

No. 14—Vol.—1.1

FRIDAY,
3RD APRIL, 1953

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

Price 6d.

LIBRARY 100-100000
8 APR 1953

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903



I'm quite sure that I have no prejudices and I think I have no colour prejudices, nor creed prejudices. All I care to know is that a man is a human being — that is enough for me; he can't be any worse.

—Mark Twain.

—o—

You have to stand against the whole world although you may have to stand alone. You have to stare the world in the face although the world may look at you with blood-shot eyes. Do not fear. Trust that little thing in you, which resides in your heart and says: "Forsake friends, wife, all; but testify to that for which you have lived and for which you will die."

—Mahatma Gandhi.



Equality For Non-Europeans

DR. O. D. WOLLHEIM, Warden of Cafda, told a Toc H lunch meeting in Cape Town recently that the Union would not go ahead until its White population accepted the non-Europeans as equals on an economic and political level.

There would be no enforced social mixing, but social intercourse between the Black and White people of South Africa should be allowed to take place freely.

People in South Africa talked about preserving White civilization. What they meant was preserving their White skins. They thought the only way to do this was not to allow a dark-skinned person from reaching the same standards of living.

As a result the non-Europeans had been suppressed. They were unable to learn the Europeans' civilization because of lack of contacts on a higher plane.

It was time the "stupid convention" that the Black-skinned man was inferior to the White was dropped, he said.

The Government was trying to take the vote away from the non-Europeans on the grounds that they were not qualified to vote because of the colour of their skins. Yet an uneducated railway ganger was entitled to a vote only because his skin was White.

To judge a man's values by looking at the colour of his skin was wrong. Values should be judged on individual capabilities, Dr. Wollheim said.

Non-Europeans should have a far greater representation in Parliament than they were at present allowed. They wanted to be accepted into Western Civilization and should be given the opportunities in legislation as well as in the economic sphere.

He had learnt that they wanted to attain the standards of living of the Europeans. Africans and Coloured people were willing to drop their customs and traditions if there was a complete transition of the non-European way of life to that of Western Civilization.

INDIAN OPINION

FRIDAY, 3RD APRIL, 1953

Honesty Alone Is The Best Policy

WE were not far wrong in our surmise last week about the reaction of the Nationalists to the Appellate Court's judgment on Railway Apartheid. The Prime Minister, Dr. D. F. Malan, said that it had come as a shock to him and that it would be felt as a shock throughout the whole country. The position created by the judgment cannot be accepted, he said. "South Africa does not intend to depart from this traditional form of apartheid, which, in fact, has always been accepted by the non-Europeans except for an extremist minority." The Prime Minister further said, "The United Party has always been, at best indifferent towards this matter. Its Press has even been hostile, as appeared from the comment on the lower Court's rejection of Railway apartheid as 'a blow for Sauer.' If the Nationalist Party wins the election," he said, "we shall rectify the matter without delay, and in a way that will leave no Court in doubt about the wish and intention of Parliament and the people."

The Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. E. H. Louw has gone a step further, and has by implication charged the majority of the Judges with political insincerity. He said they appeared to be "liberals" in the "generally accepted sense of that well-known term." Thus imply-

ing, of course, that the Judges were "communisticly inclined." The Nationalist leaders have often dubbed the liberals as communists. Other Nationalist leaders too have attacked the Appellate Court.

The Prime Minister is of course entirely wrong in stating that the non-Europeans, except for an extremist minority, have always accepted this form of apartheid. On the contrary they have always protested against it. Had it not been so there would not have been this violation of it leading to a Court case. The non-Europeans have had to reconcile themselves to many things unwillingly owing to circumstances but not without resentment.

The non-Europeans have sufficient common sense, indeed more than Mr. Eric Louw credits them with, to understand that this judgment does not solve the colour problem and open the door for them to move about as freely as they would like to. They know that they have to contend with the public prejudice engendered by the type of men like Mr. Louw and it is not their purpose to come into clash with the White public. Their fight is not against the public but against the Government. What they want is the removal of the stigma of inferiority based on race and colour that is imposed on them by law. If in the eye of the law all were treated alike the non-

Europeans would be the last to abuse their rights. History has proved that beyond doubt.

But we are not at all shocked at the reaction of the Nationalists. It was just as we had expected. What has shocked us immensely, however, is the reaction of those who claim to be—whom the Nationalists believe to be—the friends of the non-Europeans. This is what the most powerful organ of the United Party 'The Natal Mercury' has to say in its leading article dated March 26, on the Appeal Court's judgment. "The situation can and should be remedied as soon as Parliament reassembles after the election. Segregation of the races on the Railways is a traditional policy and it is perfectly clear that the people are in no mood to tolerate any intermingling of persons of different colour in railway compartments, buses or station waiting rooms." There seems to be no difference here between the policy of the Nationalists and the United Party. As long as the White rulers of the Union are going to pursue the policy of judging a man by his race and colour and not by his merit and this is sanctioned by law there is going to be no peace.

The function of the Courts of Justice is to give justice, not merely to interpret the laws. The function of Parliament is to make laws based on justice and morality. It is the height of dishonesty to seek merely to remove the flaw in a law when it has been detected to suit one's evil political purpose. This is what is being suggested.

If there is to be apartheid it should be applied equally and impartially. The highest Court of the land has found that that has not

been done. It has never been possible to do so ever since apartheid was introduced nor is it ever going to be possible to do so. Apartheid is therefore impracticable and must therefore be done away with. Can men, for instance like Chief Luthuli, Mr. Mtimkulu, Dr. Xuma, Professor Jabavu, Professor Z. K. Matthews, Dr. Molema to mention just a few of the many scores of distinguished Africans, and the many distinguished Indians including University graduates, whose names we need not mention, be judged by their colour and condemned as being lower than the lowest type of White man? If this is the traditional policy of White South Africa the time has indeed come to bring about an end to that pernicious policy before it is too late. Signs that it is becoming too late are not wanting. What the United Party needs to learn is that not hypocrisy but honesty alone is the best policy.

MANILAL GANDHI.

Fools' Paradise

IN an electioneering speech at Worcester (Cape) recently the Minister of the Interior, Dr. T. E. Donges, is reported to have said: "For the first time a defiance movement in the Union had failed and collapsed. In the past such movements had led to concessions and further demands because of the weakness of the Government."

Dr. Donges said "that supporters of the defiance movement were incited by the Liberals, the greatest enemies of the Europeans' future in South Africa. The danger was not past and, therefore, South Africa must retain a strong Government.

"If European supremacy was to be maintained in the Union, European control of legislation must be retained. If non-Europeans once gained control of the legislative authority, all forms of apartheid would disappear," he said.

If Dr. Donges really believes what he says about the defiance movement we must say that he is living in a fools' paradise. The

defiance movement has come to stay in this country. The temporary lull does not mean that it has collapsed. The Government is unaware of the undercurrents that are working. They are more dangerous than what appear on the surface. It will be well for the Nationalists to know that the days of White domination are over. The darker races are becoming more and more conscious of their power and they will not rest until their goal of freedom from oppression and humiliation is attained. It is our fervent prayer that whatever they may do they will not give way to hatred and resort under any circumstances to violence. For if they do that, it will assuredly be the day of victory for our opponents. Our victory lies only in following the path of non-violence with faith in God and fear of God and not of any man.

MANILAL GANDHI.

Prospect Before Africa

THREE very significant events are awaited with concern by very large sections of the non-white peoples in Africa. The first is the verdict to be passed on Jomo Kenyatta, leader of the Kenya Africans. The second is the referendum to be held in Southern Rhodesia on April 9, on Federation. The third is the general election in the Union of South Africa on April 15.

Although occurring over widely different areas, these events have one thing in common—all are manifestations, one way or the other, of the clash of colour in Africa. And although in all three events the peoples involved, that is, the whites and the non-whites, have not as yet co-ordinated their plans, it is clear that a substantial section of them, on both sides of the colour line, realise now that they have to deal with continental problems and not just with matters of narrow, domestic jurisdiction.

On the white side, one of the first things the Malanites did when they got to power was to send Mr. Charles de Water to very many countries in various parts of Africa to open their eyes to what Dr. Malan called the Black Danger. At the time the mission was not much of a success. But subsequent events,

particularly in British-held territories, have shown that there is a growing number of whitemen who are thinking seriously along the lines of devising means by which to crush African nationalism and get Africa to revert to the old days when the African people yielded to oppression.

