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INDIAN

OPINION

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The test of orderliness in a country is not the number of millionaires it owns, but the absence of starvation among its masses.
—Mahatma Gandhi.

The teachers' work lies more outside than inside the classroom.
—Mahatma Gandhi.

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AFRICAN WOMEN AND PASSES

THE statement of protest against the issue of "reference books" to African women, handed in recently at the Union Buildings to the Prime Minister's Office by a delegation supported by thousands of African women, said that homes would be broken up when women were arrested under the pass laws; children would be left uncared for, and mothers would be torn from their babies for failure to produce a pass; women and young girls would be exposed to humiliation and degradation at the hands of pass-searching policemen.

And yet 'Die Volksblad' says that the protest was led and inspired by Europeans who "are creating underground grievances!" And Senator de Klerk is now busy drafting legislation "to prevent people coming to the Union Buildings who have no business there!"

The 'Natal Witness' comments: "The question of the rightness of the 'passes' for Native women is a separate question. There are imperious arguments for controlling the influx into the urban areas, and the incidence of crime caused by 'shebeen queens' heads the list. To achieve this end and justify it the Government has gone to the length of making 'reference books' obligatory for all

racers. Laws such as these however, are a most formidable undertaking when the Government of the day is fixed in the idea that an unpassable barrier exists between the races. If the intellectuals among the non-Europeans had at least a con-

sultative share in government policy it might be possible to make them co-operate...At this rate it might eventually be simpler to list what the people of South Africa may do than legislate for what they may not do.

JAPANESE MOTHER'S FIGHT FOR HAPPINESS

THE Second Congress of Japanese Mothers opened in Tokyo, August 27. Three thousand delegates from over 2,000 national and local organisations attended.

Chairman of the Working Committee, Mme Natsu Kawasaki, said in an opening address that the Japanese Mothers were still suffering from the effects of the last war and atomic and hydrogen bombs and it

was time for all Japanese mothers to fight for their children and themselves.

The Congress discussed three subjects: (1) children's welfare, (2) the protection of the happiness of mothers and (3) the winning of peace and prosperity.

Delegates from other countries who attended the Second World Congress for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen bombs were also present at the Congress.

"BANTU EDUCATION" AND DEMOCRACY

SPEAKING of the new syllabuses introduced under the Bantu Education Act, 'Umthunywa,' says: "The community as a whole has not come within reach of the syllabuses; formerly there used to be quite sufficient time allowed for teachers to criticise constructively

syllabuses...before they came to their final stages." The paper says school committees and boards should also have had opportunities for criticism, but adds: "...it is a well known fact that, in most of the rural areas, these are composed of men who never appeared in a class-room to learn—illi-

terates," and therefore syllabuses "could not be referred to them for suggestions and criticisms..."

One pertinent criticism made in the Bunga is that the new first year Junior Certificate course does not include Latin or Mathematics, thus barring Africans from training for, e.g., the medical and legal professions.

GROUP AREAS IN THE CAPE

ADDRESSING the Black Sash recently Mrs. Marie Grant (a member of the C.R.L. Committee) said that the authorities were setting out to bring about a complete revolution in the way of life of the people of Cape Town. The population was about half-White and half Coloured, and the proposals would adversely affect roughly half the population. In Paarl, too, it was proposed to move a Coloured population of 14,000 (the White population being 12,000) to the outskirts of the town and to disrupt and uproot a large progressive community. If the zoning proposals for the Peninsula were implemented it would be "a most shocking case of injustice to the Coloured people." Mrs Grant urged her audience to do everything in their power to force the authorities to stay their hands. It was their duty to affect public opinion to ensure that such a thing was not done.

Today, of all days, the joy of giving is uppermost in every heart. The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to your father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; and to your loved ones?

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INDIAN OPINION

FRIDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1956

Strijdom Contradicts Himself

IN a recent interview with 'U.S. News and World Report,' a paper which is read widely in American financial and industrial circles, the Prime Minister is reported to have justified the denial to the African of citizenship rights on the score that he (the African) is still very largely in the primitive stage of development and from there went on to say that apartheid holds out the only hope for the man of Africa.

If the criticism levelled against the African is that he is still very largely a backward community it is fair to infer from this the conclusion that if he had accepted Western ways of life to a greater extent he would not be denied citizenship rights. We must get our thinking straight here. The Prime Minister has always been at pains to hold out the virtues of White civilisation (presumably civilisation as evolved by Man in Europe and America) as the pillars without which South Africa cannot survive. Without in any way suggesting that sole and exclusive virtue exists in the West only, we might say too that a stable social order cannot be set up in our country without the ideals of individual liberty and the freedoms which issue from it as its main inspirations.

What might be legitimately asked then is: If the African is denied citizenship rights because he has not accepted Western ways of life to a wider extent is it not wisdom to do everything possible to convince him that a more willing acceptance of these values—supposing it were true that he has been reluctant to accept them and which, fortunately, is not the case—would be in his own interest? In that event the Prime Minister would have a very strong case if he complained about failure on the part of the African to co-operate in accelerating progress towards complete acceptance.

But the Prime Minister does not want to see the African accept these values; he does not want to see the African a democrat; he does not want to see the African an equal citizen with his White countryman. In these circumstances it seems a little cynical for the head of the government to justify the oppression of the African on the grounds that the man of Africa is not that which apartheid does not want him to be.

On the other hand the Prime Minister was at pains to point out that separate development for the races holds out the only hope for a fuller national life for all.

If the African, as the majority group, must develop along his own lines it stands to reason that the first thing he must do must be to prepare for war with the Whiteman to restore Southern Africa to the position

as it existed before 1838. The lines of his own development were broken finally in the Boer War of 1838 and in the English War of 1879. If the lines along which the African developed at that time were good—and all the Great White Elephants of the Nationalist Party say they were—Dingane and Cetshwayo must be promptly rehabilitated and held out before the African child as the heroes whose example the younger generation must emulate.

The Prime Minister would have to go farther. In 1838 and 1879 the African was master of his own destiny. There was no Whiteman to lay down the law for him. Development along his lines inevitably can only mean that he must seek to be his own master in his own country once more. By a piece of ironic logic the Prime Minister means, by implication, that the White South African has no business to regard South Africa as his home, because if he did that would be in direct conflict with the African's own lines of development.

But we happen to know that the Prime Minister has not the slightest thought of advising White South Africa to return to continents inhabited largely by White peoples.

Why then does he speak with two conflicting voices? The fact is that deep in his heart, the Prime Minister knows that it is wrong for any human being to oppress his fellowman. He knows that apartheid is wickedly in the wrong in all the things it does to oppress the man of colour. He knows, further, that world opinion is against him and that it is only a question of time before apartheid and all the wickedness it stands for are swept off the face of the earth never to rise again. The Prime Minister is, in the face of this knowledge, a bewildered and frightened man. He knows he has led his people along wrong paths to an end which must mean their ultimate destruction. The lords of the Nationalist Party know this. But they do not have the courage and not even the strength, it might be noted, to change the course of events they have set in motion.

In the hope of delaying nemesis for the longest time possible the Prime Minister will mouth transparent contradictions in the belief that the outside world will be fooled for a little longer. Once more the Prime Minister will learn—as he has learnt that it is dangerous to antagonise African States—that the world will not be fooled forever. Apartheid is wicked; oppressive and destructive of the very being of the majority of South Africans. The sooner decent men and women stand up as one and wipe it off the face of the country, the better it will be for all concerned—and for nobody better than the Prime Minister!

Power resides in the people and it is entrusted for the time being to those whom they may choose as their representatives. Parliaments have no power or even existence independently of the people.

—Mahatma Gandhi

"South Africa's Policy Of Apartheid—Unacceptable"

A MAN like Professor Serton a Hollander who has been living in South Africa for many years, talks in a similar way of the psychological influence of the isolation which has until now been the chief feature of the geographical position of South Africa. To see things in their right perspective from a distance of four thousand miles requires study and practice. The inexperienced is apt to see things deformed by the perspective. Europe seems to him to be a place of endless quarrels over futile matters, over unimaginably small bits of land, an ever-flowing stream of unnecessary troubles for the rest of the humanity. And on the other hand he sees his own immediate surroundings as large and all-important. In this way it is even possible to think of a world war as something which happens at an unknown distance and affects us only through its influence on economic matters.

Isolationism is indeed a great danger threatening South Africa. To understand this isolationism one must not only think of the geographical position of South Africa, but also know its history. The Afrikaners have lived in isolation for ages and have so to speak stepped over from the seventeenth century into the twentieth. On the 6th April, 1652 Jan van Riebeeck landed in South Africa. The settlers had left Holland in December 1651.

Long ago the Bushman lived in South Africa. However, they were driven back by tribes coming from the north-east. At the present moment there are only a few hundred living in a large reserve in the Kalahari desert.

The mixture of the negro tribe from the north-east with the Bushmen resulted in a new race the Hottentots. It was the Hottentots which Jan Van Riebeeck found at the Southern most point of Africa. Two short wars forced the Hottentots to recognise the Dutch settlers. They hired themselves to them as farm labourers and household servants.

The East India Company imported slaves from the East Coast and Madagascar.

Jan Van Riebeeck left the Cape in 1662. Men regard him as the founder of the European civilisation in South Africa. It is to be questioned, however, whether he himself had any aspirations in this direction. At his departure

fifty families were farming at the Cape. They came into conflict with the East India Company because they wanted free trade while the Company demanded the monopoly for itself. Simon Van Der Stel, one of Van Riebeeck's successors, was the first to make the settlement into a real colony.

Holland and Germany provided some new immigrants and towards the end of the seventeenth century two hundred French Huguenots were taken into the population.

By

Dr. J. J. BUSKES

(Continued from last week)

The Company sent Dutch orphans as wives for the settlers. Thus the population increased. At the beginning of the eighteenth century there were about one thousand seven hundred Europeans and as many slaves. Colonisation, however, developed very gradually because the Company opposed it.

According to Scholtz three mistakes were made, historical mistakes which still influence the national life.

The first mistake is the fact that during the Dutch occupation at the Cape there never was planned colonisation. There was no organised immigration so that the size of the colony remained small.

The second mistake is that the Company opposed the economic development of the colony in all possible ways. For the settlers there was only one calling and that was farming. Trade, industry and shipping was closed to the settlers. This caused the national character of the Afrikaners to be developed in a very detrimental way. The Afrikaner played no part in the exploitation of the economic riches of his fatherland.

The third and most important mistake is the fact that right from the start use was made of labour of the non-Whites. If the labour of Whites only had been used then the present generation would have a much less difficult situation to face. The number of slaves soon exceeded the number of Whites. The large majority of Whites learned

to despise manual labour. Afrikaners lost the art of becoming good artisans. The whole economic life of the Union rests upon the labour of the non-Whites.

We have continually been speaking of Afrikaners. The name refers to the settlers who were Europeans but who were neither Dutch, nor German, nor France any more. The most striking characteristic of these Afrikaners was their passion for individual freedom and their dislike of governmental control. They were typical seventeenth century Calvinists. Professor Leo Marquard calls them undisciplined individualists. They possessed slaves and a surplus of land. The climate was congenial, the land fertile, the number of settlers small. The settlers were used to being obeyed by Hottentots and slaves. They did not take much notice of the law, did not like interference from outside and regarded the government at Cape Town as an institution which had to protect them without troubling them. That meant that the government had to see to it that the farmer had enough work and that the prices for his agricultural products were as high as possible. A section of the farmers became migrant farmers. They did not possess the land on which their cattle grazed. They hired and led a nomadic life. When, after a few generations, the government decided to intervene, the migrant farmers regarded it as a threat to their personal freedom. These migrant farmers, too, were Calvinists. Their life was very simple in spiritual and cultural as well as in material matters. The only thing they wanted was to be left alone.

