

14 APR 1953

INDIAN OPINION

No. 15—VOL.—1.1

FRIDAY,
10TH APRIL, 1953

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

Price 6d.

Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903

Moral Re-Armament

Indian Students' Manifesto



*The only worth while secur-
ity is Courage; the only
worth while power is Love.
Character and Faith are
the things that count in the
long run.*

— Roger Babson.

*The world is made better
by every man improving
his own conduct; and no
reform is accomplished
wholesale.*

—William Allen White

*Search thine own heart—
What paineth thee, in
others, in thyself may be;
All dust is frail, all
flesh is weak;*

*Be thou the true man
thou dost seek.*

—Whettier.



WHEN the Moral-Rearmament team led by Dr. Frank Buchman visited India recently a rousing reception was given them throughout the country. Various newspapers printed special illustrated supplements on the subject. 'The Hindu' (Madras) in a supplementary issue dated March 12 gives the following manifesto issued by Indian students, which the students world in South Africa will do well to ponder over:

We, the undersigned students representing various political, cultural and social student organisations, sign this document, in the spirit of Moral Re-Armament, to start a new chapter in the student and youth movement of this country.

"We are convinced that Moral Re-Armament is the only force that presents a permanent answer to all the problems of the students in colleges and universities not only of our country, but we believe, of the entire world.

The atmosphere that prevails in the universities and colleges of a country and the direction in which the minds of the students and young people work determines the future of the country and the world. This atmosphere to a great extent depends upon the individuals comprising the colleges and universities. We therefore realise that for the progress of our nations and the world a change in our hearts and minds is essential, and this change must be brought about immediately.

We acknowledge the following facts:

1. That a great deal of moral de-generation has unfortunately crept into the universities through us.
2. That we have very often laid emphasis on wrong values and have been guided often by success, sex and security.
3. That we have contented ourselves with mere book knowledge and have very seldom tried to translate it into action thus making our lives unpractical and useless.
4. That we have shirked our moral obligations towards our friends, families, universities, nation and humanity.
5. That we took great pride in our spiritual heritage but never thought of making it a reality in our present lives.

We are aware that a tremendous responsibility for the future peace and happiness in the world lies on each one of us, and we are convinced that that can be achieved only if we become changed, God-guided young men and women, and live by absolute moral standards.

We extend our hand to all those who believe with us that the world can be rebuilt by people who begin with themselves, their homes and their surroundings. The first step that we all jointly intend to take in that direction

(Continued on page 227)

INDIAN OPINION

FRIDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1953

Fateful Day For South Africa

APRIL 15 will be a fateful day for South Africa. The country will decide which Party shall be in power—the Nationalist or the United Party. In so far as the ten million non-Europeans are concerned they are to be the silent spectators of this drama of the two and three quarter million White people. Drama it is, indeed, and a melo-drama at that, the way things seem to be moving. That the non-Europeans have no choice to make in this election must be taken as a piece of luck. For if they had it would have been a very difficult thing for them to choose. For them it is a choice between two evils and they would at best have to choose the lesser one, which is the United Party. Under it at least there will be a lease of life for the non-Europeans. Under the Nationalist Party they are given no hope whatsoever. It will be a case of choosing between slavery or death. If we in our human weakness choose the former it will be a living death. Our body and soul both shall perish. If we choose the latter our body which is in any case perishable shall perish but our immoral soul shall live till eternity. It shall live in the hearts of not only our own future generation but of the world. The great souls who have sacrificed their lives at the altar of Truth and Justice live to this day even after a thousand years.

Under the United Party, on the other hand, we are at least given promises of being consulted and there may be a chance of converting our opponents to a better way of thinking. But what use is it conjecturing when you have no choice to make? We can only pray, as lovers of South Africa—a beloved land to millions by virtue of their birth and to thousands by virtue of adoption, that those who have the right to vote shall exercise it not in the interest of any one Party but in the interest of this great country. For on it will depend its future. If they do not choose wisely and allow this country to pass into the hands of irresponsible and unscrupulous hands millions will undergo sufferings beyond human imagination, but, in the end, this land, which has been blessed with all the resources the human mind can wish for, will be rendered desolate. Neither will there be any "White" man nor will there be his much vaunted "White" civilisation left in it. That will be the ultimate result of man's inhumanity to man. There is space in this land for all its inhabitants to live in peace, happiness and contentment. It is the selfishness and greed of a few who have assumed power unto themselves that has brought so much misery to this country and is leading it to ruination. What we all need to remember is: "Those who wield the sword shall perish by the

sword," "Love thy neighbour as thyself," "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Instead of this the spirit prevailing to-day is that of "an eye for an eye" and

"a tooth for a tooth" which must result in misery and death. For the sake of this fair land and for all its good people God forbid that that should happen.

'HORRIBLE WEAPONS'

SHOULD SCIENTISTS MAKE THEM?

OPENING the Conference of the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science in New Delhi recently Prime Minister Nehru urged that scientists should "help in creating an atmosphere in which science can be diverted more and more to the arts of peace, construction and co-operation."

Over forty eminent scientists from all parts of the Commonwealth and observers from the U.S.A. are attending the Conference.

Mr. Nehru assured them of the full co-operation of his Government in the tasks in which they were engaged and said:

"What these tasks are, I am rather dimly, sometimes rather uncomfortably, conscious."

Today, when the world looked up to science to find a solution of its ills, it was at the same time terribly afraid of what science might do in destroying what it had itself built up. It was an extraordinary dilemma.

When the consequences of the scientist's work were so widespread, the responsibility upon him became terribly great and he had to function in something slightly more than a purely scientific field, went on the Premier.

"There is little solution of that dilemma in merely casting blame on others. If we do not solve the problem, it might very well bring disaster."

Sir John Cockcroft, F.R.S. leader of the United Kingdom delegation and atomic scientist, presided at the opening session.

Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, a Quaker scientist who was not present at the Defence Conference, made some comments on Mr. Nehru's speech in a letter to the 'News Chronicle.'

The dilemma which Mr. Nehru posed at the meeting, said Dr. Lonsdale, was in fact his own dilemma.

"If statesmen choose to ask scientists to make terrible weapons and if they provide laboratories and salaries for this work, then many scientists will be found who will believe it to be their duty to do their utmost to provide what their own statesmen want.

"It is, however, a joint responsibility. Scientists need not undertake this work if they object to it."

Dr. Lonsdale then asks whether it is right or even wise to make horribly destructive weapons in the hope that their very existence will prevent war, knowing that if the gamble fails they will be used.

"I believe it is not wise," she concludes, "because it is not right. But then I believe that Christian behaviour is really practical politics.—'Peace News.'"

