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Mankind is one, seeing that all are equally subject to the moral law. All men are equal in God's eyes. There are, of course, differences of race and status and the like, but the higher the status of a man, the greater is his responsibility.

Golden fetters are no less galling to a self-respecting man than iron ones. The sting is in the fetters, not in the metal.

We must be content to die, if we cannot live as free men and women.

Man has to thank himself for his dependence. He can be independent as soon as he wills it.

-Mahatma Gandhi,



Colonialism In Africa

By WILFRED WELLOCK

ODAY we speak freely of the passing of Colonialism. It is passing, but let us beware, lest there be a halt, subtle backward turning. Events in Central Africa and in Guiana offer a timely warning.

The new era is appearing at a time when the economic system out of which modern Colonialism sprang is crumbling.

That system has brought fabulous wealth to a few Western countries at the cost of semi-starvation and appalling conditions to vast coloured populations. The ending of the policy of exploiting human and natural resources will mean lower profits and living standards for many Western nations.

The coloured world has awakened and is coalescing for the purpose of common action. It demands political and economic independence, and to this end an agro-industrial economy with maximum self-sufficiency in all its parts. Communism has come to its assistance, with the result that two huge power-blocs are clamouring for its friendship and co-operation, for its trade and its natural resources.

Another consequence of this conflict is that trade between these two power-blocs is scant and uncertain. Indeed, all the above-mentioned tendencies are causing a restriction of markets all round, and a growing fear in the countries which have developed lopsided, over-industrialized economics, of losing important economic and strategic footholds in Colonial territories. In consequence, most Western nations are frantically trying to hold on to every particle of economic power they possess in any part of the world, and to make numerous concessions to this end.

Colonialism is now a delicate art.

The problem of Africa is unique in that, as a tropical country, it includes wide areas in which Europeans cannot permanently settle, and areas such as the North, the South and South Central, and the Kenya Highlands, where they can settle permanently. The latter are the tension areas, whereas in the Tropical Gold Coast, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanganyika, etc., peasant proprietorship, with co-operative marketing and processing, such as the ginning of cotton, and progressive participation in local and national government, are normal practice.

In the tension areas, such as Kenya a few thousand Europeans own vast acreages of the finest growing land in the country, the Highlands, and dominate its political life.

That land has been taken from Africans in forced exchanges for inferior land

Many of the victims of that operation were the forebears of many who are now in Mau Mau.

Jomo Kenyatta once related to Roden Buxton and myself in the House of Commons tea room, how the ancestral land of his family was taken from his grand-father. The cultivation of these lands is still done by Africans for White masters,

(Continued on page 187)



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INDIAN OPINION

FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1954

Religious Faith And Social Purpose

special supplement offered by the organisers of the movement called Moral Re-Armament. A few words of explanation are necessary to enable our reders to see this matter in proper perspective Moral Re-Armament, formerly lmown as the Oxford Group, is not a new movement. Under the leadership of Dr. Frank Buchman, it has been active for many years. It is a religious movement with a technique of its own and with aims somewhat different from those of more familiar branches of religion. Any movement which may serve to raise the moral tone of private and public life deserves respect. There is no country in which the individual conscienc of men and women needs more sumulus than it does in South Africa This observation applies especially to White people, who form the dominant political group but whose conscience is usually protected from contact with the , ugly realities of human life in this country. If Moral Re-Armament can do something to bring some ! White people nearer to these realities, if it can sharpen their perception of human suffering and open their minds to human needs, it will have done South Africa some service. Yet it must be admitted that hitherto there have been few obvious signs that the movement has had this effect. For one thing, MRA seems to concentrate on the idea that political struggles and economic issues will vanish in an atmosphere sweetened by personal goodwill. This simple view shows a failure to appreciate the underlying causes of prevailing discontents.

> For another reason it is unlikely that Moral Re-Armament will appeal to Indians, and it may be well to say frankly why this is

Opinion' we publish a that their religion is superior to any other. Perhaps the adherents of every religion cherish this belief, including Hindus and Moslems. But if India can claim one special distinction, it would be the recognition by some of its wisest thinkers that there are ethical elements of high value in all the great religions that have attracted mankind in large num-Indians have long recognized the value and significance of essential parts of Christian doctrine. Christians, on the other hand, have hitherto been slow to recognize the value and significance of Eastern religions. We believe, as do some of the best of modern philosophers, that Christianity has something to learn not only from Indian piety, but also from India's intellectual and theological tolerance. When that lesson has been absorbed, Europe and Asia will be better able to meet each other on terms of mutual respect, the only terms on which the meeting of minds is likely to be fruitful.

Men worship God in various ways, none of which dare claim superiority over others. What the world needs today is less effort directed towards conversion from one established religion to another and more effort directed towards finding the common ground that exists between all great religions. When that common ground is clearly marked out, it must surely include respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as tolerance for ideas and ways of life different from our own.

Any and every branch of Christian thought that can contribute to this social purpose will surely earn the regard not only of other Christians but also of men attached to other faiths. It is in this spirit that we have lent our pages this week to Moral Re-armament and in this spirit we hope that our gesture will be accepted and some day perhaps recipro-

The Protectorates

THE Prime Minister, Dr. D. F. Malan has once again raised the issue of transferring to the Union of the Government of the Basutoland and the Bechuanaland and Sw ziland Protectorates. The question is similar to the one raised in India of the foreign Possessions being handed over to Nobody questions the justification of the demands in both the cases. But the difference between the two is that while in the case of foreign possessions in India both the vast majority of the people in India and the vast majority of the people in the respective foreign possessions are of one mind, i.e., that the possessions must be transferred to India, in the case of the Union the thinking European opinion and the almost unanimous opinion of the non-Europeans within the Union is, in the present circumstances, strongly opposed to the Protectorates being transferred to the Union, while the vast majority of the people in the Protectorates have not been at all consulted in the matter. It is true that progress has not been made in the Protectorates to the extent that one would expect it to be made but today the people whose destiny is in the melting pot have at least not lost their soul. They have at least some hope of their voices being heard. But once they came under the administration of the Union they know full well that their fate would be completely sealed. No body today would under any circumstances like to be under the administration of the Union Government. They would like to get out of it to save both their bodies and their souls. Union Government has therefore no legs to stand. The British Government would be committing the biggest blunder and bopelessly failing in its duty were it to hand over the administration of the Protectorates to the Union without consulting and receiving the consent of the vast majority of the people directly concerned. It would be like throwing the people to the wolves. It is to be sincerely hoped and prayed that the British Government will not under any circumstances be led to do this.

But what interests us Indians particularly is the reference made in his speech in the House of

Assembly to us. Dr. Malan is reported to have said:

"If these Territories, particularly Swaziland, remained under Britain it made administration in South Africa in some respects difficult. One of these respects was illegal immigration into the Union, particularly by Indians. Indians could be prevented from landing at Union ports but between Swaziland and Portuguese territory there was an area through which thousands of illegal immigrants were able to enter Swaziland and so enter the Union."

What we would like to know is how many thousands of Indians have thus entered the Union illegally? Surely the Government must have a record of it. Or is it just a convenient stick with which to beat the much hated Indian?

Here is yet another gem from Dr. Malan's speech:

"In the past two years Britain had had few scruples about giving up populations and territories under her control. If one considered that she no longer had authority in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Egypt and the Sudan, one might say that Britain had surrendered 700,000,000 of her subjects."

So Dr. Malan's Bible teaches him that it is a sin to grant independence to people and that it is a virtue to keep them perpetually under subjugation. This is yet another reason why the people of the Protectorates should think twice before deciding to come under the administration of Dr. Malan's Government.

NOTES AND NEWS

Dr. Malan's Motion On Protectorates

THE following is the text of the motion moved by the Prime Minister in the Union Honse of Assembly on Monday, April 12:-

'That this House resolves that the transfer to the Union of the Government of Basutoland and the Bechungland and Swaziland Protectorates, to be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions embodied in the schedule to the South Africa Act, 1909, or such other terms as may be agreed upon between the two Governments [concerned, should take place as soon as possible. This House consequently urges that, with this end in view, immediate stops should be taken towards the resumption of negotiations between the said two Governments at the stage reached at the outbreak of war in 1939."

Opposition's Amendment

Mr. J G. N. Strauss moved the following amendment:

"To omit all words after 'that' and to substitute:

"This House, while convinced that the mutual interests of the Union of South Africa and of Basutoland and the Protectorates of Bechuanaland and Swaziland will be best served by the transfer of their Government to the Union of South Africa in accordance with the spirit of the provisions of the South Africa Aot, is of opinion

"(a) That it is ill-advised and imprudent to attempt to reinforce diplomatic negotiations by Parliamentary pressure, and

"b" That negotiations should, as in the past, be conducted by the two Governments untrammelled by Parliamentary commitments. This House consequently urges the Government to take steps to have the proceedings relative to the question now under its consideration expunged from its records and thereafter, on diplomatic level and in accordance with the spirit of the approaches made by all former Prima Ministers of the Union, to re-open negotia-

tions with the Government of the United Kingdom at the stage reached at the outbreak of war in 1939".

Labour Party's Amendment

Mr. A. Hepple (Lab. Rosettenville) moved an amendment that transfer to the Union should be effected as soon as the majority of the inhabitants of each territory respectively clearly indicated that they were satisfied that such a transfer would be in their own interests."

Native Representative's View

Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger (Native Representative, Cape Eastern) said it would be excellent if the Minister of Native Affairs would go and talk with the people of the Protectorates and explain to them the advantages of Apartheid and answer their questions about their political future if they entered the Union. At present the Natives of the territories knew that their political future was entirely open and though their progress was slow there was no limit to the progress they could make. They could become full citizens of their country and have a determining voice in its policy. They would want to know how much of that they could expect in the Union."

BISHOP OF JOHANNESBURG ON APARTHEID

THE Bishop of Johannesburg, Dr. Ambrose Reeves, has written to the Rev. John Piersma, n Michigan clergyman, commenting on a letter on apartheid sent to Mr. Piersma by Dr. Malan, "in the hope that you will understand why some of us have serious misgiving over the present application of the policy."

Dr. Malan wrote to Mr. Piersma on February 12 in response to a letter asking for a description of apartheid.

Dr. Reeves says he has been impressed and deeply moved by that sense of divine calling which the Afrikaans people have and to which Dr. Malan refers in his letter.

"At the same time it disturbs me because, while they have taken seriously the biblical concept of "the people of God," it seems to me they so often fail to ask why this people was chosen.

"The vocation of being God's people had to be worked out in terms of obedience to God for his own sake, and neither for their own interest, nor to secure their own prosperity.

"On the Prime Minister's own showing apartheid is motivated by the urge for self-preservation. Nobody could quarrel with this desire, but the question arises if it is legitimate to tie up the satisfaction of this natural interest with the spiritual destiny of a people in such a way that a human policy is given religious sanction.

"Further, one is bound to ask whether the policy of apartheid will in the long run achieve what is hoped from it.

"It would be wrong to imagine that those who oppose apartheid are indifferent to the continuance of the White inhabitants on this sub-continent. On the contrary, they believe that the enforcement of this policy may in the end only succeed in achieving all those things that Dr. Malan fears may come to pass."

Dr. Reeves says that without attempting any detailed criticism of the seven points of the conference of the Missionary Council of the Afrikaans Churches, quoted by Dr. Malan, he would like to quote the findings of a conference of the

Christian Council of South Africa.

This conference declared:

- (1) God has created all men in his image. Consequently, beyond all differences remain the essential unity.
- (2) Individuals who have progressed from a primitive social structure to one more advanced should share in the responsibilities and rights of their new status.
- (3) The real need of South Africa is not "apartheid" but

"cendrag" (this is translated as "unity through teamwork"),

- (4) Citizenship involved participation in responsible government. The franchise should be accorded to all capable of exercising it.
- (5) Every child should have the opportunity of receiving the best education that the community can give, and for which the child has the capacity.
- (6) Every man has the right to work in that sphere in which he can make the best use of his abilities for the common good

MR. MANILAL GANDHI'S CHALLENGE TO MR. SWART

THE following is the full text of a Press statement issued by Mr. Manilal Gandhi last week in reply to Mr. C. R. Swart's statement in the Senate on ill-treatment of non-White prisoners in South African gaols:—

The Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, is reported by S.A.P.A. to have said in the Senate that those who complained about ill-treatment in gaol were liars, and that Mr. Swart preferred to accept the evidence of the Prison Chaplains and social workers who had investigated the allegations and found that they had no substance whatsoever.

Strange to say that Mr. Swart is not prepared to believe even the evidence produced by actual pictures. By merely saying that people are liars they do not become liars nor does Mr. Swart become an angel of truth. If Mr. Swart is sure of his ground he should

not hesitate to accede to the repeated requests made by the public to appoint a commission to inquire into the allegations.

Speaking for myself I strongly resent to be called a liar unless it is proved that I have been lying. I challenge Mr. Swart on that point and if he is able to prove that the statements I have made about the treatment of non-White prisoners is false I am prepared to undergo a penitential fast for seven days and if Mr. Swart fails to do so he may do whatever his conscience (if he has one) tells him to do. I humbly appeal to the Christian Conscience of the Prison Chaplains and social workers, referred to by Mr. Swart, that they should not try to shield the prison officials and the Government at the expense of the suffering dumb humanity. It is not quite so easy to make complaint to higher authorities in goal as Mr. Swart would have the public believe.

CHAKA'S KRAAL GOVERNMENT-AIDED INDIAN SCHOOL

The opening of the new building of the Chaka's Kraal Government Aided Indian School was performed by Mr. C. M. Booysen, Director of Education. on Saturday, April 10, in the presence of a large and representative gathering. The silver jubilee of the school was also celebrated at the same time. Mr. Booysen paid a high tribute to the Indians for their selfsacrifice and self-belp and said he would be happy if people did not entirely depend upon the Government to do everything for them. He praised the school building saying that it ranked among the best in the Province, and paid tribute to Mr. S. Roopsingh for the considerable assistance he had given towards the erection of the building. Among the other speakers were Messis. A. D. Lazarus, President of the Natal Indian Teachers Society, Mr. H. Natrass, Principal of the M. L. Sultan Technical College, Councillor E. M. Moolla of Stanger, P. R. Pather, Dr. N. P. Desai, Advocate A. Christopher and others. Mr. C. K. Moodley, secretary of the Chaka's Krasl and District Indian School Society, moved a vote of thanks.

The School Society has issued a brochure commemorating the twenty-fifth year of its existence. The brochure contains pictures of the old and new school buildings and gives an interesting account of the Society's activities.

GROUP INTOLERANCE

By C. W. M GELL

THE Commission to inquire into local government in the Transvaal has been receiving some rather unexpected evidence from rather unexpected sources. The Commission's primary purpose is to ascertain whether centrally appointed burgomasters would not lead to more efficient local government than democratically elected town councils. On this issue it would be premature yet to give a definite opinion, though we doubt if efficiency is the only criterion of good government and have serious reservations about the extent to which a gauleiter from Nationalist H.Q. would be likely to consult local interests when they conflict with national ideology.

However, although this central issue has not yet come up for public discussion, the Commission has been receiving recommendations on the subject of shop licensing. The U.P.-controlled Councils of Johannesburg and Benoni-supported, less surprisingly, by the Afrikaanse Handelsinstitut—have suggested that municipalities be empowered to refuse or withdraw licences on the ground that "the applicant or his potential customers belong to a racial group different from that predominating in the area."

It is necessary to explain that "racial groups" in this present context mean the four main groups defined in the Group Areas Act. We have not yet steached the stage where discrimination is advocated against British or Jewish traders in predominantly Afrikaans areas or vice-versa. But such an extension of group prejudice cannot be excluded as wholly fantastic.
Once the doctrine of so-called racial differentiation becomes the official ideology of government, it is capable of infinite extension. The history of such doctrines elsewhere has shown how a comparatively small beginning at the expense of the most unpopular racial minority-e.g. the Jews in Germany-can quickly lead to a complete perversion of the moral standards of an apparently civilised community. Once that occurs no group or person is safe, no promise or safeguard is honoured, and the whole community plunges over the Gadarene slope to fully developed in-humanity with ever gathering momentum.

It is fairly clear that the initiators of these licensing proposals had the Indian commercial community chiefly in mind. The number of Coloured and African traders in European areas must be infinitesimal and it is unlikely

that the three bodies were greatly concerned over European traders in African townships. It is also unfortunately true that, among Europeans, Indians are the most unpopular and misrepresented of our racial minorities. This attitude far transcends party boundaries. It has been made quite clear by U.P. support for the Bill to ban the tiny influx of Indian wives and children, by Natal M.P.'s either abstaining from voting against the Group Areas Act or actively supporting it, and by the continued adherence of both the main parties to the parrot-cry of repatriation. Nor, on this point, is there any difference between the allegedly patriarchal Afrikaner racial ethic and the supposedly liberal British one. It was the British-descended citizens of Natal who, within three years of self-government, disfranchised their Indians in 1896, when there were 9,309 Europeans and only 251 Indians on the common roll: who first introduced trade licensing with a view to curtailing Indian commercial opportunities: and who have led the way in the various phases of pegging legislation.

Indians hold no more shop licences than the ratio between their numbers and the Europeans would entitle them to. Only 15 per cent. of them are merchants and most of the rest are as impoverished, homeless, diseased, underfed and underemployed as the poorest urban Africans. But these little realised facts, while making European attitudes look ridiculous, are not the essence of the matter. This is that Indians came to this country at the invitation of Europeans on terms which encouraged them to settle as free citizens when their indentures expired. Their treat-ment today as "an alien element in the population" is, therefore, a repudiation of our historical obligations. Many of the plans prepared under the Group Areas Act—alike by Nationalist-con-trolled Town Councils in Natal and Transvaal and rural areas and by the U.P.-dominated City Councils of Durban and Johannesburg-look like attempts to ruin the commercial minority among the Indians and so compel them in desperation to take themselves off. The licensing proposals by Johannesburg, Benoni and the Handelsinstitut certainly seem part of the same campaign. It will be recalled that Lydenburg's infamous Group Areas scheme envisaged reducing Indian licences from seven to one and Lichtenburg Town Council has just circularised its municipal

employees, requesting them not to buy from Indian shops. 'The Transvaler' has regularly preached this sort of group boycott.

The Nationalists appear to have no scruples in regard to "preserving White civilisation," which they interpret as maintaining exclusive White political and economic power for all time at any cost. But it is a very unwelcome revelation that the U.P. is still often prepared to go all the way with the Nats, and even occasionally, as in this licensing business, to give them a lead. It cannot be sufficiently emphasised that one injustice leads to another; that in failing to oppose Nat. designs against our least popular race group-

even sometimes outbidding them. in pursuit of supposed electoral expediency-the U.P. is unconsciously conditioning itself for succeeding and increasing surrenders of principle. Little as we may now realise it, the case of the Indians is the case of us all. We might call it the Rhineland of our civilisation. Hitler could have been stopped in 1934 comparatively easily. Failure to stand up to him then led inevitably to the humiliation of Munich. Let the anti-Nationalist forces remember this lesson. The time for resolute voices of humanity and justice to make themselves heard is at the beginning of the process towards group intolerance.

COLONIALISM IN **AFRICA**

(Continued from front page)

and often, still, under appalling their own mabing and governconditions of servitude.

The hopeless frustrations, humiliations and racial indignities of this servitude are among the causes of such lamentable eruptions as Mau Mau.

In South Africa there are the unspeakable tragedies of Apartheid, while there, as in the adjacent Rhodesias and Nyasaland, to the North-where there are also rich mineral depositsare the problems of cheap coloured labour, of poverty and urban squalor, conditions that are alien to African traditions and that are playing havoc with their habits, values and morals.

What is to be done in these tension areas? Where lies hope?

In both Kenya and Central Africa great social and political reforms are promised, but the actual benefits are relegated to a distant future, which destroys all confidence in them.