In Kenya these people have robbed the Africans of large tracts of their lands and driven them to reserves which are in danger of being overcrowded. An unreasonable colour bar limits the African's economic opportunities, gives him an inferior education and all in all marks him apart as an inferior human being. It is deaf to reasonable appeals to reform. It was in protest against

But the Mau Mau continues to make life not worth living for its victims of all races.

Quite clearly, in Kenya, Britain has to deal with a situation which requires a fundamental change in British policy to produce positive results. Efforts to counter Mau Mau terror with military terror will not frighten the Africans of Kenya into abandoning the Mau Mau as long as the causes which brought it into being remain. The people who are murdered by the British today are being hailed as martyrs in the cause of Kenya's African people's freedom.

The first thing to do is to release Jomo Kenyatta from prison. Secondly, the British

whether or not it should join the federation.

It will be largely the white people who will vote in that referendum. And if the pronouncements of men like Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Roy Welensky mean anything, the future of the African is not very promising.

Farther south, the white-people will go to the polls on April 15, to say whether or not they like the tyranny that the Malanites have imposed on the African people.

If Jomo Kenyatta is thrown into prison or hanged; if Southern Rhodesia votes for federation and if Dr. Malan is returned to power, an altogether new situation will arise in Africa. Inasmuch as the whiteman has shown signs of treating the colour problem on a continental scale, the peoples of Africa will have cause seriously to consider a joint continental solution to it as well. This is the prospect opened up before the world by the three events discussed here.

BEWARE OF SELF PRAISE

WHEN any one praises himself or speaks much of himself, or lets in any way be seen that he stands high in his own esteem, he is sure to be laughed at. We ought both to feel and to appear to feel, humbly about ourselves; and even when others praise us, we should receive their approbation with humility. All good qualities are justly held to be set off and improved by modesty, while even the best qualities are in danger of being despised if they be shown in a boastful spirit. We should be still more ridiculous if we pretend to knowledge, work or rank, which we do not possess. Such pretensions are easily detected, and then every one despises the pretender more than if he had been supposed to want those qualities altogether. We ought also to check the disposition to think too highly of our own opinions, and too humbly of those of other persons. Our neighbours may think rightly, though their opinions appear to us absurd; and our opinions may be wrong though to us they appear right. It is a great point for any one to attain—to know and act as if he knew, that he may possibly be in the wrong.

—Chambers.

thist that the Kenya African Union arose. The KAU was a moderate body. But Africans all over Africa are discovering that moderation does not pay at all when faced with the evils of the white man's colour bar. The Mau Mau came on the scene and took almost complete charge of the situation.

People who read their papers intelligently realise by now that the British Government is powerless to deal with the Mau Mau. A situation exists in Kenya which is not unlike what has been happening in Malaya for years now. British spokesmen daily inform the world that the Mau Mau terror—for which we have no brief whatsoever—is under control and that its leaders and organisers have been arrested.

will have to realise that whether or not they like it, the solid unity of the Kenya Africans is a living reality. The thing to do will be to re-open their schools and allow them to return to their normal life. The third will be to give the Africans an effective say in making the laws which shape their future. This approach alone holds out hope of peace in Kenya.

The situation is different in methods employed in Central Africa, where the white people plan to present a white front against the African, in efforts to keep the latter a perpetual junior in the land of his birth. On April 9, Southern Rhodesia, which comes second only to South Africa in its hatred for the man of colour, will decide

Fountain Of Wisdom

"All reputable anthropologists condemn the malignant nonsense about racial psychology which is preached and practised by those who try to justify the oppression of ethnic minorities. Political theories about race are nothing more than instruments of propaganda, devised for the child minds of totalitarian populations."

—Professor E. A. Hootan
In 'The Twilight of Man.'

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 on 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.

NOTES AND NEWS

Bishop Of Pretoria's Easter Message

It was very necessary that Christians should ensure that the election would be fought on Christian principles, and that the party returned to power should govern in accordance with the principles of justice and integrity, says the Bishop of Pretoria in the latest issue of "Kingdom," the Diocesan magazine. An election was essentially a Christian way of discovering the will of the people. Because of the errors which creep into the human mind, all kinds of stupidities, injustices and deceptions enter into an election. "It is unfortunate that during Passiontide and Easter the minds of so many people will have to be absorbed with political controversy. But as members of the State, we have our responsibilities towards the State, just as we have, as members of the Church, responsibilities to the Church. Although our political duties come upon us at a time when we should have preferred to have been free from them, that is no reason for shirking them." Referring to the anti-Defiance legislation the Bishop said: "The principles of the Bills appear to be a complete negation of justice, and if our country is to be governed on these principles there can be no freedom of thought, no freedom of speech, and no freedom of action for anyone."

Students Will Conduct Own Welfare Work

The students of the University of Cape Town are out to prove this year that their annual "rag" is not simply a convenient excuse to give vent to their high spirits. They are going to devote most of the proceeds of this year's "rag"—each year they raise at least £10,000—to starting their own organised welfare work in the heart of Cape Town's blackest spot—Windsor—where 30,000 non-Europeans live on the edge of the "poverty line." They will establish and run a health and community centre to incorporate a medical centre, social services, youth clubs, adult education, food and milk schemes and a creche. Members of the university staff will co-operate in running the scheme, and leading member of the public will serve on the board of management to advise on policy.

We very heartily congratulate the students of the University of Capetown on this fine gesture worthy of emulation by all.

Government Loses Yet Another Case

A full bench of the Supreme Court last week dismissed the Attorney-General's appeal against the acquittal in the Capetown Magistrate's Court of Mr. Percy Brian Bunting on a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act. The judges were Mr. Justice Herbstein, Mr. Justice van Winsen and Mr. Acting Justice Watermeyer. Mr. P. B. Blanckenberg, Q.C. (the Attorney-General) said, "I may mention that I am taking this further to the Appellate Division." The charge in the Magistrate's Court arose from Mr. Bunting's election as a Member of Parliament after the Minister of Justice (Mr. C. R. Swart) had ordered him, in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act, not to become one.

Mr. Cowley's Offer To Africans

Major Cecil Cowley, who is seeking election to the Senate as Africans' representative in the place of Dr. Edgar Brookes, who has retired, set out an 18-point programme when he addressed Africans in the basement of the City Hall last week. He said he would work for an end to rule by proclamation, no taxation without representation, the removal of pass laws, the introduction of trade unions, and freedom to purchase and occupy land. "I am fighting," he said, so that you may be given that measure of justice due to other men." The present system of government whereby one lone voice represented 2,000,000 people was a "travesty of democracy." Major Cowley urged the African to develop his national pride. He said that he would work to see that Emakosini, the traditional home of the Zulu kings of old, was expropriated for the Africans. "I can picture the erection of a headquarters of the Zulu nation here, where the spirit of a nation will speak. It will build up the strength of the nation, lending weighty authority to the Zulu spokesman."

No Colour Bar In Angola And Mozambique

No racial discrimination existed in Angola and Mozambique, Dr. A. J. Alfaro Cardoso, the Angola Government's economic delegate to the Union and Rhodesia, told the University of Cape Town Summer School. "What we want to see is that the individual, be he White, Yellow or Black should possess a moral and civic education and culture—that he should be, in a word, a civilized man," said Dr. Cardoso.

SHINGADIA STORES

(Prop: Premier Silk Bazaar Ltd.)

Direct Importers

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

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

Telegrams: "Premisilk" Phone: 2523.

PREMIER WHOLESALERS

(Members of the Mashonaland 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

Piece Goods, Hosiery, Jute Goods.

Enquiries Solicited. Prompt Attention.

"Aryan Mahal" 6th Floor,

Plot 43, "C" Road,

Churchgate Reclamation,

Cables "Indorhod."

BOMBAY, INDIA.

KARACHI
BOMBAY
ADEN
NAIROBI
DURBAN

FASTEST to INDIA and PAKISTAN

Every Friday a luxurious Constellation leaves Nairobi for Karachi and Bombay, with full hostess service and the choice of vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals. In addition, a special tourist class service leaves Nairobi every fortnight. Ask your Travel Agent for full details.