Railway Apartheid

There have been no incidents on Rand stations in connection with the Railway "apartheid" regulations, states the Johannesburg correspondent of the 'Natal Mercury.' So far as is officially known, there have been only two alleged incidents in the Union—both in Durban. In the first case, it is alleged, two Coloured men went into a tearoom and were asked to leave. They left the premises and later, it is alleged, one of them returned. He was charged with trespassing, giving a false name and address and an 'allegation' under the "apartheid" regulations. The case is still pending. In the second case, it is alleged, three Coloured women went into the European women's cloakroom. Their explanation to the police was that they went to see people off and that there were no facilities for Coloured women. The police informed them that the matter would be referred to the Senior Public Prosecutor.

Ashman Nene, 41-year-old chairman of the Cato Manor district branch of the African National Congress appeared before the Durban Magistrate, Mr. C. E. Russell on Tuesday in connection with the alleged using of the European booking hall at the Berea Road Railway Station on February 23. The hearing was adjourned until April 28 to give the defence time to study the record of the recent Appeal Court decision on railway Apartheid. Nene was not formally charged in Court and made no plea.

MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

(Continued from front page)

is to make the first Five Year Plan for the economic development of our country to a success by playing our full part and by inspiring our fellow-students by our example. May God give us the strength and the character to accomplish His plan.

R. D. Mathur, (Hindu College), Founder United Nations Students' Association of India; vice President of United Nations Students Association of Hindu Colleges; Former Prime Minister of Hindu Parliament; Champion debator of 'Caravan' of India for one year (Delhi branch).

S. D. Pandey (Law College), Founder and President, Delhi University Democratic Students' Union, Former "Prime Minister" of Hindu College Parliament.

Madan Nayer, Former Secretary of Literary Union of Hindu Council of University Union Leading debator.

Hari Singh (Hindu College), Secretary of the Literary Union of the Hindu College.

Lalit Kumar Khoshla (East Punjab University College), former Publicity Secretary of the Delhi University Peace Committee; former Executive Member of the Students' Federation.

C. P. Malik (Gwyer Hall) (Former Delhi College Representative of the Delhi University Union Secretary of the Delhi University Science Society).

Iyas Kakar, Former captain of tennis, Delhi University, table-tennis champion, representing Delhi National Championship.

Pritam Malkani, Secretary of the international students Association, Benares University.

R. Rajda, General Secretary, Bombay Pradesh Youth Congress.

V. C. Viswanatham, President of Madras College Students Council and President of the Law College.

Sri Krishna, President of the Government Arts College, Madras.

occurred. Anyone of these could have led instantaneously to world war thirty years ago—and would have done so today had it not been for the recognition, on both sides, of the final calamity inherent in full-scale modern war. It is true that the Western Powers have exercised great restraint on those occasions: it is equally true that the Western Powers have exercised great restraint on those occasions; it is equally true that Stalin has done likewise. This was because he was already strong enough to require no military adventure to enhance his prestige.

Prof. Radhakrishnan, India's former envoy to the Soviet Union, had two lengthy meetings with Stalin. On both occasions, he was profoundly impressed by Stalin's wish to be regarded by posterity as the great peace-maker. Contemporary judgment would surely declare that this wish remained cynically unfulfilled. Yet, in a relative sense, it could prove all too tragically true.

Analysis of Soviet foreign policy frequently overlooks one basic consideration which should never be forgotten. While it is true of all countries that domestic and foreign policies are contingent one upon the other, in the case of Russia they are inseparable in a much greater degree.

Almost all Soviet utterances on foreign policy, and even their major policy proposals are intended primarily for domestic purposes.

This has been noticeably true in the case of the whole Communist-inspired peace campaign but applies just as much to the recent anti-Jewish developments.

Anyone doubting the intrinsic propaganda nature of Soviet foreign policy has only to consider for a moment how a vast personal dictatorship could be maintained without immense consolidation every minute of the day and night. This is only to say that much of the bewilderment caused to the outside world by the frequent somersaults of Soviet foreign policy disappears when it is considered in its proper context—namely, as driving from, and being directed to, home purposes.

Short-Cuts To Power

But this has a direct bearing on the present transition. Stalin's eventual successor will have to overcome violent intrigue and opposition inside his own country.

For internal reasons, he may be faced with two clear alternatives as a short-cut to absolute power. On the one hand, he may seek his strength and supre-

macy as the peace-maker—a beloved and revered leader who succeeds, where Stalin failed, in establishing good and peaceful relations with the rest of the world. On the other hand, he can determine to establish his might by emerging as the infallible military defender of the Soviet fatherland, sweeping aside with the skill of inspired generalship all potential invaders and trouble makers.

The influence of the West can be decisive in determining which of these alternatives becomes the most attractive.

Will the Western Governments be so intemperate as to create a situation in which the latter alternative becomes the only choice?

Or will they rise to the challenge presented now, and by wisdom combined with enlightened diplomacy devise a situation in which the future Soviet dictator will find all his personal and national advantage in working to create good relations with the rest of the world?

We can scarcely hope that public opinion in Russia, by now probably quite atrophied through prolonged inhibition in such matters, will determine Stalin's ultimate successor. The greatest—and most conflicting—influences will emanate from the leading factions within the country, generally reckoned as being the Army, the Communist Party and the secret police.

But in the meanwhile, caution should be the keynote of the Western Governments' attitude. A false step could play into the hands of a Soviet military demagogue seeking a sudden and aggressive ascent to power. Temperate patience exercised at present by Britain and America would have a salutary effect, and could indirectly evoke within the Soviet Union the necessary backing for a man who could lead his mighty camp along the paths of conciliation.—'Peace News.'

R. VITHAL

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

9 Adams Arcade,
40 Market Street,
Johannesburg.

Sets Of Indian Art Pictures

By Celebrated Indian Artists
Price 8/- Including postage.

'INDIAN OPINION,'

P/Bag, Phoenix, Natal.

STALIN'S DEATH AND WORLD PEACE

NOMINALLY and technically, Malenkov takes over where Stalin left off. But in no other sense can he be regarded as Stalin's successor. The qualities of omniscience and omnipotence popularly vested in Stalin are not acquired overnight. (Some day Malenkov may create for himself the status of the "Godlike" Stalin. But he may not succeed.

This is a time of guesses. Yet it is possible at this stage to predict a number of things with certainty, and of these several are worthy of special study.

1. Sooner or later one person will emerge as Stalin's successor: the entire Soviet system is geared, practically and psychologically, to operate at the direction of one man, and the present arrangement for "government by committee"—or rather dictatorship by oligarchy—is only a temporary expedient.

2. The transference of power to this one person will be prefaced by a period of unrest both within the Soviet Union and the satellite countries.

3. The aim of the Western Powers will be to promote and exploit this unrest so as to cause as much disruption as possible within the Communist kingdom.