Moreover, a careful examination of them reveals the familiar social pattern of a small white apex resting on a broad foundation of "well-paid" labour, with a small middle class of clever Africans to keep the structure in

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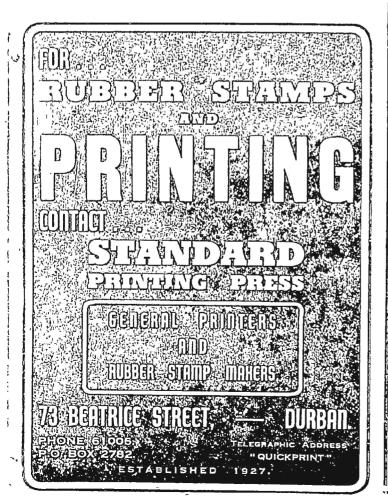
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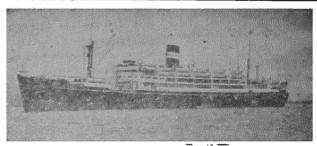
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TENSIONS IN INDIA-II

By C W. M. GELL

(From 'The Forum' Johannesburg)

HINDU-MUSLIM rivalry is the most acute and spectacular tension in India. It is far from the only one. Others relate to the joint family system, caste, language and industrial labour. About the latter Dr. Murphy can make only tentative remarks as the result of research at only one centre. Perhaps someone else will follow up the clues he uncovers. Linguistic tensions are not unfamiliar to us here. Dr. Murphy repeats the old idea of Aryan culture and religion spreading down from the north at the expense of the Dravidian culture of the South, as partly explaining the present defensive aggression of the Dravidian peoples which has led to the formation of the Telegu state of Andhra on the Madras coast. Actually, the tension that exists between North and South is far more political and economic-the South being a poorer, less fertile region off the main lines of communication which runs across the riverian plains of north India. Modern research now suggests that very much more Hindu religion and culture derives from Aryan absorption of earlier Dravidian ideas than was at first supposed. But the intense jealousy, largely economic, be-Brahimns and non Brahmins in the South certainly owes more than Dr. Murphy is aware to the original monopoly of the highest caste by Aryans. Since Bharat contains at least twelve major languages with their own literature, scripts and with the possibility of a fairly compact geographical location, those who recall that the Indian sub-continent has been under one rule for just a hundred years of its long history (1849-1947) will be only too well aware of the disruptive possibilities of linguistic nationalism. Perhaps Dr. Murphy could have explored the various aspects of this rather more None of his six thoroughly. research projects was located in the South, which in itself bespeaks an administrative bias in favour of the North.

> On the other hand, his inquiry into the tensions aroused by the joint family and the caste system was particularly fruitful. The former leads to economic stability a most valuable welfare institution in a land of economic uncertainty -and a very rich emotional atmosphere which is best seen in the very much fuller and more loving upbringing of small Indian children, compared to our west-

ern ones. Dr. Murphy, as a psychologist, has a lot of time for the Indian attitude to children, which helps to develop whole personalities in harmony with their natural environment. But he also sees that the possibly too great sense of dependence which it inculcaets leads to loss of personal initiative. This-coupled, I would add, with rather too little discipline as one of the characterbuilding factors-leaves the adolescent somewhat bemused as he emerges into the rougher world outside the shelter of the family, lacking the vitality and adaptability more typical of western youth and without proper training in group thinking and wider human relationships. The absence of aggressive competitiveness which our sports instil into our children to an often exaggerated extent (which sometimes has unhealthy results in a society like our own where violent assault is becoming a daily evil) and the deadening effect of the joint family pressures on individual originality may account partly for the generally tranquil nature of Hindu society and its lack of assertiveness: but also for the blind fury which occasionally seizes it when tensions become unbearable among people not conditioned from early life to disciplined and limited outbursts of aggression. Something of this sort may also underlie those occasions when our Africans' habitual patience yields to frenzies of violence. The overall educational problem in India is how to introduce the necessary correctives in the direction of individual initiative and social (as distinct from family) responsibility without losing the early Indian freedom from frustration and the spiritual sense of the Oneness of all peoples and the universe which is the peculiarly valuable contribution of Indian culture to our divided world. We have much to learn as well as something to give.

Dr. Murphy has a few brilliantly perceptive pages on black market morality in India. What he says applies almost equally to nepotism and petty corruption. Black marketeering in the West implies deliberate evasion of social controls by the irresponsible, the ingenious and the plainly criminal. In India it must be considered in the context of a moral code whose first duty is to provide security for the family-a state of mind even more obvious in Confucian China. It is not a question mere- communication, equality of work

ly of "a low moral tone," but of an earlier morality being overtaken by economic conditions and population pressures beyond its comprehension and for which it take time.

The same is true on a much vaster scale of caste. In an early society with limited communications and largely self-sufficient rural communities, caste served as a method of distributing throughout the community the skills and functions necessary to survival. It was originally imposed by the conquerors on the conquered; but later formed the hierarchical structure in which conquerors and conquered were integrated. With differentiation of function and social distinction went also guaranteed employment and a fixed, if (for the lower castes) small, share in the community's produce. The whole system took its place within the framework of the Hindu conception of reincarnation, the station of one's rebirth depending on one's previous karma. Not only did the various castes move slowly up and down within the infinitely patient time-span of the Hindu cosmic drama; but individual souls acquired merit and moved up or down in the scale according to the faithfulness of their service in the particular calling of each lifetime.

essentially functional aspect of caste was overlaid through the centuries by later accretions regulating social customs such as marriage, interdining and caste ritual. The social solidarity of a hierarchical community was achieved at the expense of individual opportunities and even, in later times, of the basic dignity of man in the lowest grades. This was bound to be challenged by the irruption of western liberal and humanitarian ideas, as well as by the material progress achieved by western means of communication and production. Thus the Hindu world emerged into the modern era with the paradox of a quite remarkable degree of religious and intellectual tolerance co-existing with what appeared to be a fundamental social exclusiveness and rigidity.

How far and how fast that is changing today is ishown by Dr. Murphy's investigations. Of course, changes in attitude go much further than changes in behaviour. Behaviour is changing most quickly in the upper classes and the cities; most slowly in the villages and among the lowest and poorest classes, many of whom fear to leave the relative security of their caste or even outcaste status for the perils of open social and economic competition. Inter-

and wages, and the intellectua climate of modern Indian secular society all reinforce the trend towards equalising individual status which now has the powerwas designed. Adjustment must . ful additional sanction of the law. In so vast, poor and (in a western sense) materially backward a country it is perhaps astonishing that so much has been achieved so quickly, though the main task still lies ahead. No one can compute the value of Gandhi's personal contribution and his selfdedication to alleviating the lot of the Harijans (the children of God whom the world knows as untouchables)

> Dr Murphy contrasts the American attitude to the Negro with the caste Indians' attitude to untouchables. In both countries thoughtful people realise that discrimination is an injury both to the rejected and those who reject. But he thinks that untouchability involves a degree of physical version (2) not shown to

(2) This varies in different parts of India far more than Dr. Murphy understands and is particularly severe in the less progressive South.

the Negroes in America. This aversion is partly based on the often filthy jobs performed by Harijans and partly on ceremonial impurity (cf. orthodox Jewish and Muslim aversion to pig's flesh and those who eat it, and Hindu pollution by meat eating, especially cow's flesh.) Dr. Murphy may be right about America. But I am not quite sure that something of the irrational physical aversion has not infiltrated into our South African attitude to Africans. I recall in particular the horror expressed by some young nurses when a doctor friend of mine had to revive a newly-born African baby by mouth-to-mouth breathing and the general European obsession with the dangers of sexual contact arising out of social intercourse in public places, private homes and university class-FOOMS.

Those who regard prejudice, social or racial, as "natural" and God-given might ponder the significance of the "sandwich test" described by Dr. Murphy, when it was found possible to condition the responses of a batch of students to ethnic groups by giving or withholding food whenever certain groups were mentioned by name; and of Dr. Murphy's own conditioned response to types of music, though he was on the alert and an obviously sophisticated subject for experiment. Dr. Murphy goes on to describe briefly how individual prejudice passes over into that much more dangerous and vindictive thing, group prejudice. Group differKN DEINION

ences per se need cause no hostility, as may be seen in Switzerland and Brazil for ethnic groups and generally all over Western Europe for religious groups. But as soon as social exclusiveness or economic opportunities are involved, the distinction between "we" and "they" is fraught with peril and leads to group stereotypes living by supposedly different standards and values. Commenting on this, Dr. Murphy quotes an opinion intensely relevant to South Africa: "It isn't enough that peoples should know one another; they should know one another on terms of equal status." Prejudice is diminished by the removal of ignorance and the correction of misinformation, a task at which the Institute of Race Relations so stncerely labours; but "the really big results have come from working together on common projects.' This is the irrefutable condemnation of the theory of separate but equal facilities. Even if true equality were in fact provided, and it never yet has been, it still perpetuates group distinctions and, by preventing men and women of all groups working together simply as human beings, obscures from their immediate sight the essential fact of their common humanity.

Dr. Murphy's admirable final chapters offer some very sane advice as to how the West can most helpfully approach India to learn from her and to teach. India does not wish to be "saved" either from her own faults or from Communism, both of which she is quite capable of recognising for herself for what they are. In working out her destiny, she does wish to share in international loans (who doesn't?), trade, the intercommunication of ideas and scientific methods, choosing from these which she thinks can most help her to draw on the best from East and West.

Like Europe and America, India too often fails to distinguish between what is socially ideal and what is politically expedient. But Dr. Murphy's tentative review of India's own capacity to solve her tensions is definitely optimistic that she will succeed-not perhaps today, nor tomorrow, but success is within the eventual grasp of her talents and her will. And we who exclude foreign counsel and have now set out towards the wilderness of separate and unequal treatment-will anyone dare predict with confidence that we will solve our daily sharpening tensions?

Concluded.)

AFRICAN VIEWPOINT

LIBERALISM ENCOUNTERS | HEAVY WEATHER

By JORDAN K. NGUBANE

IT is as well that the Liberal Party should encounter heavy. In a very special sense the interest shown in its activities and the reactions to its policies are an admission by a sorely tried nation that we have reached the point where true liberalism offers the only way out.

The South African Liberal Party seems to set very great store by the fact that it has come forward with a frank recognition of the African's right to the franchise. I have written on several occasions in these columns that this was a revolutionary step to take on the part of white South Africans. I have always taken the view that we, this side of the colour line, should appreciate the sacrifices entailed in upholding liberal ideals on the white side.

But recognition of the Africans right to the franchise and the practical steps taken as proof of such recognition are two different things. The recognition itself is something every men of goodwill is sincerely grateful for.

The practical steps taken to date tend to look very much like a gift given with one hand and withdrawn with the other.

The Liberal Party propose to allow about half a million nonwhites to have the franchise. Let us, for argument's sake, assume that the 500,000 will be Africans. To give the advantage to the Liberals. This means that the African's voting strength will, for some time to come, stand in relation to the whiteman's in the ratio of 1:3 While this remains the position, I do not see what will stop the African feeling that he has been placed in the position where he is being divided in order to be ruled

For the half a million enfranchised will be such a small portion of African opinion that it will, in the course of time, develop into a class by its own, neither African nor White. As it will be composed of people largely in commerce and professions, the bridge could very easily become one between Afri-

can privilege and the African have note. I dislike such a division. In French equatorial Africa it has not worked in the best interests of the suffering masses. It has tended merely to buttress French domination: I hate white domination because it is basically anti-liberal. But I also hate African domination; or any form of domination of one group by another. It appears to me that the concession that the Liberal make on the franchise question will in the long run give the African a vested interest in the ideal of seeing his group dominate the others.

If the Liberal ideal of live and let live is adhered to firmly. emphasis should not be on getting to Parliament at any price; it should be on educating African and European opinion on the ideal of a united nation made up of peoples with diverse racial, cultural and other backgrounds. The aim should not be to try and isolate the African middle or intellectual class from the bulk of the African for purposes of what might in the end turn out to be absoprtion by the other groups. It should not be to make the African a black European. True liberalism recognises every man's right to a life of his own; to a culture of his own. so long as these do not constitute a threat to his fellowmen-

If the Liberal Party has set itself the ideal of a united nation. whose diverse peoples shall be bound together by ideals cherished in common, let it have the courage to act accordingly. Relatively reactsonary parties like the Union Federalists and the Labourites have gone a considerable distance to give a living form to the ideals which are basically liberal. That is one good argument why the Liberal Party should come out with pure liberalism, undiluted and with no qualifications.

For we should not make the mistake that the apartheiders make.....to imagine that there

is a future for South African in divisive philosophies. Any political doctrine which lays stress on the divisions among us as South Africans intensifies race and other conflicts and stimulate the crave for race domination. A Liberal Party which was not convinced that pure liberalism is good enough would in the manner tend to encourage the force of racial division, instead of weakening them.

The real hope for South Africa lies in a political philosophy which will recognise the inherent value of the individual and sive him scope to develop his permaality and ability to the maximum: a philosophy which will recognize that each individual has a distinctive contribution to make to the welfare of the nation became of his personal endowments or his cultural heritage or his efforts in other directions. Such a philosophy will recognise the individual's right to choose the form of life suited best to his talents. An African must not be regarded as a menace iss because he happens to be in the majority. He must be encourseed to regard himself as a South African first. Every door to opportunity must be open to him as it must be to every other group. Then new loyalties will come up. People will not see themselves first as racial Where they have to nnite. think of themselves as groups, it will be professional, economic, political or religious groups. In these South Africans of all races, will join freely.

'Liberalism is such a philosophy. And it is the only philosophy on which we can build a lasting Union of South Africa. A State where group domination shall have been a thing of the past.

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Things In General

Evaion Indians Contribute £1,300 For T.B. Centre For Non-Europeans

THE Indian community of Evaton, deeply concerned about the lack of hospital facilities for the fifty thousand nonwhite inhabitants of Evaton, recently decided to take steps to help in the establishment of a T.B. Centure in Evator. At present there is only a Government clinic to serve this vast area with its tens of thousands of people.

A committee consisting of Pesses S. M. Nathie, (Chairman), I.M. Jada, (Tressurer), S.J. Blocmetjie, Principal of the local Indian and Coloured School, (Secretary), Rev. Liphoko, Z Xaba, H. Kanyanwe, M. Asmal, D. Gopal, G. H. Patel. Dr. M. Klein has undertaken the task of doing the necessary preliminary work.

The South African National Tuberculosis Association met at the beginning of the month and Evaton now has a branch affiliated to S.A.N.T.A. The committee has now applied to the Government for registration and a subsidy.

A clinic built by the Wilberforce Institute and which has not been used for two years, has been offered to the committee and in addition an extra acre of ground has been obtained for -the establishment of this settlement.

Mr. Nathie, the Chairman, says that the people are very enthusiastic about the whole project. The full co-operation of the local authorities, the local Native Affairs Department and the Evaton Health Committee, has been promised.

The committee wishes to thank all who assisted in collecting the sum of thirteen bundred pounds from those who gave so generously. The commiltee expresses its gratitude to all those who are supporting this project.

The money collected will be rused to buy the necessary equipment.

Indian Lawn Tennis Club In Grahamstown

An Indian Lawn Tennis Club has been formed in Grahamstown under the patronage of several dignitories including the mayor (Cr. P. D. Mogahey.) At an inaugural meeting held at the British Indian Association Hall recently the following office

bearers were elected: Patrons The Mayor (Cr. P. D. Mogahey), Messrs N. S. Hewiti, V. N. Pillay, F. Dullabh, N. H. Chetty, G. Naran, G. N. Kalan and L. B. Patel: President: Mr. J. N. Naidoo: Vice-Presidents: Messrs. N. S. Pillay, B. K. Patel, and B. L. Sonne; Hon. Secretary: Mr. D. N. Madhoo; Hon. Treasurer; Mrs. N. S. Pillay; Committee: Mr. M. Ranchod, Mesdames J. N Naidoo, S. Govender and D. N. Madhoo; Captain: Mr. C. Chetty; Vice-Captain: Mr. G. Patrick: Selection Committee: Mesors. J. N. Naidoo, O. Chetty and C. Patrick'

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OPINION

INDIA LETTER

From Our Own Correspondent)

Bombay, March 20,

SHRI PATTAM THANU Praja-Socialist THANU leader of Travancore Cochin, has realised his ambition of becoming the Chief Minister of the State, but not according to his own plans. He had to bow to circumstances and the instructions of the Praja-Socialist Party's High Command. Shri Pillai and his party have made Listory in the development of democracy in India by forming a Government, although they have secured only 19 seats in a House of 118, Shri Pillai was elected the leader of the United Front of Leftists and he had promised to form a coalition Government with the Communist and other Leftist parties. But the nomination of a pro-Congress Anglo-Indian to the Travancore-Cochin State Assembly put him in a quandary. This equalised the strength of opposition and the Praja-Socialist-U.F.L. group, leaving no chance for the formation of a stable Socialist-U.F.L. Ministry. The Working Committee of the Praja-Socialist Party gave clear-est instructions to Shri Pillai not to co-operate with the Communists under any circum-In the meanwhile stances. Congress decided to support the P.S.P. without accepting any post in the Cabinet. With the support of the Congress Party, Shri Pillai has formed the first Socialist Government in an Indian State. The Communists have attacked P.S.P., calling the formation of a Government with the support of the Congress Party as a betrayal of the people. The U.F.L. has elected Shri T.V. Thomas as the new leader of the Party and decided to work as the Chief Opposition Party in the State Legislature.

These developments in Travancore-Cochin may well have wider repercussions in preventing, at least for the foreseeable future, any mutual help arrangements, electoral or otherwise, between the Communists and the P.S.P. in any State.

It is possible that Congress may not like to be out of power for long. An accord between it and the 12 member group of Travancore Tamilnad Congress presents no unsurmountable difficulties. Once it is reached, Congress has to wait for a suitable opportunity to oust the Pillas Ministry. Assured of a strength of 59 members, it may also feel confident of the support of P.S.P. which may

not like to face another election sooner than it can help.

Military training through the Territorial Army and the National Cadet Corps will soon be made compulsory for all employees of certain age group of the Government and public utility services in India.

Annooncing this in the House of the People, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Minister for Defence Organisations, said that he would introduce a Bill to this effect in the House, if possible, during the current session.

It was authoritatively stated that the Government's decision was not due to any immediate emergency or any threat to security but was in pursuance of its declared policy to keep the defence budget of the standing army to the minimum and at the same time expand and strengthen the Territorial Army.

There has been some exchange of correspondence between the Defence Ministry and the State Governments on this subject and the latter have given their general support to the proposal. It is presumed that the Government servants would also come under the purview of the compulsory service. Training facilities exist in almost all important centres.

The Minister's statement was greeted with cheers from all sections of the House.

Apart from Government servants, the Bill is expected to cover employees in public utilities like water works, muninicipalities, gas and electric companies, transport etc. The categories and number who may be required to join the Territorial Army will be notified from time to time by Government, according to the needs of the situation, on a selective basis.

The Territorial Army Act was passed in 1948 and the Territorial Army itself was launched in 1949. So far response from rural areas has been very good, but urban units, railways, posts and telegraphs, port operating units, signals and anti-aircraft guns have not been up to strength.

While rural or provincial units consist mainly of infantry, it is the urban units which provide the technical arms which are so important in modern defence,

The main role of the Territorial Army is to take up static duties and release regular units for active operations in an emergency. Members of the Territorial Army from rural areas do their training in annual camps, while those from the urban areas are "week-end soldiers," their training being spread over in such a way as not to interfere with their office work.

The news of complete rout of Muslim League in Pakistan has been received with satisfaction in India. According to

political observers, these results show that the people of Pahistan can no longer be exploited by fanning religious fanaticism and anti-Indian feeling. The victorious party in East Pakis. tan, United Front, has declared in its manifesto that they will try to improve relations with India by removing visa system in regard to travel between India and the East Pakistan and will establish free trade between the two countries. Some of the leaders of the United Front have condemned the proposed American military aid to Pakistan "as a first step towards enslaving Pakistan."

ALL INDIA RADIO EXTERNAL SERVICE: PROGRAMME

THE All India Radio has, with effect from Sunday, March 14 made some changes in wavelengths in which External Services Programme for Africa, Aden, Mauritius, etc. is being broadcast.

The programme and the frequencies at which it is broadcast are as follows:—

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SBIAH-AARINAY-PASLO-HIMAY 21 APL-1954

INDIAN OPINION

Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903

FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1954

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



"Men are hungry for bread, for peace and for the hope of a new world order.

"Before a God-led unity every last problem will be solved. Hands will be filled with work, stomachs with food, and empty hearts with an ideology that really satisfies.

"That is what Moral Re-Armament is out for.

"It gives faith to the faithless, but also helps men of faith to live so compellingly that cities and nations change."

-Dr Frank N. D. Buchman.