At the end of the eighteenth century the migrant farmers came into contact with what we now call Africans, the so-called Bantu, who had come from the north to the south. They were heathen with a strong tribal life. They had their own political and social customs and way of life. At the head of the tribe was the chief who was no despot, being under the control of the tribal council and the tribe itself. The social life of the Bantu was based on communal land tenure.

The contact between the Afrikaners and the Bantu led to the Christianizing of a large number of Bantu and to a number of wars

in which the Bantu were beaten but not conquered. Another result was that the migration of the farmers came to an end.

In 1795 the English occupied the Cape, leaving it again in 1802. In 1806 the Cape permanently went over into English hands. At that time there were 30,000 Europeans: 50% of Dutch, 15% of French and 35% of German extraction. From 1652 to 1806 the Afrikaners lived in isolation—the French Revolution passed unnoticed—and this isolation remained unchanged after 1806. The year 1806 marked the beginning of the struggle between Boer and Briton.

The English assumed their governmental responsibilities much more seriously than the East India Company. Courts of law began to interfere in matters which the Afrikaners had regarded their personal affairs.

In 1820 five thousand British immigrants arrived. Their arrival was of the utmost importance for the history of South Africa. These five thousand formed a completely new element. They spoke English and were closely bound to England.

The first years after 1806 were years to tremendous economic expansion and administrative changes, but were also years of continual conflicts. English was proclaimed as the only official language, a fact which unbelievably embittered the Afrikaners.

No less radical was the attitude of the English to the racial question. In 1812 Sir John Cradock ruled that Whites and non-Whites were to have equal rights in courts of law. English missionaries laid a series of charges against the Afrikaners for ill-treating their servants and murdering their slaves. In 1815 such a charge was laid. The accused refused to appear in court. The governor sent black soldiers to arrest him. He resisted and was shot. A revolt followed. The revolt was put down and five Boers were to be hanged. At a critical moment the gallows broke. The spectators saw in the happening the hand of God and pleaded for mercy. In vain. The men were hanged again. The Boers called the place of execution "Slachtersnek" (Butcher's Neck).

(To be continued)

Two Shocking Group Areas Cases

WHEN the Group Areas Act was passed, its critics emphasised the likelihood of such legislation leading to abuse and victimisation. Government spokesmen replied that, on the contrary, it was "the cornerstone of apartheid" for Europeans, "while giving justice and fairplay to the non-European."

Since then the critics' forecast has been abundantly justified, though most of the victims have been non-white. But two recent Port Elizabeth cases showed that Europeans, too, can be involved in embarrassing and expensive litigation in which personal malice and business rivalry may be among the motives.

By

C. W. M. GELL

Briefly to recapitulate the facts, a certain person bought a property in Walmer. A European already inhabiting the area canvassed a petition, which various other residents were induced to sign, that the purchaser was a Coloured and should be disallowed from buying property there by the Group Areas Board. In order to clear his name, the purchaser sued the petitioner for damages and was awarded £150 for defamation.

In his judgment Mr. Justice Sampson noted that the petitioner, who owns a filling station, was anxious to prevent another filling station being opened in the same area, as was the purchaser's likely intention. He believed that the two men involved were probably on friendly terms originally, although the petitioner (a European) probably genuinely suspected the purchaser to be Coloured. It also appeared in evidence that the petitioner was a local committee member (bestuurslid) of the Nationalist Party and the purchaser possibly a supporter of the United Party.

All these factors no doubt played their part in the events from which the case originated. There was also much evidence about the complexion of the purchaser's children, the status and associates of his wife and her relatives. Witnesses were cross examined about their opinion on these and other matters. As one said, "It is very hard taking people by their looks." On which the judge commented:

"That unfortunately is what the law says we must do."

Altogether it was a most unsavoury episode even if it had ended there. But for some extraordinary reason the Crown then saw fit to prosecute the purchaser under the Group Areas Act, on the ground that he was a Coloured, in spite of the fact (mentioned in the civil case) that both he and his wife have birth certificates describing them as European and the immediate finding of the magistrate at the start of the criminal case that the accused "is obviously White by appearance."

Much of the evidence followed that given in the civil case. The only new and startling feature was the allegation by a prosecution witness that he had been suborned into giving evidence under threats of action against himself by a Group Areas official, who had also been prominent in the previous case. Not only did the witness say that he was thus forced to testify but he said he was actually told what to say.

Hardly surprisingly the accused was acquitted without being called upon to lead defence evidence. Rather more surprising was the magistrate's refusal to comment on the case or on defence counsel's plea that the papers be forwarded to the Solicitor-General for consideration of a charge of perjury.

While we may hope that, despite his silence, the magistrate will not allow the matter to rest with the acquittal, there are two general issues that call for public comment.

First, is the confirmation given by these two cases to the fear that racially discriminatory legislation of this sort lends itself to abuse for reasons of personal hostility or self-interest. The late J. H. Hofmeyr always held, and was once expelled from his party caucus for saying, that the campaigns to segregate Indian merchants were largely the result of commercial competition. In a small way these Port Elizabeth cases illustrate how true that can be, and how other sordid and selfish motives will attempt to use the opportunities of mischief-making given by such laws.

Secondly, it will be said that such cases will not recur once everyone is ticketed and labelled under the Population Registration Act. In a sense this is true,

though no one can say when that will be. But these cases have made very clear something of what lies ahead during the process of assigning race classifications to everyone. Many of the people involved on both sides in the two Group Areas cases are going to have a very harrowing time and some will be racially divided from near relatives and friends.

So far the classification tests have concerned mostly the doubtful border between the Coloured and African communities. Sooner or later, however, the Race Classifications Board will have to tackle the politically much more "delicate" border between the Coloured and European communities. The things at stake are the same at both ends of the Coloured community—status, opportunity, jobs and homes. In a society stratified by "race", non-Whites are not lacking in

"race pride" (i.e. self respect) as is so often alleged (though, if ever the term were an anomaly it is in regard to the Coloured people). But they are fighting for such few privileges that some possess more than others.

It is no secret that many who pass as Europeans today have non-whites among their ancestors and that such people are not confined to non-Nationalists. When, therefore, the Board takes up the very large doubtful area between European and Coloured, it will be threatening the security of a large segment of the white electorate, of the only nearly free people in South Africa.

If the events which gave rise to these two Group Areas cases are any augury for the future, much sorrow and trouble lies ahead for many people in pursuit of a purpose deemed essential by the Nationalist Party, but by no other civilised people.

"White Spot" Residents Up In Arms: They Want The Area "Black"

JOHANNESBURG'S biggest "White Spot"—Nancefield, which is bounded on three sides by non-European residential areas and on the fourth by a sewerage disposal works—is up in arms because the Government have so far refused to declare the area a non-European area. This would enable the property owners to sell and get their money back.

Nancefield is bordered by Pimville, Lenasia, Moroka and Kliptown and by the municipal sewerage farm.

A former member of the Nationalist Party committee in the area, who was a Nationalist candidate in the 1949 Provincial Council election, said that the inhabitants have, in effect, been told that the area is to remain White.

Last year a petition was organised to ask that Nancefield be proclaimed a non-European area but, though nine-tenths of the landowners were in favour, nothing has been done about it.

"Instead of acceding to our request and carrying out the policy of our party by removing this 'White spot,' the Minister of Transport, Mr. Schoeman, who is M.P. for the area, has advised us to 'stay White.'

"The Nationalist M.P.C. for the area, Mr. A. C. van Wyk, is carrying out an opinion poll in Nancefield but this is apparently a party-political undertaking. As a Nationalist I consider this un-

fair because it is a matter for all Nancefield landowners and not for Nationalists only.

"We have been told that it is not the Government policy to let Africans, Coloureds and Indians live together. In Nancefield they are allowing Africans, Whites, Coloureds and Indians to live together because Kliptown is predominantly Coloured and Indian, the African areas border on Nancefield and there has already been infiltration into the White area."

The Nationalists said that it is impossible for those who wish to leave Nancefield to sell their property or to get back the money they paid shortly after the war."

"We have no option but to stay on or lose what we have built up through these years."

The Minister of Transport addressed a meeting at Nancefield two weeks ago, but it was a political meeting at which all residents and the vigilance association were not represented.

"It was then that Mr. Schoeman advised us to 'stay White.'"

The Nationalist supporter said that there are about 2,000 Europeans in Nancefield and it is estimated that there are more than 2,000 European supporters.

"All those I know think the same as I do."

Nancefield is in Mr. Schoeman's constituency, Maraisburg,

Africans, Europeans And Indians Mobilise Against Group Areas

“THE Natal Provincial Vigilance Committee which was constituted by the recent All-in-Conference on Group Areas convened by the Natal Indian Congress opened its campaign in Northern Natal a short while ago. Mass meetings on the implications of the Group Areas Act were held at Newcastle, Ladysmith and Dundee,” says the statement issued by the Natal Provincial Vigilance Committee.

At all the mass meetings resolutions were passed condemning and rejecting the Group Areas Act which sought to enforce the Government's policy of apartheid. About 900 people attending at the three meetings affirmed that they would not co-operate with those who were entrusted with the task of implementing this unjust and obnoxious law. They expressed their very strong indignation about the recent proclamations in Johannesburg where areas under the Act have been proclaimed for the different racial groups. They demanded that the Government withdraws the proclamations and resolved their fullest support to the people of Transvaal in their determined struggle against the uprooting of settled communities, destruction of homes, impoverishment, degradation and humiliation.

Vigilance Units

They agreed to mobilise the people of their respective towns against the Act and establish local Vigilance Committees as units of the Natal Provincial Vigilance Committee. At Ladysmith where the Group Areas Board has not had a sitting the people resolved not to submit race zoning plans to the Group Areas Board.

The meetings were addressed by speakers from the Natal Provincial Vigilance Committee, namely: Mr. G. Hurbans, Mr. Alan Paton, Mr. Archie Gumede, Adv. A. E. Mall, Mr. N. T. Naicker, Dr. Sader, Mr. C. K. Hill, Dr. M. M. Motala, Mr. Magan Mitha, Jt. Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress also addressed the meeting at Newcastle.

Speakers Hit Out At Group Areas Act

M. G. Hurbans, the Chairman of the Natal Provincial Vigilance Committee reminded the people that in another few years the Indian people would be celebrating the anniversary of the coming of their forebears. It would not be a happy anniversary because since the Indian people have been in South Africa they have faced struggles. We have a

catalogue of anti-Indian restrictions and no respite has been given to us to make our contribution to the general welfare of South Africa: The Group Areas Act was a measure designed to ruin us completely. We can have no illusions about what the Government intends to do because in Johannesburg despite assurances the recent proclamations showed that the Indian people are to be removed to distant outlying and undeveloped areas.

Mr. Alan Paton said that one of the worst apartheid laws is the Group Areas Act, as it took away the fundamental right to own property. The forebears of the Indian people came to South Africa lawfully, bought land lawfully, bought houses lawfully and now the Government intends to take away what they have by toil, industry and skill built up over many years. The Indians, Africans and the Coloureds were not the only people who were facing a crisis but also Europeans who faced a spiritual crisis—a bankruptcy of their spirituality. Any Indian person who accepts the Group Areas Act is accepting an inferior status for himself, for his children and his grand children. We are utterly opposed to Group Areas because we do not think it will achieve harmony, but it will create divisions. There will be people who will call us extremists. If we have to choose between right and wrong one must be an extremist and if one has to choose between just and injustice, one must be an extremist.”

Mr. Mall speaking at Dundee and Ladysmith said that the Government was ruthless and determined to crush the Indian minority and the time had come for the Indian people not to depend on promises made by local authorities. It was the duty of Town Councils to protect the interests of the ratepayers but instead they were constituting themselves as a menace to our rights. We have reached the position where we have to protect ourselves against these Councils, and we must cease “bob-nobbing” with government authorities. There could be no com-

promise on the Group Areas. We should work for a society free of racial discrimination and free from fear and hate.