Nothing can conceivably happen to prevent each of those

developments. Each may safely be regarded as inevitable and therefore beyond our control. But the impact each will have upon the other is yet to be determined, and is of immense consequence to world peace.

Undoubtedly, the governments of the Western Powers received the news of Stalin's demise with pleasure, implicit or explicit.

For twenty-seven years Stalin has ruled with absolute power an area of eight million square miles, containing two hundred million people, divided into one hundred and sixty-nine separate ethnic groups. Surely his death presents an irresistible temptation to break the tyranny he has wielded so long and so effectively? But so many people have been preoccupied with according proper condemnation to the sustained ruthlessness which has invariably characterised Stalin's attitude to potential rivals, and which forms each rung of the ladder he climbed to supremacy, that one result of his power is frequently forgotten. For the very strength which Stalin gained and held of itself enabled him to behave with great shrewdness in matters affecting peace and war.

Let us not forget that since the end of the last war, hundreds of international "incidents" have

The
New India Assurance
Company Limited

for
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, ACCIDENT
1919-1950

31 YEARS OF SUSTAINED PROGRESS

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

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

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

The
New India Assurance Company Limited

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

RUSTOMJEE (PTY.) LTD

Directors: Sorabjee Rustomjee
Rustom Jalbhoy Rustomjee

Principal Controlling Officers in the Union of South Africa

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

EXPERIENCED,
RELIABLE
AGENTS
MAY APPLY

"NEW INDIA IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATION"

Telephone 2335. Telegrams 'BRADFORD'

P.O. Box 110

LUSAKA, NORTHERN RHODESIA

**BRADFORD CLOTHING
FACTORY**

Direct Importers and
Wholesale Merchants

Clothing Manufacturers

Proprietor RAMBHAI D. PATEL

Branch:

CITY STORE

Cairo Road, Lusaka

Always in Stock:

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

Telegrams
"META" Brokenhill.

Phone 298.
P.O. Box 65.

MEHTA BROS.

(PROP. M. D. MEHTA)

Wholesale Merchants
and
Clothing Manufacturers

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

Supplied To Trades Only

SOUTH AFRICA, S.A. INDIANS AND RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND THE UNION

DR. EDGAR H. BROOKES' LECTURE

[Dr. Edgar H. Brookes is South Africa's one of the few great thinkers and writers. He holds an esteemed position both among the Europeans and the non-Europeans. For a considerable time he was at the head of Adams Mission, where both Africans and Indians have had training under him and his mark is visible on all those who have been under him. Dr. Brookes was for a long time one of the few enlightened Senators representing the non-Europeans, which, post to the great disappointment of the non-Europeans in particular, he has resigned owing to ill-health. He is also one of the live wires in the S.A. Institute of Race Relations. Dr. Brookes is at present engaged in lecturing. He has delivered a series of interesting lectures in Pietermaritzburg on current topics. They are highly enlightening and it is to be hoped that they will be published in book form for the benefit of the general public. It is difficult, almost impossible, for us to publish those lectures fully but we cannot resist the temptation of giving a portion of one of the last lectures dealing with "South Africa, South African Indians and the Relations between India and the Union," for the benefit of our readers.—Ed. I.O.]

WE come now to South Africa, to the South African Indians, and to the relations between India and the Union. The years from 1907-1948, which might be described as the Gandhi-Smuts era, are over. While these two great men were both alive, there was always hope. Each recognised the essential greatness of the other, General Smuts, it is true, never seemed to bring to any question of colour in South Africa the complete and dauntless freedom which he brought to the world of international affairs. Yet he sincerely respected and admired Gandhi. Had he been less magnanimous in character, he might have substituted dislike and distrust for that respect and admiration, for Gandhi and the question of Indian rights in South Africa gave him little peace from the early days of responsible government in the Transvaal to his final political defeat. As the Peninsular War was to Napoleon, so the Indian question was to him—an apparent side show which in fact drained the life out of him and played its

part in bringing him to disaster. All the essentials of the present acute problem were with us before Dr. Malan's government took over.

Not only were they not the special fault of the Nationalist Party; they were not even the special fault of the Afrikaner. The so-called "Indian question" has been the political grave of English speaking Natal, particularly of Durban, which has tended (is it too unkind to say?) to shade Dr. Doornik by the right hand while waving two Union Jacks with the left. It was his English-speaking supporters who, time and again, prevented General Smuts from going as far as his *flair* for statesmanship would have left him. His passing has left no man of equal political stature, and lesser men are left to face the situation.

The South African white men have no Smuts, and the South African Indians have no Gandhi. India, as we have seen, is non-Communist, but in its own way, not the American way. To keep it so is vital to the maintenance of free Western civilisation. If South Africa by her policies drives India into the opposite camp, she will be a traitor to world freedom and a direct helper of Stalin. What seem the almost trivial "domestic issues" of the Union thus constitute a potential menace to world peace of a most formidable character. There seem lacking at present on the South African scene Europeans who realise fully the gravity of the "Indian question" and at the same time have enough political influence to make their views matter while much Indian leadership has been so intransigent as to make an honourable compromise all but impossible.

In an article in its issue, of the 14th January 1953, 'Die Transvaler' said that the great question was whether Africa would range itself with the democratic West or Communist Russia or oriental India. But if the "democratic West" and "oriental India" part company, the former will soon be in mortal danger. "Do the Western powers," asks 'Die Transvaler,' "realise what significance Africa has for them?" It is the idlest of dreaming to imagine the Gold Coast or Tunisia allied with the Union to protect Africa against India, just because all the States concerned happen to be on the African continent,

Do the Western powers, we may ask in our turn, realise what significance India has for them? Even when they are most exasperated with Mr. Nehru's neutralism, they do. And when they come to balance the Union, notwithstanding its uranium and its strategical position, against India (which they would prefer not to have to do, for there is still much friendliness towards South Africa), their decision cannot be for the Union.

Again and again in these studies we have stressed the similarity of the problems facing the great world, and those facing the Union, which is a true microcosm. Even those irritating elements of unreasonableness which the West has found in Mr. Nehru's policy have their parallel in South Africa. It would be idle to pretend that the political leadership of South African Indians in the last few years has been conciliatory or 'easy.' The 'moral overtone' has been present there too, and perhaps sometimes the double standard of morality referred to earlier—complaisant as regards the Soviets, critical towards the Western Powers. Moreover, the Union has had a problem all of its own to cope with in the fact that an influential section of Indian leadership attempts to combine Communism with Satyagraha—Marx with Gandhi, a portentous alliance.

Perhaps this picture may be thought a little over-critical. Perhaps Indian opinion may feel that it overstates the case. But even if it understated the case, it would still be the duty and the interest of South African statesmen to consider and, if possible, win over South African Indian opinion, just as it is the duty and the interest of world statesmen to consider and win over India.