A New Dimension of Racial Unity

Dr. Buchman Invited to Nigeria

New Hope for Africa

Indians with MRA in Europe

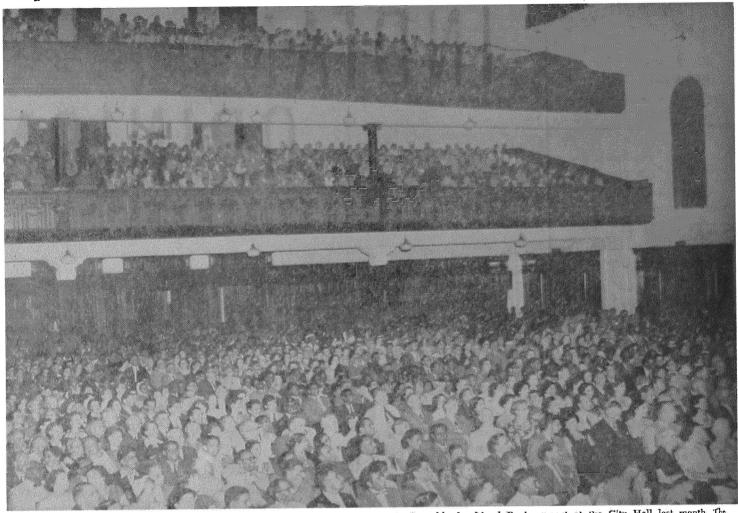
Caux — A Sure Solution

Gandhiji and MRA

Workers Unite the World

Uniting a Disintegrating Humanity





"Durban — A Bencon Light for the Unity of Africa" was the theme of a Civic Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at the City Hall last month. The great audience of all races pictured above, who for the first time were seated together, heard speakers from Africa and overseas give evidence of the mining power of MRA. An international chorus, with John Ngcobo, BBC baritone from Durban, sang special songs. A performance of the play, "The Boss," brought this memorable evening to a close. (See also page 4).

MORAL REARMAMENT IN DURBAN

We have just had in our midst the Moral Re-Armament task force of eighty people from fourteen nations now in Africa,

Inter-racial audiences twice filled the City Hall to capacity to see their plays "The Real News" and "The Boss" and to hear of the ideology they proclaim.

Daily training sessions were held and further showings of the plays were given in the new trade union building, Bolton Hall. Introducing one of the performances, Councillor J. C. Bolton, General Sceretary of the Furniture and Garment Workers' Unions, said, "It is easy to criticise others when it is we ourselves who need to be cleaned up. We criticise other nations and forget our own nation needs to change." He recalled the other MRA play, "The Forgotten Factor," which was seen by 6.000 workers and their families when it was featured at the official opening of Bolton Hall.

Lady Hardinge of Penshurst daughter-in-law of the former Viceroy of India, was with the group when they visited the Phoenix settlement where Gandhiji began his life work. They were shown the old home, where he pioneered his philosophy, and they later met members of the Indian community of Durban at tea in the new school built to the memory of Kasturbai Gandhi.

In speech and song the visitors from overseas gave a most interesting account of their visit to Ceylon, India and Pakistan last year with Dr. Bucliman and his international team.

Lady Hardinge told of the respect with which her father-in-law regarded the Mahatma. She described her own participation in the celebration of India's National Day during the 1953 MRA World Assembly at Caux, Switzerland, and "the great contribution" made by the delegation which flew from India to take part in that assembly.

The chorus sang songs which had been especially written for India during the visit last year and also the favourite hymns of Gandhiji, "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross" and "Lead, Kindly Light," which

they had been asked to record for the film of his life being made in India. The afternoon ended with the chorus singing "Jana Gana Mana" and the Bantu Anthem, "Nkosi Sikelele Afrika."

Before the visitors left Durban, a reception was given for them by the Kathiawad Hindu Seva Samaj in the Gandhi Memorial Hall. The secretary of of the Samaj, Mr. V. J. Thucker, said in the official vote of thanks, "We have merely attached the name of Mahatma Gandhi to our hall. You have inscribed his ideals in your hearts and lives. We pride our selves in quoting the Baghaval Gita. You are living the philosophy of the Gita itself."



Mr. Manilal Gandhi shows two of his visitors the printing press at Phoenis, where his father published this paper. With him are Paul Kurowski, who was for 26 years a Communist miners' leader, and Lady Hardinge of Penshurit, daughter-in-law of the former Viceroy of India.

A NEW DIMENSION OF RACIAL UNITY

A few blocks from the South African Parliament, a European and an African spoke side by side in the Cape Town City Hall before a massed interracial audience of Europeans, Africans, Asians and Coloured people.

The African, a revolutionary leader of many years standing, said he had long believed in the road of violence for the liberation of his people. But since he had seen white men change, and black men change, he himself had changed and had found 'the best road for my people.'

The European, a prominent minister of the Dutch Reformed Church and a former Springbok rugby player, apologised for the superior attitude which had characterised his relations to the other races. Both men pledged themselves to give their lives for an ideology big enough to embrace all men of every race.

That is Moral Re-Armanent. It is the new dimension of unity that comes through change, as men in all races apply to their lives and policies the standards of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love.

In Salisbury, on the eve of the first meeting of the Parliament of the Central African Federation, a unique event took place in the Palace Theatre. In the setting where a rigid colour bar had always applied, Europeans. Africans and Asians attended together the premiere performance of the MRA play "The Boss."

Amongst those in the stalls were the Prime' Minister of the Federation, Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Acting Governor of Southern Rhodesia, the Indian Trade Commissioner, and European and African Members of the new Federal Parliament.

A prominent Indian arrived at the door and asked, "Where do I go?" "Here in the stalls," was the answer. "You mean—in the stalls?", he replied in surprise. He walked in shaking his head in amazement. This was history in the making.

A revolutionary African figure, as he left the theatre that night, said, "There are many paper plans for the unity of the races. Moral Re-Armament quictly goes ahead and makes it happen." This has been the history of the march of this international force through Africa.

In Lusaka, a precedent was established when members of all races attended the MRA plays in the Garrison Theatre. Near the Governor, Sir Gilbert Rennie, sat 25 members of the African Representative Council, who were in session at that time to elect their representatives to the Federal Parliament.

Moral Re-Armament enlists the passion of the revolutionary in the building of a new world and lifts people's thinking from a sectional loyalty to a loyalty to all men everywhere.

A group of students from the Afrikaans University in Pretoria found this new dimension. They travelled with Moral Re-Armament through Rhodesia, Kenya and Uganda, working quietly behind the scenes moving the theatre scenery so that Indians. Africans, Arabs and Goans, along with their European fellow citizens, might see the plays. After the final performance in Kampala, the capital of Uganda, they came out in front of the curtain and addressed the vast inter-racial audience.

They told of the change that had come in their thinking and living as they had embraced ithese revolutionary concepts—the change in their own lives and their determination to live to give an answer to every man in every race. For ten breathless minutes the audience sat spell-bound. One of them remarked, "These are the greatest moments of my life. I never dreamed I would live to see it."

Here is the story of an Afrikaans farmer. He was, in his own words, 'a very hard man.' But he learned the secret of guidance, that in times of quiet we can find God's direction. This led him to make some very difficult apologies. It produced teamwork with a neighbour instead of a law suit. Africans who had left his farm because of his harshness came back saying, "We have heard how you have changed and we want to work for you."

One day the farmer found himself in the same town as a tough African Trade Union leader. He went to see him. The African poured out the bitterness he felt against white

people. The Afrikaner simply said, "I know a lot of the things you say are true because they were true about me," Then he told his story. The African was very moved. Tears came to his eyes. "Do you think change would work for a tough old African like me?", he asked.

Many letters have come to the MRA force from men of all races who have found a change of heart and a new way of thinking. A teacher in a Cape Coloured School wrote, "If this movement cannot bring peace and harmony to South Africa, then nothing will. I am enclosing a Postal Order for 7/6 towards the fund. It is not much but I give it with an open heart because I feel I must contribute my little towards it."

To the revolutionaries of Africa, of whatever race, Moral Re-Armament offers not a lesser revolution but a greater revolution. The existing ideas which are sometimes called revolutionary are still too small. There are ideas which are for one class only, but these are too

small. There are ideas which are for one race only, but these also are too small. Moral Re-Armament is an idea big enough for every man in every race everywhere, whereby he can take his place in building a new world. It stands for economic change, social change, national change, all based on personal change.

There are people who seek personal change in the world without facing its social and national implications. Others plead eloquently for change on the great issues, but their own lives have never undergone the searching fire of absolute moral standards, and so they remain ineffective idealists. Moral Re-Armament brings the total change which is radical enough to create new men, new nations. and a new world. It enhances all primary loyalties. At a time when mankind is dividing on smaller and smaller issues, it is uniting men on every continent in the great fundamental task of remaking the world.

DR. BUCHMAN INVITED TO NIGERIA

The following letter inviting an MRA task force to visit Nigeria was sent last month to Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament.

Lagos, March, 1954.

Dear Dr. Buchman,

We welcome the news of the tour of the Moral Re-Armament task force in Central and South Africa.

On the threshold of self-government, we the undersigned, representing various aspects of life in Nigeria, warmly invite you to visit our country with a team of Moral Re-Armament as early as you can arrange it.

We are doing this with the realisation that a self-governing Nigeria must be built on firm moral foundations and with the conviction that MRA by its past performances in Europe, Asia and other continents can give to our people and country the moral revolution which is the only basis of survival in a world of conflict and chaos.

Nigeria needs nothing but the best and that is why we believe in a worldwide force such as MRA which is above party, class, race, creed or colour and has its roots in the guidance of God and the love of our fellow-men.

We believe that Nigeria, if armed with the right ideas could be a lighthouse for the whole continent of Africa.

We welcome your task force from many lands and we assure you of a hearty reception.

Yours sincerely,

CHIEF I. B. AKINYELE, O.B.E.
The Balogun of Ibadan,
Member, House of Chiefs.

NWOKO II,

The Obi of Idumuje—Ugboko, Member, House of Chiefs, CHIEF S. O. M. OSUNWARE, The Mogaja Omilabu of Ibadan.

ARINPELU OBISESAN, O.B.E., President, Co-operative Union of Western Nigeria.

CHIEF H. OMO OSAGIE, M.H.A., CHIEF J. E. OBASEKI, M.H.A., Benin City. A. M. A. AKINLOYE,

Minister of Agriculture and
Natural Resources.

S. O. AWOKOYA,

Minister for Education.
S. O. IGHODARO,

Minister for Public Health.

CHIEF C. D. AKRAN,
Minister for Local Development.
MRS. TANIMOWO OGUNLESI,
Ibadan,

CHIEF FESTUS SAM EDAH, M.H.A., Sapele.



The Rev. George Dancel, Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church and former Springhok Rugby player with Dr. William Nkomo, one of the founders of the African National Congress Youth League and its first President. Their recent speeches at MRA Assemblies in Capetown and Durban, which are given below, many regard as heralding a new hope for Africa.

NEW HOPE FOR AFRICA

AFRIKANER APOLOGISES:

The Rev. George Dancel, "As a member of the Dutch Reformed Church I believe I was doing all I could to present Christian living to all races.

But I was very rudely awak-

But I was very rudely awakened from my complacency when I attended an inter-racial conference for Moral Re-Armament where I met Dr. William Nkomo. He and other African leaders put me to shame by the courageous way in which they were facing the bitterness and their hate towards Europeans.

I decided to fight with an equal conviction to bring a Godled unity to this country.

I knew that they had found the answer. But I also knew that if I did not face up to my superior attitude towards them and everyone else with a dark skin, then I would be breaking down what they were trying to build up.

Tonight I want to say to all Africans and Indians present here that I am indeed sorry for my superior attitude and for the division that I have caused between us.

Division comes through fighting for what I think is right. Unity comes through fighting for what God says is right. Everyone can find that unity. Everyone can find what Dr. Nkomo and I have found through listening to God.

My wife and I have decided to give everything we have to bring a God inspired unity to this country, because unless we find it, God help us.

AFRICAN RESPONDS

Dr. William Nkomo, "For the past fifteen years I have fought militantly for the emancipation of the African people. I have fought, however, full of bitterness and hate and saw no alternative for the black man except bloody revolution.

Last year I attended an interracial assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Lusaka. I went

prepared to fight for the African to point out the faults of the white man. But I witnessed something different, men and women of all races, creeds and colours dedicating themselves to remake the world under God. I saw black man change, white man change, I myself changed.

Since then I have been able to get rid of the deep-rooted hatred of the white man, particularly of Afrikaners and have since had teamwork with them in remaking South Africa under the leadership of God.

Later I went to Caux, where I saw a force greater than nationalism, a very revolutionary and dynamic ideology, more revolutionary because it aims to change human nature and does not wait for the system to change. Unless I change I feel I cannot call myself revolutionary. Now I am happy to be in the greatest of all revolutions—that begins in the heart of man. My wife and I have pledged ourselves to fight with all changed Boers, Britons, Coloureds, Indians and Africans to fight to make the world what God intends it to be for us all.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF NATAL

The Hon. D. G. Shepstone, introducing the play "The Boss" to a distinguished audience in Pietermaritzburg said, "I first came in contact with MRA in New York when I accompanied General Smuts to the United Nations in 1946. There I received much hospitality and kindness from the MRA people.

I was priviledged to see the play "The Forgotten Factor," and to attend afterwards a reception where I met many distinguished Americans who were assisting in Moral Re-Arma ment. From them I learnt that this programme has been emimently successful in achieving industrial peace.

From what I have heard from the current tour of South Africa

and of the work in Caux and other parts of the world, there has been a tremendous upsurge and response to their work.

Unless a people have vision, faith and peace in their hearts, they cannot survive. If Moral Re-Armament has the answer to those needs, then indeed they have a tremendous message for humanity.

MEDICAL SUPERINTEND-ENT, McCord Zulu Hospital.

Dr. Alan Taylor, the American doctor who has contributed so much to the welfare of Non-Europeans in Natal, says of MRA, "Few movements towards God in this age have had as great success in breaking down the sectarian, racial, social, political and economic barriers that divide man. Twenty-three years ago I met MRA and found in it challenge to accept God as the controlling factor in my life. Through it the religion of Jesus Christ came to have deeper meaning. During the years since I have kept in touch with the work. In my personal life and in the routine of the hospital I have tried to follow the new light it brought me and it led me into a broader, closer fellowship with others not of my own race and creed than I had ever thought to enjoy in this world of man-made limitations.

MR. MANILAL GANDHI

In view of the evil forces which are threatening the very existence of the world, a movement such as Moral Re-Armament is to be welcomed. While I do not see my way to identify myself with it, I certainly deeply respect the high principles for which the movement stands.

One who is able to practice these principles absolutely and does not pay only lip sympathy to them would be a perfect man. But there is no perfect man in this world. If there was, he would not be man but God, for He alone is the Perfect One. The task of us mortals is to strive to reach that perfection, which we can by winning the Grace of God, and that we can do only by trying to be absol-utely honest and truthful to Him. We must respect all those who claim to detach themselves from all the evil forces that we non-White people in South Africa find ourselves faced with. The message of Moral Re-Armament, which is like a lighthouse bringing new hope in the darkness that surrounds us, needs more than anything else to penetrate the hearts of evildoers of whom we are victims in this country. If it succeeds in doing so it will have done a great service to humanity.

The principles preached by Moral Re-Armament are not new. They are the fundamental principles laid down in all religions. There is not the least doubt that if the world which is today so absorbed in military re-armament were to engage itself in moral re-armament it would be saved from destruction.

A COLOURED LEADER I. G. STUHARDT

Honorary Secretary of the Southern Rhodesian National Association (which represents, Eur-African interests) and President of the Southern Rhodesian Tenchers' League (which represents Asian and Coloured Teachers)

"Moral Re-Armament is a positive answer to those of us who live in a multi-racial society. When we follow the four absolute moral standards, we are helped to live in racial harmony.

MRA does not soften those leaders who fight for the rights of their people. On the contrary, it gives them courage and a new light to know what they are fighting for. They fight then with clean hands, clean hearts and without racial bitterness and rancour.

Moral Re-Armament is fanning the flame of a new spirit in the Coloured and African leadership. It is giving an opportunity to feed on what is right and it will enable the militant leaders of Africa in their flight to set a pattern for the whole world."

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE
J. C. CLAASSEN, Q.C.
of the Supreme Court of South
West Africa.

"No continent presents a greater racial complexity than Africa.

Into this situation comes Moral Re-Armament with its programme for a new dimension of racial unity based on the practical challenge of change by the application of absolute moral standards under the guidance of God.

For me as an Afrikaner it meant apologising publicly for my racial attitudes towards Jews. Britishers and the other races. It was with a sense of shock and shame that I realised that I was accusing others of the very thing I was doing. To put things right the only place to begin was with myself. The result of facing drastically the challenge of absolute honesty in my own life gave me a new freedom and a real love for all the peoples of this continent.

In the atomic and ideological age sectional patriotism is dangerous and out of date. We must see Africa as a whole. Any other conception of Africa will be fatal.

MRA is concerned with people. To each side in any situation it brings the challenge of change. When men respond, a common ground is found and a new statesmanship is bom Without it men follow the historic road to violence and destruction. With it they discover a new destiny to match the challenge of our age.

AT CAUX:

"A SURE SOLUTION"

By Dr. K. V. ADALJA, President Indian Association, Nairobi, 1953.

Caux is ideally situated for the high purpose it stands for, high above the shores of beautiful Lake Geneva. My room faced hills which were snowcapped in the morning. To me as a Hindu, memories of Kailas, the seat of the Lord Shiva, came

At Caux one meets people from all classes, all races, all religions and from all regions. Labour and industry, profession and trade all meet on a common platform. I met Hindus and Muslims. Parsis and Christians. There were Europeans, Asians, Africans and Americans. In short the whole of humanity was represented in all its colours, classes and categories. It was an experience to meet in this world. There I saw universal brotherhood actually established.

Amongst those I met were people from all over Africa. It was especially heartening to hear white South Africans apologising for their former attitude of superiority to other races, and it was revealing to find that no legacy of bitternes, was likely to remain in the minds of those of every race who were seeking redress through Moral Re-Armament. We know that all over this continent the racial problem is looming large. I have come to believe firmly that MRA has a sure solution for this problem, and it is in this ideology that the solution lies.

Racialism and religiosity are two scourges from which the world suffers today. MRA tries to save the world from both. It is bringing correct understanding between man and man. By emphasising the spiritual value of things, a value that the world has forgotten to its detriment, it is offering a solution to the problems that afflict mankind today.

I also met representatives of the Indian Trade Unions, members of the Indian Parliament and a delegation of students from both India and Pakistan. Of all those I met these students struck me most. They had met MRA when a team with Dr. Buchman visited Ceylon, India and Pakistan last year, They came to Caux to learn more. What a sight it was to see these students working together while the relationship between the two nations at that time was far from cordial. Mr. B. G. Kher, High Commissioner for India in London remarked when they visited him, "they are solving the problems of their countries." I have no doubt in my mind that MRA is greatly serving both our nations and we owe a great debt of gratitude to Moral Re-Armament.

There are two main activities at Caux. One is the general

Assembly held twice a day and the other, films or plays in the evenings. Both are interesting and serve a clear purpose. The Assemblies show the positive achievements of MRA. The films and plays show the potentiality of MRA. I attended all the Assembly meetings and saw all the films and plays. The standard of these productions and the excellent music provided is proof of what people inspired by the right ideology can achieve.

MRA is a way of life. It needs the best in man to follow it. It is not easy, it demands sacrifice of the highest order. It requires a total and complete eschewing of ego, of selfishness, of greed and of lust. MRA enjoins service to one and all, no matter what his colour or culture. By insisting on God's guidance and four absolute moral standards it teaches one to practice what all religions have long since been preaching. I regard MRA as one of the greatest constructive efforts of all time. Rightly understood and rightly practised it has the germ of establishing a brotherhood in the human familv, a brotherhood where everyone is spiritually and materially happy.

I may finish by saying a word about Dr. Frank Buchman, the father of MRA. He is a wonderful personality. He is showing the world a way of life where every problem has a sure solution. In this troubled world, torn by hate, selfishness, by greed and lust, his philosophy is a divine light and the world will do well to follow that light.

World Comment

WEST AFRICA.

"It is no use frying to get the other fellow to change. You have to change yourself first. When you change, the other fellow will change. Then you have two individuals changed. They change four and then eight. Then a community is changed. A nation is changed. A race is changed. And it is possible we will have humanity changed."

Dr. Nmandi Azikiwe, President of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

CEYLON.

"Two great events mark the last five years in Asia: The coming of independence for 500 million Far Eastern people and the coming in the last few months of Dr. Buchman and the MRA task force."