Mr. N. T. Naicker informed the meetings of the latest position in the Transvaal in regard to the proclamations. Facts and figures of the proposed removals were given to the people and the decision of the recent All-in-Confer-

ence convened by the Transvaal Indian Congress was conveyed.

Mr. A. Gumede described the plight of the African people as a result of continued oppressive laws directed against the social and economic degradation of the African people. He warned that what had been done to the Africans was being done to the Indians to destroy them.

Sultan Technical College Clarifies Position Regarding African Students

TO clarify the position regarding the admission of Africans to the M. L. Sultan Technical College the College issued a statement to the Press.

In the statement the College Council states that they had NEVER taken any decision to exclude either Africans or other students from any of its full-time or part-time classes.

Extract From Minutes Of Annual Meeting Of Council Dated 22nd March, 1956

“The matter was discussed at length and members of Council reiterated that it was NOT their desire or intention to exclude any student from benefiting from the full facilities offered at the College. The position bristled with difficulties, but if departmental regulations precluded non-Indian students from attending at the College, Council was NOT responsible for such action or regulation.”

The statement goes on to say that the present enrolment of Africans is 695 which is 64 more than in 1955 and is the highest on record. This in itself is a direct denial of the so-called “exclusion” of Africans from College facilities.”

The Council maintains that instructions were received from the Department of Education in 1950 that no African should be admitted to Standards I to IV in any centre where there was a

Bantu Adult Night School in operation but no African has yet been refused admission to any approved full-time class or to any part-time class excepting those covered by the instruction referred to above.

Written instructions, signed by the Acting Secretary for Education, Arts and Science and confirmed verbally by the Under-Secretary for Native Education on his recent visit to the College, which have been received from Pretoria state:—

“In view of these developments and to obviate hardship in the interim the Department is prepared to agree to your College continuing to provide the present educational facilities to those Bantu who have been admitted until such time as finality is reached with the Department of Native Affairs when the terms of any agreement concluded will take effect. You will however understand that under no circumstances can the Department agree that in the interim you admit any further Bantu students to your College.”

Discussions between the two Government Departments are now taking place but no decision has been received, as yet, from Pretoria.

The College Council has assured both Departments of its willingness and desire to assist African students in every way possible.

14th September, 1956

INDIAN OPINION

School Integration Still Spreading

Nashville, Tennessee,
Sept. 10.

THE latest survey of the progress of the racial integration of the public school systems of the Southern States reveals slow, but steady progress toward desegregation.

The Southern Educational Reporting Service, which conducts the survey, reports that as the schools opened in previously segregated states there were 300,000 Negro students in "integrated situations," an increase of about 45,000 over last year.

The survey also reports the total of 723 desegregated districts is 186 higher than last year. They represent areas that were admitting students without regard to race for the first time, or had gone through the desegregation process quietly last year, without public announcement.

The survey covered 16 states and the District of Columbia, as schools opened for the third time since the Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation in 1954.

Eight states in the "Deep South" remain wholly segregated on the public primary and secondary school level, with court cases pending in various of these states to hasten compliance with the Supreme Court ruling.

Among the school districts desegregating this Fall or disclosing that the process was effected last year are three in West Virginia, one in Delaware, six in Missouri, one in Tennessee, 46 in Kentucky, 35 in Texas, 85 in Oklahoma and nine in Maryland.

The survey gave the following state-by-state reports as the school term opened: Alabama—remains wholly segregated with a widely-disputed legislative act passed to withhold state funds from schools faced with "forcible integration"—Delaware fourteen of 63 school districts with more Negroes integrated, with 4,100 of the some 11,000 Negro students in the State integrated.

District of Columbia—completely integrated.

Florida—official confusion appeared over the mechanics of operating the state's wholly segregated school system under new laws adopted by the state legislature.

Georgia—segregation maintained at every level of public education;

Kentucky—schools opened with integration in all but 15 of the state's 120 counties, involving 180,000 White and 20,000 Negro children;

Louisiana—remained segregated with new state laws enacted to maintain segregation

Maryland—schools opened on desegregated basis to nearly 85 per cent. of the state's Negro students. Plans are under way to have complete desegregation by next school term;

Mississippi—remained completely segregated.

Missouri—88 per cent of the state's Negro students enrolled

in wholly or partly integrated systems.

North Carolina—primary and secondary schools remain segregated;

Oklahoma—173 school districts integrated.

South Carolina—remained segregated.

Tennessee—a few Negroes attended Clinton High School under a federal court order—the first instance of desegregation in a state-supported lower school.

Texas—more than 100 school districts integrated, 27 from last year, with additional districts to be integrated in 1957. An estimated 500,000 White and 25,000 Negro students integrated.

Virginia—remained segregated.

West Virginia—20 country systems fully desegregated, 27 partly desegregated and three still segregated.

Protest Issued After Meeting At Bishop Reeves's House

A STATEMENT protesting against the implementation of the recently-proclaimed plan for group areas in Johannesburg was issued after a meeting during the weekend at the home of the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev. R. Ambrose Reeves.

The statement was signed by those who attended the meeting including the Bishop himself, and Mr. Alan Paton the author, and Chairman of the Liberal Party.

In part the statement read: "The harshness and injustice of the recently proclaimed plan of, group areas in Johannesburg must shock everyone in realising the cruel effect that the Group Areas Act and the Group Areas Development Act can have on the non-White communities of South Africa.

'Sophiatown, Pageview, Newclare and Albertsville have long been predominantly non-White areas. The proclamation relating to these areas will uproot settled Indian, Malay, Coloured and Chinese communities.

"New houses will have to be built on the distant areas. Hundreds of traders will be deprived of access to their present customers and compelled to seek living among themselves in the separate areas.

"This will result in financial ruin through the loss of goodwill and trade connections, built up over a long period. A further consequence will be unemployment among thousands of workers.

"In the name of religion and humanity we urge the Government to halt the application of the Group Areas Act before too many are ruined.

"We call on all white South Africans to join with us in this appeal. We dare not stand silently aside while our non-White fellow South Africans face mass uprooting and economic ruin." — Saps.

Human Rights Violated In Kenya

The International League for Human Rights has protested to Dag Hammarskjöld, General Secretary of the U.N.O., against the violation of human rights in Kenya. The statement of the League declares that the British colonial Government in Kenya has violated six articles of the Declaration on Human Rights of the U.N.O. These articles deal with forced labour, torture, as well as with keeping thousands of Africans in concentration camps. The League appeals to the U.N.O. to take steps to end the terror regime in Kenya.

Wit And Humour

An African who boarded one of the Durban Municipal buses was told by the rude White conductor. that the bus was full and that he should "go to hell." Whereupon the African promptly replied: "I went there but I saw a board saying: "FOR EUROPEANS ONLY."

—o—

"Excuse me, sir," said a shabby caller at a city office, "are you satisfied with the amount of your present life insurance?"

"Yes," replied the Manager, shortly.

"Could I interest you in a morocco-bound edition of the works of Thackeray?"

"You could not"

"Would you invest in a good second-hand cornet if you could get one cheap?"

"Not a bit!"

"In that case," said the caller, "would you be willing to buy a tin of shoe polish just to get rid of me?"

"I'd love to!"

"Thanks! Good day, sir."

—o—

"But, darling," said a prospective bride, "If I marry you, I'll lose my job"

Can't we have our marriage a secret?" asked her fiance.

"But suppose we have a baby?"

"Oh, we'll tell the baby, of course."

—o—

"I've just been congratulating Colonel Pep," said a guest at a luncheon

"He's been appointed governor of a jail."

"Really?" asked his pretty neighbour. "Now, for a job like that does one need influence, or does one start as a convict and rise from the ranks?"

—o—

"Why was Adam made first?" asked the inquisitive child

"To give him a chance to say a word or two, I suppose," replied his father, wearily.

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Short Story

The Overpowering Male

(Continued from last week)

SEVERAL days later they heard from Mr. McMasters. "You're a bum yourself, Grady," the letter said, "but you scared me with that sheriff pitch. Nick Ransom is a happy scoundrel, and as for Mr. McGuire, he just wanted to get back in that poker game, but I never could cure him of drawing to inside straights. Here's my check."

Molly looked over the letter and the check, decided not to raise Mr. Grady's blood pressure, sent in the check and filed the correspondence.

Two days later Mr. McMaster's check bounced. In addition, several Northwestern Hotels sent in statements for Mr. McMasters. They totaled six hundred and fifty-two dollars, and were far overdue. The last most of them had heard, he was in Alaska.

More than a little bit curious about Mr. McMasters, Molly looked up his record. He was listed as owning the McMasters Construction Company, had offices in the Winthrop Building, several banks were listed as references, and his credit card had been approved by Mr. Grady. Molly guessed that the McMasters Construction Company was just about on the rocks. She called the matter to Mr. Grady's attention.

Mr. Grady smiled evilly. "Take a letter," he said. Molly whipped out her pad. "Listen, you tramp," he dictated: "we have you nailed now. Your check came back 'no account,' and if you don't show up around here within twelve hours, we'll throw the book at you. Matter of fact, we might throw it at you anyway."

"Mr. Grady," Molly said, "are you sure you want to send out this letter?"

"No, I'm not. I should write one myself in longhand, and in language he'd understand, but I haven't time."

"It isn't very diplomatic," Molly said.

"McMasters doesn't understand diplomacy," Mr. Grady said.

Molly transcribed the letters and took them in for Mr. Grady's signature. He was leaning back in his chair with his eyes closed. She felt his forehead and then picked up

the phone and called the house physician.

Half an hour later, Mr. Grady was in the hospital, and not long afterward was resting, more or less comfortably, in a hospital bed, minus his appendix, which had been hotter than a runaway engine. Molly, the next morning, signed all his correspondence, and then was called into Eddie Bartlett's office.

Eddie Bartlett was executive vice-president of Northwestern Hotels. He was short, dark, young, and as full of energy as a pound of uranium.

"Miss Hannegan, I don't think I'll get anyone in to take over while Grady is laid up. You can handle it, can't you?"

"Yes, Mr. Bartlett," Molly said.

By

STEVE McNEIL

In The Saturday Evening POST

"One thing we want from the credit office is tact and diplomacy. People don't like nasty letters from a credit office."

"Yes, sir." She thought of Mr. Grady's letters to Mr. McMasters and winced. Nasty letters were precisely what had been transmitted to Mr. McMasters in the matter of the rubber checks.

"Anything wrong?" Mr. Bartlett said.

"Oh, no, sir."

"All right. If you have any trouble, see Mr. Hammer."

The only trouble in store was that the next day Molly was informed that a Mr. Kelly McMasters was in the outer office. She cleared her desk for action, rehearsed several speeches and had the man sent in.

He ambled into the office. He was about six feet three, blue-eyed, with a butch haircut. He was wearing an old pair of gray flannels and an old tweed jacket with leather patches at the elbows.

He peered at Molly. "You don't look a bit like George Grady."

Molly said, coldly, that she was Miss Hannegan, and that

Mr. Grady was in the hospital with an appendix missing.

"Serves him right," Mr. McMasters said. "Wonder it wasn't an ulcer." He grinned at her. His teeth were very white against the bronze of his face. "Here I thought I was going to see old sourpuss, and here you are, pretty as a field of daffodils."

Molly took a deep breath, disenchanted with a man callous enough to dismiss an appendicitis operation so casually. "Mr. McMasters, no doubt you have some ridiculous explanation for your actions, but this office is not amused by a succession of worthless checks from you and your friends."

"Well, for pity's sake," he said. "You married?"

"No, but that is beside—"

"Care to have dinner with me tonight?"