India is, when properly known and loved, a pearl of great price, a potential friend worth cultivating; and that should be the approach, worthy of our common humanity, and completely justified by the facts, as those who know and love India can testify. That South Africa can also experience with its own Indian population if it will. A man always has more of a chance to bring out his truest and best self if he is approached as a man rather than as a "problem," and there is a great wealth of emotion and intellect in the Indian population of South Africa, available to the very few who know and love.

But India to the western world is also a potential enemy; and a hostile India, making common cause with the Soviets

and China, might do much to bring our world down in ruin. No amount of irritation with Indian leadership for not thinking as Americans think about present-day issues, no amount of wishing that India was not there, can destroy the fact that India is in fact there, and if not a friend can easily be a foe. So in the Union it is utterly futile to wish that the Indian population had never come here, fatuous and mischievous to talk about Indian "repatriation"—which will not and cannot take place—as a political programme, useless and dangerous to fasten only on the fact that the Indians can be 'difficult.' They are here, they are here permanently, and if they are not friends they can be formidable foes. For South Africa's own inner peace it is important that the Indian should be found a real place in the joint community. But South Africa also must act in this matter as a trustee of that western civilisation of which she is so proud to be a part, and act with a due sense of her responsibility to the western world from which she springs, but which has already suffered much by her irresponsibility in these matters.

To me it seems that the Indian character itself should be considered. India fulfils herself in loyal service and co-operation. The test of Indian thought and practice is bound up with these ideals. India, respected and loved, has a fund of true friendship to give in return, "pressed down and shaken together and running over." To force this great people into bitterness, resentment and self-protectiveness, and finally into aggressive alliance with alien ideologies, would be a crime against world peace indeed, but most of all a crime against the very lovely thing—the soul of India at its highest and best.

Few men have been more magnanimous and less given to cherishing resentments than Mahatma Gandhi. Yet his years in South Africa left indelible impressions on his soul. One wonders how many South Africans realise how wide an influence our petty exclusions and discourtesies have in the world. We cannot say that Gandhi would have been a Christian if it had not been for the South African Christians; he had other difficulties than an inconsistent colour bar to face, difficulties of philosophy and theology. Yet it makes one cold to feel how poor a picture of Christianity the Mahatma must have formed from his experiences in our land. Is it altogether fanciful to feel that if he had become a Christian he

would have found in co-operation a stronger force than non-co-operation, and been able moreover to reconcile Moslems and Hindus in a way impossible to the best Hindu or the best Moslem?

How much of this is justifiable speculation must be left to the reader's judgment; but this we do know—that Gandhi came to South Africa a believer in the British Empire; that his experiences here played their part in determining him to break away 'if possible; and that it was Natal, with all its emotional loyalty to the Empire, which thus helped to give it the greatest blow it has ever had.

"Hardly ever," writes Gandhi in his Autobiography, "have I known anybody to cherish such loyalty as I did to the British Constitution... The National Anthem used to be sung at every meeting that I attended in Natal. I then felt that I must also join in the singing. Not that I was unaware of the defects in British rule, but I thought it was on the whole acceptable. In those days I believed that British rule was on the whole beneficial to the ruled... Never in my life did I exploit this loyalty, never did I seek to gain a selfish end by its means. It was for me more in the nature of an obligation, and I rendered it without expecting a reward." ("My Experiments with Truth," Chapter XXVI)

In January, 1897, he was mobbed by angry Europeans on returning to Durban after a stay in India, yet he raised a corps of 700 South African Indians for ambulance service in the Anglo-Boer War. In 1906 he organised a much smaller Indian Ambulance Corps in the Zulu rebellion, and though his great joy was in tending the Zulu wounded he was yet in the service of the white government of Natal, and even held (a little-known fact) the rank of Sergeant-Major! He organised an Ambulance Corps in England as late as 1914.

It is too much to suggest that it was only Gandhi's experiences in South Africa that made him turn against British rule in India. The years of decision were in India itself. But it is undeniable that the experiences of the Mahatma in South Africa formed him for his leadership in India, helped him to discover the method of Satyagraha, showed him the evil of race prejudice, prepared him for disillusionment with the British Empire, led him by winding paths indeed, but steadily to his destiny, to his part in building a new world wherein the British Empire, as it was can no more have a place, so that Natal in

rejecting him ultimately rejected it.

If our policy and attitudes could have such far-reaching effects in the relatively stable first quarter of our century, how much more important these must be in the uncertain age in which we live, when so much is in peril and when responsibility of word and deed is a duty as never before! With a policy which discriminates against Indians as Indians, South Africa becomes a liability to the Commonwealth, a liability to the United States and its allies, a liability to the United Nations. If India went Communist, the

effect on the world would be incalculably bad. No one is more likely to push her over to the Communist side than white South Africa, and no community is more likely to suffer from the victory of world Communism than white South Africa. There seems a lack of perspective, an inadequate sense of proportion, in running these risks in order that Mr. X may be elected to the Durban City Council, Major Y to the Natal Provincial Council or Dr. Z to Parliament on that "anti-Asiatic" platform which is the easiest way in Natal to become famous without ability.

nest egg to buy tools for his trade when he leaves the Centre.

Dr. Brand does not expect the rehabilitation project to grow in size, but rather hopes it will serve as an experimental centre and a model for government and private hospitals in other countries.

Born in 1914 in South India of missionary parents, Dr. Brand was educated in England. Determined to become a missionary, he worked as a carpenter, plumber, mechanic, stone mason, and studied architectural drawing and building construction before going to medical school.

He received his medical degree at the University College Hospital in London and later, a Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgery. He also worked as an orthopedic surgeon at the Children's Hospital in London.

In 1946 he was called to head the Department of Orthopedics at the Vellore Medical School in India.

He was recently elected a Humanitarian professor of the Royal College of Surgeons in recognition of his research work on leprosy paralysis.

His wife, a specialist in ophthalmology, is also on the staff at Vellore as an eye surgeon. They have four small children.

LEPROSY REHABILITATION IN INDIA

(From Our New York Correspondent)

DR. PAUL BRAND, British missionary surgeon in India and widely known for his pioneering work in leprosy rehabilitation, has just completed a three months series of consultations under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation with America's foremost hand surgeons concerning reconstructive surgery for the paralyzed hands of leprosy victims.

Dr. Brand has left for India on April 2 and is due to pass through the Union in the beginning of May.

Head of the Department of Orthopedics at the Christian Medical College in Vellore, Madras State, India, Dr. Brand is also director of New Life Centre, a rehabilitation project for leprosy patients near Vellore. He is a missionary of the Mission to Lepers in London.