Sir Claude Corea, lately Ambassador of Ceylon in United States and High Commissioner in London.

EAST AFRICA.

"We believe that Africa needs a God inspired unity, big enough to include all and exploit none, and before which even the most insoluble problems will melt. The time is short. The need is very great."

64 prominent citizens of all races from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar inviting the MRA force to East Africa.

JAPAN.

"Let me express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Buchman and others of Moral Re-Armament throughout the world for their creative thinking and untiring efforts in promoting world peace."

Hon. Eikichi Araki, Japanese Ambassador to the United States

SWEDEN.

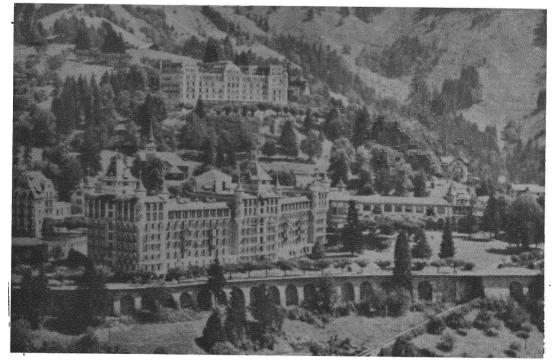
"Moral Re-Armament is the greatest peoples movement in the world today."

Hon. August Saystrom, former Speaker of the Swedish Lower House of Parliament and veteran Socialist leader.

U.S.A.

"Spread out a map of the world. Shut your cycs. Put your fingers down where you will. That spot is represented at the world's most hopeful conference at Caux in Switzerland. Delegates found that MRA is for everybody everywhere. Africans from Johannesburg to Fréctown and from Nairobi to Lagos, both white and black, were finding the secret of unity for Africa, the continent which, in the future, will show the world the greatest blood bath in history or will lead the way to the golden age of sanity in human affairs."

"Color" Magazine, the American Negro monthly.



CAUX: Each year since 1946 the World Assemblies for Moral Re-Armament have taken place at Caux-sur-Montreux, Switzerland. Over 68,000 people from 118 countries have attended, including representatives of all races from 21 African lands.



Inhal Qazi, Editor of the "Collegiate," Karachi and R. Vnitheswaran, President, Nizam's College Students' Union, Hyderabad, with students from Africa and Holland at an MRA Assembly in Germany. Two of the student leaders who remained in Europe to work with MRA write of their impressions below.

INDIANS WITH MRA

Rajendra Das Mathur at work with Moral Re-Armament in Europe is a graduate of Hindu College, University of Delhi. Founder and Secretary-General of the United Nations Student Association of India, in 1951 he was declared Champion Debater of Delhi. He writes from Germany:-

Here in Europe for the last several months I have seen Moral Re-Armament bringing hope, clarity and light to families, industries and nations-and

students too!

As I was experiencing my first snow-fall in December, students began to pour into the Ruhr district of Germany from African, Asian and European countries. From twenty nations the y gathered in Castrop-Rauxel for an international students' conference for Moral Re-Armament.

"Our generation will soon have to face the question whether or not we want to have a future," said the invitation.
"If we say 'Yes,' we must create the uniting force of men and women committed to remake the world on solid moral foundations."

During the conference, God-frey Agbim from Nigeria said, "I fight for MRA because only on this basis can all races in Africa live together and fight

for a new world. Later in a manifesto the participants said, "At this Assembly we saw unity created where there had been division. Bridges were built between Germans and French, Indonesians and Dutch. This was possible be-cause men changed and decided to base their lives on absolute moral standards under the guidance of God.'

A year ago I myself could not imagine that I would be working like this in Europe along with Europeans, British and Americans. After the in-dependence of my country I wanted to have nothing to do with them any more. I hated

them. But MRA has made me free, and made it possible for me to see myself and the world without the marks of bitterness and hatred.

As I look about the ruins of the last war here in Germany, I cannot help facing the two alternatives so clearly outlined by the student conference: world destruction or world renaissance. I fight with MRA because I have chosen renaissance.

R. Vaitheswaran, President, Nizam's College Students' Union of Hyderabad, writes from Switzerland:—

India is a vast country with immense problems. As a thinking student I wanted the answer to the 120 million people who live on the border of semistarvation, to the millions of educated youth who roam the streets because they cannot get jobs and to the vast illiteracy, unemployment and poverty that is modern India. The peasant must have land, and every educated youth his job.

I met Moral Re-Armament when Dr. Frank Buchman came to India last year. I was interested because I heard gripping stories of many people who changed their way of living so drastically that they had the new power in them to do something effective about the social and economic problems assured than I must be heard. lems around them. I myself had been a Communist and had spent two and a half years in prison for my political activity. But the ambition and selfish-ness and bitterness I saw in the party during the struggle for power between various groups inside it disillusioned me. I was beginning to lose faith in all

When I first met people from MRA I looked on them with suspicion and mistrust because I thought it might be an ideological weapon of the Western imperialists. But more and more

that I had believed in before,

but found no satisfying alternative to fill the vacuum.

I felt the challenge of the four standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love for my own life. I saw a way of life and a philosophy transferred from the realms of thought and speculation into action and practice in the day to day life of many people from different lands. Into a world of conflict and division MRA seemed to be bringing a uniting force by challenging Communist and challenging Communist and capitalist alike to a superior way of life. I realised how much my own frustrated ambition and bitterness had been the motive force of much of my past. This gave me a new perspective. With greater clarity I saw that the greed, hatred and ambition in people like me had a great deal to do with the clash of nations. A courageous decision on my part to live by the four absolute standards and the guidance of God was the beginning of the answer to the conflicts of the world. "Social change, economic change, national and international change as Dr. Buchman put it, "all based on personal change." By dealing with moral compromise in men, MRA has the power to make revolutionaries out of capitalists and to make Communists fight for an even greater revolutión.

A New Way in Kenya

By Chief J. W. N. BARASA

One of the great needs of Africa is for the African people to be responsible and take initiative in developing their own

way of life, lands and facilities.

I have learned that MRA develops the spirit and the teamwork which makes this practical in an amazingly short time. My location (Malakisi) of the Bukusu tribe in North Kenya seven years ago was a backward and very poor region of 28,000 people riddled with the murderous religious cult of Dini ya Masambwa. Police action in suppressing this movement left the people sullen and confused.

It was at that time that I met

MRA through the activities of group of white people who brought a play, "The Forgotten Factor," to Kenya. They later visited my centre at Sirisia and with talks, posters and simple with talks, posters and simple acting sequences changed the lives of my key men and my wife and myself, showed us a new way to bring co-operation to the Bukusu.

In 1952, with my Welfare

In 1952, with my Welfare Officer I went to an Inter-Racial Assembly for MRA at Njoro. There I learnt that in teamwork with my key men who also listen to the voice of God we can find a plan for our people and also encourage them to receive God's voice direct. In this way we encourage co-operation in plans for the good of the people because they are no longer 'my' plan, 'my' ambi-tion or 'my' order.

Today because of the new spirit which has spread through the Malakisi Location by the practice of MRA, in co-operation with the authorities, the following practical results are

already evident:—

1. We have our own Maternity
Hospital and First Aid Port

2. We have our own Welfere Centre with Library, Work-shops, Women's Institute and other facilities.

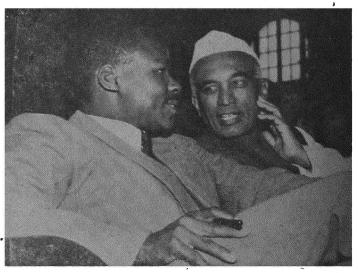
3. We have adequate Primary and Intermediate education

We have our own Model Housing which we build ourselves.

We provide 4 of the Kenya Football team and sporting and cultural activities on being widely developed. We have been awarded a

national prize for Soil Conservation methods adopted voluntarily and on our own initiative. This has greatly increased peasant wealth.

Dini ya Masambwa has just vanished in the face of a powerful ideology of change and the practice of the team spirit. We know we have much to learn but we also have much to offer-for we together demonstrate that true African aspintions are to do the will of God. MRA is the one way that Africans can achieve their destiny.



Chief Jonathan Barasa of the Bukusu tribe, often called "the most progressive chief in Kenya," talking with N. Keshavaiengar, M.P. for Bangalore, at the MRA Assembly at Caux, Switzerland,

GANDHIJI and MRA

By PETER HOWARD

Author Of "The World Rebuilt"

NEWS of Gandhiji's death came to Frank Buchman, initiator of the world force of Moral Re-Armament in the City of the Angels, Los Angeles.

He sat quiet for some minutes, listening to the inner voice which is the final source of authority for both men. Then he shared the thought that came to him: "Gandhi lives. His spirit lives forever in India and throughout the whole world."

The men first met in India 39 years ago, in 1915, when Gandhiji had just returned from South Africa. Then they spent three days together. Later they were together with Rabindranath Tagore in Calcutta. So began a friendship that lasted over the years.

Frank Buchman, on his way from Bombay to Delhi a year ago, took the 200 men and women from 30 nations who were travelling with him in Asia to Ahmedabad. After meeting and speaking for two hours with the textile workers, he went to the Ashram. He walked once more along the tree-fringed road beside the river where Gandhiji and he had walked and talked before. He said to his friends, "A walk with him was like a walk with Aristotle."

Frank Buchman and Gandhiji understood each other. Frank Buchman has described the work of Moral Re-Armament throughout the world in this way: "Human nature can be changed. That is the root of the answer, National economies can be changed. That is the fruit of the answer. World history can be changed. That is the destiny of our age."

The first big impact of Moral Re-Armament on India wa's when some years ago a British Government official, measuring his life by standards of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, decided to change. He called his Indian colleagues and subordinates together. He apologised to them for his cold and superior attitude. The life of that whole community began to change.

Gandhiji heard reports of this event in his Ashram. At first he did not believe it. Months later he said to his informant; "I had that story investigated. It is all true."

The daughter of that former British official was among those with Frank Buchman in India.

Buchman, when people praise his work, has a way of saying with sincerity and simplicity "It is not me. It is God. I don't do anything. He does everything."

Buchman, like Gandhiji, is out to answer violence in the world and to create peace, peace in the heart, peace in the family, peace between warring groups in industry and between nations. "Peace," he says, "is not just an idea. It is people becoming different. It means people facing their own faults instead of spot-lighting the faults of their neighbours."

Buchman's work in France and Germany-those hereditary enemies of each other and of peace in Europe-resulted in so many Frenchmen and Germans becoming different and changing in their attitudes that he was awarded high decorations both by the German and French Governments. The German award was given to him in Delhi, under instructions from the President of Germany, for the work of MRA in bringing Germany back on a peaceful basis into the family of nations. The French Government presented the Knighthood of the Legion of Honour to Buchman on German soil, as a token of reconciliation between these nations.

In receiving these awards, Frank Buchman said they were not for him but for all those who had had a part in bringing an answer.

On one occasion in Delhi, two people were arguing whether some statement was right or wrong. Finally they appealed to Dr. Buchman. He replied with a twinkle in his eye, "I reserve the right to be wrong."

This was the same spirit in which Gandhiji declared, "I am far from claiming any infallibility." At the same time both men trust and obey the inner voice. Gandhiji once said, "Make God your guru," — and Frank Buchman, who begins each day with a time of silence and of listening, and who believes it is the normal life for everyone



Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, with Dr. Frank N. D. Buehman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, at a reception given by the President at Rashfrapati Bhavau, Delhi, for the Moral Re-Armament task force which visited India, Pakistan and Ceylon last year.

everywhere to do the same, says, "Adequate, accurate, definite information can come from the mind of God to the mind of man. The ordinary man' led by God can do, the extraordinary thing. When man listens, God speaks. When man obeys, God acts. When men change, nations change."

Frank Buchman is not rich. He has few worldly possessions, and he shares all that he has with his friends. He, like all his fellow workers in MRA, takes not one anna of salary. Some people believe that some mysterious foundation or capitalist fund finances the work of Moral Re-Armament, "Well, half the lies they tell about the Irish aren't true anyway," as the Irishman remarked. Once, when this legend of big capitalistic backing was repeated to him, Frank Buchman said with a smile, "Sometimes I almost wish it were true." In fact, he believes that where God guides. He provides

Moral Re-Armament is financed by the giving, not from surplus but from sacrifice, of tens of thousands of people all around the world who believe in the work; and the men and women of Moral Re-Armament live out in their own ranks, the economic philosophy which Frank Buchman gave to a thousand women transplanting paddy in the fields and to the hundreds of villagers who also had come to listen: "There's enough in the world for everybody's need-but not for everybody's greed. If everyone cared enough and everyone shared enough, wouldn't everyone have enough?"

The results are practical.

Not long ago a cable came from Africa where a chief, trained in MRA, has distributed 4.000 acres of his best land to the poor, and opened up a new economic prospect for all his country.

From New Zealand, a larmer sends word that he believes selfishness in men like himself has caused the shortage of cereals in countries like India. He has begun to grow wheat on his land though it is far more profitable to raise cattle. He has launched a movement to end the situation where his country imports millions of bushels of grain that could go to other lands where the need is greater.

Moral Re-Armament is an ideology that struggles to make the wealth and work of the world available for all and for the exploitation of none. It is at grips with the task of rebuilding the world. It is not a new religion—it is a new resolution that faith be so lived that our homes, industries and cities become new.

Gandhiji once wrote, "Absolute Truth is God." MRA is Gandhijis Truth in traction, that is, in effective action today. It is changing men and nations. The Foreign Minister of a great power put it this way: "If this were just another theory, I should remain sceptical. But it is a philosophy of life applied in action. It is a world-wide transformation of human society that has already begun. It is reaching the millions."

A LABOUR LEADER'S SIX CONCLUSIONS

WORKERS UNITE THE WORLD

By H. N. TRIVEDI, J.P.

(Elected leaders from Trade Unions whose membership totals seventy millions have attended the post war assemblies for Moral Re-Armament at Caux, Switzerland. 1,160 officials and workers from 222 unions from Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas were present last year. National Trade Union leaders, socialists of right and left, workers from every race and region, stated that in MRA they have found the secret of unity that has cluded world labour for 100 years. Among them was Mr. Trivedi. He decided to change the slogan of his union from Karl Marx's "Workers of the World, Unite," to what he says is a more revolutionary concept, "Workers, Unite the World.")

Everyone is agreed on the need in India for increasing productivity, to provide food, shelter and employment for millions. The question is how to assist in this programme and at the same time to ensure the workers their right to social justice.

It was a visit to the Asian Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Colombo in the autumn of 1952 which gave me a wholly new and more effective approach in my trade union work.

And incidentally, my own small son said a few days after my return, "I want to work with MRA. Daddy is so different."

These are the conclusions I have come to so far:

- 1. I have a means of deciding every issue I have been faced with in industry to the complete satisfaction of both management and labour.
- 2. In disputes, when I have been willing to forego any attempt to get my own way and instead tried to find what is right, there has been a response from the employer. This has never meant a fulse compromise, but has involved change in his attitude and action as well as give
- 3. Personal animosity or personal pride have been the real reasons for certain disputes, with resultant harm to the workers. When I have found an answer to that, the dispute itself is soon solved.
- 4. Trust is the factor that is most essential. It comes into a situation only when I am willing to admit honestly any places where I have been wrong and to discuss an issue with all cards on the table face up.
- 5. It is harder to fight for "what is right" than merely to carry out the wishes of union members.
- 6. This new way, I have found, has nothing to do with the status quo, but is a revolutionary way, of answering the extremes of dictatorship of the right and the left.

Here are two examples of how this new approach works:

I. One of my first experiments was in a factory where there had been a continual state of discord covering a period of six years. When I approached the proprietor in a new spirit,

and apologised for places where I knew I had been wrong in the past, I found a warm response. The result was an agreement in place of discord, to the benefit of the workers and the industry as a whole.

2. Later I was appointed as one of a two-man private arbitration board to make proposals for settling a 13-month old dispute in the electrical industry. When the employer and I tried to find out together "what is right" for the situation, instead of "who is right" of the two of us, we came to agreement after four meetings.

The present situation seems to me to need something new. Very few are satisfied with the present state of affairs. There is a revolution on its way. The question is whether it will be revolution by compulsion or by consent.

I have seen in my experiment with the application of MRA so far, that it is the constructive way and that we can all have a part in this revolution by consent.

Work For The Villagers

A correspondent in India writes:

"Here is the story of one man in South India, an ordinary man who has begun to find the practical results of change.

"For the past seven years Ananda has been a violent agitator. His land went to waste, his wife would not work with him and he was estranged from the rest of his family.

"There is a lady here who first met Dr. Buchman in India in 1924 and learned to listen to God's guidance. She felt that Ananda should go to Caux. After dealing with passport difficulties due to his previous record he went. He came back burning to put into action this new ideology. First he apologised to all those he had wronged, including the Deputy Chief Minister of his state for creating a disturbance at his meeting

and trying to break it up. He became reconciled with his wife and family.

"Last Saturday he took us out to his village. We saw the green fields of paddy and the men and women working in them. This is the first time for seven years that he has really worked his land and these men and women had employment as a result. His wife told us that now she looks after the farm work when Ananda is away and teaches the children of the farm workers also.

"One of the most significant things is his agreement with his three neighbouring farmers to work their land co-operatively when this year's harvest is in. Under the old family system each has his own small pieces of land scattered here and there but now they will pool all their land and work it together, there-

by cutting out wasted energy and water. The local member of the Legislative Assembly was much impressed by Ananda's plan and his conviction to carry it through, and said, This is just what is needed. Legislation has failed so far to achieve cooperative farming which is essential in the villages if food production is to be raised.'

"Other men have gone back to work their farms because of Ananda's example. Besides helping to fill the nation's rice-bags, this means that many families are being provided with a source of livelihood. In view of the Prime Minister's consistant call for increased production, an answer to unemployment and his latest stress on village initiative, here is a working example of all that is being achieved through change and guidance."

UNITING A DISINTEGRATING HUMANITY

From a statement on the future of world Labour by British Socialist Members of Parliament issued to the press.

Frank Buchman's conviction that "Labour led by God will lead the world" recalls us to our great destiny. Far from competing with or encroaching on the functions of trade unionism, the MRA philosophy of absolute moral standards and the guidance of God gives it a vitality born of moral clarity, and strengthens it in the fight for positive ideas in the world struggle of ideologies.

The MRA philosophy is so simple that anyone can grasp it; to live it is another matter. East and West can and do respond to it, and it has proved to be the greatest uniting idea of our time.

It may also be true that Labour in chains to a materialist philosophy will wreck the world. We are now at the parting of the ways. In our belief

For further information about Moral Re-Armament the following books are recommended:—

"Remaking the World," the collected speeches of Dr. Frank Buchman.

Blandford Press. 5/-.

"The World Rebuilt," by Peter Howard. The true story of Frank Buchman and the men and women of Moral Re-Armament.

Blandford Press, 2/6.

"Where do we go from here?," a simple guide to the

MRA points the road that the great movements of the common man everywhere must take if they are to fulfil their role of uniting a disintegrating humanity.

ALICE CULLEN.

Member for Gorbals, Glasgow.

E. G. GOOCH,

Member for N. Norfolk, President of the National Union of Agricultural Workers and the International Landworkers' Federation.

JAMES HARRISÔN,
Member for Nottingham East,
Member of the Executive of the
National Union of Railwaymen.

H. E. HOLMES,
Member for Hemsworth, Yorkshine
TOM OSWALD,

Member for Edinburgh Central

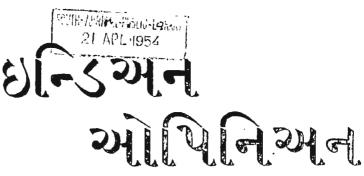
C. J. SIMMONS, Member for Brierley Hill, Birmingham.

world we live in—and what to do about it, in 64 pages of brilliant:three-colour drawings. Blandford Press. 1/2

"MRA Information Service," which includes a quarterly pictorial and fortnightly reports from key areas of the world will keep you in touch with the litest news of MRA. 25/- a year post free. 35/- airmail edition

These publications and full lists of books can be obtained from MRA, P.O. Box 1014. Johannesburg.

પુસ્તક પર મું—અક ૧૫ તા. ૧૬ એપ્રીલ, ૧૯૫૪ હુડક નકલ પેની ૬. દર શુક્રવારે બહાર પડે છે.



મહાતમા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાર્યું.