"Certainly not. Mr. McMasters, these checks—"

"Girl as pretty as you, sitting behind a big old desk, worrying about a few bum checks. Seems a waste, sort of."

"Mr. McMasters," Molly said, a bit confused, "you wrote a rubber check in payment for two other rubbers—"

"I used to have money in that bank. I just forgot."

"You forgot!"

"Uh-huh. I've been in Alaska. You happen to have a check on the Citizen's Bank?"

Wordlessly, Molly handed him a folder of checks. "There is also," she said, "the matter of six hundred and fifty-two dollars for hotel bills."

"That so?" He filled out a check. "There you go. Now let's get back to talking about dinner, shall we?"

Molly picked up the phone. She was connected with the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company. "Kelly McMasters?" the man said. "Nine hundred and fifty-two? Certainly, Miss Hannegan, that's all right."

She hung up the phone. "I would suggest that in the future you manage to be a less vague about such things as bank accounts."

"You know, that's what Grady keeps telling me."

"And does he also tell you to be careful about endorsing checks for people?"

"McGuire will get well some night in a poker game and pay up. As for Nick Ransom, just seeing the bum again is worth a hundred bucks. Now about dinner—"

"Sorry," she said.

"When you're an old maid, sitting and staring at a bunch of old credit cards, you'll be sorry."

"I do not intend—"

"I know you don't, but you know what is paved with good intentions. One of these years you'll look in the mirror, see a wrinkle, and grab the first man who comes along. Now me, I'm single, thirty, got all my own hair and teeth, and I'm hungry. Over a good steak I could tell you more."

"I'm sure you could," Molly said. "Thank you for the check, Mr. McMasters."

He peered at her. "By golly, maybe old Grady was wrong."

"About what?"

"Told me he had a secretary who was as pretty as a hundred-dollar bill, smart, and maybe a little bit lonesome." Molly was more than a little bit lonesome, but she wasn't going to admit it to this oaf. "If Mr. Grady said that, he couldn't be more wrong." She picked some correspondence out of an "in" basket and bent her head. Kelly McMasters ambled out of her office.

That evening she went up to St. Luke's Hospital to see Mr. Grady. He was propped up in bed, smoking a cigar and reading the evening paper. "Well," he said, "you're the best-looking thing I've seen all day, not counting this cigar, which is the first one I've had. What's new?"

Molly said that nothing was new, except that Mr. McMasters had paid up and had been in the office that day.

"Ask you out to dinner?" Mr. Grady said.

"Yes."

"But you wouldn't go?"

"I should say not."

"Why not?"

"First of all, he called you an old sourpuss; secondly, he was surprised that you didn't have an ulcer instead of appendicitis; and last of all, he's too fresh."

"Sounds like Kelly McMasters, all right," Mr. Grady said. He shifted his cigar. "You have any steady boy friend, Molly?"

Molly did not want to admit that she did not have any boy friend at all, steady or otherwise. "Mr. Grady, I'd better be going."

(To be Continued)

Things In General

New French Ambassador Confers With Dulles On Suez

The newly-arrived French Ambassador Herve Alphand said in Washington that France will exhaust all peaceful means in settling the Suez crisis.

He said France "wants to act in the spirit of the United Nations Charter," in the dispute. At the same time, Alphand said France does not exclude the use of force in any situation "where vital interests are involved."

Alphand talked with news-men following a meeting with Secretary of State Dulles. The primary purpose of his visit, Alphand said, was to present a copy of his credentials as new Ambassador to the United States.

Eisenhower Receives Tunisian Ambassador

President Eisenhower recently received Tunisia's first Ambassador to the U.S. and told the envoy the United States regards the Tunisian people as "friends and partners" in the work of achieving lasting world peace.

Ambassador Mongi Slim, presenting his credentials to the President at the White House, termed him a man "who has led the fight for freedom" and added: "The goodwill and the friendly aid...of the American Democracy will most assuredly not fail Tunisia at a time when our country is shouldering the full responsibilities for which it has struggled so long."

India To Hold International Exhibition Of Children's Paintings

An exhibition of paintings by children of all nationalities is to be held in Calcutta in November, as part of birthday celebrations honouring India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Children under 14 years of age in any country may submit pictures, the size of which must not exceed 11 inches by 14 inches. Entries should reach the Secretary-General, Academy of Juvenile Arts and Crafts, P-23, C.I.T. Road, Calcutta 14, India, not later than 7th October 1956. (UNESCO).

India's First Atomic Reactor

India's first atomic reactor started operation on August 4 this year, marking a new phase in the development of atomic

energy in India. The reactor, of the "swimming pool" type, is located on the island of Trombay, some 12 miles from Bombay and has been constructed entirely through the efforts of Indian atomic scientists and engineers.

Announcing the event, Dr. Homi Bhabha, President of the Indian Commission for Atomic Energy, stated that the reactor was the first of a series planned to give preliminary training to the technicians from India and neighbouring countries who will eventually work in more advanced atomic installations. It will also produce radio-isotopes for experimental use in medicine, agriculture and industry. (UNESCO).

1700-Year-Old Buddha Found In Sweden

A 1700 year-old bronze statuette of Buddha has been discovered at Lillon, an island in Lake Maleren, near Stockholm, where Swedish scientists are excavating an iron age trading centre. The statuette is said to be the second of its kind to be found on European soil, the first having been unearthed at the Forum in Rome.

When found, the image had a ring around its neck which, on cleaning, proved to be a piece of leather, indicating that the Buddha had probably been worn as an amulet. The discovery is causing historians much speculation on the movements of inhabitants of Scandinavia in centuries before the Vikings started on their voyages. (UNESCO).

Preserving Blood For Generations

New techniques of preserving blood so that it may be preserved indefinitely, possibly for generations, has been reported in Boston by Dr. Patrick L. Mollison, of London's post-graduate medical school, and Dr. Ivan W. Brown Jr., of Duke University, North Carolina. The British blood specialist and the American researcher reported their work in mixing blood with glycerine and keeping the mixture at 80 centigrade degrees below zero. They told the joint session of the International Society of Blood Transfusion and the American Association of Blood Banks that the technique seems to make possible blood preservation for future generations.

Caneland Causerie

By "PARDESI"

★ ★ ★

IT is indeed a tragedy of our times when, half way through the twentieth century, racial antagonism should be permitted to reach such a violent crescendo, reducing other pressing problems into insignificant echoes.

The recent ugly racial riots in America, the deepening colour prejudice that is surreptitiously stealing over all England, and coming near home, our own local "baaskap" set-up all add a pathetic piquancy to the future of God's black children all over the world.

However, looking at life philosophically, I find it comforting to convince myself that, after all, God had deliberately planned this idea of racial superiority. Now, it is the white man's turn. Ours will be the next. A few millenia's time, maybe; but it should come. The present racial disturbances in different parts of the world are perhaps the beginning of the white man's end.....

Marconi's Rival!

As I fumble with my ancient typewriter, searching for the letters on a defaced keyboard in the half light of a Phoenixian twilight, my room-mate is deeply engrossed in his crude wireless contraption. A set of home-made earphones, two carbon sticks taken from dry cell batteries, a razor blade and a few yards of brass wire are his equipment.

Poor Marconi must be turning in his grave by now.....

Samoosa Vendor

Every time I walk through Darban's Madressa Arcade, my gastronomical senses get all kicked up, and keeping my palate disciplined becomes bit of a problem. Really, that old pavement samoosa vendor should be proud of himself. He plies his trade without a care in the world. I have always seen him puffing away placidly at his pipe, his deeply lined face so serene and contented. Unlike many people in the same trade, he sells his samoosas hot from the "oven"—a small charcoal fire which he manages to keep alive for the whole day.

Thinking of becoming a samoosa vendor?

Hornets' Nest

I seem to have unwittingly brought a hornet's nest about my ears. My reference last week about a miss-spelt high school poster (the unfortunate word being "Othella" instead of Othello) has made the good people of the school in question get hot around the collar. I was only writing in a light vein, and did not mean to hurt the sentiments of the people who had "passed" the poster.

We all make mistakes sometimes and should not take a gentle rebuke too hard.....

The Missing Boxing Scribe

In Town last week, the African, Indian, and Coloured Art group was busily engaged in the production of "Othello." A well-known boxing scribe was elected to take an important part in the dramatis personae; but on the night of an important rehearsal, there was a boxing tournament at the City Hall—the Louis Joshua-Peter Moledi fight. So our pressmen had a reasonable excuse to be absent from rehearsal.

But the following evening, he never turned up. At the time of writing, he is still reported as missing.

I wonder if Joshua got stuck into the wrong man.....

Washington Gossip

Washington gossip has it that Mr. D. Burpee, the big seed and flower man, found himself seated next to glamorous Clare Boothe Luce at a concert. The famous gentleman held out a hand and announced: "I am Burpee." The famous lady replied: "I quite understand. I am often troubled that way myself."

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Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Vol.I)—N. D. Parekh	15	0
The Diary of Mahadev Desai—V. G. Desai	12	0
A Nation Builder At Work —By Pyarelal	1	6
Gandhi And Marx —By K. G. Mashruwala	2	8
Satyagraha In S.A. —By M. K. Gandhi	15	0
Bapco's Letters To Ashram Sisters —By Kaka Kalelkar	2	6
Which Way Lies Hope —By R. B. Gregg	2	6

ઓપિનિયન

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે રાજી ૧૯૦૩માં રચાયેલું.
ભૂતપૂર્વ તંત્રી, સ્વ. મણીલાલ ગાંધી

★

જે માણસ કોઈ એક વસ્તુ ઉપર એક નિષ્ઠાથી કામ કરે છે તે અતે અધીજ વસ્તુઓ કરવાની શક્તિ મેળવશે.

—ગાંધીજી.

★

★

બમવાન નિજ મુખે કહે છે કે; પોતે સર્વે પ્રાણીઓમાં વિદાર કરે છે, સારે આપણે માની સાથે વેર રાખીશું?

★

—ગાંધીજી.

આફ્રિકન સ્ત્રીઓ અને પાસ

આફ્રિકન સ્ત્રીઓએ પાસ કાયદા સામે વિરોધ કર નાઈ નિવેદન યુનીયન ખીલ્ડીંગના ચોક્ક માં જાહેર હાથે આપ્યું હતું તે નિવેદનમાં જણાવવામાં આવ્યું હતું કે; “આ પાસ કાયદાને લીધે આફ્રિક નોના ધણા ધરોમાં કૌટુંબીક જીવનને વેગલાઈ જશે. કારણ આને લીધે ધણી સ્ત્રીઓને પાસ માટે જ્યાંમાં પુરવામાં આવશે. માતાઓને બાળકોથી વિખુટી પાડવામાં આવશે અને બાળકોને તેની પાસેથી કુટુંબી માતાઓને જ્યાંમાં પુરવામાં આવશે. માતાઓને તથા જીવન વધુ દીકરીઓને પાસ માટે પોષીક તરફથી ધણુ સદન કરવું પડશે.”

આમ છતાં એક વ્ય વર્તમાન પર ‘ડી ફોલ્કસ જ્ઞાક’ લખે છે કે, ડેટ-લાક યુરોપીયનો આ દેશમાં અશાંતી કરવા ઇચ્છે છે, તેઓએ આ ચળવળ જીતી કરી છે. સેનેટર ડી. ક્લાકે એક સ્ત્રીને કાયદો ધરી રહ્યા છે કે; કામ ન હોય તેવા લોકોને યુનીયન ખીલ્ડીંગ પાસે આવવા ન દેવા. આથી આવા વિરોધના રાજાઓ આવતાં અટકશે.

