she could expect trouble and here it was.

"Miss Collins," Mr. Trumall's voice matched her form. "I trust I have been misinformed. In fact I said so most emphatically. 'Oh, no,' I said, 'I am positive Miss Collins would not do such a thing,' but I came to hear you deny it yourself." She paused, breathing hard and eyeing Linda as though she dared her to deny anything.

"What did you hear?" Linda asked calmly.

"I heard, in fact, my own granddaughter told me, that I why I am sure there is a mistake, you know how children get things mixed, as I told her, 'Dorothy Mae,' I said, 'I know you would not tell anything that is not true. But I will not believe that unless I hear it with my own ears.' That is why I am here."

"And what did Dorothy Mae tell you?"

"That you had given the part of Miss America, in the Christmas Festival, to a foreigner."

"Rosa is not a foreigner," Linda looked directly into the face of the angry woman. "Her parents are naturalized and Rosa was born in this town."

"She is still a foreigner. How could you give such an important part to a person like that! The very idea! You should have given it to someone who would appreciate the honour, who would do it justice."

"Like Dorothy Mae?" queried Linda.

"Well, I was hoping she would be given the part. After all, why not? Her father served overseas. He was a Major," her voice implied that settled the matter.

"Rosa's brother was killed on Iwo Jima," Linda answered softly.

"So were plenty of other men," retorted Mrs. Trumball. "I am sorry to be so insistent, Miss Collins, but Dorothy Mae has her heart set on being Miss America. This little foreign child will never appreciate it as she will."

"I am sorry," Linda answered firmly, "but I am afraid Rosa keeps the part. She has the songs learned and sings them beautifully."

"Indeed! Then all I can say, Miss Collins, is that you have not heard the last of this matter," and the door slammed behind her.

Linda laid her head on the desk. She knew how much influence Mrs. Trumball had and how she used it to gain her own ends. She wondered what she would say to the principal. This was his first post since leaving the service and she knew how much it meant to have the year pass without any trouble. She would probably lose her job now. She thought of the job of Rosa's mother when she had thanked her for letting "her Rosa" be the "so granda Miss America."

She raised her head, dabbing at her eyes as the door opened.

"I suppose you have heard I am unfit to teach our dear little children," she said shakily.

Mark Clemens smiled, "I am also unfit to be principal. The lady reached that conclusion when I did not consider it wise to interfere with any plans you had made."

"I suppose this means I will not be coming back next year," Linda sighed.

Mark's grey eyes twinkled merrily. "The way the lady feels now, neither of us will be coming back, but I wouldn't worry about it. It will take more than that ram-paging lady to oust us."

"You don't know her," Linda answered gloomily. "Things are run her way, or else."

"I suppose you have a perfect-good reason for giving the part to this other child."

"It means so much to Rosa," Linda said slowly. "When we give the pledge to the flag, you can see she means every word of it. But when I discovered she was saving her pennies to burn a candle in church so her prayer would be answered, I decided such faith should be rewarded. I think she would make a lovely Miss America, even if her name is Campus."

"Campus" Mark repeated thoughtfully. "We had a fellow in our company by that name. Well, don't let it get you down. I'll wager the audience will like your Miss America."

Linda heard a lot the next few weeks about what was supposed to happen. The rest of the teachers were with her whole-heartedly, but the night of the Festival found her nervous and worried.

The different scenes from the Allied countries, the songs and dances of the children were generously applauded. But Linda felt a tenseness in the air. When the time came for the final scene, America singing her song of welcome and comfort to the rest of the nations, Linda knew whatever was brewing would now come to a head, when to her surprise Mark stepped before the curtain, holding up his hand for silence.

"This is not on the program," he began, "but I wanted to say a few words while they are changing the scenery. I do not believe in a lot of flag-waving and talk about democracy while forgetting the principles underlying that word. That is why I think it is very appropriate that tonight Miss America is portrayed by a child, born in this country of parents who came here to seek the freedom we take for granted, who gave a son to defend that freedom. Ladies and Gentlemen, little Rosa Campus a true American."

The curtain rose mid a thunder of applause, to show Rosa, her dark eyes glowing, holding aloft the Flag, as the rest of the nations gathered around her.

"How about a celebration?" Mark asked, meeting Linda in the hall. "Do you think Mrs Turabull will make trouble for us?"

"Not now," Linda answered merrily. "Believe it or not, I saw her shaking hands with Mrs Campus and she actually kissed Rosa. Then she told me she knew she hadn't made any mistake when she insisted I be put in charge of the Festival."

"People are funny," Mark grinned; "but they are also nice."

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OUR INDIA LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, August 28.

CONGRESS TANGLE

THE tangle in the Congress between Mr. Nehru, Prime Minister, on the one hand, and Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, Congress President, on the other, occupies the centre of public attention. It is not a personal but a constitutional issue. Before the advent of freedom, the Congress President's position was of supreme importance in the Congress. Now we have the Prime Minister and the Congress President—both leading figures in the Congress;—and the relations between the two have got to be defined. As happens under democracy everywhere, the real leader of a party is the Prime Minister; and the Party Chairman (as in this case is the Congress President), though an important figure, obviously takes a second place. It is the latter's function mainly to strengthen the party organisation and to look after its smooth and efficient working. This leaves the Prime Minister—the Party leader—free to attend to the Government's administration and to the implementation of policies, the broad outlines of which are laid down by the Party. If the Party does not approve of the policies of its leader, it is for the Party to remove him by a vote of no confidence and to choose a new leader in his place. But so long as the leader continues to enjoy the confidence of the Party, his position is predominant. Even in the case of a Prime Minister's office being vacant, the Party Chairman is not automatically

asked to occupy the place—38 has happened on several occasions in Britain. In India, in practice, the Congress President's position has become one of second importance. For example, the title 'Rashtrapati,' which for years was unofficially used with reference to the Congress President, is now officially used with reference to the President of the Indian Republic, who, at present, happens to be Dr Rajendra prasad.