આફિકામાં વસાહતવાદ

(विक्कुंड वेदे। ह

પણે આજે છુટથી વાતા કરીએ છીએ કે વસાહતવાદના દહાડા ભરાઇ ગુકયા છે. એના અ'ત આવવા લાગ્યાે છે પણ રખેને એ અટકીને ઉભાે રહે અને આડકતરી રીતે પાછા કરે એની આપણે સાવધાની રાખવી જોઇએ.

મધ્ય આક્રીકા તથા ગિયાનામાં બની રહેલા બનાવા આપણને સવેળા ચેતવણી આપે છે. જેમાંથી આધુનિક વસાહતવાદ ઉદ્ભવ્યા હતા તે અર્થવ્યવસ્થા પડી ભાગવા લાગી છે એવે વખતે નવા યુગના આરંભ થઇ રહ્યો છે.

એ અર્થવ્યવસ્થાએ રંગીન લેકિંાની અગણિત સંખ્યાના અર્ધભૂખમરાને તથા કમકમાઠી-ભરી પરિસ્થિતિને ભાગે જીજ પશ્ચિમના દેશાને અઢળક ધનદાેલત આપ્યાં હતાં. મનુષ્યનું શાષણ તથા કુદરતી સાધનસંપત્તિના દુરૂપયાેગ કરનારી નીતિ ખંધ પડવાને લીધે પશ્ચિમની ઘણી પ્રજાઓના નફા ઓછા થશે તથા તેમના જીવનનું ધારણ પણ નીશું ઉતરશે.

રંગીન પ્રજાઓ જાગ્રત થઇ છે અને સહિયારા કાર્યને માટે એકત્ર થવા લાગી છે. તે રાજકીય તેમ જ આર્થીક સ્વાતંત્ર્યની માગણી કરે છે. અને એ સાધવા માટે તેનાં સઘળાં અંગામાં વધુમાં વધુ સ્વયંપુર્ણુ તાવાળી કૃષિ—ઐદ્યોગિક અર્થ રચના તે ચાહે છે. સામ્યવાદ તેમની મદદે આવ્યો છે. પરિણામે બે જબરદસ્ત સત્તાનાં જુશા તેમની મંત્રી તથા તેમના સહકાર મેળવવા માટે તથા તેમના વેપારરાજગાર અને કુદરતી સાધનસંપત્તિ મેળવવા માટે પડાપડી કરી રહ્યાં છે.

આ ઝઘડાનું બીજું પરિણામ એ આવ્યું છે કે, એ બે સત્તાનાં જુશા વચ્ચેના વેપાર રાજગાર નહીં જેવા અને અનિશ્ચિત બની ગયા છે. સાચે જ, ઉપર જણાવેલી એ બધી વસ્તુઓ સર્વત્ર બજારા મર્યાદિત કરતી જાય છે અને જે દેશાએ એક બાજી ઢળતી, વધુ પડતી ઔદ્યોગિક અર્થરચના ખીલવી છે તેમને વસાહતી પ્રદેશામાંના પાતાના મહત્ત્વના આર્થીક તેમ જ વ્યુહાત્મક અર્કાઓ ખાઇ બેસવાના ડર પેદા થયા છે. પરિણામે માટા ભાગની પશ્ચિમની પ્રજાઓ દનિયાના કાઇ પણ ભાગમાં આવેલી તેમની જે કંઇ આર્થીક તાકાત હાય તે પકડી રાખવા માટે ફાંફાં મારી રહી છે અને એને માટે સારી સરખી છુટછાટા આપવાને તાઇયાર થઇ ગઇ છે.

વસાહતવાદ આજે એક નાજુક પ્રકારની કળા બની ગઇ છે.

આફ્રીકાના સવાલ એ રીતે અદ્ભિતીય છે કે તે ઉખ્ખુ કટિળ ધમાં આવેલા હાવાથી તેમાં કેટલાક એવા વિશાળ પ્રદેશા છે જેમાં યુરાપિયના કાયમી વસવાટ કરી શકે નહીં તથા બીજા ઉત્તર, દક્ષિણ તથા મધ્ય અને કેન્યાના એવા ઉચ્ચ પ્રદેશા છે જ્યાં તેઓ કાયમી વસવાટ કરી શકે. એ બીજા ત'ગદિલીવાળા પ્રદેશા છે જ્યારે ટ્રાપિકલ ગાલ્ક કારટ, નાઇ- જેરિયા, યુગાન્કા, ટાંગાનિકા વગેરમાં જમીનની માલકી ધરાવતા ખેડુતા તેમ જ ખરીદવેચાણુ માટેની તેમ જ કપાસનાં જીના વગેરેની સહકારી મ'ડળીઓ સામાન્ય બાબત છે. વળી ત્યાં ખાગળ સ્થાનિક તેમ જ મધ્યસ્થ સરકારમાં લાકોને વધુ ને વધુ હિસ્સા આપવામાં આવે છે.

કેન્યા જેવા ત'ગદિલીવાળા પ્રદેશમાં થાડા હજાર યુરાપીયના પાસે દેશની ઉચ્ચ પ્રદેશ ની અસ'ખ્ય એકર સારામાં સારી ખેતીલાયક જમીન છે. અને તેઓનું ત્યાંના રાજકીય છવન પર પ્રભુત્વ છે.

એ જમીન તેમણે ખરાળ જમીનના ળદલામાં આક્રીકના પાસેથી બળજબરીથી પડાવી લીધી હતી.

એના લાગ બનેલા ઘણા હાલ જેએ: માઉ માઉ ચળવળમાં ભાગ લે છે તેમના વડવા એ હતા.

(અતુસ'ધાન પાને ૧૩૫ મે)

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ઇધ્વરના કાયદા માણસ માત્ર ને સમાનપણે લાગુ પડે છે. તેથી માણસમાત્ર એક છે. ઇધ્વર ની નજરમાં સઘળા મનુષ્યા સમાન છે. જાતી, દરજ્જો વીગેરે ભેદા છે ખરા, પરંતુ જેમ માણસ ના દરજ્જો વધારે ઉચા તેમ તેની જવાબદારી વધારે હાય છે.

સ્વમાન-પ્રિય માણુસને સાના ની બેડીઓ લાેખંડની બેડીઓ જેટલીજ ખુંએ છે. ડંખ બેડી ઓમાં રહેલાે છે, તેની ધાતુમાં નહિ.

આપેલું સ્વતંત્ર પુરૂષે અને શ્રીએ તરીકે નહિ રહ્ય શકતા હાઇએ તા માતથી સંતાપ મની છીએ, પાતાની પરવશતા ને માટે માલુસે પાતાની જાતને જ દાપ દેવે રહ્યો તેની ઇચ્છ. માં આવે ત્યારે તે સ્વતંત્ર બની શકે છે.

ચ મે≿પરથી.

ગાંધીછ.



"હન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિઅન"

શુક્રવાર તા. ૧૬ એપ્રીલ, ૧૯૫૪.

ત્રાટેક**ટરે**ટા

ભુ સુટાલેન્ડ અતે બેચુવાનાલેન્ડ અને સ્વાઝીલેન્ડ પ્રાટેક્ટરેટા ના વહીવટ યુનીયન સરકારના હાથમાં સાંપા દેવાના સવાલ વડા પ્રધાન ડા. ડી. એક. મલાને કરી યુનીયન પાર્લી-મેન્ડમાં ઉઠાવેલા છે. આ પ્રદેશા હાલ ધ્રીટીશના તાળા હેઠળ છે. આ સવાલ પરદેશી તાળા નીચેના હીંદમાં ના પ્રદેશાના વહીવટ હીંદને સાંપી દેવા ની હીંદ તરફથી માંગણી થઇ રહેલી છે તેના જેવા છે. ખન્ને કેસામાં માગણીઓના વાજળીપથા વિધે કાઇ વાંધા ઉઠાવતું નથી. પરંતુ બન્ને વચ્ચેના તફાવત એ છે કે દીંદમાંના પરદેશી તાળા નીચેના પ્રદેશાના સંખધમાં હીંદની વિશાળ ખદુમતી तेमल ते ते प्रदेशानी ध्णील विशाण બહુમતી જ્યારે એક મતની છે, એટલે કુ, એ પ્રદેશાના વહીવટ હીંકને સુપત થઇ જવા જોઇએ એ મત ધરાવે છે, સારે યુનીયનનાં સંખધમાં યુનીયન માના વિચારવાન યુરાપીયનાના મત **બીત-યુરાપીયનાના લગ**ભગ સર્વાતમત પ્રાટેક્ટરેટાના વહીવટ હાલ ના સંજોગામાં યુનીયનને સાંપા દેવાની सभत विश्रद छ तेम प्राटेक्टरेटानी અ દરની વિશાળ બહુમતીની સાથે 🖈 ખાખતમાં કશી મસલત કરવામાં આવી નથા તેમ તેની સંમતી પણ મેળવવામાં આવી નથી. એ ખરૂં છે કે હાલના વ્યીટીશ તંત્ર હેઠળ પ્રાટેક્ટરેટા માં ઇચ્છવામાં આવે તેટલી પ્રગતી નથી ચએલી પરંતુ જે લાેકાનું ભાવિ ચ્યાજે અનિશ્ચિત છે તેએ પાતાના આત્મા હળુ સર્વથા ખાઇ બેઠેલા નથી. તેઓના અવાજ જે તે દિવસે સંભળાવાની તેઓને આશા 💆 ખરી. પરંતુ જેવા તેઓ યુનીયન સરકારના વહીવટ હેદળ આવ્યા એટલે તેઓનું આવી બન્યું એ તેએ સારી રીતે સમજે છે. આજે તેા ક્રાઇ પહા શુનીયન સરકારના વહીવટ નીચે મુકાવા નું પસંદ નહિજ કરે, તેઓનું શરીર तेमल आत्मा अयाववाने तेमांथी નીકળા જવાનું પસંદ કરશે. એટલે યુનીયન સરકારને કરોા આધારજ નથી. ખીડીશ સરકાર જે પ્રાટેક્ટરેટા ની અંદરના લાગતા વળગતા લાકાની ઇચ્છા જાણ્યા વિના અને તેઓની સંસતી મેળવ્યા વિના પ્રાટેકટરેટાના વહીવટ યુનીયન સરકારને સાંપી દેવાનું પગલું લેશ તા તે માટામાં માટી શુલ કરશે અને માેતાની જવાળદારી આ એક વધુ કારણ છે.

માંથી અંબીર રીતે ચુકેલી અમાશે. બલકે એ લોકોને વર્ઓની સામે નાખી દેવા જેવું થશે. અમે હાર્દીક આશા રાખી ই প্ৰাৰ্থ প্ৰাৰ্থ প্ৰাৰ্থ প্ৰাৰ্থ প্ৰাৰ্থ সূচ্ **છીટીરા સરકાર ઢા⊎ પ**થ્યુ સંજોગામાં चेतुं पग्रस सेवाने नि हे।रवाय.

પરંતુ આ બાબતમાં હીંદીએાને ખાસ જાણવા જેવી ખાખત ડા. મલાને યુતીયનની ધારાસભામાં આ વિષયપર બાષણ કરતાં તેઓને વિષે કરેલાં સચનની છે. ડેા. મલાને કહેલ જણાવાય છે કે:

ાત્રમા પ્રદેશા, તેમાંથે ખાસ કરી સ્વાઝીક્ષેન્ડ જો ધ્લીટીશ વહીવટ નીચે રહેશે તેા યુનીયનનું તંત્ર ચલાવલું અમુક કારણાસર મુસ્કેલ થઇ પડશે. તેમાંનું એક કારણ એ છે કે યુનીયન માં ખાસ કરી હીંદીઓની ગેરકાયદે વસાહત થશે. યુનીયનના બંદરાંએ તા હોંદાઓને ગેરકાયદે દાખલ થતા રાષ્ટ્રી શકારો પરંતુ સ્વાઝીલેન્ડ અને પારચુગીઝ પ્રદેશાની વચ્ચે એવા ભાગ રહેલા છે કે જ્યાંથી હજારા ગેરકાયદે વસાહતીઓ સ્વાઝીલેન્ડમાં થઇને યુની-યતમાં દાખલ થઇ શકે છે."

અમે જ બહાવા ધચ્છાએ છીએ ते की हे अत्यार सुधीमां हेटला डर्जर હોંદીઓ એ રીતે યુનીયનમાં દાખલ થઇ શક્યા છે કે સરકાર પાસે તેની નાંધ તા દ્વાવીજ જોઇએ. કે પછી બહુ તિરસ્કારાયેલા હીંદીએ। પર પ્રહાર કરવાને ડા. મલાનને આ એક સહેલું સાધન મળા ગયું છે ?

ડા. મલાનના ભાષણમાંથી આ રહ્યું હજા એક ખીજાં માતી:

"છેલ્લાં એ વર્ષમાં પાતાના તા**ળા** હેઠળના પ્રદેશા અને વસ્તીએ। છાડી દેવામાં લોટનને જરાયે પાપ લાગ્યું નથી. હીંદ, પાક્રીસ્તાન, સીલાન, બરમા, ઇજીપ્ટ અને સુદાનપરના પાતાના અંકુશ છાડી દોધેલા દાવાના ल्यारे विचार **४२वा भेसी**के त्यारे જોવામાં આવે છે કે ધોટને પાતાના તાળા હૈદળની ૭૦ કરાડની વસતીને નમતું આપેલું છે.''

એટલે કાે. મલાનનું ખાઇખલ તા તેમને એ શીખવતું જણાય છે કે, લાકાને સ્વતંત્રતા આપવી એ પાપ છે અને તેઓને ગુલામીમાં રાખવા એ પુષ્ય છે. ગ્રાટેક્ટરેટાના લાકાએ ડા. મલાનની સરકારના વહીવટ નીચે **આવતાં પહેલાં ઉડે**ા વિચાર કરવાને

એપાર્ક હેં ઉપર દક્ષિણ આદ્રીકાના બીશપ

જો હાનીસખર્ગના ખીશપ ડા. એમ્બ્રાઝ રીવ્ઝે અમેરીકાના પાદરીપર એપાર હૈકની વ્યાખ્યા કરતારા ડા. મલાને લખેલા પત્ર, જે અમે ગયા અઠવાડીયાના અંકમાં પ્રસિદ્ધ કરી ગયા હતા, તેના પ્રત્યત્તરમાં લખેલું છે કું જે કૃષ્યુરી અવાજયી ડાે. મલાન અને આપ્રીકાન્સ લોકા પ્રેરાયા 🕏, क्रेल अवालयी भने पण हरी प्रेरणा થઇ છે. પરંતુ મને તે વ્યસ્વસ્થ કરી રહી છે, કારણ, આદ્રીકાન્સ લાકા ज्यारे पाताने धश्वरना भानीता क्षेष्ठा ની ખાઇખલમાં જે વાત છે તેને ગં બીરપણે લઇ રહ્યા છે ખરા પરંતુ એ લોકા શા કારણથી માનીતા હતા એ તે≇ના બૂલી જતા જચુાય છે ઇશ્વરના માનીતા એ લોકોજ અલ્યાય કે એએો ઇશ્વરના કરમાનને એ **ઇ**શ્વરનં કરમાન છે તેટલા ખાતરજ માનતા ક્રોય અને નહિ કે તેમાં પાતાના લાભ સમાયેલા છે અથવા પાતાની આળાદી સુરક્ષિત રહે છે તેટલા ખાતર.

वडा अधानना पातानाल इदेवा મુજબ એપાટ હેડ આત્મરક્ષણની ભાવ ના પરથી પેરીત થયું છે. એ ઇચ્છા थाय तेना हाछ वीराध करतुं नथी. परंतु की परथी तरतक प्रश्न छपस्थित થાય છે કે આ કુદરતી ⊎ચ્છાની તૃપ્તિને લાકાના આપ્યાત્મિક ભાવિના સવાલ ની સાથે એ રીતે એડી દેવી કે એથી માનવીએ રચેલી નીતીને ધાર્મીક સ્વરૂપ આપી દેવાય એ શું વાસ્તવિક મણાય ?

વળા ખીજો પ્રશ્ન એ ઉપસ્થિત થાય છે કે એપાર્ટ દેડની નીતી લાંગે ગાળે શું ધારવા મુજબનું ફળ આપશે ખરી?

જેઓ એપાર્ટ હેડના વિરાધ કરી રહ્યા છે તેઓ આ દેશમાં ગારા વત્ની **એાના બાવિના વીચાર નથી કરતા** એ માન્યતા ભૂલભરેલી છે. ખલકે તેઓ તા એમ માને છે કે આ નીતી અમલમાં મુકવાથી ડાે. મલાન જે વસ્તુઓ અટકાવવા માંગે છે તેન વસ્ત્રએ। સિદ્ધ થશે.

અતમાં ડા. રીવ્ઝ દક્ષિણ આદીકા ની કીશ્વિઅન કાઉન્સી**ને** હું ક સુદત પર આ બાબતમાં કરેલા ઠરાવા ટાંકે

- (૧) ઇશ્વરે સઘળા માનવીઓને પાતાના જેવાજ ધડેલા છે. એટલે સઘળા બેદાથી પર એવું કશ્વર સાથેનું એક્ય રહેલું છે.
- (૨) જે વ્યક્તિએ!એ હલકામાં હલકા સમાજમાંથી પ્રગતી કરેલી છે तेकाने तेकाका भेणवेक्षा नवा दरलल नी जवाणहारीका अने &हा भाग ववानी तं भणवी ले⊌ये.
 - (૩) દક્ષિણ આદ્રીકાની સૌથી

અબહ્યની જરૂર "એપાર્ટેક્સ" ત્ય પરંતુ સંબઠનથી કામ કરી વ્યક્ષ સાધવાની છે.

- (૪) નાગરીકત્વમાં જવાવઘર રાજ તંત્રમાં સામેલગીરીના સમાવેશ 🕬 છે. મતાધીકાર જેએ! મામા શા દ્વાય તે સઘળાને અપાવા જેઇ):
- (घ) हरेड्डिटरेड माणक्रेने डेल्या મ્યાપી શકાવું **હોય તેનું અને** મજા थी अहस्य हरी शक्षातुं है। म तेव साध માં સારૂં શિક્ષણ મેળવવાની તક મળ
- (६) प्रत्येक माध्यसने सार्वजीता ितने भाटे के क्षेत्रमां पातानी को शक्ति वापरी शक्ता है। ये ते हेन કામ કરવાના હક છે.

શ્રી. મણીલાલ ગાંધીની **સી. સ્વાર્ટને** યેકે

દક્ષિણ આદ્રીકાની જેલામાં બી ગારાઓ પ્રત્યેની ગેરવર્તલા **મયે અઠવાડીયે સેનેટમાં ન્યા**ય પા ના પ્રધાન મી. સી. ચાર લા? ક નીવેદનના જવાખમાં શ્રી મહ ગાંધીએ નીચે પ્રમાણે નીવેલ ! छे: न्याय भातांना प्रधान 🖖 क्यार. स्वार्ट सेनेटमां अशावेषुं। वाय 🔌 🤰 केंद्रीमां भेरवतं है ક્રિયાદ કરનારાગો જ<u>ા</u>દા છે. **જેલના પાદરીએ** અને સામ सेवहा, लेकाक के इरियाहाती કરેલી છે અને કહે છે 🕽 🖣 🕸 માં કશું વજાદ નથી, તેએલી સ્વિકારવાનું મી. સ્વાર્ટ વધારે પ કરે છે.

આશ્ચર્યની વાત છે કે ^{વિતે}! રજુ કરવામાં આવેલા પુરાય મી. સ્વાટ^૧ સ્વિકારવા તક્^{માર} ' માત્ર એમ કહી દેવું કે લેહા છે તેથા લેહેં! જીદા દરતા ની મી. સ્વાટ[ે] સત્યના ફિરસ્તા ^{લ્}ર્ય નથી. મી. સ્વાર્ટ પાતાની એટલી સહર મનતા હાય હે ६रियाहानी तपास **करवा** के ह नीमवानी ले। है। तरक्षी हैपरे યએલી માત્રણી સ્વિકારતાં સંકાચાવું નહિ જોઇએ.