6 SERVICES EVERY MONTH

AIR-INDIA INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 2008 AIR INDIA HOUSE
NAIROBI

FOR DETAILS APPLY I.A.T.A. AIRLINES AND AGENTS

PROFESSOR MATTHEWS DEFENDED

Mr. Selby Ngcobo (Fort Hare, Cape) writes in the 'Cape Times':

THE speech made by Mr. C. R. Swart, Minister of Justice, when he moved the second reading of the Public Safety Bill, as reported in the 'Cape Times' of February 12, quotes Professor Z. K. Matthews as having once said, when speaking of the policy of "Africa for the Africans":

"The ultimate aim of such a movement would be the eventual capture of the whole country for the 6,000,000 Africans, and the removal from it of all those Europeans who are not prepared to live here on terms of equality with the Africans. The 2,500,000 Europeans who talk so glibly about the repatriation of 250,000 Indians must realise that to the African national the repatriation of 2,500,000 Europeans does not appear any more preposterous."

The above statement is part of a closely reasoned article under the title "An African Policy for South Africa," published in the *Race Relations News* (volume XVI, number 3, 1949). Taken out of its proper context and set against the circumstances of the Public Safety Bill the quotation gives a totally wrong impression of the main standpoint of the entire article or of Professor Matthews's general political outlook.

The general context of the article makes it very clear that in the above statement Professor Matthews was countering a trend of thinking among his fellow Africans which was certainly not his own. He rejected the idea contained in the earlier part of the Minister's quotation as Black *apartheid*.

Secondly, the latter part of the statement quoted above contains an implied warning that the idea and talk of repatriating the 250,000 Indians can have a boomerang effect on the African masses as regards the presence of Europeans in South Africa.

The quotation, standing by itself as it does, is objectionable and unfair to the Professor as it gives the impression that he is in favour of, or associated with, a scheme or programme for the expulsion of the Europeans in South Africa by the Africans.

Nor would the South African Institute of Race Relations, under its auspices, publish views of a such dangerous scheme.

Professor Matthews, who is known to be very careful with his thoughts and words, is not given to saying things like that.

Professor Matthews warned the country against ideas of non-co-operation. He said: "It has been pointed out that here is a growing feeling among Africans that the policy to which they should lend their support in the future is that of non-co-operation. Certain sections among them look upon this as the most suitable answer to the European policy of *apartheid*, which is itself tantamount to a policy of non-collaboration."

Then he warns: "Once the policy of non-co operation becomes endemic on both sides of the colour line, the resultant friction and antagonism will prove disastrous to the country as a whole."

Professor Matthews also stated that, like all other peoples, the Bantu "claim the right of self-determination." In the South African situation self-determination for the Bantu means that he must be accorded a full share

M. L. SULTAN TECHNICAL COLLEGE

IT is wonderful how a night school for adults commenced years ago by Advocate A. Christopher with the aid of a band of enthusiastic workers has grown into the M. L. Sultan Technical College, a unique institution of the Indian community open to all non Europeans. It stands also as a monument to the biggest charity made by a single Indian for the benefit of his own brethren in particular and the non-Europeans in general. Mr. H. Natrass the Principal of the College who is the live wire of the institution has just submitted his annual report for the year 1952 in which he gives a vivid description of how the institution has grown in recent years by leaps and bounds. In his report Mr. Natrass referring to Mr. Sultan states:

"Mr. M. L. Sultan, who is eighty years of age, started work in Durban in a lowly capacity on Berea Road Station many years ago. Through steady application to work and by reason of his outstanding business acumen he, in spite of set-backs and difficulties, has been able to establish the M. L. Sultan Charitable and Educational Trust, endowing it with no less a sum than £100,000. Mr. Sultan and his Trust have donated to the Technical College the magnificent sum of £33,000."

"The year 1953" states the report, "is to see the erection of the first of the College buildings on Curries Fountain, some six acres in extent and lying within a stone's throw of the Greyville race-course. The completion of this

in the determination and the execution of policy.

Inconsistent with the African right to self determination and "full co-operation with the African" are policies based on White leadership, Christian trusteeship or *apartheid*.

The burden of the entire article was a reasoned plea for "closely scrutinizing the principles by which our policies are inspired," racial accommodation and racial co operation.

Professor Matthews defines co-operation (p. 80) as "working together." ("The African has hitherto taken his stand on a policy of co-operation between Black and White at all levels of our national life.") Then he concludes by saying: "Co operation alone can rightly constitute a suitable watchword for a strong, prosperous and united South Africa."

Since Professor Matthews is away on a lecture mission in the United States, I felt, obliged as his teaching colleague and friend, to defend his good name and reputation.

building and the workshop block will make possible the establishment of full-time day classes so altering considerably the outlook of the College."

Referring to statistics the report states: "In 1932 the enrolment in our classes was 169. Ten years later the number of students enrolled rose to 518. In 1952 the College dealt with 3,605 students.

"It is pleasing to note the increase in enrolment of women students. During the year we had 1,493 Indian, 80 African and 15 Coloured women students as against 1,606 Indian, 410 African and 5 Coloured men."

Students' Society

"The newly constituted M. L. Sultan Technical College Students' Society held its first election during the early part of the year. Students at all branches of the College took part in the ballot. As this is the first occasion on which a full election was held I have pleasure in recording the names of the students elected. President: Mr. V. S. Naidu; 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents: C. Makatini and Mrs. N. R. Pillay; Members of the Administrative Council: S. R. Chetty, Mrs. S. Naidoo, R. Royeppen, Miss J. Velu, K. A. Appalsamy, N. Bowen, J. Daniel, C. Naguran; D. Nobin, K. D. Pillay, R. Singh, and S. R. Singh.

"Rapid strides were made by this Council of Students and additional sporting activities initiated. A successful social was held in June, the Sastri Hall being

filled to capacity. Mr. Sultan attended and presented Honours Awards. He also made this the occasion for the announcement of the increase of his donation to £33,000. Dr. B. M. Narbeth presented certificates to successful students."

Referring to the services of Dr. B. M. Narbeth the report states: "It is fitting that we should remember most thankfully the long years of steadfast endeavour and service rendered to technical education by Dr. B. M. Narbeth. To have been the first Principal of the first Technical College in the Union and to have, without remuneration or reward, worked for the establishment of the first Indian technical college and guided it into its present virile state is a record of which any man might be proud. To have such a pioneer connected with our foundation is cause for much thankfulness. The College Council join in congratulating him in connection with our site and look forward with pleasurable anticipation to seeing him, in fact, lay the foundation stone of our new building."

The College has the following branches with the following gross enrolments for 1952: Sastri College 1,752 (which includes 572 dressmaking enrolments at Dartnall Crescent and Kathiawad Hindu Seva Samaj) Hindu Tamil Institute 327, Clairwood continuation 164, Depot Road 56, Mount Edgcombe 428, Umkomaas 115, Tongaat 396

R. VITHAL

Bookkeeper, Writing up Books of Accounts, Balance Sheets, Income Tax Returns, Apply:

306 Commissioner St.,
Jeppe, Johannesburg.

NEW BOOKS

- A Nation Builder At Work
—By Pyarelal 1/3
- Why Prohibition
—By Kumarappa 1/-
- Satyagraha In S.A.
—By M. K. Gandhi 15/-
- Bapoo's Letters To Asbram Sisters
—By Kaka Kalelkar 2/6
- Which Way Lies Hope
—By R. B. Gregg 2/-
- Gandhi And Marx
—By K. G. Mashruwala 2/3
- Economy Of Permanence
—By Kumarappa 3/-
- The Wit And Wisdom Of Gandhi
—By Homer A. Jack 22/-
- A Gandhi Anthology
—By V. G. Desai 9d

Obtainable from:

'INDIAN OPINION'

P/Bag, Phoenix, Natal.

LATEST MATERIALS!

DOUBLE BORDER PAISLEY
CREPE-DE-CHINE 45" 5/6 yd.

EMBOSS GEORGETTES
all shades 45" 10/6 yd.

OPAL GEORGETTES
45" all shades 12/6 yd.

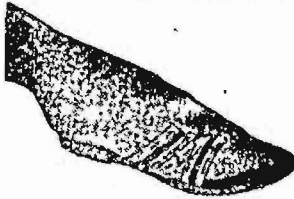
VELVET CHENILE
GEORGETTES 45" 15/6 yd.