Immediate Issues

The immediate issue is the suggestion by Mr. Nehru that the Congress Working Committee, which under the Congress Constitution is appointed by the Congress President, should be reappointed by the latter. This Mr. Tandon has refused to do. The question is now to come before the All India Congress Committee next week. Mr. Nehru, explaining his stand, said that the seeming growth of disunity within the Congress made it difficult to make the proper appeal to the country. His own efforts in that connection had failed. His resolutions, as to what the Congress stood for, had been passed but were not acted upon. "We have lost," he said, "unfortunately, a good deal of the idealism that we had in the past.... It is not right, I think, for a great organisation to speak or act in two ways in regard to important matters of the moment. This attitude is most unfortunate when the country is faced with

problems like the Indo-Pakistani crisis. He had felt it more and more that one of the right approaches was the reconstitution or reconstruction of the Congress Working Committee. The first thing that the Congress had to

decide, he said, was to declare both by word and by action which way it was going, what it stood for, without a shadow of doubt. That also included the negative—what it completely opposed.

KASHMIR NOT PAWN ON INTERNATIONAL CHESS-BOARD

SPEAKING on the occasion of the Kashmir University Convocation at Shrinagar on September 1 Prime Minister Mr. Nehru observed that Kashmir was not a pawn on international chess-board. The issues arising from Kashmir were vital and concerned the people who inhabited that great land. Any solution which ignored the fundamentals would have repercussions of far-reaching nature involving not only Kashmir, India and Pakistan but many other countries. He said the youths of Kashmir who had passed through its ordeal should now decide their future with steadfastness of purpose and courage of heart.

Reminding the graduates of the historic contribution of Mahatma Gandhi to the cause of Indian freedom Prime Minister Mr. Nehru said India was enslaved not because the alien power was strong but because "we are weak-hearted." It was Gandhiji who gave vitality and new life to the nation.

Addressing the convocation of the Kashmir University India's Home Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said, "With this university is bound up the future of Kashmir. The intelligentsia of Kashmir will have their roots in this university. Political life in Kashmir will be vigorous and healthy materially and spiritually in measure of vigour and

health of the university of Kashmir. Not in the hands of the Security Council or the Constituent Assembly rests the real future of Kashmir. It is this university and its progress that will make or mar and shape the future of this country."

Advising the students the Home Minister said, "Let it be the special pride of the Kashmir University that her young men imbibe better than anywhere else the great truth that in the eyes of God all men are equally beloved. Whether you are Christian or Jew or Hindu or Mussalman or Sikh or Parsee if you imagined that God is in love with any particular doctrine or form of worship you would be utterly mistaken. I do not say this because our politics and our national progress requires such an attitude. I say it because it is truth and it is a folly to believe otherwise."

"INDIAN AFFAIRS"

(Monthly Journal of the Indian National Congress)

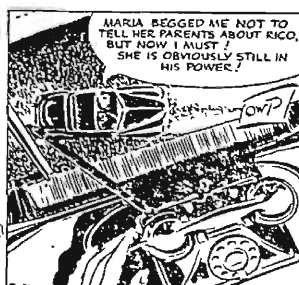
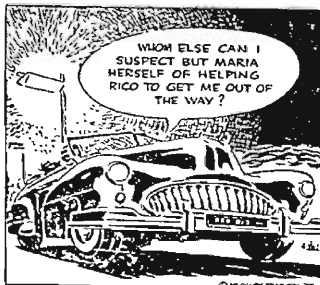
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સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થાપાયું છે.

પુસ્તક ૪૯ સું-અંક ૩૭

શુક્રવાર તા. ૧૪ સપ્ટેમ્બર, ૧૯૫૪.

શુક્ર નકશ પેની.ક

“ ઇન્ડિયન ઓરિનિયન ”

શુક્રવાર સપ્ટેમ્બર તા. ૧૪, ૧૯૫૪.

પ્રોટેક્ટરો

જી સુરેન્દ્રભાઈ, ગેયુવાનાલેન્ડ, સ્વાઝીલેન્ડ એ જે એ કે સુઢથ આફ્રીકાના લાગ છે છતાં યુનીયનની બહાર આવેલા પ્રીટીશ હકુમત નીચેના પ્રદેશો છે. તેના પર પ્રીટીશ હાથ ફમીસનરની સત્તા ચાલે છે, યુનીયન કંરકારની ની નહિ. યુનીયન સરકારની કો પ્રદેશોને યુનીયનની સાથે ભેડી દેવાની ઘણા વખત થી કન્યા છે. હાલની સરકાર નીજ નહિ પરંતુ આગલી સરકારોથી ચાલતી આવેલી છે. આજ સુધી એ વસ્તુ ઉપર આસ ભાર સુકવામાં નહિતો આવ્યો. પરંતુ હાલની સરકારને તે પોતાની સત્તા જમાવવી છે અને પોતાનું જળ વધે તેટલાં તરે પોતાના પક્ષમાં ભેળાં કરવાં છે. એટલે જેમ સાઉથ-વેસ્ટ આફ્રીકા ને એફ્રીકાથી યુનીયન સાથે ભેડી લીધું તેમ હવે ઉપરોક્ત પ્રદેશો, જે પ્રોટેક્ટરો તરીકે ઓળખાય છે, તે પણ ભેડી દેવા માગે છે. યુનીયનના વડા પ્રધાન ડો. ડી. બ્રેકે, મહાને ગયે આંગવારીએ ઇસ્ટ લંડનમાં પોતાના ભાષણમાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે આ પ્રોટેક્ટરોના સલાલને તે આવતી સમાન્ય સુઠથીતો. સુખ્ય સુઠો બનાવશે. સ્વાર ગાઠ દેશલ્કર માં એ અચોના સુખ્ય વિષય થઈ પડશે છે. આજી સવાલ ગોરા અને યીન-ગોરાનો છે. યીન-ગોરા લોકોનું ભાવિ ત્રાજવાવપર લડશે રહું છે. ન્યારે ન્યારે ગોરાઓ ને લગતા અગત્યના સવાલો ઉપરિથત થાય ત્યારે યીન-ગોરા લોકોમાં હિતો કે લાગણીઓને ભાવચ્છે ધ્યાનમાં લેવામાં આવે છે. ગોરાઓ નિર્ણય કરી નામે છે અને યીન-ગોરાઓને રૂચે, યા