Dr. Paul Brand attracted considerable attention in world-wide medical circles in 1948 when he performed what is believed to be the first successful transplantation of tendons in the paralyzed hands of a leprosy patient at Christian Medical College in Vellore, India. Later a similar operation was performed at the U.S. national leprosarium in Carville, Louisiana.

Two years later, after many leprosy patients who had undergone effective reconstructive surgery at Vellore were compelled to return to the hospital because they still could not make a living, Dr. Brand established a rehabilitation centre where discharged leprosy patients could learn cottage industries and skilled trades before returning to their homes.

The only one of its kind in the world for leprosy cases, the rehabilitation centre is patterned after a typical Indian village. Called New Life Centre by the patients, the village was started

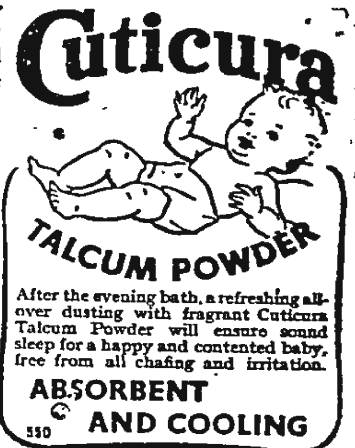
with a gift from an American arthritis patient in Vellore and receives some support from the Gandhi Leprosy Fund, as well as gifts from America and England.

The fifty or so patients represent all castes from Brahmin to untouchable, who live together harmoniously, sharing food at the same table and taking turns in performing the daily chores of the Centre. While their treatment is being completed, they learn to help themselves in preparation for their re-entry into village life.

Training is carried on under skilled instructors, and special tools have been designed for the patients' individual needs by Dr. Brand. Products, which include all kinds of carpenter work and toys, are sold in leading departmental store in Madras.

Experiments are carried out during the period of training to determine just how independent each patient can be, and studies are made of the crafts best suited for leprosy cases.

Each patient receives the proceeds from the sale of articles he has made, thus accumulating a



Cuticura
TALCUM POWDER

After the evening bath, a refreshing all-over dusting with fragrant Cuticura Talcum Powder will ensure sound sleep for a happy and contented baby, free from all chafing and irritation.

ABSORBENT AND COOLING

YOUR GARDEN'S SUCCESS—Begins with Good Seed

Our Long Experience is your Guarantee

Try our Famous

IMPORTED & GOVT. CERTIFIED VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS

Available in Bulk and Packets

A. B. NAIDOO & SONS
(Established 1917)

Stockists of:—

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

Phone 21213. Tel. Add.: "GREENFEAST."
145 Brook Street, DURBAN.

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



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

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

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

FARES : DURBAN TO BOMBAY

First Class	single	without	food	£75—15—0
Second "	"	"	"	50—13—0
Inter-Class	"	"	"	34—3—0
Unberthed (Deck)	without	food		21—3—0
Muslim Special Food	£11—10—0	Ordinary Food	£4—17—6	
Hindu Special Food	£10—3—0	Ordinary Food	£4—5—6	

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

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

For further particulars apply to—

SHAIK HIMED & SONS (PTY) LTD.

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

DHIRUBHAI P. NAIK

Travel, Insurance & General Agent

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

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

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

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

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

INDIA INDEPENDENCE NUMBER

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

Printed on art paper and profusely illustrated.

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

Also containing a brief Survey of the work of the Indian National Congress from the time of its inception.

Price 2/-

RHEUMATISM ARTHRITIS

INVOLVING PAINFUL SWOLLEN
JOINTS

NEWMAN'S RHEUMARSAN TABLETS

Are a New Advance in Modern
Treatment

Amazing Results With This New
And Perfectly Harmless Remedy

Send 10s. today for 10-day trial to:—

**GREENFIELDS PHARMACY,
EAST LONDON.**

BOOKS FOR SALE

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

Obtainable from:

"INDIAN OPINION,"

P. Bag. Phoenix, Natal.

SHINGADIA STORES

(Prop: Premier Silk Bazaar Ltd.)
Direct Importers

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

P.O. Box 111. UMTALI, S. Rhodesia.
Telegrams: "Promsilk" Phone: 2523.

PREMIER WHOLESALERS

(Members of the Mashonaland Wholesalers Association)

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

P.O. Box 319. Phone: 2523/Extn 1.
UMTALI, S. Rhodesia

RHOD-INDIA LIMITED

Exporters, Importers, & Manufacturers Representatives

Piece Goods, Hosiery, Jute Goods.

Enquiries Solicited. Prompt Attention.

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

Churchgate Reclamation,

Cables "Indorhod." BOMBAY, INDIA.

Phone
Day 24169

Phone
Night 232549

L. RAJKOOMAR (PTY.) LTD.

14, CROSS STREET, DURBAN.

Funeral Directors and Manufacturers of all classes of
Coffins and Wreaths

Contractors to the INTERNATIONAL FUNERAL
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Reg. Office: 14 CROSS STREET, DURBAN

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

Cable & Tel. Add.: "HARGVAN".

Phone 29482.

P. HARGOVAN & CO.

(PTY.) LTD.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS
AND IMPORTERS.

P. O. BOX 1250.
155/7 Warwick Avenue
DURBAN.

SWEETMEATS

PURE

WHOLESOME

HEALTHY

★ APPETISING—

- ★ DISTINCTIVENESS of Flavour.
 - ★ Combined with INGREDIENTS of the PUREST QUALITY go into the making of our SWEETMEATS.
- ★ Made by our experts whose knowledge and experience of the delicate art of preparing these Oriental DELICACIES.
- ★ Assure YOU of the most PALATABLE SWEETMEATS money can buy any where in SOUTH AFRICA.

અમે દરેક ભલની મીઠાઈઓ બનાવીએ છીએ
બહાર ગામના ચોટરોને સંભાળથી વાકીલવું, ધ્યાન આપીએ છીએ.

- ★ Great care is exercised in the PACKING and DISPATCHING of country and foreign orders.
- ★ WE assure you of PROMPT, HYGENIC SERVICE with the GUARANTEE of SATISFACTION.

Victory Lounge

THE HOUSE OF



HOME MADE SWEETMEATS

We specialise in:

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

(Cnr: Grey & Victoria Streets.)

Phone 24965 — DURBAN.

SEETHING SOUTH AFRICA TO-DAY

By HOMER A. JACK

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

V

Continued From Last Week

AN INTERRACIAL WORK CAMP

A SECOND interracial institution has been in operation for four years and promises to fill a real need in a country which goes to great lengths to keep peoples apart. The Wilgespruit Fellowship is a group of dedicated, colour-blind Christians who have title to a hilly, rock-strewn farm a few miles west of Johannesburg at Rodepoort. Here they conduct an interracial work camp. A modest centre of Christian living is slowly taking shape to house conferences, training courses and retreats.