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

44" COLOURED GEORGETTES
4/11 yd.

CHAMPALS!

Ladies Latest Plastic Champals
all shades sizes 3 to 7 16/6 pair.
Colours: Green, White, Red,
Brown, Blue and Wine.



SAREES!

EMBROIDERED GEORGETTE
SAREES.
all shades 13/15/0 each.

WHITE COTTON SAREES
22/6 each.

GEORGETTE JARI WORK
SAREES 25-10-0.

EMBROIDERED SUEDE SILK
SAREES with borders 63/- each.

LADIES UNDIES

Huge 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 BOOTIES, BONNETS,
BIBS, PILCHERS,
all one price 2/11 each.

HOUSE - HOLD

Bedsheets 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.

FOR RUBBER STAMPS

AND

PRINTING

CONTACT

**STANDARD
PRINTING PRESS**

GENERAL PRINTERS
AND
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

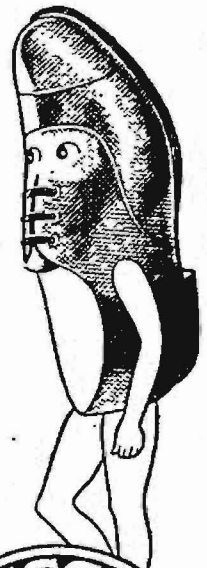
73 BEATRICE STREET, — DURBAN.

PHONE 61006.
P.O. BOX 2782.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"QUICKPRINT"

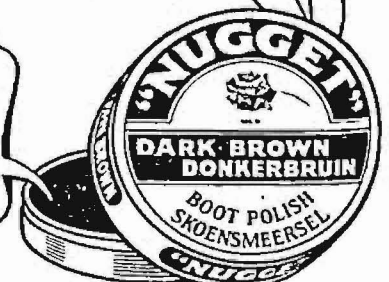
ESTABLISHED 1927.

"Nugget every day - that's how I keep my young looks."



Even though your shoes may look clean, never neglect the DAILY dose of Nugget. That's the secret that pr-o-l-o-n-g-s the life of your shoes.

"That's right Sir, it's the regular daily dose that does it."



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

THE WIDER WORLD

By JOHN GILD

SEPARATE BUT EQUAL

THE true meaning of the Appeal Court's decision on apartheid on the railways does not emerge from the bleatings of the political parties. A lawyer tells me what it all amounts to. Under the common law of this country, which follows the English law, racial discrimination is not valid, and will not be upheld by the higher courts, unless it has been expressly authorised by an Act of Parliament. In plainer words, if colour bars are to be strong enough to resist challenge, they must have been erected by statute, not merely in the form of regulations made to carry out a statute which is itself silent on colour. Officials in various government departments are in the habit of basing a colour bar on a regulation framed by themselves. It is this practice that the court now holds to be unreasonable and a regulation which is unreasonable can be upset.

In earlier years the tradition in our parliamentary law-making was to avoid putting explicit colour bars into statutes. There was no need to put them in because non-Europeans very seldom or never tried to assert their legal rights under the common law of the land. But non-whites have been rising in the economic and social scale. An increasing middle class of educated people has emerged, conscious of their rights and ready to claim them.

In the United States a similar position arose a long time ago. The courts met it by inventing the doctrine that "separate but equal facilities" are legally justifiable. Cases then turned, as they still do, on the question of fact whether certain separate facilities are really equal in practice. Where they are proved to be unequal, the Supreme Court will not recognize the discrimination. It is now clear that in South Africa there will be no pretence of providing equal facilities when the races are kept apart. Promptly, 'The Star' in Johannesburg has found the right phrase—"separate but adequate." You can guess, without

a moment's hesitation, who will decide the question of what is "adequate." The white authority will exercise their own discretion: Before they can do so, however, Parliament must pass a new Act saying that racial separation need not be based on any semblance of equality. As time and non-Europeans march on, the utter hypocrisy of the whole theory of apartheid is made plain in the harsh light of reality.

A Terrible Example

The Colonial Office is resorting to open warfare against the Kikuyu in their violent efforts to combat Mau-mau. The latest step, the arrest of Mr. Fanuel Walter Odede, has shocked liberal opinion in Britain. Mr. Odede, who is not a Kikuyu, but a Luo, is a very moderate African leader. The fact that he was nominated by the Governor to a seat on the Legislative Council is evidence enough of that. When Mr. Jomo Kenyatta was arrested months ago, Mr. Odede agreed to become president of the Kenya African Union. But he maintained his opposition to methods of violence and cherished his hope of inter racial co-operation. It seems to me that Mr. Odede's real crime is his successful resistance to official efforts to destroy his Union in the Nyanza province which he represents. By their destruction of civil liberties and their surrender to the small minority of White settlers, the British are setting a terribly bad example to every government in this continent. And by these methods they will never bring peace and racial harmony to East Africa.

Incidentally, the best books about Kenya are by Norman Leys, especially "The Colour Bar In East Africa" (Hogarth Press; 1940). Dr. Leys was a saintly character who wrote with a beautiful lucidity. He was unjustly dismissed from the colonial service because he was suspected of allowing his sympathy with Africans to undermine his loyalty to the service. He lived for many years after

his dismissal to use his pen as a formidable weapon in the service of the truth.

Life of Laski

Harold Laski was a great man. I am happy to find that a memorial to his life and work has come in the form of a biography written by Kingsley Martin, the editor of the socialist weekly, 'The New Statesman And Nation,' and published by Gollancz at 21s. Among other things, Laski was a very good friend to Indians, many of whom were his students at the London School of Economics. One of the most brilliant of them was Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, who has lately retired from the post of High

Commissioner in London. It was he who got Laski to speak in Britain on innumerable platforms of the India League. A wonderful speaker, Laski used to attack the British Raj in burning phrases, explaining the absurdity of teaching Indian Students the doctrines of Mill and Milton on freedom and then expecting them to allow the British to run India indefinitely. Those speeches helped to pave the way for the Labour Government's decision to concede independence after the world war. Laski acquired great influence in India itself where his books on politics are widely read and where his former students occupy high posts.

RHEUMATISM ARTHRITIS

INVOLVING PAINFUL SWOLLEN
JOINTS

NEWMAN'S RHEUMARSAN TABLETS

Are a New Advance in Modern
Treatment

Amazing Results With This New
And Perfectly Harmless Remedy

Send 10s. today for 10-day trial to:-

GREENFIELDS PHARMACY,
EAST LONDON.

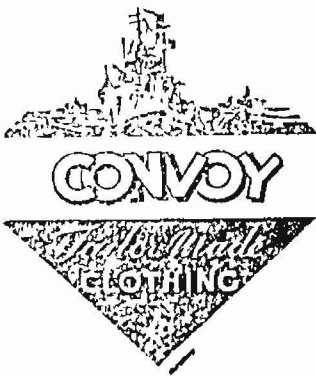
HANNON'S DETECTIVE AGENCY (PTY.) LTD.

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



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 7482 — JOHANNESBURG.
 P.O. Box 541 — CAPE TOWN.
 P.O. Box 4 — PORT ELIZABETH.
 P.O. Box 739 — EAST LONDON.

CONVOY
READ 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

L. 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.: "HARGYAN".

Phone 29388.

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

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS
AND IMPORTERS.

P. O. BOX 1250.

155/7 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 દરેક ભંડારની ગોડાઉનમાં બનાવીએ છીએ
 બહાર ગામના ઓર્ડરોને સંભાળથી તાકીદનું 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.

Victory Lounge



We specialise in:

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

(Cnr: Grey & Victoria Streets.)

Phone 24965 — DURBAN.

SEETHING SOUTH AFRICA TO-DAY

By HOMER A. JACK

(With The Kind Permission Of 'The Christian Century')

V

SIGNS OF HOPE

WHILE it is difficult to overestimate the evils of racism and oppression in South Africa, it is also true that there are grounds for hope. The most important factor for progress and a greater degree of racial equality is the economic trends which are bringing the African to urban areas and thus bringing non-Whites together with Whites faster than Dr. Malan and his government, or any government, can possibly keep them apart. This trend is not wholly positive, for with more inter-racial contact and less urban planning there result social dislocations which create the shantytowns and a kind of social contact which may, for a time in South Africa as in North America, actually heighten tension.