સુડી બીલ્ય એકે નથી. પ્રોટેક્ટરોમાં વસતા યીન-ગોરાઓનું ભાવિ આલે પ્રીટીશ સરકારના હાથમાં છે. આજ સુધી તેણે એ સ્થિતિ લીધેલી છે તે ઘણીજ સતોપકાર છે. કોરામનવેલ્થ રીલેશન્સ ખાતાના રાજ્ય મંત્રી ની. ગોરકન વોકરે સ્પષ્ટ કર્યું છે કે પ્રોટેક્ટરોને ત્યાંના સ્થાનિક ગોરા તેમજ યીન-ગોરાઓ ની સાથે મસલત કર્યા વિના અથવા પ્રીટીશ પાર્લામેન્ટની સંમતી વેળાંયા વિના યુનીયન ને કોઈપી દેવામાં આવશે નહિ. આલે પ્રીટીશ સરકાર નળણી હાલતમાં છે, અને બહારના દળાણુને નમી જવાની ઘણીજ વલણ ધરાવે છે. આથી પ્રોટેક્ટરોના યીન-ગોરા વતનીઓ જરા ગભરાટમાં પડયા છે. અને પ્રીટીશ સરકારને વિનવિત કરવા ની છે કે તેણે પોતાના વચનવા ભાવચ્છને વળગી રહેવું જોઈએ અને કોઈ પણ કારણે દળાણુને વચ થઈ સંજોગોને અનુકૂળ થાય તેવા તેના આકાર્યા કરવા નહિ જોઈએ.

ભિણે છે છતાં “તેનો અર્થ એવો નથી થતો કે તેણેવિના મતથી પ્રીટીશ સરકાર અંધોમી રહેશે.” તેને એ અર્થ ન થતો હોય તો તેનો બીજો શા અર્થ થાય છે? પ્રીટીશ પ્રબંધને ત્યજત એ એક ગોરવની આખત છે, જેમાં કમનબંધી લેખીત કરોશો કરતાં નેતિક ફરજતને ધણજ વધારે મહત્વ આપાય છે. અગે ભેદ શક્યા છીએ કે મેશનલરીઓ એવા અતના સિલંતોને બહુ ગણતા નથી. પરંતુ તેઓની જેમ બીજા ઉજ્જારે એમ તેઓ માનતા હોય તો તેઓ ગંબીર હુકમ કરે છે. પ્રોટેક્ટરોનો સવાલ ઉઠાવતાં ડો. મહાન કટાય ભેશે કે સહિય આફ્રીકાની સંધારણુ મત આપવાને એમન કહી શે કે “આફ્રીકાને પતના સુકા માં પોતાનું યુ કરો છો તેજ કહી તો બસ છે.”

ઉપર જે શબ્દો અને કાળા અક્ષરમાં લખેલા છે તે “પ્રીટીશ પ્રબંધ”ને વિષે તો બરા છે અને તેટલીજ ફરજતે આફ્રીકાનર પ્રબંધ ને વિષે પણ બરા છે પરંતુ ઘણીજ કમનસીબીથી, સમાચારના સાથે, અમારે કહેવું પડે છે કે, સરકારોને વિષે એ સહય આફ્રીકામાં યીન-ગોરાઓના લોકો, આફ્રીકન તેમજ કલડ લોકોની સ્થિતિ આલે છે તે કરતાં વધારે સારી હિાત.

ઉપર જે શબ્દો અને કાળા અક્ષરમાં લખેલા છે તે “પ્રીટીશ પ્રબંધ”ને વિષે તો બરા છે અને તેટલીજ ફરજતે આફ્રીકાનર પ્રબંધ ને વિષે પણ બરા છે પરંતુ ઘણીજ કમનસીબીથી, સમાચારના સાથે, અમારે કહેવું પડે છે કે, સરકારોને વિષે એ સહય આફ્રીકામાં યીન-ગોરાઓના લોકો, આફ્રીકન તેમજ કલડ લોકોની સ્થિતિ આલે છે તે કરતાં વધારે સારી હિાત.

‘રેન્ડ ડેલી ચેલે’ના આ વિષય પરના એક આશલેખમાંથી અમે નીચેનો ભાગ ટાંચીએ છીએ :

“.....પ્રોટેક્ટરોના સંબંધમાં હાલની સરકારે યુનિયનને ઘણજ કુસન કહેવું છે. એ પ્રદેશોના વતનીઓની યુનિયન સાથે ન્યેવા ની જે કંઈ થેટી થયું પશુ કન્યા હોય તે યુનિયનમાં લખામાં બંદોલા બનાવેથી સંદતર નટ ચા છે. પ્રોટેક્ટરોમાં પ્રબંધને લેવામાં આવે તેો વતનીના લગભગ સોગેમો ટકા ભેડવાની ચિદ્ધ મત આપે. અને મેશનલરીઓની કાન કરવાની સિલિન રીતથી પ્રોટેક્ટરોને યુનિયન સાથે ટોડાવવું બની શકે તેટલું કુસન કરી દીધા પછી દરે તેનો ભેડી દેવાની માગણી કરી રહ્યા છે. ડા. મવાન એ વાતનો સંતોષ લે છે કે, પ્રીટીશ સરકારે તેને કે પ્રોટેક્ટરો મોંપી દેવાની બાબતમાં તેણેવા સાથે મસલત કરવાનું માયે