Unlike some tentative interracial experiments, Wilgespruit is not afraid of publicity. One Johannesburg newspaper in July printed a favourable story. But by some rule of South African fourth estate ethics, it would not print a photograph of the 19 young people of all colours actually working in South Africa together. Already Wilgespruit is a significant experiment in community and "welcomes all who wish to come together as Christians, regardless of racial distinction, to work toward a richer understanding." This sounds simple enough—almost innocuous anywhere else in the world—but there's nothing else quite like it in all of South Africa.

A third memorable institution is the Durban International Club. The visitor to South Africa soon realizes that there is nowhere for Whites and non-Whites to meet on a social level in any of the cities. Hotel lobbies and all kinds of restaurants are closed—significantly, by custom and not by law. If two people of two races are friends or want to be friends, there is no public place to cultivate this friendship, except furtively on such park benches as are not marked "European" or "Non-European."

To fill this need for social intercourse, interracial clubs have been established at least in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban. For various reasons, some political, only the Durban International Club survives. Today it has a paid-up membership of 400 persons, with equal numbers of Indians and Whites and fewer Africans and Coloureds. The club serves meals, maintains a library, sponsors lectures on race relations, offers some group activities and allows the use of its premises to other organizations with mixed memberships. After

almost a decade of operation, and recently with modest aid from the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the club serves as an important bridge between Africans, Indians and Whites in this third largest city in South Africa.

Growing Native Dissatisfaction

The third ground of hope for a change in the age-old pattern of race relations in South Africa is the rising threshold of dissatisfaction by non-Europeans. The traditional "hewers of wood" are suddenly fabricating vehicles for freedom. While this unrest is most obvious in the African and Indian national congresses, which will be described in the final article, it extends to many other levels of non-European life.

In certain colonial countries and even in large portions of the United States there is a middle class of non-Whites who have a vested interest in the status quo and actually can be counted on to act as a counterweight to revolutionary changes. This is much less true in South Africa. There is a growing lower middle class—hardly "middle" compared to European or American standards—but these people are being so contemptuously treated that even the professional men among them know their only hope lies in the future, and not with the present.

Even without too much trained leadership or organization, in recent years there have been important demonstrations of this vast, non-European potential for direct political action—by peoples almost completely without franchise and therefore without vehicles for parliamentary action. One spectacular example was the refusal of African residents in the Alexandra location of Johannesburg in 1943 and 1944 to use buses in protest against a fare rise of one penny. Thousands walked many miles each day to and from work for many months—and won. In 1946, some 60,000 Africans struck on the Rand gold mines. Ten workers were killed, hundreds injured and thousands driven back to work by force. In 1950 Indians and Africans held a successful day of protest against oppression with thousands walking off their jobs in several centres. Also in 1949-50 there were evidences on the Rand of increasing defiance of the insult-

ing and often brutal White police. Here women took the lead, and as the commission investigating the disturbances revealed, "Native women played a prominent part in all the disturbances..... (being) always in the forefront in large numbers and by yelling and shrieking egged on their menfolk to fight the police." These are but a few of the examples of effort by non-Europeans to mitigate their plight with the only tools available to them.

Nationalists Bring On Tension

It is ironic that the Malan government can thank itself most for the present revolutionary spirit of the non-Europeans. During the years that the United party was in power, the administration of its White supremacy policy was sufficiently lenient for moderates within the non-European community successfully to advocate conciliation and caution and for the community to be so divided in terms of strategy that it could not successfully engage in political battle. With Malanism visible for all to see, however, the moderate leaders have either repudiated their earlier positions or been repudiated, and there is hardly any discussion among non-Europeans as to whether or not co-operation with the government is feasible. In addition, the Nationalists have brought about what the non-Europeans themselves have never been able to do before—they have forced the non-Whites to come together and bury their racial antagonisms under a common threat. This makes a recent student of South African politics, John Hatch, comment in his new volume, "The Dilemma Of South Africa, that the present racial situation in Johannesburg in 1952 is "as explosive as the conditions of the people of Paris and St. Petersburg before 1789 and 1917."

The general dissatisfaction has been greatly sustained by events far from the borders of South Africa. As carefully as the Malan government tries to isolate South Africa, and especially its non-Europeans, from the outside world, new ideas infiltrate into union across the Atlantic and Indian oceans and from north of the Limpopo. If the government is not influenced by world public opinion, the non-Europeans in South Africa are.

Communism Blamed

Almost 200,000 non-Europeans in South Africa were recruited for World War II and in the process many caught a spark of the democracy for which they presumably fought. Others get hints now and then of world public opinion turned against their government—an occasional

article in one of the English-speaking newspapers, a broadcast from the All-India radio, stories in American picture magazines, or rumours of another speech by the Rev. Michael Scott before the United Nations. The Indians follow carefully the refusal of courageous India to sell precious agricultural bags and the refusal of a truculent South Africa to co-operate fully with the United Nations inquiries. Most of all, the Africans hear the drums of freedom beating through the whole continent of Africa, and they like what they hear from the Gold Coast and from Nigeria.

The South African government periodically recognizes this threat of revolt by the non-Europeans and lays it at the door of communism. The Communist party, though now technically disbanded, is no doubt working overtime in South Africa to use this dissatisfaction for its own evil purposes. To attribute, however, the growing "insolence" (a favourite word) to the Communists is to give the latter a strength and a success which they don't deserve however gladly they would accept the honour. Yet it is wrong to underestimate the potential of communism anywhere in Africa, least of all in South Africa. In this unhappy land the preconditions of communism are evident (as in the economic sphere are the classic preconditions of capitalism), for it is easy to see how subversive shantytowns and hungry stomachs can be.

The world is moving fast these days. The African, if not in the kraal at least in the location, knows something of this progress, of the coloured world coming into its own in India, Indonesia, northern Africa. With this knowledge the despised "kaffir" and "coolie" will never be docile and happy again. This revolutionary potential still spells hope if it is understood and acted upon by Whites in South Africa who think in terms of a decade and not of a century. It equally spells danger if the only reaction is to jail a few more Communists, real or alleged, and hope the worst will blow over as it somehow always has in South Africa before.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund

We wish to thank an anonymous donor for the donation of £2-2-0 towards the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund.

LATEST MATERIALS!

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

**EMBOSS GEORGETTES
all shades 45" 10/6 yd.**

**OPAL GEORGETTES
45" all shades 12/6 yd.**

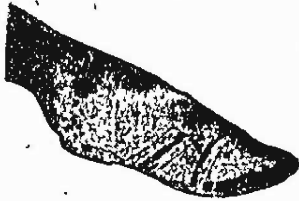
**VELVET CHENILE
GEORGETTES 45" 15/6 yd.**

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

**44" COLOURED GEORGETTES
4/11 yd.**

CHAMPALS!