‘નાટાલ વિટનેસ’ આ બારામાં લખે છે કે; આફ્રિકન સ્ત્રીઓ માટે પાસનો કાયદો સારો છે યા ખરાબ એ સવાલ જુદો છે. આમજાઓમાંથી સરકારમાં ધસારો થઈ રહ્યો છે. તેને રોકવા માટે ધણા કડી રહ્યા છે આને પરીણામે જે યુનિઓન પ્રમાણુ વધી રહ્યું છે અને ‘સ્ત્રીઓના’ (દેશી ધર માં બનાવેલા દાર) બનાવવા છે અને તેને પરીણામે યતાં તોફાનો વિગેરે પર પણ અંકુશ મુકાવવા જોઈએ એવી પણ ધણાની મતિણી છે. આથી અંકુશ મુકવા માટે સરકારે અધીજ જોમને ‘જોળખ પાસ’ રાખવાનું ફરજિયાત કરવાનો વિચાર કર્યો છે. જાતી જાતી વચ્ચે એક મોટી જુદાઈ ની દિવાલ છે અને તેને પરીણામે સર્વે જાતી જાતી યુગોને રહી ન શકે આવા વિચાર ધરાવતી સરકાર માટે આવા પાસના કાયદા કરવા જોખમ

કારક છે. સરકારની નીતી વિશે ખીન-ગોરા વિદ્વાન લોકોને જે વિચાર દર્શાવવાનો હક્ક પણ અપાયો હોત તો કદાચ તેમનો સહકાર મેળવી

કેપમાં ગરૂપ એરીયાઝ

એરિયાઝ એક સભામાં બાપુજી કરતાં મીસીસ મારી ટ્રાટિ કહ્યું હતું કે; “સત્તાધીશો કેપની જનતા ના જીવન મામને સાવ બદલી નાખવાની પ્રેરણા કરી રહ્યા છે. કેપની વસંતીનો અરથો ભાગ ગોરાઓનો અને અરથો કલડોનો છે. આથી અરથો અરથ જનતાને આથી તુકશાન મોગવવું પડશે. પાલના બાર હબર ગોરાઓ માંથી ચોદ હબર કલડોને દુર કરી આમ જ્ઞાકાર કાઢવાનો પ્લેન પણ અમલમાં મુકાવવાની તકવારીમાં છે.

શકાત. આને પરીણામે સાઉથ આં ફ્રીકનો શું શું ન કરી શકે એની યાદી ધડા કરતી શું શું કરી શકે એની યાદી આપણે ધડી શકશું.

એટલે કે ચોદ હબર કલડોને વરસો ની પોતાની કમાઈ અને ફરજ પાડવામાં આવશે મૂજી નવી જાંજી શરૂ કરવાની રહેશે. આખા કેપમાં આ ન્યાયેજ ગરૂપ એરીયાઝનો અમલ થશે તો કલડોને માટે ધણુ તુકશાન કરતાં તથા કેપ માટે જોખમકારક બનશે.” મીસીસ ટ્રાટિ અંતમાં પોતાના સંબોને “એકે શેશ”ને—અરથ કરી કે; આ બધું થતું રોકવા આપણે આપણાથી જાનતું બધુ કરવું એજ આપણી ફરજ છે.

સુખ માટે જાપનીઝ માતાઓની લડત

દકાંચોમાં તા. ૨૭મી ઓગસ્ટે જાપનીઝ માતાઓની કોંગ્રેસનું ખીજી અધીવેશન બરાયું હતું. દેશ પરદેશની જે હબર સંરચાઓના ત્રણ હબર પ્રતીનીધીઓએ તેમાં હાજરી આપી હતી.

આ કોંગ્રેસની કાર્યવાહક સમિતિના પ્રમુખ શ્રીમતી નાગશુ કાવાસાકે પોતા ના બાપણમાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે; “જેલા યુદ્ધમાં દેરીસમામા નખાવવા એટલ મોંબઈની જાપનીઝ માતાઓને અને જનતા હજી મોંબવવું પડે છે. આથી હવે જાપનીઝ માતાઓએ જાન્યૂન યજ પોતા માટે તેમજ બાળકો માટે પોતા નો અવાજ ઉઠાવી લડત ઉપાડવાનો સમય આવી જાયો છે.”

આ અધીવેશનમાં બાળકોની સુખા કારી, માતાઓને સુખ અને શાંતી, તથા શાંતી અને આર્થિક જીવતી એ ત્રણ વિશયોની ચર્ચા કરવામાં આવી હતી.

હાયડ્રોજન અને એટમ બોમ્બનો વિરોધ કરવા વિશ્વની કોંગ્રેસનું ખીજી

અધીવેશન જે બરાયું હતું તેમાં જે પ્રતીનીધીઓએ ભાગ લીધો હતો તેમાંના ડેટલાક આ અધીવેશનમાં આવ્યા હતાં.

બાપુ સ્મરણુ

૧૯૨૧ ની સાલમાં કોંગ્રેસની મહા સમિતિએ લોકમાન્ય ટીળકેના સ્મરક માટે એક કરોડ રૂપિયા ઉધરાવવાનું ઠરાવ્યું હતું.

એક દિવસ એક માઈ બાપુજીને આવીને ક્ષણો થી રીતે ઉધરાવવો એની વાતો કરતા બોલ્યા : “આપણા પ્રાંતની સુખ્ય સુખ્ય નાટક કેપનીઓ મળીને પોત પોતાના સારામાં સારા નરો દારા કોઈ સાઈ નાટક બજવે તે

ઈતિહાસને મહત્વ ન

આપો

વિનાબાહ

આપણે બાળકોને નાહક હતિ ઠાસ શીખવવાની જુમે-દારી લીધી છે. જે મરી મયા છે, તેઓ સારી રીતે પાર ઉતપો છે. તો હવે અમરતો તે લોકોનો ભાર આપણા શીર પર શા માટે? ઈતિહાસને કારણે રજપુતો વિરૂદ્ધ મરાઠે, મરાઠા વિરૂદ્ધ શીખ, જોધપુર વિરૂદ્ધ જયપુર આદી કુસંપોના અને દુસ્મનાવટના દરયો સરખાય છે. અને પુરાની જુસાઈ ગએલી સ્મૃતિઓ ફરી જાગે છે. હાલમાં જે મુંબઈમાં જગડા યથા તેની પાછળ આજ ઈતિહાસ નિષ્ઠા યા ઈતિહાસ પૂજા છે.

આપણા પૂર્વજોએ પ્રત્યેક ક્ષેત્રમાં ઉત્તમમાં ઉત્તમ ગ્રંથો લખ્યા. કોઈ એમ આંજળી નહીં ચીંધી શકે કે સંસ્કૃત ભાષામાં અચુક વિશય પર કાંઈ જ લખાયું નથી. પણ તેમાં એક અપવાદ છે અને તે ઈતિહાસ. પુર્વજોએ ઈતિહાસ પર કશું જ લખ્યું નથી તે એટલે સુધી કે રાંકેર, રામાનુજ આદી પુરતકો લખતાં પહેલા પોતાના જાપતુ નામ પણ લખતાં નહોતા. તેમના જન્મ યા રહેઠાણુ વિશે પણ કશું ન મળી શકે. આ કેવળ શું અકસ્માત હતો? કે પછી વિચાર પુર્વકે કાંઈ હતું? ઈતિ-હાસના બારામાં પુર્વજો આટલા બધા કેમ મેદરકાર રહ્યાં? એનું કારણુ એ છે કે, તેઓ ઈતિહાસને વ્યક્તીથી વધુ મહત્વ નહોતા આપતાં.

દીવસે બાપુ ધિયેટરમાં આવે તો એ ખેલની બધી કમાણી ટીળકે સ્વરાજ રૂંડમાં આપવા તકવાર યાય. આ રીતે હબરો નહીં, લાખો રૂપીયા મળી શકે એમ છે. કારણુ કે ટીજોનો કિંમત મનમાની રાખવાની છે.”

આ સાંભળીને બાપુજી તરત જ બોલી ઉઠ્યા : “એ ન બને. હું કદી ધંધાદારી નરોનાં નાટક જ્ઞેવા નથી જતો. કોઈ કરોડ રૂપીયા આપે તો પણ હું મારો નિયમ ન તોડું.”

“ઇન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન”

શુક્રવાર તા. ૧૪ સપ્ટેમ્બર, ૧૯૫૬.

સ્ટ્રાયડમનું વિરોધા ભાસી બોલવું

આ મેરીકાનું એક વર્તમાન પત્ર “યુ. એસ. એન્ડ વર્ડ રીપોર્ટ” કે જે ખેડોળા પ્રમાણમાં આર્થિક અને ઉદ્યોગિક ક્ષેત્રમાં પડેલા અમેરીકનો વાચે છે તેના ખબરપત્રીને સુલાકાત આપતાં વડા પ્રધાન સ્ટ્રાયડમે કહ્યું કે, “આફ્રિકનોને નાગરીક ના હકો નથી આપવામાં આવતાં કારણ કે તેઓ મોટી સંખ્યામાં હજી પછાત છે. અને અધીકાર ન આપવો એ તેમના લાભનું છે. આગળ જતાં તેઓએ કહ્યું કે “ઇલાયદાપણું જ તેઓ માટે એક આશા લાયકો માર્ગ છે.”

આ દલીલ નાગરીક માનવ હકો ન આપવા માટે બો થતી હોય તો એનો અર્થ એ કે, આફ્રિકનોને પશ્ચીમી જીવન વધુ પ્રમાણમાં અપનાવ્યું હોત તો તેઓને નાગરીક હકો મળત. અહીંજ આપણા વિચારોની યોગ્ય વટ કરવાની જરૂર રહે છે. વડા પ્રધાન હવેશા એ શુર વગાડે છે કે; ગોરી સંસ્કૃતી વટેજ સાઉથ આફ્રીકા ટટકી રહ્યું છે. ગોરા સુધારાના આદર્શ સુજળ પ્રત્યેક ને જ્યાં સુધી નાગરીક હકો નહીં આપવામાં આવે ત્યાં સુધી અમારા મત સુજળ એક સારા સામાજની સ્થાપના આ દેશમાં થવી અશક્ય જણાય છે. હરગી જ અગો એમ કહેવા નથી ઇચ્છતાં કે ગોરા સુધારામાંજ બધુ સાફ છે.

આથી કેટલાક પ્રશ્નો ઉઠે છે. સૌથી પ્રથમ એ પ્રશ્ન ઉઠાવે છે કે; પશ્ચીમ સુધારો અપનાવતા નથી તેથી જ આફ્રિકનોને નાગરીક હકો ન આપવામાં આવતાં હોય તો, તેઓને તે સ્વીકારવા માટે સમજવવાનો પ્રયત્ન થયો જોઈએ કે, તમે પશ્ચીમ સુધારો સ્વિકારશો તોજ તમને નાગરીક હકો મળશે. કદાચ સત્તાધીશો એમ જવાબ આપી શકશે કે આ

સુધારો સ્વીકારવા આફ્રીકનો પ્રુશ નથી. તો અમે કહીએ છીએ કે, આ સત્ય નથી. જો આ સત્ય હોત તો વડા પ્રધાન મક્કમપણે કહી શકત કે; આફ્રિકનો પોતાની ઉન્નતી કરવાના કાર્યમાં અમને મદદરૂપ નથી બનતાં.

પણ ખરૂં તો એ છે કે; વડા પ્રધાન ઇચ્છતા જ નથી કે, આફ્રિકનો પશ્ચીમનો સુધારો ગ્રહણ કરે; એઓ એ પણ જોવા નથી ઇચ્છતા કે આફ્રિકનો પ્રજ સત્તાકાદી બને, અને એઓ એમ પણ જોવાને રાજી નથી કે બીન-ગોરા ગોરાની સમાન કક્ષાએ પોતાનું જીવન ધારણુ ઘટે. આથી આવા સંજોગોમાં સરકારમાં જવાબદાર ભયો સ્થાનપરથી આફ્રિકનોને કચડેલા રાખવા માટે આવો મોટો બચાવ કરવો એ ઘણુ લાયકર છે.