ઉપર જે શબ્દો અને કાળા અક્ષરમાં લખેલા છે તે “પ્રીટીશ પ્રબંધ”ને વિષે તો બરા છે અને તેટલીજ ફરજતે આફ્રીકાનર પ્રબંધ ને વિષે પણ બરા છે પરંતુ ઘણીજ કમનસીબીથી, સમાચારના સાથે, અમારે કહેવું પડે છે કે, સરકારોને વિષે એ સહય આફ્રીકામાં યીન-ગોરાઓના લોકો, આફ્રીકન તેમજ કલડ લોકોની સ્થિતિ આલે છે તે કરતાં વધારે સારી હિાત.

ઉપર જે શબ્દો અને કાળા અક્ષરમાં લખેલા છે તે “પ્રીટીશ પ્રબંધ”ને વિષે તો બરા છે અને તેટલીજ ફરજતે આફ્રીકાનર પ્રબંધ ને વિષે પણ બરા છે પરંતુ ઘણીજ કમનસીબીથી, સમાચારના સાથે, અમારે કહેવું પડે છે કે, સરકારોને વિષે એ સહય આફ્રીકામાં યીન-ગોરાઓના લોકો, આફ્રીકન તેમજ કલડ લોકોની સ્થિતિ આલે છે તે કરતાં વધારે સારી હિાત.

નોંધ

રૂપ ઝેરીયાલ્લ ઝોકક પર બહાર પુસ્તી નવી યુસ્તિકા નાલાકની યુનીવર્સીટીમાં તેવીજ ગોરા મી-પીટીયન એન્ડ લેખરના લેખકર મી. કેનય કન્ટુડુ ગ્રુપ ઝેરીયાલ્લ એક્ટ પર લખાર કૅલી ઍક પાનાની એક યુસ્તિકા સાઉથ આફ્રીકા ઇન્ડિયન ઝેરીયાલ્લ તરફથી ઇમ્પ્રુવઝ એક રેસ રીલેશન્સ તરફથી ઇમ્પ્રુવઝ બહાર પાડવામાં આવી છે. ઇન્ડી-યુક્ટ વચ્ચે છે કે તેના ક્તોચે તેમજ તેણે પોતે સહિય આફ્રીકાના સેક્ટો નામથીકોને અસર કરવારા એ કાપદા તેો અર્થ કરવામાં અલતરે ચોકસાઈ

ઉપર જે શબ્દો અને કાળા અક્ષરમાં લખેલા છે તે “પ્રીટીશ પ્રબંધ”ને વિષે તો બરા છે અને તેટલીજ ફરજતે આફ્રીકાનર પ્રબંધ ને વિષે પણ બરા છે પરંતુ ઘણીજ કમનસીબીથી, સમાચારના સાથે, અમારે કહેવું પડે છે કે, સરકારોને વિષે એ સહય આફ્રીકામાં યીન-ગોરાઓના લોકો, આફ્રીકન તેમજ કલડ લોકોની સ્થિતિ આલે છે તે કરતાં વધારે સારી હિાત.

વાપરવામાં આવી તેની પૂરેપૂરી કાળજી લીધેલી છે. ગ્રુપ એરીયાલ એક્ટ એ યુનીયન સરકારે અધાર સુધીમાં પસાર કરેલા કાયદાઓમાંનો સૌથી યુગ્મચળ બરેલા કાયદો હોવા સાધારણ માણસ સમજ શકે તેવા તેનો સારો આધાર્ય પ્રશ્ન સમક્ષ યુકવાની ઘણીજ વજર હતી. એ વજર પુરી પાડવા માટે મી. ક્રેનેય કક્ષુક તેમજ સાઉથ આફ્રી કન ઇન્સ્ટીટ્યુટ ઓફ રેસ રીલેશન્સનો આભાર માનવો ધરે છે.

મી. રટ્ટાચમ કલે ઉ-પગલે

પગલે આગળ વધીશુ
 જ્ઞાન અને ઇન્ફોર્મેશન ખાતાના પ્રધાન મી. રટ્ટાચમને બેથલફેમ ખાતે બાપયુ કરતાં કહ્યું કે, “ગોરા જે રંગવણીને સમાન મતાધીકારમાંથી ખાતલ નહિ કરે તે તે સાઉથ આફ્રી કાનો ધણી નહી રહી શકે. યુનાઇટેડ પાર્ટીએ તે ૧૯૪૭ અને ૧૯૪૪ માં રપટ જણાવ્યું હતું કે તે કલમ, હાર્ટી અને નેટીવોને, એ લોકોનો વીકાસ યા બધ તેમ તેમ મતાધીકાર આપશે.” એક શ્રોતાએ સવાલ પૂછ્યો કે “અહિ કલ્પ અંગેનો તો વારો કેમ કરી રહ્યો છે?” તેના જવાબમાં મી. રટ્ટાચમને કહ્યું, “અમે પગલે પગલે આ મત વધીએ છીએ. સવાલ પૂછનારે ધીરજ રાખવી જોઈએ.” તેમણે કહ્યું, “સરકાર રોમન કેથલીકોને દેશમાં દાખલ થતા રોકવાની નથી. પરંતુ વસાહત પર અકેર રાખવામાં આવે છે અને દેશ પ્રોટેક્ટ-ડે પંથનો રહે તેની સરકાર ગોરાઓની રાખશે.”