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



SAREES!

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

WHITE COTTON SAREES
22/6 each.

**GEORGETTE JARI WORK
SAREES** 15-10-0.

**EMBROIDERED SUEDE SILK
SAREES with borders** 63/- each.

LADIES UNDIES

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

Saree Borders, Jari Trimmings
Always In Stock.

CHAMPALS

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

BABY WEAR!

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

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

**INFANTS GEORGETTE
DRESSES SMOCKED** 18/11 each.

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

HOUSE - HOLD

Bedsheets 15/6 to 25/- each.

Pillow Cases plain 3/6 each.

Pillow Cases Embroidered 4/11 each.

Towels from 2/11 to 15/6 each.

Table cloths & Satta Bedsreads
at Reduced Prices.

MENS & BOYS

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



JAYBEE SILK HOUSE

39a MARKET STREET, JOHANNESBURG.

P. O. Box 5169.

Phone 33-6229.

FOR RUBBER STAMPS AND PRINTING

CONTACT . . . STANDARD PRINTING PRESS

GENERAL PRINTERS AND RUBBER STAMP MAKERS

73 BEATRICE STREET, — DURBAN.

PHONE 61006. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "QUICKPRINT"
P.O. BOX 2782. ESTABLISHED 1927.

SUNBEAM
gives a lasting shine!

Housewives realise that cheerful and clean-looking homes make for contented and happy living. . . and Sunbeam gives a brighter, more lasting shine! With such ease a *little* Sunbeam spreads over a *large* area, quickly giving a lasting shine to floors and furniture.

It is easier to work with, shines brighter, lasts longer!

FOR BRIGHTER FLOORS AND LIGHTER WORK
Always ask for

SUNBEAM POLISH

Shines... and shines... and shines

Things In General

Special Report On Group Areas Act Sent To U.N. Secretary-General

According to P.T.I., the Government of India have sent a special report to the United Nations Secretary-General pointing out the gravity of the situation created by the South African Government's attempts to enforce the Group Areas Act in different parts of the Union. The action recently taken by the Malan Government in connection with the proclamation of the group areas is, it was stated in New Delhi, in flagrant and complete disregard of the U.N. resolutions passed in the last three years. These resolutions had urged the Malan Government to suspend implementation of the Group Areas Act pending further negotiations between India, Pakistan and South Africa on the question of treatment of Indian origin in South Africa. Meanwhile, the Natal Indian organization has pointed out that under the group areas plan nearly 68,000 Indians in Durban would be dislodged from their homes. It also said that properties owned by Indians in Durban had been assessed by the Durban Municipality at much less than half their present value.

Nehru's Talks With Jai Prakash Narain

The President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, has issued a statement on his talks with the Praja Socialist leaders, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, to explore the possibilities of greater co-operation between the two parties. Mr. Nehru says they felt that, although there might be a good deal of agreement between the two parties, probably the time had not come for any commitments to be made at this stage about the minimum programme and other things. Therefore they had decided not to pursue this particular line of action at present. Mr. Nehru adds that this, of course, does not mean that they should not co-operate to the largest possible extent wherever an opportunity offers. He said it was natural for him to meet his old colleagues who "are not only our comrades but tried soldiers in the struggle for India's freedom." Mr. Nehru says that of all the political or economic parties, apart from the Congress, the Praja Socialist Party is by far the most important. Whatever other differences there might be, there is a considerable field of common approach and methods between these two parties, he adds. Referring to the talks, the Congress President says that his meetings

with Mr. Jai Prakash Narain were exceedingly friendly and frank, as they were bound to be between old friends and colleagues.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain also referred to the talks at a Press conference in New Delhi on March 18. He said that, given sincere desire on both sides and a common approach to the tasks facing them, it was in the national interest that a joint co-operative effort should be made, particularly in the present transitional and formative period. He felt that, without a common basis for work, experiment in co-operation, particularly at governmental level, was bound to result in mutual conflicts, ineffectiveness and failure. It seemed to him that political parties could not work on the basis of personal mutual understanding unless there was some agreed programme. In the context of this difference in approach the question of co-operation at all levels which Mr. Nehru has raised had to be dropped.

Lord Rama's Birthday

Under the auspices of the Hindu Yuvak Sabha and Arya Samaj, Ladysmith, the Aryan New Year and Ramnaumee festivals were jointly celebrated at the Hindi Yuvak Sabha Hall, Leonardtownship, on March 16 and March 23. Mr. Vithal Lala who spoke on the significance of the Aryan New Year, said that this year started from the time of the creation of the world, that is from the time of the inception of the Vedas. Mr. L. Sewgolam, president of the Arya Samaj, spoke of the significance of Ramnaumee (birthday of Lord Rama.) He quoted verses from the Ramayana and gave brief explanations of its teachings. Other items which added success to the celebrations were the performance of Havan ceremony, musical items by the Hindi Yuvak Club and songs and Bhajans rendered by the pupils of the Hindi Yuvak Sabha Ratree pathshala. These functions were well attended by men, women and children. Other speakers were Messrs. H. B. Bhole, S. Gunpath, Badal, J. Kallideen and B. Vithal,

અપ્સરા

પાંચ બાજના ચેટની પા. ૨-૧૦-૦
—લેખક રમણલાલ દેસાઈ.

મળવાનું ઠેકાણું :

INDIAN OPINION,
Phoenix, Natal.



Brutal to germs, but kind to you

Here is an antiseptic several times stronger germicidally than pure carbolic acid, and yet non-poisonous and safe. A child could use it. To the germs that cause and spread infection, 'Dettol' is deadly:

a swift and ruthless killer. But to you, and to the delicate tissues which the germs invade, 'Dettol' is kind and gentle. Ask at your chemist or store for 'Dettol' and use it promptly to prevent infection.

HECKITT & COLMAN (AFRICA) LTD; P.O. BOX 1097, CAPE TOWN 231-101

HANNON'S DETECTIVE AGENCY (PTY.) LTD.

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

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

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

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

અમારા નવા પુસ્તકો

નવલ કથાઓ

ઉદ્ધૃત પ્રયાણ (અવેશ્યક મેધાળી)	૧	૦
કરુણા દેવી (સાને ગુરુ)	૨	૩
માનવતા ના કરુણા (મલેશ વાસુદેવ માવજીકર)	૧	૦
શમના સમોષા સાને ગુરુ	૧૦	૦
સર્જનાં હૈય (નવલકથા શાહ)	૭	૧
મધમ પત્ની અને બીજી વાતો (પલંબક)	૭	૧
ગાંધી સાહિત્ય		
મહારાજ અને મહાત્માજી	૪	૧
બાપુના પારણા (અવેશ્યક મેધાળી)	૧	૧
મળવાનું ઠેકાણું :		

C/O INDIAN OPINION,
P. Bag, Phoenix, Natal.