It has been said that South Africa's economy in the past quarter century has gone through almost as great an industrial revolution as occurred at the time of the industrial revolution from the 1790's to the 1840's. The gross value of the output of secondary industry in South Africa rose more than fivefold to £583 million between 1928 and 1948. Yet most of the non-Europeans, and especially the Africans, are treated by law and custom in a feudalistic manner. African males are not "employees" under the Industrial Conciliation acts, but servants under the archaic Masters' and Servants' laws similar to those in feudal Elizabethan times: African males must make contracts with their employers, and penal sanctions are imposed for breach of contract. On the other hand, White workers in South Africa come under the Industrial Conciliation acts which contain some of the most protective legislation in the world. In addition, through other legislation they are "protected" from competition by non-European workers.

Industrial feudalism has lasted longest in agriculture and in mining. These economic blocs have largely been able to maintain low wages and inhuman working conditions through their influence in Parliament. In recent years, however, the relative importance of mining and even of agriculture has declined as manufacturing has expanded. Despite foreign conception of South Africa as a land of

gold and diamonds, happily for the economy of the country, not to mention the welfare of the Africans, there has been an increasing economic diversification, with gold mining accounting for only 3 per cent.

In the past quarter-century, especially during and since World War II, the rise of secondary industry in South Africa has been rapid, with manufacturing now contributing a total of 22.5 per cent to the national income—more than twice that of mining and almost twice that of agriculture. The stimulus has been partly financial and partly political; a financial necessity to conserve dollars and indeed earn pounds, and a political necessity—on the part of the Nationalists—to lessen ties with the Commonwealth. Basically, of course, the stimulus has been the almost classical conditions for the growth of capitalism: enormous reserves of iron ore, coal and other raw materials; an abundant labour supply; and a vast potential market both at home and abroad (in the rest of Africa). Whole new industries have been established—for example, textiles—with African labour being used largely in all but the highest managerial levels. The frequent allegation that non-Europeans, especially Africans, are incapable of skilled work is belied by actual experience in these industries.

Africans Shift To Urban Jobs

It is estimated that between 39 and 40 per cent of the adult African population is now employed outside agriculture and mining, the employment of non-Europeans rising from 85,000 to 401,000 between 1928 and 1948. The real wages of non-Europeans are still unbelievably low, but are rising faster than those of Europeans. Many Africans are bringing their wives and children to the towns and stabilised family life is resulting. The African women, through a fortuitous court decision, legally can join trade unions; though rigidly segregated, non-European women constituted one-fifth of the membership of registered trade unions in 1949. Even male Africans are creating their own unions. The difficulties involved are great, however, since under the Masters' and

Servants' law each African must give notice to terminate his contract before going on strike.

All this means that South African industry would collapse if Africans and other non-Europeans were withdrawn. Increasingly manufacturers realize that their vested interest is in a stabilized, well housed non-European labour force, and eventually their voices will be heard in Parliament and felt by the African in the locations. With more skilled employment, higher wages and more unionization, the non-European himself will be in a better strategic position, if not yet in a voting one, to demand greater justice and equality.

Islands Of Interracial Activity

A second ground for hope is the existence, although much too infrequently, of little islands of genuine interracial activity in this sea of *apartheid*. Not too many can be found, but three—in the fields of higher education, religion and cultural relations—are illustrative.

At the 1952 graduation ceremony of the University of the Witwatersrand, Chancellor Richard Feetham told the distinguished gathering: "Experience in this university shows that, given equal opportunities to study and to learn, Africans can benefit and progress in the same way as Europeans." These are fighting words in South Africa, but fighting words are expected from the Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg which, together with the University of Cape Town, tries to emphasize the universals in a divided society. Of the five full universities in South Africa, the two Afrikaner institutions at Stellenbosch and Pretoria usually do not accept non-European students, and the University of Natal accepts them only in separate classes. Witwatersrand, on the other hand, has between two and three hundred African, Indian and Coloured students in a student body of about four thousand. It is, however, not completely an interracial paradise, for non-European students live in separate hostels (or in private homes) and by common consent do not take part in sports or in dancing. They do, however, take refreshments with White students and participate in student activities, some non-Europeans always being elected to the student council.

Student Opposition To Segregation

When the Nationalists came into power in 1948, one of their goals was *apartheid* in higher

education, with a cabinet member describing in Parliament "the intolerable . . . friction and unpleasant relationship between Europeans and non-Europeans." The government shut off certain scholarships provided for African medical students and helped initiate a separate medical school at Durban for non-Europeans, promptly offering it 15 scholarships. The National Union of South African Students, sensitive to racism, immediately organized its own African Medical Scholarships Trust Fund, imposed a voluntary annual levy on students of 10 shillings (about \$1.40) and so far has collected enough from students all over South Africa—and in other parts of the world—to offer several scholarships to qualified African medical students at Witwatersrand.

Through this and other support, including a direct government subsidy of almost 50 per cent of its annual budget, Witwatersrand University despite the lack of an appreciable endowment has not suffered despite the threats of the Nationalists to complete the segregation of higher education. This university also offers its meeting halls, when available, to outside groups desiring unsegregated meeting, and it is the home of the Johannesburg Society of Friends, which feels happier meeting at the university than in the Johannesburg Y.M.C.A. With the faculty and administration solidly and courageously behind a policy of integration in higher education, Witwatersrand and Cape Town universities are undoubtedly producing each year graduates who, if they remain in South Africa, are destined to be its leaders and inevitably will retain this refreshing interracial experience and outlook acquired during their university days.

(To be Continued)

Cuticura
ANTISEPTIC
OINTMENT

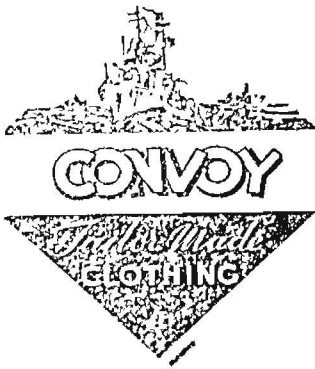


FOR SAFETY'S SAKE

A break in the skin is a 'way in' for germs! Apply Cuticura Ointment—quickly. To rapidly restore skin health. To combat infection. To allay soreness, and to keep the injury clean and comfortable while it heals.

FOR CUTS AND SCRATCHES

531



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
REG. 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

L. 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.: "HARGYAN".

Phone 29368.

P. HARGOVAN & CO.

(PTY.) LTD.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS
AND IMPORTERS.

P. O. BOX 1250.

155/7 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 દરેક ભત્તની સીસાઈએ બનાવીએ છીએ
 બહાર ગામના ચોડ'રોને સંભાળથી તાકીદદ 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



HOME MADE 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.

SEETHING SOUTH AFRICA TO-DAY

By HOMER A. JACK

(With The Kind Permission Of 'The Christian Century')

V

SIGNS OF HOPE

WHILE it is difficult to overestimate the evils of racism and oppression in South Africa, it is also true that there are grounds for hope. The most important factor for progress and a greater degree of racial equality is the economic trends which are bringing the African to urban areas and thus bringing non-Whites together with Whites faster than Dr. Malan and his government, or any government, can possibly keep them apart. This trend is not wholly positive, for with more inter-racial contact and less urban planning there result social dislocations which create the shantytowns and a kind of social contact which may, for a time in South Africa as in North America, actually heighten tension.

It has been said that South Africa's economy in the past quarter century has gone through almost as great an industrial revolution as occurred at the time of the industrial revolution from the 1780's to the 1840's. The gross value of the output of secondary industry in South Africa rose more than fivefold to £583 million between 1928 and 1948. Yet most of the non-Europeans, and especially the Africans, are treated by law and custom in a feudalistic manner. African males are not "employees" under the Industrial Conciliation acts; but servants under the archaic Masters' and Servants' laws similar to those in feudal Elizabethan times. African males must make contracts with their employers, and penal sanctions are imposed for breach of contract. On the other hand, White workers in South Africa come under the Industrial Conciliation acts which contain some of the most protective legislation in the world. In addition, through other legislation they are "protected" from competition by non-European workers.