સરકારે ટુમલા કરનાર બીન-ગોરાને સખત સજા માટે તમાણી નેશનલીસ્ટ પાર્ટીની ગમે અદવાદીયે ઇસ્ટ લંડનમાં મળેલી કેપ પ્રાંતિક ઇસ્ટ એન્ડે માગણી કરનારા દરાર સર્વાનુમતે પસાર કર્યો કે ગોરાઓ તરફથી યતા હુમલાના સઘળા કેસોમાં બીન-ગોરા યુનેગોરાને સખત સજાએથી નીજે છે અને ફટકાની પથુ સજા થવી જોઈએ માટેસમુદાયીના મીસીસ એક મરાઇએ દરાર યુકતાં કહ્યું કે, “આરી મનના બીન-ગોરાઓને ફટકી સજાઓની કસી જ અસર થતી નથી. છુટીને તેઓ ફરી પાછા એવાજ યુના કરતા થઇ જાય છે.” મીસીસ મરાઇએ બેલી રલાં હતા ત્યારે વચ્ચે “તેઓને ફોરસીએ લટકાવવા જોઈએ” “આ યુનેગોરાને સખતમાં સખત સજા થવી જોઈએ” એવા પોકારા થતા હતા.

વાળખીપણે એમ પુછી શકાય પકે કે ગોરાઓ તરફથી બીન-ગોરાઓપર અને ખાસ કરી બીન-ગોરા ઓઓપર થતા એવાં હુમલાઓ માટે ગોરા યુને ગોરાને પથુ ડેટલીજ સખત સજા કેમ નહિ થવી જોઈએ? યુ ન્યાનાનો પથુ ગોરા અને કાળા લોકોને માટે બે શુદ્ધ વોરલો યોગાં જોઈએ?

ડા. મલાને કોમ્યુનિસ્ટની

ફરેલી વ્યાખ્યા

મંબળવાર ૩૫૨૯અર તી. ૧૧મીએ બ્લોમફનટીન ખાતે ખોલતાં વડા પ્રધાન ડા. મલાને કહેલું જણાવવા છે કે તેમણે ડોચકમાન્ડોને કોમ્યુનિસ્ટનો રંગ લાગેલા કલા હતા. ડોચકમાન્ડો એ તેનો ઇન્કાર કર્યો છે. ડા. મલાને કહ્યું, “હું માગુ વચનોને વળગી રહું છું. તેઓની રીતો રથીવાના કોમ્યુનિસ્ટોના જેવી છે. કોમ્યુનિસ્ટો વર્ણુએદમાં માનતા નથી. ડોચકમાન્ડો પણ વર્ણુએદમાં નહિ માનતા હોઇ તેઓ કોમ્યુનિસ્ટ ગણાય.”

ગ્રુપ એરીયાલ એક્ટ પર

ડા. ડાંગીસ

નેશનલીસ્ટ પાર્ટીની ગમે અદવાદીયે ઇસ્ટ લંડનમાં મળેલી કેપ કેમિસમાં, કેપટાઇનમાં ગ્રુપ એરીયાલ એક્ટનો અમલ તાકીદે થવો જોઈએ એવા યુકાયેલા દરારના જવાબમાં યુદ્ધ પ્રધાન ડા. ડાંગીસે જણાવ્યું કે જ્ઞાનિ માલીકોના સંબંધમાં એપાઇઝરી મોડર્ની કેપટાઇનની ઓરીસ કેપમાં ગ્રુપ એરીયાલો રચાવવાની પ્રાયમીક વિધિ ઓ કરી રહી છે. વસાહતપર અકેર અનતી તાકીદે યુકવામાં આવશે. તેમણે કહ્યું, “આ અગત્યના કામમાં વખત બરુપાદ કરવામાં નહિ આવે તેની હું તમને ખાની આપું છું. પરંતુ ઝડપી પરિણામોની આશા નહિ રાખી શકાય. એ કામ પુકે થતાં વર્ષો લાગશે. તેમ છતાં આજ સુધી કાયદો જે રીતે કામ કરી રહ્યો છે તેથી સંતોષ માનવાને કણુજ કારણ છે અને પૂરતા પુરાવાઓ પણ છે કે શુદ્ધ શુદ્ધા વર્ગના લોકો, જ્યાં હાલ છે ત્યાં તેઓને રહેતા દેવામાં નહિ આવે એવું જાણ્યતા થઇ ગયા હોવા, એ લતાઓમાંથી નીકળી જવાની તબધાતીઓ કરી રલા છે.

અપ ઇલેક ઊપર ટ્રાંસપાર્ટ

ખાતાના પ્રધાન

નેશનલીસ્ટ પાર્ટીની ગમે અદવાદીયે ઇસ્ટ લંડનમાં મળેલી કેપ કેમિસમાં ખોલતાં ડાન્સપોર્ટ ખાતાના પ્રધાન મી સવારે કહ્યું કે સરકારે સખતમાં મંત્રી મી. નેપ્સ ઓરીયાલ સમક્ષ શુદ્ધ હેડ દાખલ કરવાને વણું કયું છે. મુરકેલી એ છે કે બસ કપનીઓ જહુ મોટા નફાથી કામ ચલાવી રહી છે. વધારે બીડના વખતમાં એ તેઓને શુદ્ધી શુદ્ધી બસો ચલાવવી પડે તે તેઓ ખોટ હતા. એ ખોટ પુરાવને તેઓને મદદ મળતી જોઈએ. એપાર્ટ હેડને ખાતર ભાડામાં પયાસ ટકાવવારે થાય એ લોપા કણુક કરશે? એ નીતી દાખલ કરવામાં આવે તે પદેલાં ને મોટા બસોનો ઉપયોગ કરે છે તેઓ એટલા જ્યાં ભાડાં આપવા

તબધાર થશે કે કેમ એ મરે તપાસ કરવી પડશે. દરમયાનમાં નવી બસોમાં એપાર્ટહેડનો બચાવ અમલ કરવામાં આવે તેની સરકાર ખતલી કાળજી રાખી રહી છે.