બીજો પ્રશ્ન એ છે - કે, વડા પ્રધાને બહુ ઉત્સાહથી પોતાની નીતીના વખાણુ કર્યા છે કે, ઇલાયદાપણુ એજ પ્રત્યેક જાતી માટે પોત પોતાને માર્ગ ઉત્પતી કરવાનું વ્યાજબી ક્ષેત્ર છે.

જો આફ્રિકનો, એક બહુમતી કોમ તરીકે, પોતાના ધોરણુજ જીવન ઘટે, તો સૌથી પ્રથમ એને એજ કરવું રહ્યું કે ગોરા સામે યુદ્ધ માટે તઈધાર થવું અને ૧૯૩૮માં દક્ષિણ આફ્રિકા હતું તેવું ફરી કરવું. સાઉથ આફ્રીકનોની પોતાની જે સંસ્કૃતી તું ધોરણુ તે સમયે પોતાને ઉન્નત કરવા માટેનું હતું તે ૧૯૩૮ ની ધોરણુ અને ૧૯૩૬ની ઇંગ્લીશ વોર વખતે નાશ પાર્યું. તે વખતે જે ધોરણુ ઉન્નતી માટે આફ્રિકનોએ સ્વીકાર્યું હતું અને જો તે સાફ હતું...નેશનલીસ્ટ પક્ષના ઘણા નેતાઓ સાફ માને છે-તો ડીગાંસ અને કેશવાયોનો ઇતિહાસ ફરી સ્થાપવો જોઈએ

અને આફ્રિકન બાળકો સામે તે આદર્શ તરીકે મુકાવો જોઈએ. વડા પ્રધાને હજી આગળ વધવું પડશે. ૧૯૩૮માં અને ૧૯૭૬માં આફ્રિકનો પોતે જ પોતાનું ભાવી ઘડનારા હતાં. ત્યારે ગોરા માનવ તેમને માથે કાયદા લાદવા માટે નહોતો. આથી પ્રગતી માટે તેને ફરી પાછું પોતાના દેશમાં પોતાનું સ્વામીત્વ સ્વીકારવું રહ્યું. વડા પ્રધાનના આ ઉલ્લાટ ન્યાયશાસ્ત્રથી એવુ અનુમાન બધાય છે કે, ગોરા સાઉથ આફ્રિકનોને અહીં પોતાનું ઘર કરી રહેવાની કશી જરૂર નથી કારણુ તેથી આફ્રિકનોની પ્રગતીના માર્ગમાં અઠ ઠા મળો થવાનો શંભવ છે. પણ આપણને ખબર છે કે, વડા પ્રધાનના મનમાં ઉઠે ઉઠે પણ એમ નથી કે, ગોરા સાઉથ આફ્રિકનોને પાછા ગોરાથી વસાયેલા ખંડમાં સાલ્યા જવાનું કહેવું.

તો પછી શું કામ એ બે વિરૂદ્ધ શુરો કાઠે છે? કારણુ અંતર માં તેઓ સમજે છે કે, એક મનુષ્યે બીજા માનવ ઉપર જીલમ શુભરવો એ ખોટું છે. તેઓ એ પણ જાણે છે કે, રંગીનો માટે ઇલાયદાપણુ હુદ્દતા ભરી રીતે ખોટું છે. તેઓ વધુમાં એ પણ જાણે છે કે, હુનીયાનો મત તેમની વિરૂદ્ધમાં છે. અને એજ આજનો એક બનશે.

સવાલ છે કે; હુનીયામાંથી ઇલાયદાપણુ અને હુદ્દતાનો નાશ કરી નાખવો કે જેથી તે ફરી ઉગી ન નીકળે. વડા પ્રધાન આ બંધુતા; હોવાથી ગભરાટ અને ખૂંક અનુભવી રહ્યા છે. એઓ જાણે છે કે, તેઓ પોતાના દેશ ખાંધવોને ઉધે રસ્તે દોરી રહ્યા છે, કે જેના અંતમાં વિનાશની ઉડી ખીણ છે. નેશનાલીસ્ટ પક્ષ ના આગેવાનો આથી વાકેફ છે પણ તેઓ જે માર્ગે જઈ રહ્યા છે ત્યાંથી પાછા વળવાની તેઓ માં નથી હિંમત કે નથી શકતી. આમ કહેવું સત્યથી વેગળુ નથી.

આ માર્ગને બદલવાના કાળને જેટલો વધુ લંબાવાય તેટલો લંબાવી તે દરમીયાન વડા પ્રધાન આવા વિરૂદ્ધ શુરો કાઠી હુનીયાને જેટલી સુખ બનાવાય તેટલી બનાવવા ઇચ્છે છે. ફરી એક વાર વડા પ્રધાન પાઠ શીખશે- જેમ એ પહેલા શીખ્યા કે, આફ્રિકન સંસ્થાનોને ઉચ્છેરવા એ જોખમકારક છે-હુનીયાને હુમ્મરોને માટે સુખ બનાવી નથી શકાતી. સાઉથ આફ્રિકાની મોટી સંખ્યાની પ્રજ માટે ઇલાયદાપણુ ખરાબ, રૂંધનારૂં અને ખંડનાત્મ છે. જેમ બંને તેમ જલદી ખેડોળા વિચાર ધરાવનાર સારા સ્ત્રી પૂરપો લોગા મળી આનો સામનો કરે અને આ ઇલાયદાપણુનો સહાને માટે નાશ કરે તો તે આ દેશ માટે તેમજ વડા પ્રધાન માટે આર્શિવાદ રૂપ બનશે.

સુએઝ નહેરનો ઇતિહાસ

આ જે વિષય સમરતનું ધ્યાન ખેંચતો સવાલ સુએઝ નહેરનું રાષ્ટ્રીયકરણ કરવાનું ઇચ્છતનું પમહું છે. આ નહેર વિશે ઘણું જાણવા જેવું છે. સુએઝ નહેર ઇજીપ્ટના મધ્ય ભાગમાંથી પસાર થાય છે. અને તે બાંધવાની શરૂઆત ઇજીપ્ટે કરી પણ તે પહેલાંથી વળી શહે એવી નાણાની રિયલ્ટી નહોતી. આથી કેટલાક શેરા વેચવા કાઢ્યા અને મોટા ભાગના શેરા તે વેખતના-૧૯૫૮ના-વડા પ્રધાન ડીઝરાયેલીએ ખરીદી અને ૯૯ વખતો પછી પણ કરારી લીધો. આ કરાર ૧૯૮૧માં ખતમ થશે. પણ આ પહેલા જ ઇજીપ્ટે આ પમહું કેમ બધું?

સુએઝ નહેરનું ખોદ કામ ૧૮૫૮ એના કરવેરામાંથી ૧૦ કરોડ ડોલર માં શરૂ થયું હતું. ૧૦૧ માઇલ વરસના મળે છે. આમાંથી સાત ટકા લાંબી આ નહેર ઇજીપ્ટ દેશના મધ્ય ઇજીપ્ટને મળે છે. આ કંપની આઠ માંથી પસાર થાય છે. પરોળાઇ સાબ શેર ધરાવે છે તેમાંથી થોટન ૧૨૭ શીટ છે. ઉડાણુ ૩૪ શીટ છે. આ નહેરમાંથી દર વરસે ૧૨થી ૧૪ ઇજીપ્ટની નાઇલ નદીનું પાણી વાવેતરો દબર સ્ટીમરો આવગત કરે છે. માટે ઉપયોગમાં લેવાય તેવી બંધ

બાંધવાની યોજના હજી કરી હતી. તે માટે જોઈતા નાણા વિષય બેંક અને અમેરીકા તથા યિટને આપવાનું કશું હતું હતું. પણ કહેવાય છે કે યાંગકુ પરીષદમાં શ્રી નેહરુને પાટલે નાહરે બેસીને આ મદદ મળતી જોઈ છે. અને એને પરીણામે નાહરે આ પગલું ભર્યું છે. આ નહેરુ બાંધવા માટે એક લાખ વિસ હજાર ઈંગ્રાઈ પનો એ બન બોધા હતાં.

શ્રીટનના માથ વડા પ્રધાન જણાવે છે કે ઇઝરાયલમાંથી ૨૦૦ માહલ લાંબી નહેરુ બોલી શકાય છે. અને એ રીતે યિટનનો જળ માર્ગ રેવનું ત્ર યઈ શકે છે. ઉદવા પાંચ વર્ષમાં આ કેનાલ કંપનીએ સુએઝના કરમાંથી ૩૨૦ કરોડનો ચોખ્ખો નફો કર્યો છે. આથી આ નાણાની ખાણ સમી નહેરુ શ્રીટનને સુકવી ગમતી નથી.

થી છેલ્લે દીવસે ગીબ્યાત જોજન શકોને આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

યુવક મંડળ, પોર્ટ જોડી- ઝાંખે

ઉપરોક્ત સંસ્થાની વાર્ષિક મુદ્દણી સભા રવીવાર તા. ૨૨-૯-૫૬ના રોજ સવારે ૧૦ વાગ્યે શ્રી યુનુસી સભા ભવનમાં મળી હતી. પ્રમુખરચાનેથી શ્રી શાંતીલાલ ડાહ્યાભાઈએ આવકાર આપતુ બાબતુ કથી યાદ મંત્રીશ્રી શ્રી યુજીલાલ દુલ્લભભાઈએ મંડળના કાર્યનો ઉવાલ રેણુ કર્યો હતો, અને ખજાનચીએ મંડળનો આવકગવકનો હિસાસ રણુ કર્યો હતો.

પ્રકાશન વિભાગ તેમજ શ્રીમ શિનેમા) સમીતી તરફથી હેવાલો રણુ થયા હતા. ત્રણે હિસાસો અને હેવાલો સર્વોત્તમતે પાસ થયા હતા.

તે પછી નવા કાર્યવાહકોની મુદ્દણી યઈ હતી: પ્રમુખ: પ્રાણુજનભાઈ ભગવાનદાસ; ઉપ-પ્રમુખ: મણીલાલ રણુજોડણ, મંત્રી: સુધકાંતભાઈ ભગત શ; સહ-મંત્રી: દયારામભાઈ ડાહ્યા ભાઈ, ખજાનચી: શાંતીલાલ રવજી-ભાઈ, ઝોડીટર: છોટુભાઈ ડાહ્યાભાઈ. કમીટી સંચો: બીજલાલ જીવજી અને ઉત્તમલાલ રણુજોડણ.

પુસ્તકાલય કમીટી (લાઇબ્રેરી): દયા રામભાઈ ડાહ્યાભાઈ, મંહારામ રણુ-જોડણ તથા યુનીલાલ દુલ્લભભાઈ.

પ્રકાશન (યુવક) કમીટી: છોટુભાઈ ડાહ્યાભાઈ, ઉત્તમલાલ રણુજોડણ, બીજલાલ જીવજી, મણીલાલ રણુ-જોડણ, અમૃતલાલ ડાહ્યાભાઈ, નગીન દાસ ભાણુભાઈ, રમણુલાલ મરચાંદ, ધીરજલાલ પ્રાગજી, મોહનલાલ બલ-સારા, સુધકાંત ભગતજી, દામોદર રતનજી, યુજીલાલ દુલ્લભભાઈ, જગ જીવનદાસ બાંસદા, શાંતીલાલ બાંસદા. મંડળનો વાર્ષિક સભારંબ તેજ દીવસે બપોરે ૫ વાગ્યે રાખવામાં આવ્યો હતો. આગંત્રીશ્રી વડીલોએ અને ગામ ના યુવાનોએ રનેહ સંમેલનમાં હાજરી આપી હતી. પ્રમુખશ્રીએ તથા મંત્રી શ્રીએ તેમના નિવેદનો રણુ કર્યો હતા. પાર્ટી યાદ મંત્રીની યુનીલાલ દુલ્લભ ભાઈએ પધારેગ બાઈએને અંતકરણુ પુવક આભાર માન્યો હતો.