मारे पाताने विषे ने। म्बेटेवें, व्यक्तिक है मारी बाप की એવું સાખીત કર્યા વિના ^{ક્ષે} કહेवामां आवे तेने। हुं सुभ કરે છું. એ બાબતમાં હું યો. ચેલે જ કરૂં છું અને મી को पुरवार इरी आपी को गारा देशका प्रत्येनी भरवर्तं તુ મે' કરેલું નિવેદન જી^{કું છે} પ્રાયશ્ચિત દાખલ સાત દિવસ^{તી} કરવા તામ્યાર છું. અને ^{ગ્રા} की की पुरवार निर्ध औ

तेभने व्यातः इर्ध है। यता), इंदे तेभ કરવું. જેલના પાદરીઓ અને સમાજ સેવકા, જેઓનું મી. સ્વાર્ટ સુચન કરેલું છે, તેમના ખીરતી અ'ત:કરણ ने भारी नम् जिनाति छे हे तेओ थ

મી. સ્વાર્ટ તેમનું અંતઃકરણ (જો દુઃખી થઇ રહેલા મુંગા માનવીઓના ભાગે જેલના અધિકારીઓ અને સર-કારતા મચાવ કરવા નહિ 'નોઇએ. મી. સ્વાર્ટ **લા**કાને મનાવવા માગે છે એટલી જેલના ઉચ્ચ અધિકારીઓને કરિયાદા કરવી સહેલી નથી.

આફીકામાં વસાહતવાદ

(પહેલાં પાનાનું મ્યનુસધાન)

ળકસટન તથા મારી આગળ આમની સબાના ચાપાણીના એારડામાં તેના દાદા પાસેથી તેમના કૂઢમ્બની વારસા मां इतरी व्यावेली जभीन हेवी रीते લઇ લેવામાં આવી હતી તે કહી બનાવ્યું હતું. આ જમીનમાં હજીયે આદ્રીકના જ તેમના ગારા માલીકા માટે ખેતી કરે છે અને લણી વાર તા તેમને ચુલામાના જેવા કારમી स्थितिमां व्य काम करतुं पढे हो. માઉ માઉ જેવા દુઃખંદ ઉપદ્રવનાં કારણા પૈકી આ ગુલામીની પરિસ્થિતિ માંથા ઉદ્દેબવતી ભારે નાસીપાસીની લાગણી માનભગની સ્થિતિ તથા આદીકાવાસીએ પ્રત્યે દાખવવામાં **अ**भावते। तुञ्छकार छे.

हिंस् आर्रीकामां जातिदेषमांथी ઉદ્દમવતી વર્ણવી ન ભય એવી કરણ ઘટનાઓ જોવા મળે છે. ઉત્તરમાં તેની અડાઅડ આવેલાં રાડેશીયા તથા ન્યાસાલેન્ડની—ત્યાં પણ વિપ્રલ ખનિજ દ્રવ્યા પડેલાં કે-જેમ ત્યાં પણ રંગીત લાદાની સાંઘી મળારી, ત્રરીયાઇ અને શહેરી વસ્તીનું દારિઘ વગેરે સવાલા ઉભા થયા છે. આ આરીકાની પર પરા માટે પરાઇ વસ્તુ छ अने ते आहीइन दिशिनी देवे।, तेमनां छवननां मृह्ये। तथा नीतिमत्ता નું સત્યાનાશ વાળી રહી છે.

ત'અદિલીવાળા આ પ્રદેશામાં શં કરતું? અને માટે અ!શા ક્રયાં રહેલી

કેન્યા તથા મધ્ય આશીકામાં માટા માટા સમાજીક તથા રાજકીય સધારા મા કરવાનાં વચના આપવામાં આવ્યાં छ पशु भरेभात भणनार बाला ते। દુરતા ભવિષ્ય સુધી માટ્ક રાખવામાં આવ્યા છે. અને એ વસ્તુ તેમને વિષેના વિશ્વાસના નાશ કરે છે.

વળી, તેમનું કાળજીપુર્વક અવસાકન કરતાં માલમ પડે છે કે, એ બધાની पाछण अके ज प्रकारनी येकिना रदेशी छे. 'सारी राज अमानार' મજુરાના વિશાળ પાયા પર ચણાયેલી ઇમારતની ટાચ પર સુકીબર ગારાએા છે અને ચતુર ઓક્રીકનાના એક નાતકડા મધ્યમવર્ગ એ ઇમારતને સમતાલ રાખે છે. કેન્યાના ઉચ્ચ પ્રદેશ વિશાળ પ્રદેશની ખેતીના પાયા-રૂપ બની રહે છે. એ ઉચ્ચ પ્રદેશ હેવાલા અને પીટીશના રજુ કરવા

જોમા કેન્યાટાએ એક વખતે રાેડન પર વ્યવસ્થા અંગેનું, નાણાકીય તથા રાજકીય પ્રભૂત્વ ગારાએાનું હાય અને તેમાં આદ્રીકના 'બહુ જ મર્યાદિત પ્રમાણમાં' ભાગ લઇ શકે.

> એ નહીં ચાલે, અને આક્રીકન લાઢા કદા એ વ્યવસ્થાના સ્ત્રીકાર નહીં કરે. કેમ કે, તેમના આગેવાના ને લાગે છે કે, એ વસ્તુ તેમના સવાલ ના મુળને સ્પર્શતી નથી.

> તેમને તા પાતે જ રચેલી અને પાેતાના દ્વારા જ સંચાલિત છવન-० बवस्या की धन्ने छ अने ६२३। छ રથળે તેઓ એની જ માગણી કરે છે. આપણી મદદ, આપણી દારવણી, આપણા સહકાર તેઓ કચ્છે છે પણ આપણં પ્રભુત તેમને એઇતું નથી. તેમને સુસંગાંદત રવય શાસિત

સમાજોમાં ગૈતાનિક પદ્ધતિની ખેતા અને અનુરૂપ ઉદ્યોગે। જોઇએ છે. न्या वरत तेमने स्थिर न्यने शांति પ્રિય સંસ્કૃતિ આપશે વળી તે તેમને नीतिक श्विरता पण आपशे. ओ સારી સંસ્કૃતિ નિર્માણ કરવામાં કામે

લાગતી વ્યક્તિગત તેમ જ સામુદ્ધિક જવાયદારીની ભાવનામાંથી જ પેદા યઇ રાકે છે.

આશીકામાં સુલેહશાંતિ સ્થાપવાના આ માર્ગ છે. જગતની શાંતિમાં पण आहीं आ रीते ज पाताना વધુમાં વધુ કાળા આપી શકે.

લંડનના 'પીસ ન્યુસ'માંથી.

વિવિધ

સાઉથ-વેસ્ટ આક્રીકાપર ચર્ચા કરવા ચુનાેના બીજો પ્રયાસ

साडिय-वेस्ट आधीशना राज्य वीरी કરી વાટાઘાટ ચાલુ કરવા સ. એન. ઓની સાઉથ-વેસ્ટ આ**દ્રીકાપરની ५भी** श्रेमीयननी सरक्षारपर जीले પત્ર લખ્યા છે. આ કમીટી યુનીયન સરકારના, જાન્યુઆરી ૨૧મા તારીખ ના પત્રના જવાયપર વીચાર કરવા મળી હતી. જવાયમાં યુનીયતની સરકારે જણાવ્યું હતું કે આ નવી વાટાઘાટથી કાઇ ખાસ પરીણામ આવે એમ લાગતુ નથી. લીગ એાક નેશન્સના અંત પછી દક્ષીણ આદ્રીકા કાંઇ પણ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સત્રયાને

બંધાયલી નથી. પત્રમાં યુનીયન સરકારે જણાવ્યું હતું કે સહકાર અને મદદની દ્રષ્ટીએ ૧૯૪૭માં દક્ષિણ આ-ક્રીકા**એ** સાઉથ વેસ્ટ આક્રીકાના આગલાં વર્ષના વહીવટ વીરો હેવાલ રજી કર્યો **૯**તા. પર'તુ આ **હે**વાલયા સુનીયન સરકારના વહીવટ વીશે અનીચ્છીત ટીકા કકત સાઉથ-વેસ્ટ આક્રીકા વીશે નહીં પણ યુનીયન વીશે કરવામાં આવી દતી. આથી ખરાબ અસર થઇ હતી.

મુસાફરાની હેરફેર

દ્રીદી કરું ખાતી છેંદગીની તપાસ કરવા પાંચ અમેરીકના મુંબઇ પહેાંચ્યા છે. તેઓ ૧૨ અઠવાડીયા સુધી હીંદ માં રહેશે. તેમને સુનાઇટેડ સ્ટેટસની ''એક્સપેરીમેન્ટ ઇન ઇન્ટરનેશનલ લીવૉમ એારગનાઇઝેશન'' તરકથી માકલવામાં આવ્યા છે. આ સંસ્થા જાદા જાદા દેશા વચ્ચે સસાકરાની હેર ફેર છે. આ સંસ્થાના સ્થાપક મી. डानेस्ड भी वाटे कलाव्यं हे आधी યુનાઇટેડ સ્ટેટસ અને હીંદ તેમજ जीन्त केशीयन देशा वच्ये मुसाइरानी હેરકેર વધારવાના ઇરાદા છે

કલકત્તા ધરતીક પ

તા. રરમી માર્ચના ઉત્તર-પુર્વ હીંદમાં ધરતીકંપ ચંચા હતા. આ ધરતીક'પ એાગસ્ટ ૧૯૫૦માં થયેલા धरती इंप केवा दता परंत आ वर्णते નહીં જેવું તુકશાન થયું છે કારણકે તે એાછી વસ્તીવાળા મણીપુરના દક્ષીણ વીભાગમાં અથવા કલકત્તાથી ૩૮૦ માઇલ દુર ખરમાની સરહદના વીસ્તાર માં થયા હાય એમ માનવામાં આવે છે. કલકત્તામાં **ળા**રી બારણ અફળાવાથી અને બીતાનું પ્લાસ્ટર ખરી પડતાં લાકા જગી ઉઠયા હતા. ઘણા લાકા પ્રાર્થના કરવા લાગ્યા હતા. ષ્રદ્ધાપત્રા નદીમાં તાેકાન ઉદ્ધું હતું અને તાર વ્યવહાર બંધ થઇ ત્રયા હતા.

શ્રી. આર્ય યુવક વ્યાયામ શાળા

જોહાનીસબર્ગની શ્રી આર્ય સવક વ્યાયામ શાળાની (વાર્ષીક) જાહેર સભા મળા હતી જેમાં વ્યાયામની પ્રવૃત્તિ ક્રીથી ચાલુ કરવા વિચારણા થઇ હती. व्यायोममां रस सेता हरेड भाध्योने शनिरिव सिवाय हररोज સાંજે કથી ૮ પાટીદાર હોલ, ટેરસ રાડ, જો'બર્ગમાં હાજરી આપવા વિન'તી છે. સભામાં નવી ચુંટણી નીચે મુજબ થઇ હતી:

પેટ્રન્સ: નાશુમાઇ માતી રામ મીસ્ત્રી, ઉકાબાઇ પ્રમાછભાઇ, વસ્લભ બાઇ બગાબાઇ પટેસ, રાવજીબાઇ ચુ. આશાભાઇ, જશમતભાઇ નાના-બાઇ; પ્રમુખ: છાટુબાઇ ગાવીંદછ ભાક; ઉપ-પ્રમુખ : મગનભાઇ ગાવીંદ ભાઇ: મંત્રીએ! : કાનજીબાઇ છનાભાઇ, ધારૂબાઇ ડાહાબાઇ; ટ્રેઝરર : ચુનીબાઇ

વલ્લભભાઇ, અમૃતલાલ એાધવભાઇ; એાડીટરઃ હીરાભાઇ છવછછમાંઇ; ડાયરેક્ટર: વિનુભાઇ ખી. પટેલ; કેપ્ટન: ભગુભાઇ ગાવીંદજબાઇ, હરીભાઇ એાધવભાઇ.

કગીટી સભ્યાઃ વસ્ત્રભભાઇ પાટીદાર, રામછભાષ નાચુબાઇ, માહનલાલ મારતર, નાનુબાઇ છવણજી દેસાઇ, જીવણભાઇ રામભાઇ, મંગાબાઇ રામ ભાઈ, આત્મારામ નારણભાઈ, ડાહ્યા ભાઇ નાયાભાઇ, મગનભાઇ કાનજી બાઇ, રમણબાઇ આશાબાઇ, રામ બાઇ રણ્છાડભાઇ, રમણભાઇ છેાડુ-ભામ.

બ્રીટીશ ગીઆનાના વડા પ્રધાન

થીટીશ ગીઆનાની "પીપલ્સ **ગ્રા**-ગ્રેસીવ પાર્ટી' ના નેતાએા, ડાં. ચેડી लगन भारटीन आरटर रारी वेस्टमास અને ખીજા ત્રણ મીનીસ્ટરાને ગેરકાયદે સરધસ દારવા માટે ગીરફતાર કરવા માં આવ્યા છે પાલીસ તરફથી જતરલે આ લોકોને સાલીસીટર જામીત પર નહી છે**ા**ડવા જણાવ્યું હતું કારણ તેઓ આ ગુના પાછા કરે એવા ભય હતા. તેમને જામીન પર છાડવામાં આવ્યા નથી.

ઇઝરાઇલની ચઢાઇના, ઇજપ્ટ બ**ળથી** સામના કરશે

ઇજપશીયન પરદેશ ખાતાના મંત્રી મી. મહાગદ કોઝીએ યુનાઇટેડ તેશન્સ આરમીસટીસ કમીશનના ચીક્ જનરલ ખેતીકને જણાવ્યું કે ભવીષ્યમાં ઇછપ્ડ तेमल भीका आरण देशा धजराध्यनी ચઢાઇના બળથી સામના કરશે. જનરલ બેતાક અને માં મહામદ કોઝીએ લગભગ એક કલાક સુધી આરખ-ઇઝરાઇલ વચ્ચેની તકરાર અને ઇછપ-શીયન મયઢાની ગઢાઇએ વીશે વાત વરી હતી. ઇજીપશીયન અને ઇઝ-રાઇલ પાલીસ દળા વચ્ચે વળી પાછા ગાળાબાર થયા હતા.

જોઇએ છે

શિક્ષક અગર શિક્ષિકા

અમારે ગુજરાતી શિક્ષણ આપો રાકે તેવા એક સ'રકારી શિક્ષક અગર શિક્ષિકા ની જરૂર છે.

હમેઠવારે નીચે મુજબનાં શિરનામે તા. ૩૧-૫-૫૪ સધીમાં અરજ કરવી અને નીચે પ્રમાણે લીંગત જણાવવી:

- ૧ અભ્યાસ કર્યા સુધીના છે.
- ર શિક્ષક અગર શિક્ષિકા તરીકેના અનુભવ.

6 મર.

૪ એઇતા માસિક પગાર.

રહેવાના સગવડ સ્કુલ તરફથી પુરી પાડવામાં આવશે.

સેક ટરી,

ધી મેહેમ્સટાઉન ગુજરાતી રહેલ, ૧૨ બેયસ સ્ટ્રીટ, મેહેમ્સટાલન (કંપ).

ભારતનો પત્ર

(અમારા ખળરપત્રી તરફથી)

મુંખદ તા. ૨૦-૩-૫૪.

ભા રતમાંના હજી ગુલામીમાં સખડી રહેલાં ફ્રેન્ચ અને પાર્ડુ ગીઝ સંરથાતાની આઝાદીના સવાલ કરી માખરે આવતા જય છે. ગાવામાં ખળવાની આગ ભભૂડા રહી છે. પાર્ડુ ગીઝાનું દમન વધતું જય છે. તેમ લાકોના જીરસા પણ વધતા જય છે. પાર્ડુ ગીઝાનું દમન વધતું જય છે. તેમ લાકોના જીરસા પણ વધતા જય છે. પાર્ડુ ગીઝ સંસ્થાન ગાવામાં ચાલી રહેલા દમન અંગે ભારત સરકારે વિરાધ નોંધાવી લીરખનના સત્તાધીશાને એવી ચેતવણી આવી છે કે, ગાવાના લોકાના દમનને ભારત શાંત નજરે જેઈ શકશે નહિ.

ગેવાના એક લેકિપ્રીય આગેવાન અને બારત સાથેના જોડાણના પ્રખર હિમાયતી ડેા. ગાયતાન્ડેની ધરપકડ કરી તેમને લીસ્પન ખાતે ઉઠાવી જવા સામે બારતે સખત વાંધા ઉઠાવી જવા સામે બારતે સખત વાંધા ઉઠાવી જોવા માંના દમનના બારતમાં ગંબીર પ્રત્યા ધાતા પડવાના સંભવ છે. ગાવાને પરદેશી ગુલ મીમાંથી મુકત કરવા માટે બારત સરકાર પ્રયાસ કરી રહ્યું છે, ત્યારે પાકીસ્તાનના લસ્કરી અફસરા પોર્ડિગીઝાને સહાય કરી રહ્યાનું કહેવાય છે. ગાવાને મુકત કરાવવા જીનાગઢ ની જેમ આરઝી હકુમત રચાય તાં પણ નવાઇ નહિ.

આ સંખંધમાં લોકસભામાં શી તેલકૃતે પુછવામાં આવ્યું હતું કે, પાંહું ગીઝો ગોવા પર કળજો રાખવાને મકકમ છે અને એ એલોનો પાંદુંગીઝ સંધી હેઠળ, પાંદુંગીઝ સંધી હેઠળ, પાંદુંગીઝ સંધી હેઠળ, પાંદુંગીઝ સંધીનોનો અચાવ કરવાને બંધાયેલું છે, તે જોતાં ભારત આ સંસ્થાનોને અચાકકસ મુદ્દત સુધી ચાલુ રહેવા નહિ દે, એમ ભારત સરકાર સ્પષ્ટ જાહેરાત કરશે ?

જવાખમાં શ્રી નેહરૂએ કહ્યું હતું કે, -ભારત સરકારે આ સંસ્થાના અંગેના પાતાના ઇરાદાની ઘણીવાર સ્પષ્ટ अबेरात કरी छे. भारतमां भावा है च्येवा संस्थानीने रखेवा देवानुं व्यक्त्य છે. આ પ્રક્ષોના ઉકેલના શ્રેષ્ટ માગ° ર્ચાતિ ભર્ષા પગલાંના છે પરંતુ મારે ક્રમુલ કરવું જોઇએ કે ત્યાં બની રહેલા બનાવા આપણી ધીરજને ખુટાડી દે તેમ છે. એ'ગ્લા-પાંદ્ર'ગીઝ કરારના કાયદેસરના અર્થ આ સંબંધમાં શું છે તે હું કહી શકતા નથી, પણ ડા. સાલાઝીરે કાઢેલા અર્થને માન્ય રાખવીને પણ હું તપ્યાર નથી. આ સંબંધમાં તાજેતરમાં જીદા જીદા દેશા અં એવી સ્પષ્ટતા કરી છે કે, આવા રક્ષણ કરારા ગાવા અને ભારતને લાગુ પડતા નથી.

ભારતમાંના ફ્રેન્પ્ર સંસ્થાન પાંડી यरी भातेना भारतना है।न्युस लन-રલ શ્રી કેવળસીંગને ફેન્ચ સંસ્થાના અંગે તાકીદે મંત્રણા કરવા માટે દોલ્હી ભાલાવવામાં આવ્યા છે. પાંડીયરીમાં ખનેલા છેલ્લા ખનાવાને લક્ષમાં લેતાં भारत सरधारने येम क्षाणे छे हैं हुवे ચ્યા પ્રશ્નના નિકાલને દુર ઠેલી શકાય તેમ નથી અને તેના વહેલા ઉકેલ માટે અસરકાર પગલાં વીચારવા શ્રી કેવળ સીંગને દીલ્ધી ખાલાવવામાં આવ્યા છે. क्षेत्र्य **होंद सत्ता धरावता समा**लवादी પક્ષ જે અત્યાર સુધા ભારતમાં ભળ વાની વિરૂદ્ધમાં હતા, તેણે હવે લાકમત લીધા વિનાજ ફ્રેન્ચ સંસ્થાતાને ભારત માં ભેળવી દેવાની માગણી કરી છે. પાંડીચરી અને આસપાસના બીજા નગરાની સુધરાષ્ટ્રએ પણ આવીજ માગણી કરતા દરાવા પસાર કર્યા છે. કેન્ય હીંદનું પ્રધાન મંડળ પણ આવા જ ડરાવ તેની આગામી ખેઠકમાં પસાર કરશે. ફ્રેન્ચ હીંદ પ્રધાન મંડળ ના શ્રી એડવર્ડ ગુખર્ટ અને બીજા यार प्रधानाओं हेन्य छींहते ले। इसत લીધા વિનાજ ભારત સાથે ભેળવી દેવાની માગણી કરી છે. શ્રી ગુખેટ ज्यहेर ४४^६ हतुं है, भारतमां भणा જવાના અમારા નિર્ણય અકર છે, બલે પછી તેનું પરિષ્ણામ ગમે તેનું

પ્રધાન મંડળ આવા દરાવ પસાર કરશે તા ફેન્ચ હોંદના મવરનર તમારા પ્રધાન મંડળને ખરતરફ નહિ કરે? એવા પ્રશ્નના જવાગમાં તેમણે જણાવ્યું હતું કે, ફેન્ચ હોંદનું પ્રધાન મંડળ ધારાસભાને જવાબદાર છે, એટલે પ્રવર્ગર કાંસથી ખાસ હુકમ મેળવ્યા વિના તેને ખરતરફ કરી શકે નહિ. જો તેઓ આવું કાંઇ કરે તા પણ અમારા નિશ્ય બદલાવાના નથી. અમારે ધ્યેય સિંહ કરવા માટે અમે તમામ પ્રકારના સાંતિભર્યા અને અહિંસક પગલાં લેશું.