નેશનલ કાઉન્સીલ ઓફ વીચિનના વિદાય

નેશનલ કાઉન્સીલ ઓફ વીચિનનાં મીસીસ ડબ્લ્યુ. એક. માન્ડે કેપટાઇન માં એક મુલાકાતમાં એપાર્ટહેડ દાખલ કરવાને કેપમાં બસના ભાડાં વધારવાની કરવામાં આવેલી સુચનાનો સખત વિરોધ કર્યો હતો. એ સુચના નેશનલ લીસ્ટ પાર્ટીની ઇસ્ટ લંડનમાં મળેલી કેમિસમાં ડાન્સપોર્ટ ખાતાના પ્રધાન મી. સવાર અને બીજા સરકાર પક્ષના પાર્લિમેન્ટના નેપ્પરોએ કરી હતી. મીસીસ માન્ડે કહ્યું, “એપાર્ટહેડને ખાતર કેપટાઇનમાં બસનો ઉપયોગ કરનારાઓએ પં ટકા ભાડાં વધારે બરવા તબધાર થવાની મી. સવારની સુચના નરી ઉદ્ધતાજ જ ગણાય. હવેનરી બસની યુસાફરી કરનારોએ વતી હું કહી શકું છું કે, એપાર્ટહેડનો લાભ મેળવવાને અરથી વેની પથુ વધારે ભાડું બરવાને અમે તબધાર નથી. નેશનલ કાઉન્સીલ ઓફ વીચિને ટૂંકા અને પોસ્ટ ઓરીસોમાં એપાર્ટહેડનો વિરોધ કર્યો છે અને બસોમાં પણ એમ તેનો ઘણોજ સખત વિરોધ કરી શું કેપટાઇનના અમે ગોટા ભાગ ના લોકો, હાલની સિથિતિ સંતોષ માનીએ છીએ. અમારે એપાર્ટહેડ જોઇતુંજ નથી. રંગની સુગ ધરાજ નારા અહારના પ્રવાધાની લોકો એ તીચાર ઠોકી બેસાડી રલા છે. અમારે તેઓના એપાર્ટહેડના સિલકાંતો જોઈતા નથી અને ખરીદવા તે વજર નથી જ માંગતા.”

ફેરેશનપર નોર્થર્ન રોડસીયા

ના ગોરા

એકન ડીલ (નોર્થર્ન રોડસીયા) ના ગોરી કોમના પ્રતિનિધિઓએ ગમે અદવાદીયે નોર્થર્ન અને સધર્ન રોડસીયા અને ન્યાસલેન્ડનું ફેરેશન રચાવવા ના પ્રશ્નમાં એકન ડીલના ૧૯૬ માંથી ૧૧૭૦ ગોરાઓની સહી સાથનું ફેરેશનને પક્ષ કરનાર ઓરીયાલ સરખન મંત્રી મી. નેપ્સ ઓરીયાલ સમક્ષ શુદ્ધ કયું હતું. તેઓએ જણાવ્યું કે ફેરેશન સામેના નેટીવોના વિરોધને જહુ મ ત્વ નહિ આપવું જોઈએ કારણ એ વિરોધ માત્ર નાની સિલકા લહુમતીને જ છે મોટા ભાગના નેટીવો એ સવાલ વીરે શુજીજ જાણતા નથી. એક ડેલીગેટે બપ દશબ્યા કે ફેરેશન રચાય વામાં નહિ આવે તે નોર્થર્ન રોડસીયા અને ન્યાસલેન્ડપર છેવટે હાર્ટીએ રાજ્ય કરત થઇ જશે કેમ કે દેશની અંચાલીકાકી વસતી ગોરા કરતાં વધારે ઝડપથી વધી રહી છે. બીજા

ડેલીગેટે કયું કે, ગોરાઓને બપ છે કે ઓરીયાલ સરકાર નેટીવોને સર્વોપરી સત્તા આપવા માંગે છે. મી. ઓરીયાલે જવાબ આપતાં કહ્યું કે સરકાર ને નેટીવોને મત જાળવવાને સારામાનું સંચાઓ ગણે છે તેની પાસેથી નેટીવો ને મત જે સાધ્યો છે. તેમાંની ઘણી ખરી સંચાઓ નેટીવોના પ્રતિનિધિઓની સત્તાવાર મરથાઓ છે. મી. ઓરીયાલે કહ્યું કે જાણીની પ્રતિનિધિઓ સંચાઓ દારા કામના પ્રલેક વરે દર્શાવેલા મતને કામના તે તે વરોધે મારી મત માટે અણુવા જાણુએ. મી. ઓરીયાલે કહ્યું, હું સર્વોપરિ સત્તા ગોરાને કે નેટીવોને આપવાની વીચુક છું. મારી સરકારની નીજી શુદ્ધી શુદ્ધી જાતીઓ વચ્ચે ભાગીદારી રચાવવાની છે.