અંતમાં, સભા, રાષ્ટ્ર ગીતથી વીસ જન થઈ હતી.

યુકકીર્ણીંગ, હનકમ ટેકસ રીટન્સ, લાઇસેન્સીંગ, રેવનુ કલેક્ટરન્સ અને ઇનસ્પેક્ટરન્સ માટે મળો :

ચાર. વીહલ

૨૨ યાર્કી આર્કેડ, ૩૮ માર્કેટ સ્ટ્રીટ, ફોરનર ડાયગોનલ અને માર્કેટ સ્ટ્રીટ, નોદાનીસબર્ગ, ફોન ૩૩-૨૬૫૪.

ત્રિટોરીયાની બાળાઓ તરફથી ભેટ

ત્રિટોરીયાની બાળાઓ કે જોઓ, યુનુસી અબાસ શ્રી નિહાબાઈ માસ્તર પાસે કરે છે તેઓએ રક્ષા બંધનને દિવસે ગેળવેલી ભેટ રકમ માંથી પાઉન્ડ દશ યુરૂજના પ્રોત્સાહન થી રત. મણીલાલ ગાંધી રમારક કાળા માટે અમને મોકલ્યા છે. બાળા ઝોતું આ કાર્ય અમને અમારા કામ માં પ્રોત્સાહન આપનાર બન્યું છે. અને આ સંરચા માટે તેમજ આ ડાપા માટે અમને કાંઈક આશા બંધાય છે. અમે બાળાઓના આભાર સાથે તે સ્વીકારીએ છીએ. આ જો કે ઘણી નાની રકમ છે પણ નાની બાળાઓતું જે માનસ તેથી ડેળવાય એજ મોટી વસ્તુ છે. અમે ઇચ્છું કે બાળાઓ પોતાનું નામ ડાપામાં આવે એની બહુ હોશ ન ધરાવે. બાળ માનસને જે શિક્ષા તે તરફ ડેળવે તેો ભાવી પેટી આજના જમાનાની જેમ મોટી મોટાઈ અને કિર્તીની લાક્ષણ ધરાવનાર ન બને. આજે જમાનો

છે કે; ડાપામાં નામ ફોટા આવે તેો માણસ હરખાય અને નામ અને ફોટા માટે તે ગમે તેવા રહી ડાપાઓનો આસરો લે છે અને પોતાની વહાલા કરાવે છે. આજે આ પત્ર પણ બધા ના ફોટાઓ ડાપુતું યાય તેો એની નકલો પણ ઉડતી યાય બાળ માનસ શિક્ષો ડેળવે કે, મોટા કાર્ય કરશે તેો કીર્તીનો તમારો કળશ આપ જેજે ઝળકશે. એને માટે તમારે સારા બનવું. આથી ભાવી નાગરીકો મોટી મોટાઈથી બચશે.

બાળાઓ કહેવત જાણીતી જ હશે કે; આ હાથે આપેલા દાનની બીજા હાયને પણ જાણુ ન થતી જોઈએ. એવું કારણુ શું છે? આપણે કરેલા કામનું આપણને અબીમાનવું ઝેર ન ચઢે. આ ઝેરથી મનને બચાવવાની ઘણી જરૂર છે. એ કામ યુરૂજનું છે. બાળાઓએ ભેગી કરેલી રકમમાંથી ત્રિટોરીયામાં બેનો તરફથી આવતા ગીતા મંડળને પણ છ પાઉન્ડ બાળા ઝોએ ભેટ આપ્યા છે.

વિવિધ વર્તમાન

કેનીયામાં માનવ હકનો ભંગ

ઇન્ટરનેશનલ લીગ ઓફ હ્યુમન રાઈટ્સ સંસ્થાએ યુનાઇટેડ નેશન્સના મંત્રીને ફરીયાદ કરી હતી કે કેનીયા માં માનવ હકનો ખરીતાનો ભંગ થઈ રહ્યો છે. વધુમાં આ સંસ્થા જણાવે છે કે; માનવ હકનો ખરીતાની છ કલ્હોતો ભંગ કેનીયામાં કરવામાં આવ્યો છે. બજાબચીથી મજુરી કરાવવી, મજુરોને રીયાવવા અને હજારોને ઉધારી જેલ કેંપમાં રાખવા આ ત્રણ બાંસ જુલમી રીતોનો અંત લાવવા માટે યુનોએ પોતાની લાગવમ વાપરવી એવી ભલામણ લીગે કરી છે.

સુરત આર્થ ભજન (સંગીત) મંડળ, હરખન

તા. ૨૧-૯-૫૬થી તા. ૨૮ સુધી ઉપરોક્ત સંસ્થા તરફથી કૃષ્ણ જર્નલી નીમેરો અખંડ બજન અને કીર્તન સનાહ રાખવામાં આવ્યો હતો. આ

કાર્યક્રમમાં ભાઈ બેનોએ ઉત્સાહ ભેર બાગ લઈ મંડળને ઉત્તેજન આપ્યું હતું. પ્રત્યેક જણ પોતાના નિયત સમયે આવી પોતાના ભાગનો સમય આપી બજન કિર્તની અખંડ શૃષ્ણલા રાખતાં. બેનોએ મંડળની સળવટ સુતીની પવિત્રતા અને આસ પાસ રવજીતા જળવવા મહેનત ઉઠાવી હતી. આજે અખંડ સખતાહ આ દેશમાં પ્રથમવાર જ ઉજવવામાં આવ્યો છે. આથી શરૂવાતમાં સભ્યોને શંકા હતી કે આ સફળ યશે કે કેમ? પણ ઇશ્વર કૃપાએ ઘણો સાચ મળ્યો હતો. પુણીહીને છેલ્લે દીવસે પણ વરસાદ હોવા છતાં ઘણા ધાર્મિક ભાઈ બેનોએ સામ આર્યો હતો. આ સખતાહના ડરખન શરૂરને એક મંદીરની ઘણી જરૂર છે અને નાગરીનો તે કાર્ય હાય ધરવા વિચારે છે તેનો જલદી અમલ કરે એવી આશા અંત િ વ્યકત કરાઈ હતી. શીમાન ડેશવભાઈ બાણુ તરફ

અર્ચના

(મંદાકાન્તા હંદ)

(૧)

ધેરાં ધેરાં ગમન મહી કંઈ વાણીઓ છવાઈ, વર્ષો કેરાં પ્રણય ગીતડાં કેમ આજે વીલીન? પૃથ્વી ફેરા અસુર મનુજને માર્ગે સારાજ ઈંધે; ને આ લોકે અતિ વિપદ દે કમના ખેલનારા. સત્તાના એ પ્રમત મદમાં તુલ ગાંડ્યા વિચિત્ર; આ પૃથ્વને દુઃખ મર્ચો કરે આસુરોના અનુભ.

(૨)

સૂર્યે રસ્યાં વન ઉપવને આપ પોને બિરાજો, રાહો ભુલ્યા મનુજ વંશને આપ રાહો ચઢાવો; સંતાર્યાનું શરણુ તુંજ છે, તુંજ પિયુષ કુપ, આવાં ત્હારાં સર્જન મહી એક આધાર તું છે.

(૩)

તે નિર્મ્યું છે અવનિ ઉપરે સ્વર્ગને લાવવાનું, ને નિર્મ્યું છે વિકૃત પ્રકૃતિ અંશ વિદારવાનું; ને નિર્મ્યું છે દુઃખદ પથ આ વિશ્વનો કાપવાનું, બપાપેલા છે પ્રભુજી જમગાં દિવ્ય વિચૃતિ આપ.

(૪)

ત્હોં કિધું તું 'સુજ શરણુને શોધનો પ્યારો મ્હારો,' એવાં એવાં વચન દખને આપ આજે ઉદારો; હે પ્યારા! તું કર કર પ્રહી પ્રેમને તું પરાવ, સૃષ્ટિ શું છે? જીવન શું ને માનવીનાં ગર્ભજો?

(૫)

રાધેસ્વામી! વિભુવર પ્રભો! આપને પ્રાંધિએ હંધ, શુદ્ધિ-શાંતિ અમ ઉર મહીં આપ પોતે પ્રયોજો; આ સંસારે વિકટ વનગાં આપ આરામ-રામ, હે પૃથ્વી! તું રસખસ અને સર્વ ત્હાંજેજ કાંઈ. ધી.

K.M. Lodhia & Co.

Manufacturing Jewellers and General Dealers



22 ct Jewellery made to order in latest designs

આવિસ્ક હેરટ

સોનાના શાગીના ખાસ અમારી જ્વેલરી દેખરેખ નીચે અમને અપાયલું હામ સંતોષ પામે એવા રીતે કરીએ છીએ.

નેહમેસ, જુદી જુદી ડિઝાઇનની બંગડી અછોડા, સાડીની પીન, વીંટી માહકસ એરોંગ વગેરે બનાવીએ છીએ.

106 Prince Edward Street, Durban.

Phone 332651 P.O. Box 1549 Tel. Add ENDEEDEE.

MASTER BROS.

(PTY) LTD.

33 West Street, JOHANNESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' & GIRLS' STRAW & FELT HATS
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS & DIRECT IMPORTERS

HOUSE FOR KEEN CASH PRICES

રેશમી તેમજ સુતરાઉ કાપડ, હુલ્લ જર્સી, હુલ્લ, બાળકો માટેનો ભત ભતનો માલ, ધર વપરાશ માટે તેમજ લગ્નાદિ પ્રસંગોએ શંણગાર માટે રીબન વગેરે માટે અમારે ત્યાં પ્રથમ તપાસ કરવા બલાગણુ છે.

માસ્ટર બ્રધર્સ (પ્રો.) લીમીટેડ

૩૩ વેસ્ટ સ્ટ્રીટ, જોહાનિસબર્ગ.

બોક્સ ૧૫૪૯.

ધાર્મિક પુસ્તકો

વિનોબા ભાવે દ્વારા ઉપનીશદ્ધ ગીતાજી વિગેરે ધાર્મિક પુસ્તકોના શ્લોકોપર પ્રવચન.

પ્રશાન્તમ વૃત્તિ (ઉપનીશદ્ધના શ્લોકો)	૧	૬
ગીતા પ્રવચન	૩	૦
સ્થિતપ્રજ્ઞદર્શન (ગીતાજીના બીજા અધ્યાયના શ્લોકો)	૪	૦
મધુકર (વિષ્ણુનો સંગ્રહ)	૪	૬
જીવન પ્રદી (" ")	૩	૯

Obtainable :

INDIAN OPINION.
P/Bag, Durban, Natal.

પ્રેમ, લગ્ન અને મૈત્રી

ને લગતું સાહિત્ય

હેલ્ડી મેલમાં આવ્યું છે.

શ્રી પ્રથમ ભવંશ	૭	૬
જાનનો આનંદ	૧૨	૬
ઈંગ્લીશ શિખના માટે		
Learn English through easy Medium of English.	૧૦	૬
સીનેમા સંગીત (૫૦૦ જુદી હાલેલા સીનેમાના ગીતોનો સંગ્રહ) સેટ	૧૦	૬
પરી મહેલ	૧૨	૬
અશ્વત્થું અદ્ભુત રવખ	૬	૯
ધરની રામ્બી	૩૨	૬
હારી માર્ડ વેડુ	૨૮	૦



આ સિવાય શે'કો સાડી નવલ હવાઓ સામાજિક ગુજરાતી પુસ્તકો વ્યાજબી હામે અમે વેચીએ છીએ.