Industrial feudalism has lasted longest in agriculture and in mining. These economic blocs have largely been able to maintain low wages and inhuman working conditions through their great influence in Parliament. In recent years, however, the relative importance of mining and even of agriculture has declined as manufacturing has risen. Despite foreign conceptions of South Africa as a land of

gold and diamonds, happily for the economy of the country, not to mention the welfare of the Africans, there has been an increasing economic diversification, with gold mining accounting for only 3 per cent.

In the past quarter-century, especially during and since World War II, the rise of secondary industry in South Africa has been rapid, with manufacturing now contributing a total of 22.5 per cent to the national income—more than twice that of mining and almost twice that of agriculture. The stimulus has been partly financial and partly political: a financial necessity to conserve dollars and indeed earn pounds, and a political necessity—on the part of the Nationalists—to lessen ties with the Commonwealth. Basically, of course, the stimulus has been the almost classical conditions for the growth of capitalism: enormous reserves of iron ore, coal and other raw material; an abundant labour supply; and a vast potential market both at home and abroad (in the rest of Africa). Whole new industries have been established—for example, textiles—with African labour being used largely in all but the highest managerial levels. The frequent allegation that non-Europeans, especially Africans, are incapable of skilled work is belied by actual experience in these industries.

Africans Shift To Urban Jobs

It is estimated that between 39 and 40 per cent of the adult African population is now employed outside agriculture and mining, the employment of non-Europeans rising from 85,000 to 401,000 between 1928 and 1948. The real wages of non-Europeans are still unbelievably low, but are rising faster than those of Europeans. Many Africans are bringing their wives and children to the towns and stabilised family life is resulting. The African women, through a fortuitous court decision, legally can join trade unions; though rigidly segregated, non-European women constituted one-fifth of the membership of registered trade unions in 1949. Even male Africans are creating their own unions. The difficulties involved are great, however, since under the Masters' and

Servants' law each African must give notice to terminate his contract before going on strike.

All this means that South African industry would collapse if Africans and other non-Europeans were withdrawn. Increasingly manufacturers realize that their vested interest is in a stabilized, well housed non-European labour force, and eventually their voices will be heard in Parliament and felt by the African in the locations. With more skilled employment, higher wages and more unionization, the non-European himself will be in a better strategic position, if not yet in a voting one, to demand greater justice and equality.

Islands Of Interracial Activity

A second ground for hope in the existence, although much too infrequently, of little islands of genuine interracial activity in this sea of *apartheid*. Not too many can be found, but three—in the fields of higher education, religion and cultural relations—are illustrative.

At the 1952 graduation ceremony of the University of the Witwatersrand, Chancellor Richard Feetham told the distinguished gathering: "Experience in this university shows that, given equal opportunities to study and to learn, Africans can benefit and progress in the same way as Europeans." These are fighting words in South Africa, but fighting words are expected from the Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg which, together with the University of Cape Town, tries to emphasize the universals in a divided society. Of the five full universities in South Africa, the two Afrikaner institutions at Stellenbosch and Pretoria usually do not accept non-European students, and the University of Natal accepts them only in separate classes. Witwatersrand, on the other hand, has between two and three hundred African, Indian and Coloured students in a student body of about four thousand. It is, however, not completely an interracial paradise, for non-European students live in separate hostels (or in private homes) and by common consent do not take part in sports or in dancing. They do, however, take refreshments with White students and participate in student activities, some non-Europeans always being elected to the student council.

Student Opposition To Segregation

When the Nationalists came into power in 1948, one of their goals was *apartheid* in higher

education, with a cabinet member describing in Parliament "the intolerable . . . friction and unpleasant relationship between Europeans and non-Europeans." The government shut off certain scholarships provided for African medical students and helped initiate a separate medical school at Durban for non-Europeans, promptly offering it 15 scholarships. The National Union of South African Students, sensitive to racism, immediately organized its own African Medical Scholars Trust Fund, imposed a voluntary annual levy on students of 10 shillings (about \$1.40) and so far has collected enough from students all over South Africa—and in other parts of the world—to offer several scholarships to qualified African medical students at Witwatersrand.

Through this and other support, including a direct government subsidy of almost 50 per cent of its annual budget, Witwatersrand University despite the lack of an appreciable endowment has not suffered despite the threats of the Nationalists to complete the segregation of higher education. This university also offers its meeting halls, when available, to outside groups desiring unsegregated meeting, and it is the home of the Johannesburg Society of Friends, which feels happier meeting at the university than in the Johannesburg Y.M.C.A. With the faculty and administration solidly and courageously behind a policy of integration in higher education, Witwatersrand and Cape Town universities are undoubtedly producing each year graduates who, if they remain in South Africa, are destined to be its leaders and inevitably will retain this refreshing interracial experience and outlook acquired during their university days.

(To be Continued)

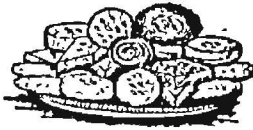
Cuticura
ANTISEPTIC
OINTMENT

FOR SAFETY'S SAKE

A break in the skin is a 'way in' for germs! Apply Cuticura Ointment—quickly. To rapidly restore skin health. To combat infection. To allay soreness, and to keep the injury clean and comfortable while it heals.

FOR CUTS AND SCRATCHES

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.'

P.O. Box 96,

Phone 24471.

To Furnish Your Home Economically

See

LALA BABHAI & CO. (PTY.) LTD.

Show Rooms At 107 Prince Edward St. & 78 Victoria St.
DURBAN.

Stockists of:—

NEW & RECONDITIONED FURNITURE & HOUSE-
HOLD EFFECTS. RADIOS & RADIOGRAMS, MUSI-
CAL INSTRUMENTS, SEWING MACHINES & OFFICE
FURNITURE Etc.

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

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

Partners:

C. C. PATEL
L. D. PATEL
S. K. PATEL

L. S. & 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

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

MANCHESTER TRADING

—CO. LTD.—

ESTABLISHED 1923

Wholesale Soft & Fancy Goods Merchants

—&—

Direct Importers.

47, Commissioner Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

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

AFRICAN VIEWPOINT

RHODESIAN FEDERATION AND AFTER

By JORDAN K. NGUBANE

SOUTHERN RHODESIA will vote in a referendum on April 9, 1953 on whether or not to join the proposed Central African Federation. The result will be awaited with interest by Africans in all the continent south of the equator—for very good reasons.

Firstly, the Rhodesian decision will have a direct bearing on federation itself. An affirmative result will give new strength to the federationists and encourage them to go full-steam ahead with their plans for the Malanisation of Africa. An adverse result—which is most unlikely—will force them to go about federation a little more carefully.

Secondly, if the referendum result favours federation African opinion will perforce develop a new approach to Black-White relations on the continent. This might be a good development; it might not be—because so much depends on the basis and objectives of that unity.

One aspect of federation which arouses very close African interest is the attitude of the British Government towards the clearly expressed wishes of the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Up to now, Britain has seemed determined to impose federation on these Africans in spite of their unanimous opposition. If Britain does this, she will have given Dr. Malan a valuable precedent for subsequent use when he presses his demand for the protectorates.

Up to now, Britain has taken the line that she cannot agree to incorporation within South Africa of the three Protectorates within our borders. Her reason is that she is legally obliged, in terms of the Schedule to the South Africa Act, to consult these people before she agrees to incorporation. Such agreement will presumably depend on African acquiescence to incorporation. At least this is what Britain's attitude so far has implied.

In short, Britain has taken the stand which implies that the protection extended to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland would have been of no value if it did not mean that on a fundamental issue like incorporation, the protecting power would be guided by African wishes.

But this attitude, whether clearly expressed or implied, is

almost the exact opposite of the line against the Africans in the protectorates of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

In [these] two territories Britain seems in mood to listen more to the wishes of the White settlers than to those of the African people. If she does this until federation comes through in the teeth of African opposition, Dr. Malan will have reason to ask why, in Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland, the attitude of the Africans should be treated with respect when it has been virtually ignored in Central Africa. He will have reason to insist that the Central African precedent justifies the incorporation of the protectorates within our borders against the wishes of their African inhabitants.

A second result of an affirmative decision is that the process which the African calls the Malanisation of Africa will be firmly entrenched in the whole of Southern Africa and directly threaten Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika—and even Ethiopia. For, in African eyes, federation consolidates a White racial front at the expense of the African and condemns the latter to a junior partnership from which the African cannot escape. In fact, if the history of South Africa is any guide, federation holds out the prospect for the African of seeing himself reduced to the position of virtual serfdom one day. This is what Malanism stands for in African eyes.