પ્રોટેક્ટરેટોના ભવિષ્યપર કોમન

વેલ્થ રીલેશન્સના રાજ્ય અર્થ

કોમનવેલ્થ રીલેશન્સના રાજ્યમંત્રી

મી. વેટીકે ગોરાન વેકરે સોલેમ્નરીમાં એક અખપારી પરિવદને જણાવ્યું કે, ૧૯૦૯ના સાઉથ આફ્રીકા એક્ટની રૂએ ઓરીયાલ સરકારના ઉપર ઓરીયાલ પ્રોટેક્ટરેટો યુનીયનને સોંપી દેવાની કસી જાણીદારી નથી. પરંતુ એ સવાલ જે યુનીયન સરકાર કહી પણ ઉઠાવવા માંગતી હોય તો ઓરીયાલ તેની ચર્ચો પુશીધી કરશે મી. ગોરાન વેકરે કહ્યું કે સાઉથ આફ્રીકા એક્ટ માં માત્ર એટલુંજ કહેવાયું છે કે રાજ્ય એ દેશી યુનીયનને સોંપી દઇ શકે “સાંપી દેશે” એવું નથી કહેવાયું. એવાજ શબ્દો તેની આગળી કલમમાં સધર્ન રોડસીયાને વિને વપરવા છે. ૧૯૦૯માં સધર્ન રોડસીયાનું ભવિષ્ય નક્કી નહોતું. પાછળથી રોડસીયા એ યુનીયન સાથે જોડાવ સંબંધી મત લીધો. સાઉથ આફ્રીકા એક્ટ કહે છે કે રાજ્ય સધર્ન રોડસીયા યુનીયનને સોંપી દઇ શકશે. પરંતુ એથી કોઇ એમ નહિ કહી શકે કે સધર્ન રોડસીયા યુનીયનને સોંપી દેવાને ઓરીયાલ સરકાર બંધાયેલી છે. એટલે જેમ સધર્ન રોડસીયાને વિને છે તેમ આ દેશી પણ યુનીયનને સોંપી દેવાને ઓરીયાલ સરકાર બંધાયેલી નથી. મી. ગોરાડન તાકે કહ્યું કે સાઉથ આફ્રીકા એક્ટમાં માત્ર એટલી સમજ કરવામાં આવી છે કે લામતા વળમતા સઘળ પુત્રો જે કણુક થાય તો સધર્ન રોડસીયા તેમજ પ્રોટેક્ટરેટો યુનીયનને સોંપી દઇ શકાય. તેમણે કહ્યું કે ઓરીયાલ સરકાર એ વિચારે છે કે પ્રોટેક્ટરેટોના ભવિષ્યમાં સાઉથ આફ્રીકાને સંબંધ રહેશે કે એ દેશી વીનેની ઓરીયાલ સરકારની નીતી સાઉથ આફ્રીકા એક્ટ પરમા થયો તે વખતેજ રચાવિત થએલી છે અને તેમાં ટૂંકા ફેરાર થયો નથી. ઓરીયાલ સરકારે સમાનિક વરતી-અંગેને તેમજ નેટીવોની સમતી મેળ

Phoenix, Natal, Indian Opinion, P. Bag

ආශ්වාසය : කොළඹ :

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින
 මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

මුද්‍රාණයේ දිනය : 1951 ඔක්තෝබර් 14 වන දින

श्री इंधु अने ऊजरत सुसा सभका धोना उठेबा सुन्य घ. स. पुर्वे 1900-1900 गणुळि तेो हजरत सुलोतो सभय पथु तेन गणुय.

तेलो नन्य प्रसन्नो वचो पथु अंन्य साम थ. कसे पोतानी अहेन दगडीत वड्डेव सावे परशुचरी तुणावी लर अहेन वनाचो यड हत्ती इ तसे तेरचीना अथा पुत्रोते तेमना नन्य धान मारी नाचपा हता. हतारो वेळें मांतपिताळो छेडवा पुन श्रुणुचरी ते नवाची देता, तेमती नन्य छुपचरी, मेने रतीरारत अनय रचणे असेली छड, नगरची अडे पुनी वाची, पुत्रेन स्याते कुंगी, पुनी नन्यो इ. जे स नव्हेर मुं हदी. परंतु क सं छेतरयो न हता. तेव्हे ते पुत्रोते पथु रामशरथु पोबाळी दवी हत्ती. तेना छडी न्ता आप्पाळ क अने हत्तीचो पोताचो हता इ तेनी संदंशरे नन्यो येतयो हता. लार अण्णोणी कडे तेने शोधी कडवा आगम प्रथतो, कथी हता. परंतु मारी हेम हरी निरथा यायक अंतें थोण्णुने हत्तेने ज तेतो कण थयो हता.

6. सुसोनी वटांत वणु आण्णुंय जेन जे; साज दिकाण्णे अनुसरत धेवीक विरोतासां देर पडे छे. अने तेणें मुन्य कारणु आपलें आने सोमटिक भणान्णोना मुण्णत सिद्धती अन्वये हेर पडे छे. ह्दिकाणी युगधुपयते प्रभावतार साते छे; तेची तेच प्रत्येक भांता सुण्ण, डेगधुयय साज प्रव्हेत पावेसा येरश्वर होम छे. तेची ते ते कडे छे ते. उष्वरी प्रेरणुय, जे पारिवर्णिक रीते 'बशी' अंतें (विशिवेण) वडे छे, ते अणुस्वार तेन सव्णय हे. एकर प्रत्येक प्रसंग तेने सव्णय हे. जे प्रमाळो एकररी संकेत वा मदीकपलें सिद्ध याप छे.

6. सुसा मिसरसां नन्यभां हता. ते नन्यनासां गनी प्रसाराख मिसरसां नावळ नदीना उदेंतावणा प्रदक्षीना (प्रचीन आशीया कुशुडिप्रमां) वसता हता. त्यां तेमो पर्वेरेराज्यना कन भणान्णोसां अयेवा हता अने अंतमनासां तेमो जेण्णोदोनीतें दक्षिणे भावेका छेसांशी गयेवा हता. इन आनासां प्रथम वसतार तेमना युज्जुन एकरत एकांतोय (अ. अण्णवस धी 'गोमर') हता. तेमना योम 'गण्डुजु' उपागम प्रसाराख ह्द. तेमने गण्डु प्रजे हता. 11 सा युज ह. एकर हता. तेमो तेमना नन्यनासां मिसरना पादाखटाना वज्जिर हता. तेण्णो पोताना कुट्टु अने मिसरसां आ भत्री उदेंताना प्रदेशासां वसाव्णा हता. 6. सुसर पची जेनयु रोक्या पची ह.