ફેન્ચ હીંદના પાેલીસ દળના માટા ભાગ હીંદીઓના છે અને તેઓ સર-કાર સામે બળવા કરે એવા શક્યતા લાગતાં ફેન્ચ હીંદના સત્તાવાળાઓએ તેમને હથિયારા આપવાનું બધ કહું' છે.

ત્રાવણુકાર–કાચીનના કરી એકવાર સુખ્ય પ્રધાન ચવાનું શ્રી પદ્ધ ચાનુ પીલા⊎નું સ્વપ્તું આખરે કલ્યું છે. પણ ઉદ્દાગવાદીઓની સરદારી લ⊎તે સરકાર સ્થવાની તેમની યોજના છુળ માં મળી છે. તેમને સંજોગા અને

प्रल सभाजवादी पक्षनी हाराष्ट्रारीना કુકમ આગળ નમતું નાખવું પડશું છે. પ્રજા સમાજવાદી પક્ષની ૧૧૮ સબ્યોની ધારાસભામાંથી માત્ર ૧૯ બેડેકા મળા છે. પ્રજા સમાજવાદીઓ અતે સામ્યવાદીએમોના સંયુક્ત મારચા હાય મીલાવે તા પણ તેલની કુલ બેઠેશ પલ્યતી હતી, અને ક્રોંગ્રેસ અને ત્રાવણકાર-તામીલનાડ કાંગ્રેસની બેડકા ૫૮ થતી હતી. એટલે શ્રા પાલાઇ અને સામ્યવાદીઓને એવી આશા હતી કે તેઓ ખ'ને સાથે મળા સરકાર રથી શકરો અને એ માટે તેઓએ શ્રી પીલોઇને આગેવાન તરીકે પણ સુંડી હતા. પરંતુ રાજપ્રમુખે વિધાન સભામાં એ'ગ્લાેઇન્ડીયનાના प्रतिनिधि तरी । એક हेंग्रिस तर्श સબ્યની નિમણુક કરી એટલે પરિસ્થિતિ સાવ બદલાઇ ગઇ. બન્ને ખાજુએ सरभा भत थ⊎ भया. એમાં મદાસ ખાતે મળેલી પ્રજા સમાજવાદી પક્ષની धरोणारी समितिये श्री पीक्षाप्रने श्रेष પણ સંયોગોમાં ટેકા ન આપવાના आદેશ આપ્યા અને ક્રાંગ્રેમે કરી રાજ્ય માં રાષ્ટ્રપતિનું શાસન અથવા તા સામ્યુવાદી શાસન આવતું અટકાવવા માટે પ્રજા સમાજવાદીઓને ટેકા આપ વાતા નિષ્યુ^ધ કર્યો. પરિષ્યામે શ્રી પીલાઇ સત્તાના ચ્યાસન પર બેસી શક્યા. જ્યાં સુધી કેંગ્રેસ તેમને ટેકા આપશે ત્યાં સુધી તેએ! સત્તા પર ટકી શકશે. પરંતુ કોંગ્રેસ તેને લાંભા વખત ટકવા નહિ દે એમ લાગે છે. ઢાંગ્રેસ વચ્ચેના મતબેદ નાના છે, એટલે એક વખત તે મતબેદ નીકળા ગયા પછી યાેગ્ય સમયે ઢાંગ્રેસ શ્રા પીલાઇને ઉથ-લાવી પાંડે એ શક્ય છે. પ્રજા સમાજ વાદીએ। અને સામ્યવાદીએ! તથા ખીજા ઉદ્દામવાદી પક્ષાે વચ્ચે ત્રાવણ કાર-કાચીનમાં આવી રીતે પડેલા ભંગાણની અસર સમગ્ર હીંદમાં થશે. એથી નજીકમાં ભવિષ્યમાં હવે કાંગ્રેસ સાંમે આ બધા પક્ષા મળાને સંયુક્ત રીતે સુંદેણીમાં ઉભા રહી નહિ શકે અને એથી કોંગ્રેસને ત્રાવણકારની જેમ अन्यते। पराज्य भणवानी शहयता નહિવત ખનશે.

ભારત સરકારે ભારતના પુખ્ત વય ના તમામ નાગરિકાને લશ્કરી તાલીમ આપવાની દિશામાં એક પગલું ભરવા ના નિર્ણય કર્યો છે: સરકાર ટુંક સમયમાં ચાકકસ ઉમર સુધીના સર કારી નાકરા તથા જાહેર સેવાઓ સુધરાઇઓ, (ટ્રામ–બસ કે, વિજળી કંપનીઓ, વાટર વર્કસ વગેરે)માં કામ કરતા નાકરાને પ્રાદેશિક રોન્ય મારફતે કરજીયાત લશ્કરી તાલીમ આપશે.

લાકસભામાં આ પ્રકારની જાહેરાત કરતાં સંરક્ષણુ સંસ્થાએા માટેના પ્રધાન શ્રી મહાવીર ત્યાગીએ જાહેર કર્યું હતું કે, તેઓ આ માટેના ખરડા શક્યતઃ ચાલુ એઠક દરમીયાન લોક સભામાં દાખલ કરશે.

सरकार तरक्षी बरखाववामां आव् इत है, आवा निख्य सेवान कारण ने नथी है भारतनी संबामती **अ**हे કાંઇ ભય ઉભા થયા છે કે કાંઇ તાઈક ની પરિસ્થિતિ ઉભી થઇ છે. પ્રત રથાયા લસ્કર માટેનું ખર્ચ ઓછામાં એ છું રાખવાની અને સાથા સાથ आहेशिक रीन्यने विस्तारवानी अहे મજણત કરવાની સરકારી નીતિતે અનુસરીને આ નિર્ણય લેવાયા છે. આ વિષે સ**ં**રક્ષણ ખાતા અને રાજ્ય સરકારા વચ્ચે પત્રવ્યવાહાર થયા હતા व्यने राज्य सरकाराचे व्या दरभारती ટેકા આપ્યા હતા. રાજય સરકારના નાકરાને પણ કરજીયાત લસ્કરી તાલીય લેવી પડશે. આવી તાલીમ આપવાની સગવડા લગભગ તમામ મહત્વના रेन्द्रीमां छे. संदक्षण प्रधानना निके દનને લાકસભામાં તમામ પક્ષે વધાવી લીધું હતું. કેટલી વય સુધીના ने प्रादेशिक शैन्यमां क्रक्थात मेव તેની પાછળથી જાહેરાત કરાશે.

પ્રાદેશિક રૌ-મા અંગેના ધારા ૧૯૪૮ માં પસાર કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા અને ૧૯૪૯ માં પ્રાદેશિક નેન્યો સ્વવામાં આવ્યા હતા અને ૧૯૪૯ માં પ્રાદેશિક નેન્યો સ્વવામાં આવ્યા હતા. અત્યાર સુધામાં એવ્છિક રીતે ત્રામ વિસ્તારમાંથી મોડી સંખ્યામાં લોકા તેમાં જોડાયા છે, પણ શામજના તા પાયદળ તરીકે જ મૂખ્યત્વે કામ લાગે. વિમાની દળ, બખ્તરીયા દળ, ટેક દળ કે ખીજ દલા માં બણેલાઓની જરૂર પડે. ત્યારે શકેરના શિક્ષિત નામરીકા પુરતા પ્રમાણમાં આ દલામાં જેડાયા નહેતા. એ ખાટ પુરવાને સરકારને આ ધારા કરવાની જરૂર પડી છે.

પ્રાદેશિક રોન્યની મૂખ્ય કામગીરી તાકીદના સમયમાં લશ્કરની સ્થાય કરજો સંભાળી લઇને, લશ્કરી છોતે યુદ્ધ મારચા લડવા માટે છુટા કરવાની છે. ગ્રામ વિસ્તારામાં પ્રાદેશિક રોન્ય માં જેડાયેલાઓને ચાકકસ સમય સુધી છાવણીમાં રાખીને તાલીમ અપાય છે. જ્યારે શહેરના લોકોને શનિ-રવિવારે તાલીમ અપાય છે. એટલે તેમના તાકરી ધંધાને આંચ આવતી નથી. ઉપરાંત સરકાર પ્રાદેશિક રીનિકાને બચ્ચું પધુ આપે છે.

નવાં પુસ્તકાે

લાક ભારત. નાનાબાઇ બદ મહાં બારતના ૧૨ પાત્રાની જીદી જીદી બાર પુરતીકાએોના સેટ ૧૩ દ દીપ નિર્વાણ (દર્શક) ૭ • પુષ્પ પુરવાઈ નથી પ દ મળવાનું કેકાણું આ ઓપીસ

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

પાલીશ કરેલા ચાખા

કરવામાં આવતા ચાખા તેનું પાયક તત્ત્વ સારા પ્રમાણમાં શુમાવે हे तथा तेने। उतार पश ओहा आवे છે એ સૌ કાંઇ ભણે છે. એવા भाषा भावाने परिष्यामे 'मेरी-मेरी' लेवा गंलीर प्रधारना अनेक रागी યાય છે અને તેને કારણે ઘણા લોકા ના જાન જાય છે. કુદરત તરફથી વ્યાવી આકરી ચેતવણી મળવા છતાં મીલામાં આ રીતે ચાખા પાલીશ કરવાનું સરકાર અથવા લોકા ખધ કરતા નથી એ નવાઇની વાત છે.

હાલ ચાડા વખતથી જગતભરમાં આ સવાલ રીનાનીકાને માટે ધણા જ નાકીદના બની અયા 🕏 તથા મીલામાં છડાવાને કારણે વિટામીન દ્રવ્ય ખાઇ बेंडेंबा बे। जामां केल वीटामीन तत्त्वे। पाछां अभेरीने तेने इरीधी पाषक तत्त्वा वाजा देवी रीते करवा स्पेना तेसा વીચાર કરવા લાગ્યા છે. આ રીતે, બેરલે (સ્વિટઝરલેન્ડ) ના હાકમેન લે રાશ કાર્માસ્યુટિકલ હિવીઝનના નિયામક ડા. એમ. ડબલ્યુ કર્ટર તથા બીજા ીગાનીકાને મિલમાં પાલીશ યએલા ચાખામાં વિટામિન ખી-૧ તથા લાહ तत्त्व अभेरवानी वर्षेवाइ पद्धति भाणवा માટે દશ વરસ લાગ્યાં એમ જણાવવા માં આવે છે. આ દિશામાં પ્રયોગા धरवामां आव्या अने तेमां खेतुं भातुम પડ્યું કે, ખટાનમાં ૧૦,૦૦૦ માણસા પર કરવામાં આવેલા પ્રયાગાના એક વર્મ દરમ્યાન 'બેરી-બેરી'ના રાગયી यतां भर्जाना प्रभाशमां ६७.३ ८४। ના લટાડા થયા હતા. ખીજા ૩૦,૦૦૦ માણસાને વ્યત્રાઉની જેમ પાલીશ ચાખાના ખારાક પરજ રાખવામાં આવ્યા હતા અને તેમના દાખલામાં

િસ્લામાં ખંડાતા અને ખુખું પાલિશ મરુણ પ્રમાણુમાં અમાઉના કરતાં રન્ષ टक्षाना वधारे। यवा पास्था बता.

> ડા. કર્ટરના અવે અભિપ્રાય છે કે. ગૈત્રાનિકા પાલીશ કરેલા ચાખામાં વીટામીન 'સી' તા સહેલા છથી ઉમેરી શકે પણ વીટામીન 'એ' ઉમેરવાન **ઘણું મુકકેલ છે કારણ કે તે રિયર રહી** શકતું નથી.

> આ વધું જેતાં, માણુસાની મુર્ખાંક ખરેખર આશ્ચર્યકારક લાગે છે. એક <u>ખાજીએ આવાં જરૂરી અને કુદરતી</u> **૧૦યા દુર કરવામાં સારા સરખા** પ્રમાણમાં પૈસા, શકિત તથા સમયના ણગાડ કરવામાં આવે છે અને **ખી**જી ખાજીએ માણસને હાથે જ નાશ કરવા માં આવેલાં એજ તત્ત્વા ભગડેલા ચાખામાં કરીયા ઉમેરવાને સમય, પૈસા તથા શકિત પાછાં ખરચવાં પડે

એ સવાલની ખીછ પણ એક બાજુ છે. પાલીશ કરેલા ચાખામાં આ રીતે ઉમેરવામાં આવતાં ખનાવટી વિટા મીના ખેતરામાં તેમના ઉછેર દરમીયાન કુદરતી રીતે ઉમેરાતાં વિટામિનાની સમાન કક્ષાનાં છે ખરાં? મૂળ કદરતી વીટામીનાના કરતાં એ ખનાવટી વિટા મીના ગુણવત્તામાં ખસુસ ઘણીજ ઉતરતી પંક્તિનાં હાવાનાં. વળા, ગૈતાનિકા ક્યુલ કરે છે કે **કે**ટલાંક વીટામીના તેમની અસ્થિરતાને કારણે ઉમેરી શકાતાં નથી. પરંતુ માણસા ની અભિરૂચિ એટલી બધી વિકૃત બની ગઇ છે કે, તેઓ કુદરતી પાયક તત્ત્વા ની ઉણપનાં ગાદા પરિણામાં સહેવાને તક્યાર થાય છે, પણ પાતાની આ विकृत देवे। तथा व्यक्तित्र्यिक्या पद्सवा તક્યાર નથી.

દાે એટલે બે ને લત એટલે લાત બે લાત ખાવી એનું નામ દાલત

એ ક ગરીબ માણસ હતા. તે અધી છે, પણ હજી સુધી કાંઇ પૈસાવાળા મેળવવાની ચાડી ઇચ્છા તેના મનમાં રહી ગઇ હતી, તેથી તે સાધ્રચ્યા પાસે આપતા અને જ્યારે પછી એ લોકો ના ગપાટા હોંકે તે રસાયણ તથા કીમિયાની વાતા કરે ત્યારે પાતે ખુશી યઇને હામાં હા મિલાવતા હતા. 🗬મ કરતાં કરતાં એક વખત ઢાઇ **બ**લેા સાધુ આવી ચડયેા તેની પાસે પણ એ માણુસે નાણાં સંબ'ધી પાતા ના દુઃખની વાતા કહી અને કહ્યું કે, अहाराज! तमारा जेवा भदातमान्या ના પ્રતાપથી ગુજરાન તા ચાલ્યું જાય

ભક્ત જેવા હતા, પણ પૈસા થયા નહિ. દવે તા એક તડાક દોલત મળી નાય એવું કાંઇક કરા; કાંઇક જાદુ કે ક્યામીયા વ્યતાની દેવ તેવ જતા. માંજ તંબાકુની ચલમા ભરી કામ થાય. મહારાજે વિચાર્યું કે, આ માંણુસ છે તેા બલા, પણ અત્રાન પાતાના લહેરમાં આવીતે ઠંડા પહોર થી બિચારા લાબમાં પડી ગયેલા છે અને આ મૂર્ખાંઓ ચાંદી સાનું બના-વવાની વાતા કરીને ઉલટા તેને બમાવે છે માટે તેને કાંઇક સમજાવવા જોઇએ अभ वियातीने महाराले हुई। है,

ખેટા તુમકા કયા ચકચ્મે? તે માણસે કહ્યું કે, દાલત. મહારાજે પુષ્કશું:--દાલતના અર્થ શું ? તેએ કહ્યું:--પેસા.

મહારાજે કહ્યું કે, નહિ. અમારા શીખવેલા છે.

ते भाष्ट्रसे इद्धं है, देवसतने। वणी ખીનો અર્થ શં?

भदाराके डहां है है। એटसे भे અને લત એટલે લાત એ લાત ખાવી તેનું નામ દાલત, ખેટા! જ્યારે આવે છે ત્યારે કર્યે ઠેકાણે એ લાત વાગે છે એ તને ખખર છે? આવતી વખતે તે છાતીમાં ને માયામાં લાત મારે છે, તેથી દાલતવાળા છાતી કાઢીને ચાલે છે; કારણ કે લાત વાગવાયી તેઓની છાતી ઉચી ને ઉચી રહે છે, તે માધું પણ અકકડતે અકકડ રહે છે, પણ કાંઇ પાસે નમતું નથી, એટલું જ નહિ પણ પૈસા ज्य **छे** सारे नती वर्णते ओक सात કેડમાં ને ખીજી લાત ડેાકી ઉપર મારે છે, તેથી જેનું નાણું જતાં તેની કેડના કાંટા ભાંગી જાય છે અને તેની ગરદન ઝુકા પડે છે એ પછી તે ક્રાઇ ની સામે ઉચે મેાંએ એઇ શકતા નથી. આવી રીતે લક્ષ્મી આવે ત્યારે પણ લાતા ખાવાની છે ને જાય ત્યારે પણ લાતા ખાવાની છે. એ લાતામાં યી બચવા સારૂ બાવા થઇને ઘરબાર भाणीने अभे तीय **કરવા नी**क्ष्या છીએ હવે અમારી પાસે દાલત કર્યા થી હોય? દાલત જો અમારી પાસે રાખની હાૈય તાે ધરળાર શૅ કરના

છાડી એ ! ને ખાવા શું કરવા થઇએ ? ગુરૂએ અમતે એના જુદા અર્થ બેટા ઓજથી યાદ રાખજે કે સાધુએ ની પાસે દાલત મામવા જવું, એ પાપમાં પડવા જેવું અને તેએાને પાપ માં નાખવા જેવું કામ છે, એટલું જ નહિ પણ જે સાધુએ કે મિયાની ને જાદુની વાતા કરી માહમાં કસાયેલા છવાતે વધારે માહમાં કુખાવે છે તે⊋ા પણ પ્રભુના ઘરના અપરાધી છે. તને પ્રભુ રાટલી આપી રહે છે ત્યારે શા भाटे हासत भावा-धे सात भावा-જાય **છે** ? કુળેરના **બ**ંડાર ને ઇંદ્રિનું ઈંદ્રોસન મળે તે৷ પણ છવને તૃપી યતી નથી, કારણ કે લાબને થાબ નથી. માટે ખેટા! સત્ય વસ્તને પાકડ ને જેમ પ્રભુ રાખે તેમ આનંદ થી ર**હે.—'**પ્રતાપ'

શિક્ષક

लेशका छ

ક્રેપટાઉનમાં હીંદુ વિદ્યા મંદિર માટે ગુજરાતી અને હીંદા ભાષામાં શિક્ષણ આપી શકે તેવા અનુભવી શિક્ષકની જરૂર છે:

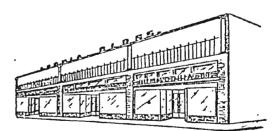
પ્રમાણ પત્ર સહિત અન્ય ખુલાસા માટે લખા.

મ ત્રી

ગાવિંદ ડી. વાધમારીઆ, પી. એા. બાેક્સ ૪૫૨૯, કેપટાઉત.

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બાવિસ કેરટ

સાનાના દાગીના ખાસ અમારી જાતી દેખરેખ નીચે અમને અપાયલું કામ સંતાપ પામે એવી રીતે કરીયે છીએ.

ત્રેકલેસ, જાદી જાદી ડીઝાઇનની ખગડી અછેહા, સાડીની પીન, વીટી ખકકલ એરીંગ વીગેરે ખનાવીએ છીએ.