The protective clauses in the proposed federal constitution will not stop a determined Hertzog and Malan of the federation successively reducing the African to the position of a serf. The framers of the constitution, who were Whitemen, ensured that political power should remain vested now and in the future, in White hands. At the very best, the African was given token representation in parliament. Where is partnership in that arrangement? And, if the African becomes a little more truculent in agitating for complete equality, what will stop the White federal Government presenting a united front with Union Malanites of the future against the African?

But there is a silver lining in this otherwise dark picture. If Britain forces through her plans for the creation of a White-dominated state in Cen-

tral Africa, that will be the signal to most men of colour on the continent that it was time the African cultivated a pan-African approach to the question of Colour and devised ways and means to solve the problems created by this jointly. For a long time the White oppressors in all parts of Africa have acted more or less in unison when it came to handling African problems. Federation will give the African the reason to take a leaf out of his oppressor's book.

This attitude will not be racial. It will be protective; inspired by African determination to throw off their shoulders the yoke of oppression. The Whiteman who opposes the evil tyranny of race will, as he has been in the past, be on the side of the African. The oppressor will join the advocates of a White front as he has done all along the line. The issue will be straight and clear cut—the African will be opposing social and political values he considers wrong and which he can no longer stand,

BONES WANTED

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

BAGS RETURNED RAILAGE PAID

For Full Particulars write to:

THE
BULL BRAND
FERTILIZERS LTD.
SARNIA, NATAL.

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.

સોફ્ટીસની સફર

અપ્સરા

દોહના ગ્રામ્ય જીવન વિશે લેખક
સવાય જ્વાળા રૂપે આ પુસ્તકમાં
સોફ્ટીસના વીચારો દર્શાવ્યા છે.

પાંચ માસના સેટની પા. રૂ-૧૦-૦
—લેખક રમણલાલ દેસાઈ.

મળવાનું ઠેકાણું :

ક્રીમત શી. ૩-૬.

આ ઓશીસેશી મળશે.

INDIAN OPINION,
Phoenix, Natal.

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, Hosiery, 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

INDIA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent

Bombay, March 18.

INDIAN Parliament began the second stage of the debate on the General Budget by taking up the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs totalling Rs. 8,88,01,000. The Opposition members vigorously attacked the foreign policy of the Government of India. Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerji, leader of the National Democratic Group, applying the test of the results achieved in areas that mattered most to India—Pakistan, South Africa, Ceylon and the foreign pockets in India, adjudged India's foreign policy "a dismal and dynamic failure."

Mr. Nehru, winding up the debate on foreign affairs, stoutly defended his foreign policy. The Prime Minister defined his approach to foreign policy as a subordinate of "hasty courage" to "quiet wisdom and tolerance" in action, looking ahead at the future rather than acting on the anger and passion of the moment. Mr. Nehru declared: "I am convinced that whoever might have been in charge of the foreign policy of India during these years could not have but followed more or less the broad policies that we have pursued, because it did not come out of my head or anyone else's head, but came out of the circumstances under which we live, the background of our history and the present context of events. It is an inevitable policy, barring variations here or there, barring, may be, a certain emphasis here or there."

In regard to South Africa Mr. Nehru said that the "half-hearted attitude of some of the important countries did not do any credit to them. The time might come when other countries of the world would have to choose definitely as to what policy they were to adopt in regard to a country like South Africa, where this policy of social inequality, discrimination and suppression is applied in the way it is done. It was perfectly true that we have been unable to do anything in regard to South Africa except to express ourselves in the United Nations or otherwise. I confess I do not see any solution of the problem in the near future. Certainly I cannot bring it about except as a gradual development of situations in the world which bring enormous pressure. I confess at the present moment to a feeling of some

disillusionment at the way a number of important and great countries quibble about these matters. They could not openly support this kind of policy, of course, because practically no reasonable person in the world can support it."

The Congress Praja Socialist talks for co-operation at Governmental and other levels which had generated high hopes of Coalition Governments at the Centre and in some of the States, have failed. Negotiations between the Prime Minister and Congress President, Mr. Nehru and Shri Jayprakash Narain, the Praja Socialist leader, have come to an end. While the Congress found no objection to a more radical economic and social programme outlined by the spokesman of the Praja Socialist Party in his talks with Mr. Nehru, it was felt that difficulties were bound to arise at Governmental level in the timing, method and manner of implementing it. The programme outlined by Shri Jayprakash included amendment of the Constitution to remove the compensation clause in abolishing zamindari and thus facilitate expeditious agrarian reform, a more pronounced labour policy, nationalisation of key industries, abolition of Upper Chambers of the legislature at the centre and in the States, stoppage of payment of privy purses to rulers, abolition of the system of Rajpramukhs and concrete measures to tackle unemployment.

Informed Congress circles, however, suggest that there is still scope for co-operation between the Socialist and the Congress parties in matters in which they are agreed, like fighting Communism and communalism and implementation of a programme of rural rehabilitation.

The communal organisations like Jan Sangh, Hindu Maha Sabha and Ram Rajya Parishad have launched an agitation in support of Praja Parishad of Jammu, which is continuing its satyagraha, demanding complete accession of Kashmir to India. These organisations started satyagraha under the leadership of Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerji in Delhi defying the ban imposed by the District Magistrate on processions and meetings. Dr. Mookerji was arrested last week along with two other members

of Parliament while leading a procession. After Dr. Mookerji's arrest police had to resort to teargas and lathi charge to disperse the unruly crowd. About thirty persons were arrested in this connection. Dr. Mookerji was subsequently released by the Supreme Court on the grounds that he was not brought before any Magistrate within the next 24 hours of his arrest and that was against the provisions of the Indian Constitution. Mr. Nehru characterised this agitation as "helping the enemies of India."

The eight-man Pakistan delegation, headed by Mr. G. Faruque, Chairman of the Pakistan Cotton Board has started negotiations with the Government of India at Delhi for a long-term trade agreement. This is the first attempt to have a long-term agreement between the two countries. Looking at the preliminary speeches of the spokesmen of the parties concerned, prospects of such an agreement seem to be bright.

Akali leaders, including Master Tarasingh, who were arrested recently have been released by the Punjab Government.

Acharya Vinoba Bhava has resumed his walking tour for Bhudan Yagna (land gift) after three months rest at Chandil.

Sri Mahavir Tyagi has been appointed as a Minister of State for Defence.

At least 50 people perished and over 700 others were injured in north-western gales which swept parts of East and West Bengal and Assam. The gales, which ripped treetops, blew away roofs and flattened telegraph poles and banana plantations, rendered over 15,000 homeless. Lashing the countryside at 60 miles per hour at places, the storm has reopened the question of rehabilitation for the Government of East and West Bengal and Assam as most of those rendered homeless are displaced persons who had made a humble beginning with loans from the respective Governments. Total damage in property and crops is estimated at over a crore of Rupees.

The Government of India has bowed down before the strong and united opposition of Tamil

nad and has virtually decided that the Andhra capital will have to be located outside Madras City. Andhras are still adamant over the temporary capital issue and a controversy is still raging between the parties concerned, preventing the publication of Justice Waichu's report for fear of its adverse repercussions. Waltair or Vizagapatam may be chosen as a temporary capital of Andhra.

The Government of Pakistan has released Bhupat, the notorious dacoit of Saurashtra, from jail on the expiry of his term of imprisonment for entering Pakistan without a permit and carrying arms without a licence. The Government of India requested the Pak Government for his extradition, but the Pakistan Government has refused to accede to this request.

The resignation of Sri Dhebar, the Chief Minister of Saurashtra, on the grounds of continued ill-health, has not yet been accepted by the Congress Legislative Party and there are chances that he may be prevailed upon to continue as Chief Minister.

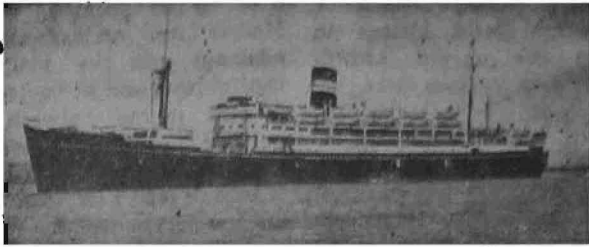
The Government of India have lodged a strong protest with the Government of South Africa against the introduction of a Bill in the South African Parliament to prevent the entry into the Union of wives and children of persons of Indian origin, domiciled in the Union of South Africa.