श्री क्रीम अहमद मास्तर जे. अ. जेद. जेद. अ. श्री. तेमां सुकरमार थाण्डक जेत्तां ते कडपिळी सय गण. ते निःसंतान हत्ती. तेची तेनी कडवा ते थाण्डके पोताना पुत्र वत पाणवतानी यड. हिरज्योनेते ते थाण्डक प्रसाराख हेवाता आकरशय सरेह गंभो. परंतु जेगमती जिनवणुी अते पोतानी निःसंतान हिर्यतिने कडणे जेणे ते थाण्डके ज्णवदाहन आण्णु. पोतानी न संदीर एपरनेच नीजे उठरनार थाण्डक तरशरी पोताना. आंव माते तेण्णे जिरता आनी नाहं अथवा आपण्णे उपर यवो करी छे, तेन न्ने ते राणुी हत्ते हेणु छे, ते प्रभावाशण्णे अते साधा आरे जेगम आण्णे ते निरयाय थयो हेवे जेळोके. आम पोताना कडर कुसभते पोताना न अहेकसां ते नन्यनासां सवेत्ताम विशेशु सळुं. 'आण्णे गति प्रळु तारी!'

6. सुसाते एभरे पडोव्यां पोते प्रसाराख होवल्लुं भान सुळुं. पोते पादाशुडना पाळकयुज हेवाची राज्णय अहेकसांशी अने त्यारे ते एव्हार जता अने थाजा आपवता. तेचो रोडिआजे राजे नभर यवो जेवा हत्ता. आनी जेहाड राजे तेमण्णे जेक मिसरसांशी जेक प्रसाराख सावे अडोडो उरतां जेणे. प्रसाराखी ह. सुसोने कडोकांनी नजुवाता हता. तेची ते प्रसाराखे तेमनी गडद मागी. 6. सुसोने अतिरपथीते जेक सुडके जेटका जेरशरी मायो उ ते लीन सधुपुशरथु यड भयो. तेचो त्यांशी सडेवसां थाजा भयो. आवाय न्णे जेक जीन्ये प्रसंगे ह. सुसा अंधासां दरपेणानागोरी करवा जता हता त्यारे मिसरसांमळे तेमने दाण्णे मायो हतो ते तेमता नास वसता ज्तेतो हतो, अने मिसरसांमळो हवे ते वणु वंपत सांणी थकरो नहि. आ कडोकेत पादाशाहते कते पडोव्या. राज्णकभंयारीक्या पथु तेतो ह्दोपाड कडवा लाग्ता. जेन अरसासां ह.

उसामे जेक शुलेमळक तरशरी जेतवणुी मण्णे हे वडे तेमण्णे पोतानी सयामती पोयारची. ते उपरशरी ह. सुसा जेका जेक मिसर तळ ह्द, सोनाळ ह्दोप-कडवाना सुनी प्रदेशासां, न्यां मडवन प्रमां पसवी हत्ती, त्यां मासा गया. त्यां एशेक हत्ती वसी, हाव करी, संधी थयो पछी, उड्डुन्य साधे अनय रचणे वसवा ज्तां सोनाळ परपंतनी तेलीसां तेमने हती नन्योतिनां ह्दोना थान्. हेववाणुके संभरी आपवा आ हे तेमण्णे मिसर ज्नुं अने हिरज्योनेते अने जेती प्रजते सत्य धमं बोधी, ज्योतिषतंत्रां' भान करणुं अने हिरज्योनेते एकर मानी वीजिवा पाणुडी धमंजुं अडन करुं. ते सावे जेवा पथु विशेष निहंश थयो. हतो हे थाण्डक प्रसाराखते हिरज्योनेना ससशी गयवावता तेमण्णे तेमने इशरीया कडज्यानासां सज आपवा.

Table with 2 columns: Item description and numerical value. Items include 'सुरासोयधु', 'अण्णुंय भध', 'विस्तानीक नजवत', etc.

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अधुं

24-4	25-4	26-4	27-4	28-4	29-4	30-4	31-4	1-5	2-5	3-5	4-5	5-5	6-5	7-5	8-5	9-5	10-5	11-5	12-5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

ලකුණු 100

ඉතිහාසය

1847 දී කොළඹ මහලයේදී ප්‍රථම වරට පුවරුවක් මුද්‍රණය කෙරුණි. එහි කොටසක් පමණක් මුද්‍රණය කෙරුණි. එහි කොටසක් පමණක් මුද්‍රණය කෙරුණි.

ආරම්භය

1847 දී කොළඹ මහලයේදී ප්‍රථම වරට පුවරුවක් මුද්‍රණය කෙරුණි. එහි කොටසක් පමණක් මුද්‍රණය කෙරුණි.

දේශීය මතය

දේශීය මතයක් පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මතය ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණි.

දේශීය මතයක් පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මතය ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණි.

ආශ්‍රිත ලේඛන

ආශ්‍රිත ලේඛන මගින් මෙම මතය පිළිබඳව වැඩිදුරටත් තොරතුරු සොයා ගත හැක.

ආශ්‍රිත ලේඛන මගින් මෙම මතය පිළිබඳව වැඩිදුරටත් තොරතුරු සොයා ගත හැක.

- දේශීය මතයක් පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මතය ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණි.
- 1. මෙම මතය පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මතය ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණි.
 - 2. මෙම මතය පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මතය ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණි.
 - 3. මෙම මතය පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මතය ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණි.
 - 4. මෙම මතය පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මතය ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණි.
 - 5. මෙම මතය පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මතය ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණි.

දේශීය මතය

දේශීය මතයක් පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මතය ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණි.

දේශීය මතයක් පිළිබඳව පැහැදිලි කර ගැනීම සඳහා මෙම මතය ප්‍රකාශ කෙරුණි.

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