106 Prince Edward Street, Durban.

હિંદના ટુંક ખુબરો

(અમારા ખાસ પ્રતિનીધી તરકથી)

૧૯૫૪–૫૫ના વર્ષ મોટેતું અંદાજ તાલીમ અપાઇ રહી છે. પત્ર સર્વાનુમતે પસાર કર્યું હતું. એ પછી સૌરાષ્ટ્ર ધારાસભાની એઠક મુલતવી રહી હતી હવે જમીન લાલ ચુનીલાલ એક રાજપુત અનિ સધારણા ખરડા, ત્રણ રાહત ખરડા अने भेवा भीना अगत्मना भरता પસાર કરવા એપ્રીલની આખરમાં **એ**ડક મળશે.

રાજકાટ: ''કાણ ચડે ભૂપત કે રસિકલાલ'' એ નામના પુરતકના લેખક શ્રી. યશપાલ પરીખ સામે સૌરાષ્ટ્રના ગૃહપ્રધાન ધ્રી રસિકલાલ પરીખે રાજકાટની અદાલતમાં જે ખદનક્ષીના દાવા માંડયા હતા. તે મુંબઇ રાજ્યની કાઇ અદાલતમાં ચલાવવાના ભારતની સર્વોપરી અદાલતે હુકમ કર્યો છે. શા રસિકલાલે યશ પાલ સામે આ દાવા તા. ૧૮મી સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૯૫૨ના રાજ માંડ્યા હતા. પરંત્ર હજી સુધા તેના કાંઇ નિકાલ આવ્યા નથી.

* rit આહાદ: ''એાલિયા બાપુ''ને નામે એાળખાતા એક કુકારે મંત્રેલા પાણી દ્વારા દરેક જાતના રાગા મટાડવાનું તૂત ચલાવ્યું હતું. ખુખીની વાત એ છે કે, હળરા માણસા આવું પાણી લેવાં પાટે આવતા હતા. આ પછી પાલીસે તપાસ કરી તેને હદપાર કર્યો હતા.

વ્યમરેલી: દામનગર અને લાઠી વચ્ચે રામપુર ગામની સીમમાં એક જાનને કેટલાક હરામખારાએ લુંટી લીધી હતી.

*

રાજકાટ : સૌરાષ્ટમાં સંબઇના ધારણ ગુમારતા ધારાે લાગુ પાડવામાં આવશે. એપી ગુમારતાઓને રાજના આઠ કલાકનીજ નાકરી અને ચાર કલાકે અધી કલાકની રજા, અદવાડીયે એક દિવસની રજા અને વર્ષે હકકની રજા भणा शक्त. ઉपरांत सौराष्ट्रमां उभा માલતે આગ લગાડવાના બનાવા ખનતા હાવાયા પાકના વિમા ઉતારવા ની યાજના પણ સરકાર વિચારી રહી

જામનગર: **आ**દેશિક રૌત્યમાં સૌ રાષ્ટ્રવાસીએાએ પણ રસ લેવા માંડ્યા છે. રહ્યુજીત સાગર સરાવરના પુર્વ કાંઠે લસ્કરી તાલીમ આપવા માટે ચાજયેલી છાવણીમાં ખેકતા, શિલ્લો, વિદ્યાર્થીઓ, વેપારીઓ અને કારકુના भणी ४३० माधुसे। दालर रहा

રાજકાટ: સૌરાષ્ટ્ર ધારાસભાએ હતા. તેમને દરેક જાતની લશ્કરી

* * અમદાવાદ: નહિયાદના એક મણી-પ્રેમમાં પડતાં તેને ઉપાડી લાવીને અત્રે આવ્યા હતા અને સ્ટેશન સામે લાજમાં હતર્યા હતા. પરંત્ર કાષ્ય જાણું શું થયું કે રાત્રે રાજપુત સ્ત્રી ઉપતી હતી, ત્યારે મણીલાલે અચાનક તેનું ખુન કર્યું હતું અને એ પછી તે જાતે પાલીસ ચાકાએ હાજર થઇ ગયા હતા.

સુરત: સુધરાઇના રજી થયેલા अंडाजपत्र मुज्य, तेनी १७५४-५५ માં કુલ આવક રૂ. ૫૪,૩૪,૪૬૪ અતે ખર્ચ રૂ. ૫૪,૦૦,૧૪૬ થશે.

* * કું કાવાવ: નાની કું કાવાવ ખાતેથી સંવત ૧૫૯૭ની સાલની ત્રણ પ્રાચીન મૂર્તીઓ જમીન ખાદતાં એક ખેડતને મળા આવી છે.

રાજકાટ: લીંખડી હાઇસ્ક્લમાં લીંબડી રાજ્યના વિદ્યાર્થીએ। પાસેથી नथी देवाती जयारे नेजन्सी विस्तार ના વિદ્યાર્થીએાને રૂ. પાા પ્રી ભરવી પડે છે. આંધી સૌના સમાન હકક ની બધારણમાં અપાયેલી ખાતરીના ભંગ થાય છે, એમ જણાવી એક વિદ્યાર્થીએ હાઇકાર્ટમાં કેસ કર્યો છે.

ભુજ: કચ્છમાંથી પાકીરતાન ગયેલા ૭૫ મુસ્લિમા કરી કચ્છમાં વસવાટ માટે આવ્યા છે. તેમણે જણાવ્યું હતું ગીખ્સની જગ્યાએ નીમાયા છે.

OPINIO

કે, સીંધમાં લુંટના અને સ્ત્રીએના અપહરશુના કીરસા સામાન્ય બન્યા છે અને અમારી ઓએાની ત્યાં સલા-ગુંડાએ અમારા મૃતિ નહોતી. पर जुलम हरता दता. पाष्टीरतानमां અમારા જાનમાલની સલામતિ નંદોતી.

પરસુર સુ

હીમાલયના મનસ્લુ શીખરપર ચઢવા ગમેલી જાપાનીઝ ટ્રકડી ખટમંકું પહેલા છે. આ શીખર રકાક્ટર કૂટ ઉચ્ચ છે. અને તેના પર કાઇ 🐠 ચઢી શક્યુ નથી. આ દુકડી મેની ૧૫ તારીકે ચઢવાનું શરૂ કરશે. —ચીતાગાંગ પાસે ચંદ્રગણમાં એક નવા કામળના કારખાનામાં દૂરલડ થયું હતું અને ૩૫ લાયવ થયા હતા. त्यांना भेनेलर अने भीज मे अधी-**धारी**चे। भरख पाम्या હता.

—્રા, તે≰₃એ પાર્લામેન્ટમાં કહ્યું હતું 🕽 ગયે વર્ષે ૩,૬૬૯ ધ્લીટીશ ઇસ્ટ આદ્રીકામાં જન્મેલા હીંદીઓએ, હીંદી સીટીઝન ખનવા અરજીએ કરી હતી. બધાને હીંદી સીટીઝન બનાવવા માં આવ્યા હતા.

—૯૦૦૦ ટનની બ્રીટીશ કઝર "નાઇ-જરીયા" હીંદી તેવીએ ખરીદી છે. આ દરીયાઇ જહાજ ૧૯૪૦માં ખંધાયું

—રશીયાથી **ગયે**લી ''સાવીએટ કલ-ચરલ અને ખેલેઇ ડેન્સરા અને ગાયકાને પાકીરતાનની સરકારે પુર્વ-ભંગાલ જવા માટે પરવાનગી આપી નથી કાઇ કારણ દર્શાવવામાં આવ્યું નથી. —ઇન્ડીઅન એર-ફાેર્સના ડમાનડર-ઇન-ચીક તરીકે એર મારશલ, એસ. મુકરજીની નીમણક કરવામાં આવી છે. આ પદવી પર તેઓ પહેલાજ હીંદી છે. તેઓ એર-મારશલ છ.

શ્રી. ક્રાંસવાલ હીંદુ સેવા સમાજ (જોદ્ધાનીસબર્ગ)

વાર્ધીક જનરજી સોદીય

ાપરા≱ત સમાજની વાર્ધીક જન≀ક મીટીંગ રવિવાર તા. ૨૫–૪–૫૪ના ળપારે ર~ક∙ વાગ્યે શી. ગાં**ધી હે**હ માં નીચે જણાવેલા ક્રામકાજ માટે મળશે. જેમાં ટાંસવાલમાં વસતા દરેક સબ્ધાને વેળાસર હાજર રહેવા ખાસ વિનંતી કરવામાં આવે છે.

કામકાજ: (૧) મીનીટસ (૨) માલક જાવકના હિસાય અને મંત્રીએ_{ની} રીપાર્ટ (૩) શાળા સમિતિના હિસાય ચ્મને મંત્રીના રીપાર્ટ (૪) રમશાન સમિતિના હિસાળ અને મંત્રીના રીપાટ[ે] (પ) લાયબ્રેરી સમિતિના હિસામ અને મંત્રીના રીપાટ^લ (ક) અધિકારી એ તથા કમીટી મેમ્બરાની સુંટણ (७) પરસુરણ.

> કાહ્યાભાધ ભગવાનજ પોલ મગનલાલ ભગુભાય, મ'ત્રીએ।

> > શ્રી. ઢાં. હિં. સે. સ.

૧૧ પુસ્તકાના સેટ

ચ્યા સેટમાં વિવિધ પુસ્તકા તમને વાંચવા મળશે. પુસ્તકા માટાએ માટે છે.

श्रीमत इंडत था, १-१६-०. મળવાનું ઠેકાછું આ એારીસ

સાેકેટીસની સફર

હીંદના ગ્રામ્ય છવન વિશે લેખો સવાલ જવાળ રૂપે ચ્યા પુરતકમાં સાેક્રેટીસના વીચારા દર્શાવ્યા છે.

ક્રીમત શી. ૩-;-

મળવાનું ઠેકાણ : આએાપીસ.

વાર	પ્લીસ્તી ૧૯૫૪ એપ્રીલ	્હીંદુ ૨૦૧૦ ગૌત્ર	સુસલમાન ૧૩૭૩ સાખાન	પારસી ૧૩૨૩ શહેરેવર મા હા (આવાં)	સુર્યોદય ક. મી.	સુર્યાસ્ત ક. મી.	धार्भीक त हे वारे!-(दिस वे ।
શુક્ર શની રવી મ ગળ છુક્ક શની રવી મ ગળ ખુધ ચુક્	95000000000000000000000000000000000000	권 등 역 3 가 역 및 가 역 및 가 급 및 가 こ 및 가 こ れ こ 및 가 こ 및	٩ ٩ ٩ ٩ ٩ ٩ ٩ ٩ ٩ ٦ ٦ ٦ ٢ ٩ ٩ ٩ ٩ ٩ ٩ ٩ ٢ ٦ ٦ ٦ ٦ ٢ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ٢ ١ ٢ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢ ١ ٢	9 9 4 8 0 9 2 3 3 3 3 4 5 9 4 8 9 2 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	\$ - 9 3 5 6 9 9 4 4 4 5 6 6 9 9 6 6 6 9 9 6 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	\\ -3&\\ \(\neg -3&\\\ \(\neg -3&\\\ \(\neg -3&\\\\ \(\neg -3&\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	; : :

એપ્રીલ મહિનાનું અવલાેકન

"લહરી"

૧ વિશ્યમ હાર્વી, ખ્લડ સરક્યુલેશનના શાધકના ઇંગ્લંડમાં જન્મ ૧૫૭૮. · 11.

,, મન્મથરાય ચૌધરીનું ખંગાળમાં અવસાન ૧૯૩૯. ,,

,, શારદા એક્ટના હોંદમાં અમલ શરૂ થયા ૧૯૩૦.

ર સેમ્યુઅલ એક. માર્સ, ટેલીયારીના રાેષકતું ન્યુ યાર્કમાં મરણ ૧૮૭૨.

,, નાદીરશાહે દિલ્હીમાં કતલ ચલાવેલી ૧૭૩૯.

પ દીનભંધુ ચાર્લી એન્ડરૂસનું કલકત્તામાં મરણ ૧૯૪૦.

,, મુંખ⊎ ⊌લાકામાં દીરૂખધીના કાયદા અમલમાં આવ્યા ૧૯૩•.

,, શુરવીર શિવાજીનું મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં અવસાન ૧૬૮૦. . 11

७ इति विस्थम वर्डअवर्धना इंभरक्षेत्र धंग्वंडमां लन्म १७७०.

૮ પંડીત અયાધ્યાનાથના જન્મ ૧૮૪•.

૯ શ્રીમદ્ રાજ્યંદ્ર શતાવધાનીનું રાજકાટમાં મરણ ૧૯૦૧.

,, વલાડીમીર લેતીન; બાલરોવીક નેતાના સીંનીસ્કે રશિયામાં જન્મ ૧૮૭૦.

" પ્રાંસીસ ખેકન; તત્વન્રલેખકનું ઇંગ્લંડમાં અવસાન ૧૬૨૬.

૧૦ જનરમ વિશ્વમ હાય- મુક્તિફાજ સંસ્થાના સ્થાપકતા ઈંગ્લંડમાં

oven 9226.

,, શિવાજી મહારાજના બીજપુરમાં જન્મ ૧૬૨૭.

,, સંત રાહિદાસ ભગતના કાશીમાં દેહવિલય ૧૫૦૦.

૧૩ મુંબઇની ગાદામાં બયંકર ધડાકા થયેલા ૧૯૪૪.

૧૪ અધાહમ લીં કન- અમેરીકાના પ્રેસીડ ટતું U.S.A.માં અકાળ

,, સર જમશેદજી છજીબાઇ બેરાનેટનું મુંબધમાં મરણ ૧૮૫૯.

૧૫ લાલા હરકીશનલાલના પંજાયમાં જન્મ ૧૮૬૬.

,, રટીમર ટીટેનીક એટલાંટીક સાગરમાં દાઢ હત્તર માનવી સાથે કુખી ૧૯૧૨.

,, ,, પંડિતા રમાખાઇ અનંત શાસ્ત્રી– શારદાસદનના રથાપકતું મહારાષ્ટ્ર માં મરણ ૧૯૨૨.

૧૬ હોંદની રેલ્વેની શત્તાબિદ ૧૯૫૩.

,, નીલ્બર રાષ્ટ્રટ– એરાપ્લેનના શાધકના મીલનીલે U.S.A.માં

૧૭ દાનેધરી જહાન પાયરપાટ માર્ગન- અમેરીકન કરાડપતિના U.S.A. Hi or + 9 230.

,, ખેન્જામાત પ્રાંક્લીન- અમેરીકન સુત્સદીના પીલાડેપીયામાં દેહાત્સર્ગ ૧૭૯૦.

૧૮ તાત્યા ટાપીને કાંસી ૧૮૫૯.

૧૯ કા. પીયરી ક્યુરી; રેડીયમ શાધક મેડમ ક્યુરીના પતિનું પારીસમાં મરણ ૧૯૦૬.

,, ડેવીડ લીવીંગ્સ્ટન- "વીક્ટોરીયા ફેલ્સ"ના શાધકનું ટાંગાનીકામાં મરણ ૧૮૮૨.

,, જ્યોર્જ ભાષરન, લીટનના બાહાશ યુવાન કવિના ઇટલીમાં

દેહવિલય ૧૮૨૩,

,, ચાર્લ્સ ડાર્વીન– મનુષ્યતે વાંદરના વ'શજ કહેનારનું લંડનમાં

મરણ ૧૮૮૨.

૨૦ એડાલ્ક હીટલર- જર્મનીના સરમુખત્યારના જર્મનીમાં જન્મ ૧૮૮૯.

ર૧ સર મહમદ ઇકળાલતું લાહારમાં મરણ ૧૯૩૮.

,, મહાન સીકંદરતું ખાખીલાનમાં મરણ ૩૨૩ B.C.

.,, ૨૨ હેત્રી પીલ્ડીંગ- શ્રીટીશ નવલ કથાકારના લીસ્ખરમાં જન્મ ૧૭૦૭.

,, ,, સર કટેક્ડે કીપ્સનું ઝુરીચમાં મરણ ૧૯૫૨.

,, ,, ઇમેન્યુઅલ ક્રાન્ટ- જર્મન તત્ત્વન્તના ક્રાનીંગ્સબર્ગમાં જન્મ ૧૭૨૪.

ુ, રઢ વિલ્યમ રોકસપીયર- ઇંગ્લંડના રાષ્ટ્રકવિના લંડનમાં દેહવિલય ૧૯૨૬.

ુ, ,, કવિ વિશ્વમ વર્ડસવર્ધનું રાષ્ટ્રક્ષ માઉન્ટ ઇંગ્લંડમાં મરણુ ૧૮૫૦.

,, ૨૪ સુરત શકેરમાં બયંકર આગ લાગેલી ૧૮૩૭.

,, ,, સર ચાર્લ્સ સ્મીય– હોંદી જનતાના હિતરવીનું ડરળનમાં અવસાન

१८४१.

🥠 ૨૫ ગુગ્લીઋલ્મા માર્કોની- વાયરલેસ સંદેશાના રોાધકના ઇટાલીમાં **ब्र**न्म १८७४.

,, ૨૫ પેશાવરમાં અટવાલી લશ્કરી ડુકડીએ અન્યાયા ગાળાબારતા અનાદર ૧૯૩૦.

,, ,, ઐાલીવર દોમવેલ- અંગ્રેજ પ્રજાના મહાન રક્ષકના હંટીગ્ડનમાં

W-71 9766.

,, કવિ વિલ્યમ શેકસપીયરના વારવીકશાયર-ઇંગ્લંડમાં જન્મ ૧૫૬૪.

રહ હર્ભર રપેન્સર- મહાન તત્વનોના ડાર્બી-ઈંગ્લંડમાં જન્મ ૧૮૨૦. ,, એડવર્ડ ગીયન- અંગ્રેજ ઇતિહાસ લેખકના ઇંગ્લંડમાં જન્મ ૧૭૩૭.

,, રાલ્ક એમરસન-ગીતાના પ્રચંડ અભ્યાસીનું U.S.A.માં

અવસાન ૧૮૮૨.

,, ,, સેમ્યુઅલ એક. માર્લ- ટેલીપ્રાપ્તીના શાધકના U.S.A.માં

প্ৰম ৭৩৬৭.

,, ૨૯ મહમદ ગીજનીનું અક્ધાનીસ્તાનમાં અવસાન ૧૦૩૦.

એટલું તમે ભાષા છા કે કેનેડાના વિશ્વ વિખ્યાત કંપની સન લાઈફ એાફ કનેશ

દપનાસ્ત કંપનીના હોંગ સત્તાવાર એજન્ટ છીએ. Guria

દક્ષિણ આદીઠાની વરિષ્ઠ અદાલતની કેપ ઓફ ગ્રુડ હોપ પ્રાવીન્સીયલ ડીવીઝન ના સરકાર તરફથી નીમાયેલા અંગ્રેજી તથા ગુજરાતી સાધાન્તરકાર છીએ તેમજ અત્રેની ઇમાગેશન અંગેનું કાઇ પણ જાતનું કામકાજ વિના વીલ' त्वरीत गतीचे धर्ध शहे छे.

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ફેોનઃ ૩૩–૨૧૫૧

ધીરૂભાઈ પી. નાયક

મુસાફરી. વીમાનાં અને જનરલ એજન્ટ

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ઈન્કમટેકસ, પરરાતલ ટેક્સ, દિશાબના ચાપડા લખાવવા રેવન્યુ ક્લીયરન્ટ સર્ઠીફીકેટ કે વેપારના લાયસેન્સા પાસપાર્ટ તેમજ ઈમીગ્રેશનને લગ્ની બાબતામાં કંઈ પણ ફી લીધા વિના અમે મફત સલાદ આપીએ છીએ.

નેશનલ મ્યુસ્યુઅલ લાઈફ એસાેસીએશન એાફ ઓરડ્ર લીયા, યાક શાયર ઇનશ્યુરન્સ કંપની લીમોટેડના પ્રતિનિધિ.

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મેનેજર: મણીભાઇ લાણાભાઇ ઠાદીપારવાળા.

દરેક જાતના સોઠાઈએા, ગ્રાષ્ટ્રખા ધીના તેમજ માથા મેવા, મસાલાથી અમે બનાવીએ છીએ.

રાસાર વખણાએલું સુરતી લુસું સેવ, મમરા, ગાંઠીઆ, લછઆ, પાતરા વિગેરે દરરાજ તાળાં ખનાવીએ છોએ.

પાર્ટી લીગેરે માટે માેલા પ્રમાજુમાં મોઠાઈ એાર્ડર પ્રમાણે હું કે લખતમાં ખનાવી આપીશ.

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