According to latest information from New Delhi, the Government of India have sent a special report to the Secretary General of the United Nations pointing out the gravity of the situation created by the South African Government's attempt to implement the Group Areas Act in the different parts of the Union. The action recently taken by the Union Government in connection with the proclamation of Group Areas is in flagrant and complete disregard of the resolutions passed by the United Nations in 1950, 1951 and 1952.

Sets Of Indian Art Pictures

By Celebrated Indian Artists
Price 8/- including postage.

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



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

S.S. Karanja arriving April 28. Sailing May 3 via Karachi and Bedibunder 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."

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 Asso. Of Australasia, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.

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

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 Survey of the work of the Indian National Congress from the time of its inception.

Price 2/-

अमारा निशाण उपयोगी पुस्तके

धर्तीदास

देश विदेश भा. १	२ ६
गुजरातनु गारन	१ ६
बहिना धर्तीदासनी इपरेभा भा. १	२ २
देश विपके	२ ०

भुजोण

आर्थिक भुजोण	५ ६
भुजोण परीचय भा. ३	१ १०
" भा ४	२ ३

वाच्यन मारे साहित्य

आन्वीन समयनी रस कथाओ	१ ६
आण जगत	१ ६

अंक गणना

अंकगणीतना मुण तरेवे	२ ०
मीडल स्कूल अंकगणीत भा. १	२ ६
माडुं गणीत भा. १	१ ३
" " भा. ३	१ ६
" " भाग ४	२ ०

मुतन केअन आजा आ भाजा
मां नीयबा मार पुस्तके आने
उ. के पुस्तके द्वारा जाणके ज्ञान
मेणे उ.

मुतन केअन तादीअ वर
" " चारणु १-२-३-४
प्रत्येकी अंगत १ ०

नवयुग वाच्यन भाजा

पुस्तक पडेई	१ ३
पुस्तक पीळ	२ ०
पुस्तक नीळ	२ ३
" वाडु	२ ३

साहित्य कस्तोळ

साहित्य मारे वाच्यन वधारवा	
वधारणीने उपयोगी पुस्तके	
पुस्तक पीळ	२ ३
" नीळ	२ ३

विद्यार्थीक वाच्यन भाजा

यावधु जादी	१ ०
पडेवी वापरी	१ ०
जीळ वापरी	१ ०
नीळ "	२ ३
वाधी "	२ ३
पांचमी "	३ ०

यासेा लक्ष्मी

श्रेणी १	१ ३
" २	१ ३
" ३	१ ६
" ४	१ ६
" ५	१ ८
" ६	१ ८
" ७	१ ८

Obtainable From:

'INDIAN OPINION'

P. Bag, PHOENIX, NATAL.

BOOKS FOR SALE

GANDHIANA—D. G. Deshpande—(A Bibliography of Gandhian Literature)	5	0
PILGRIMAGE FOR PEACE—Pyarelal	12	6
SELECTIONS FROM GANDHI—Nimar Kumar Bose	10	0
GLEANINGS—Mira	1	6
GANDHIAN ETHICS—B. noy Gopal Ray	2	0
BAPU—Marry F. Burr	4	0
COMMUNAL UNITY—M. K. Gandhi	25	0
FAMOUS PARSIS	7	6
CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA	3	3
STORY OF SATARA—Major B. D. Basu, (I.M.S.)	15	0
SEVEN MONTHS WITH GANDHI—Kriamadras	12	6
STORY OF THE BIBLE—S. K. George	6	0
DELHI DIARY—Gandhiji	10	6
A RIGHTEOUS STRUGGLE—Mahadev Desai	2	8
THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF MAHATMA GANDHI—Gopinath Dhewan	17	9
GANDHI AS WE KNOW HIM—Intimate and delightful incidents by various writers	9	0
NON-VIOLENCE IN PEACE AND WAR Vol. I.—M. K. Gandhi	15	0
NON-VIOLENCE IN PEACE AND WAR Vol. II.—M. K. Gandhi	14	0
THE STORY OF BARDOLI—Mahadev Desai	6	0
FROM YERAVDA MANDIR—M. K. Gandhi	1	0

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.

BOOKS FOR SALE

INDIAN JUDGES (Biographical and critical sketches with portraits)	7	6	SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA Facts And Facts—Stanley Powell	5	0
MINOR AMERICANS WHOM INDIA SHOULD KNOW—Jabez T. Sunderland	7	6	AMONG THE GREAT (Conversation with Romain Rolland, Mahatma Gandhi, Bertrand Russell, Rabindranath Tagore and Sri Aurobindo)—Dilip Kumar Roy	23	0
THE BHAGAVAD GITA—The Lord's Song—(An English Translation)—Annie Besant	1	0	TWO HISTORICAL TRIALS IN RED FORT—An account of the trial of the Officers of the I.N.A.	14	0
WHAT IS WRONG WITH INDIAN ECONOMIC LIFE?—Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao	3	0	WHY CRIPPS FAILED (Documented account from the Indian Nationalist point of view)—M. Subrahmanyan	2	6
OUR INDIA (Children's stories by various writers, illustrated)—Minoo Masani	2	6	GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS (Text of Correspondence and other relevant matter)	2	6
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND THEIR ROLE IN INDIAN ECONOMY—Prof. Rao	2	6	THE STORY OF MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH—M. K. Gandhi	15	0
GOLDEN NUMBER OF "INDIAN OPINION", 1914 (Souvenir of the Passive Resistance Movement in S.A., 1906-1914)	4	0	CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA (Their place in India)—M. K. Gandhi	5	0
THE DELIVERANCE (A picture of the palpitating life of the joint family)	4	6	RAMANAMA—M. K. Gandhi	3	0
PUBLIC FINANCE AND OUR POVERTY—J. C. Kumarappa	3	6	TOWARDS NON-VIOLENT SOCIALISM—M. K. Gandhi	5	0
INDIAN STATES' PROBLEM (Gandhiji's Writings and Utterances)—M. K. Gandhi	10	0	REBUILDING OUR VILLAGES—M. K. Gandhi	3	0
FOUNDATIONS OF PEACE (Critical study of the conditions which precipitated two world wars)—K. T. Shah	15	0	AN ATHEIST WITH GANDHI—Gora G. R. Rao	2	0
INDIA SPEAKING (Various contributions on economic, political, cultural and social problems of modern India)	15	0			

Obtainable from:

'Indian Opinion,'

P. Bag, 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, Wheaten 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.

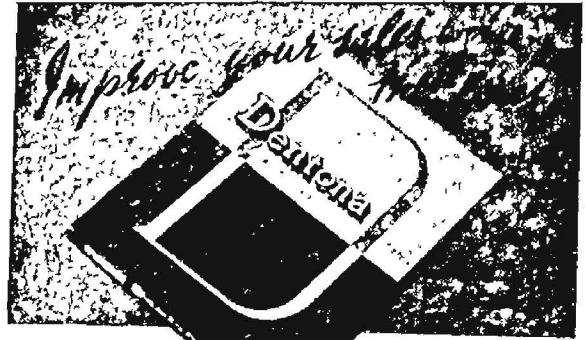
also at

JOHANNESBURG

Phones: 34-3554/5
P.O. Box 200, Fordsburg,
82, Crown Road,
Fordsburg, Johannesburg.

BENONI

Benoni Coal Site
Phone 54-1813,
Rangeview Coal Sites—54-2205
P.O. Box 392, Benoni.



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

In khaki
'gabs,
tropicals.

DENTONA
SHORTS AND SLACKS
W. MOYERBACH *Resd.*

TRADE ENQUIRIES

UNION OF S. AFRICA
DENTON TRADING CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Phone 34-4381

P.O. Box 3561

N. RHODESIA
FEIGENBAUM BROS.
BULAWAYO

Phone 2758

P.O. Box 354

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

Phone 4010

NAIROBI

CONGO BELGE
H. J. HYMANS
ELISABETHVILLE

Phone 313

P.O. Box 157

MASHONALAND AND P.E.A.
W. F. NEUMAN
SALISBURY

Phone 2-1219/2-4924

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