અહીં ભાતના હિંદી પુસ્તકો, તેમજ ઈતિહાસીક પુસ્તકો અમે વેચીએ છીએ.

D. ROOPANAND BROS.

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Wholesale Produce and General Merchant.

Importer of all kinds of Eastern Produce.

We buy all kinds of S.A. Produce for Cash.

Special offer of the following best quality Imported goods. (Open Stocks)

No.		per lb.		per lb.
1.	Oily Toordhall	1/3	1/Grade Loose Tea	4/3
"	Chan dhal	11d.	Severdhami Sopari	7/-
Pure	Chanflour	1/-	S.B. Nuts No 2.	2/6
"	Urul Flour	1/7	Jeera	2/-
"	Urul Dhall	1/3	Varari (Soomph)	2/-
"	Moong Dhall	1/1	Mustard Seeds	2/-
"	Whole Moong	6d.	Methi Seeds	1/3
"	Whole Urul	6d.	Whole Dhanna	1/3
"	Special Peadhall	10d.	Jaggory (Gor)	1/3
"	Ordinary Peadhall	7d.	Pure Chilli Powder	3/-
"	Egyptian Rice	10d.	Pure Haldi Powder	2/-
"	Whole Bk. Musoor	7d.	Cocoanuts (Fresh Watery)	47/6 per bag of 75
"	Masoor Dhall Red	1/-		ALL ORDERS TO ACCOMPANY CASH
"	Tamarind (Amli)	3/3		

Prices f.o.r. Durban.

We are Stockists of all varieties of Dried Beans.

We supply best Natal Ginger—Price on application.

Prompt attention given to Country orders.

Trade inquiries invited.

Note our Add.: 81 Victoria St., DURBAN.

હંમેશ કરતાં આજે બધાના હૃદયમાં આપવાના આનંદની લાગણી વધારે દેખાય છે. દુશ્મનને આપવાની સારામાં સારી વસ્તુ તે ક્ષમા ભાવ, મીત્રને માટે પ્રેમ, તમારા બાળકો માટે સાચો શાહ, પિતા માટે ગર્વ અને માન, માતા અલીમાન લઈ શકે તેવું આચરણ, તમારે પોતાને માટે આદર, અને બધા મનુષ્ય માટે દયા અને ધર્માદા.

— ત્યારે —

તમારા વહાલા પ્રિયજન માટે શું ?

તેમના બહા માટે તેઓની આકૃતમાં મદદગાર થાય તેવી

ન્યુ ઈન્ડિયાની જન્દગીના વીમાની પોલીસી.

એ એક ખરેખર સાચી ભેટ છે.

બપોલો વીમો લઈ તમારા વહાલાઓને તમે આનંદ આપી શકો છો, અને અમે તમારી સેવા કરી આનંદ લઈ શકીએ છીએ. વીમા બાબતની સાચી સલાહ અમારી પાસેથી મેળવો.

—ધી—

ન્યુ ઈન્ડિયા ઈન્સ્યુરન્સ કં. લી.

મુખ્ય ઓફીસરો

ફ્લોરિડા, (પી.ટી.) લીમીટેડ

૧૪૦ ક્વીન સ્ટ્રીટ,

ડરબન — નાટાલ.

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177 Grey Street
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Bhagat's Vegetarian Lounge

(Prop: G. L. BHAGAT)

Ghee Sweetmeat Specialists

Receptions and Wedding Parties Catered For

ટેલીફોન :
૨૦૯૫૧

૧૭૭ ગ્રે સ્ટ્રીટ
ડરબન.

ભગત્સ વેજેટેરીયન લાઉન્જ

(પ્રોપ્રાયટર : જી. એલ. ભગત)

ધીની મીકાઈઓના સ્પેશલિસ્ટ

મેળાવડાઓ, લગ્ન પ્રસંગોએ અમે મીકાઈઓ પુરી પાડીએ છીએ.

ધીરુભાઈ પી. નામક

પુસ્તકીપર, મુસાફરી, વીમાનાં અને જનરલ એજન્ડ
 હિંદુસ્તાન અગર દુનીયાના કોઈ પણ ભાગની હવાઈ ફરિયાઈ અગર જમીન
 માગે મુસાફરી કરવા ઘેર ઘાં અમારી મારફતે પુર્કોન કરો.
 છંદબી, આગ, ચોરી, દુલ્લહ, અબરમાત, પ્લેટઆસ, વિગેરેના વીગા અમે
 હલરાવી આપીએ છીએ.
 ઈન્ફમટેક્સ, પરસનલ ટેક્સ, હિસાબના ચોપડા લખાવવા રેવન્યુ ક્લીયરન્સ
 સર્ટીફિકેટ કે વેપારના લાયસેન્સો પાસપોર્ટ તેમજ ઈમીગ્રેશનને લગતી
 બાબતોમાં કંઈ પણ ફી લીધા વિના અમે ગફત સલાહ આપીએ છીએ.
 નેશનલ મ્યુન્યુઅલ લાઈફ એસોસીએશન ઓફ આરટ્રલીયા અને ચોઈશાખર
 ઈન્ટરયુરન્સ કંપની લીમીટેડના પ્રતિનિધિ.

Phone : 33-9033. - 26 Barkly Arcade,
 Cor. 38, Market & Diagonal St., J'BURG.

કરનીચર! કરનીચર!! કરનીચર!!!

વેલ્ફેર સુદ, ડાઈર્નિંગ સુદ, વોઈશોખ, ડેવેર્સીજ ચેસ્ટ,
 સાર્ફક વોઈ ઓફીસ ડેસ્ક, પુસ્ક કેસ, ટેબલ, તદન કીકાપત
 ભાવે ખરીદી શકશો. જાતે પધારી લાભ લેવા ચુકરો નહિ.

—બોક્સ, ટેબલ અને ફીચન હરેસર—

જે હમારી હેખરેખ નીચે તઈયાર યાય છે. તેનો સ્ટોક હમેશાં તઈ-
 યાર રહે છે. માન રોકકા ભાવોના પ્રાઈસ લીસ્ટ મંગાવો અને વેપાર
 આગલ વધારો.

L. MISTRY

51 BREE STREET, BURGERSDORP, J'BURG.
 PHONE 33-4691. BOX 2626.

યુનીલાલ પ્રધર્સે

હમણાંજ પુલ્લો મુકલો માલ!

ન્યુ ધરા હાપેલી નીનન સાડીઓ ૬ વાર શી. ૪૯-૬
 જરીની કીનારવાળી ન્યેરનેટ ૪૫" વારની શી. ૧૫-૦

પાટલી પાલન અને આખી માત વાળી
 રેશમી હાપેલી સાડી પા. ૭-૧૦-૦ થી ઉપર
 મેવડી કીનારની સાડી કેપ ૪૫" વારની શી. ૩/૧૧ થી ઉપર

મુતરાઈ સાડીઓ છેલ્લી ઢબના રંગો અને હાપો વાળી
 પાંચ વાર શી. ૨૭-૬ થી ઉપર
 છ વાર શી. ૩૯-૬ થી ઉપર

C.O.D. અને ટપાલથી આવેલા ઓર્ડરોને તુરત ધ્યાન
 દેવામાં આવે છે.

જોઈએ તો સામ્પલ મોકલવીશું.

યુનીલાલ પ્રધર્સે

(પ્રા.) લીમીટેડ

૬૩ વીક્ટોરીયા સ્ટ્રીટ, હરબન.

ફોન : ૨૪૦૦૩

પી. ઓ. બોક્સ ૮૨૨.

Phone 22905 Tel. ADD. : "GANDABHAI"

**The Home Of
 INDIAN SWEETMEATS.**

**G. C. Kapitan & Son
 Vegetarian Restaurant**

Upcountry customers are requested to send their
POSTAL ORDER with their orders.

Write For Price List.

બહારગામના ગ્રાહકોને ખાસ સુચના

ઓર્ડર સાથે પોસ્ટલ ઓર્ડર મોકલવા મહેરબાની કરવી. મીઠાઈની ક્રમિત
 ઉપરાંત નીચે મુજબ પોસ્ટલ ઉમેરવા વિનવતી છે

નો. ફાઉન્ડેશીયા શી. ૧-૦ રતલે. સર્ધન ફાઉન્ડેશીયા
 ૯ પેની રતલે. યુનીયનમાં ૩ પેની રતલે.
 પ્રાઈસ લીસ્ટ મંગાવો

**154 GREY STREET,
 DURBAN.**

લગન પ્રસંગો માટે

અમને મળો.

સુરતી જમણુના અમે સ્પેશ્યલીસ્ટ છીએ.

શ્રી કેપીટનની અંગત હેખરેખ નીચે યુનીયનના અને ફાઉન્ડેશીયાના કોઈ
 પણ ભાગમાં તમારે મુકામે આવી રસોઈ કરવાનો અમે કન્ટ્રાક્ટ લઈશું.

કેપીટન્સ બાલકની હોટેલ
 (ધી કેન્ટર મીઠાઈ હાઉસ)

ત્રે અને વિક્ટોરીયા સ્ટ્રીટના ખુણાપર - હરબન.
 ફોન નંબર ૨૩૪૧૪ ટેલીગ્રામ : KAPITAN.

તાજું ઉમદા ફરૂટ

આંબા અળખ, લીલી અળખ અને સુરજની મોસમ ચાલુ છે.
 આદુ ૧૦ પેની રતલ, લસણુ ૯ પેની રતલ.
 પાપક નંબર ૧ શી. ૧૦, નંબર ૨ શી. ૮ ૧૦૦.

હયુરી અને ચેવલી પાન બબર ભાવ પોસ્ટલ બુઈ. બારકોટ શી.
 ૧૦-૬ ડબન; લાંબી અને રક્વેર બારકોટ શી. ૧૧-૬ ડબન.

ફાઉન્ડેશીયા, ન્યાસાલેન્ટ અને બ્રિલજબન કોંગોના ઓરડરો ઉપર પુરવ
 ધ્યાન આપી કોઈ પણ વસ્તુ પરમીટ ક્લાની મોકલશું.

All prices subject to Market fluctuations.

A. KADER & Co., (PTY) LTD.
 WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS
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Jethalal's Mithai House

and

Vegetarian Caffetaria

86 Queen Street, Durban.

Telephone : 27780 — P. O. Box 2043.

Tel. Address : "SWEETMEATS"

અમારે ત્યાંથી બધી જાતની ચોખ્ખા ઘીની બનાવેલી શુદ્ધ મીઠાઈ મળી શકશે.

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આખો દિવસ વેલ્ટેરીઅન ભોજન મળી શકશે!

* * * * *

લગ્ન પ્રસંગે તેમજ પાર્ટીઓ માટે જમણની સગવડ કરી આપવામાં આવશે.

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હોલ શુભ પ્રસંગે ભાડે મળી શકશે.

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બોર્ડીંગ અને લોજીંગની સગવડ

કાયમી બોર્ડીંગને ખાસ પસંદગી આપવામાં આવશે. વિદ્યાર્થીઓ અને શિક્ષકોને વધુ પસંદગી આપવામાં આવશે. હાલમાં તે માત્ર પુરૂષ વર્ગને જ લેવામાં આવશે. ઓરડાઓમાં નવું અને આધુનિક ઢાંચું ફરનીચર રાખવામાં આવેલું છે. દેશમાં જતાં અગર તે દેશમાંથી આવતા ઉતાડીઓ માટે કુટુંબને રહેવા માટે રહેવાની તેમજ ખાવાની સગવડ કરી આપવામાં આવશે.

* * * * *

ઘરનું આથેલું અથાણું અને સારી જાતના પાપડ હંમેશાં તઈયાર હોય છે.

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ઓર્ડરથી શિખાંડ અને દુધપાક બનાવી આપવામાં આવશે.

* * * * *

પ્રાઈસ લીસ્ટ માટે લખો.