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



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

TRY US FOR THE LATEST INDIAN RECORDS.

Address:

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

Phone 23414.

Tel. Add. 'KAPITANS.'

P.O. Box 96,

Phone 24471.

To Furnish Your Home Economically

See

LALA BABHAI & CO. (PTY.) LTD.

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

Stockists of:—

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

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

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

Partners:
G. C. PATEL
L. D. PATEL
S. K. PATEL

L. D. & COMPANY
PHONE 429

Branches: P.O. Box 83, BROKEN HILL,
P.O. Box 89, LUANSHYA

Telegrams and Cables: "CLOTHING"
P.O. BOX 93,

NDOLA,
N. RHODESIA

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS AND
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

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

MANCHESTER TRADING
—CO. LTD.—

ESTABLISHED 1923

Wholesale Soft & Fancy Goods Merchants

—&—
Direct Importers.

47, Commissioner Street,
JOHANNESBURG.

M. J. PATEL

INTERNATIONAL SPORTS COMPANY
Importers & Exporters & General
Commission Agents

10 Peking Road, Kowloon, HONG KONG.

Special attention is paid
to indent orders

Write To Us For Further Particulars.

Phone 53.

Telegrams 'SOLANKI.'

P.O. Box 208.

Solanki & Co. Ltd.

Merchant & Direct Importers

Extensive range always carried in
the following:

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

Stockists of well-known branded
Watches.

COPPERBELT PIONEER STORE

Where Quality and Service
are Paramount.

Luanshya,

Northern Rhodesia.

LIFE INSURANCE

Are you adequately insured?

Have you provided for your dependants?

Prepare for the future

Life Insurance gives peace of mind for the unknown
future.

Insure with 'THE OLD MUTUAL' your friend for Life—
The S.A. Mutual Life Assurance Society, which has
best Bonus record in the WORLD.

Representative:—

DAYABHAI PATEL

P.O. Box 1760,
JOHANNESBURG.

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

CAPITALISM AND WAR

By Wilfred H. Harrison

It seems cruel to say so but most of our wonderful mechanical developments have been made possible by continual 20th century wars. Every invention has been encouraged to perfect the war machinery and almost every factory has been converted for that purpose, which also means that every mechanical workshop is making big profits for those shareholders or owners who control them. This induced a Labour M.P. in England to write a book with the words "Death Pays The Dividends". In other words capitalism thrives on war. In fact it would today collapse with continual peace.

America being the hub of the capitalist universe has given special attention in recent years to provoking war knowing as they do that if all their improved machinery was diverted to the necessities of life an abundant market of goods would soon exceed the demand. This really happened there following the crash in 1945. They, unlike Europe, suffered no destruction of their plant and material, hence their warehouses were soon full of goods and millions unemployed as a consequence.

Devastated Europe was in dire need hence the "Marshall Aid" on a credit basis was established to dispose of their supplies. The Atlantic Pact followed which meant a combination of nations with America of the Western Powers against the East. This allowed America to get back to her war machinery to supply the lot. More armament production has continued in America and England ever since. Remains of London's crumbled streets, of shops and houses are of little importance in comparison. Their limited and rationed foodstuffs is another tragedy of this unholy alliance. The possibility of a third world war is receding daily in spite of the efforts of the Americans in Korea to lease the Eastern world into action.

It is considered a crime in America to talk of peace. A little girl who heard her brother say so said "Mummy, Johnny has said a wicked word." Every peace move in England or even South Africa is said to be "Communist inspired". If that is so surely they want peace. Where is to be the battleground for a future war? It will be impossible to evade the East to face 400,000,000 combatants with all their munitions on the spot. The cowardly process of atomic warfare is the intention for the

next occasion. Tests of its destructiveness have been pronounced a "success" by Britain and America, and our new industry Uranium is to supply them both with the material for it.

When Knights were bold they fought each other. Modern "civilisation" put up their women and children for targets, and smash up their homes in the process. There is no animal on this earth so vicious and ferocious as the human animal. Not because of evil feelings, most people who are responsible for 20th century cruel deeds are possibly well intentioned in doing so. It is a matter of drift. War is the conventional way of conquest of any nation or territory which has magnified in cowardly cruelty. It has now developed a world conflict with no possibility of conquest by either side. Yet we live in a

beautiful world of good kind people, paradoxical though it may seem. Who in our modern world of wonders, cannot, or do not offer a remedy or the prevention of such brutal deeds. Non-violence is the remedy, as the present system of productive and distributive industry cannot thrive without war. The morals of the non-violence policy are laid down in the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." That teaching was propagated by two of the world's most outstanding personalities—Mahatma Gandhi and the Russian Leo Tolstoy, both of the present century. Tolstoy died too soon to make his influence felt in the revolutionary change of the Russian system, and it has been left to those whose tactics are typical of the age Mahatma Gandhi was cut off at a time when his influence was bringing India out from her century of bondage to reap the joys of peace and human kindness manifested in all his works and doings during his long life.

of the Cape, visited Durban, the Corporation of which presented him with an address which, inter alia, declared:

"We believe your Excellency will find occasion to sanction the introduction of a limited number of Coolies and other labourers from the East, in aid of the new enterprises on the coast lands, to the success of which sufficient and reliable labour is absolutely essential."

Sir George concurred with this especial wish of the citizens of Durban to a degree that he wrote to the Government of India in 1855 requesting the latter to permit Indian workers to emigrate from their homeland to Natal.

India Unwilling

But the Indian authorities were at first unwilling to allow folk of this kind to leave the land of their birth for South Africa on the grounds that not only was there then much demand for their labour in India, but not a few of these workers, too, were at that time being promised at higher wage in their homeland than that obtaining in the Natal of the 1850's.

Eventually the Government of India agreed to the particular desire of the Natal industrialists after the latter, through the Colonial Government, had consented to the payment of a certain rate of wages as well as security for the expenses incurred in the importation of such labour from India.

After the passing by the Natal Legislative Council of Law 14 of 1859 which empowered the Government here to import indentured Indian labour, and that of the mission to India in 1859 of a former local postmaster-general, W. M. Collins, to select Indian workers from Madras for the Natal sugar fields, the first batch of the latter, numbering 311, arrived unexpectedly at Durban on November 16, 1860—"Sainitrek" (Johannesburg) March 20.

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN LABOUR INTO S.A.

By S. A. ROCHLIN

THE 1850's evidenced the introduction of an entirely new element in the world of South African labour, namely, that of the Indian in Natal. How did it all originate?

It had come about chiefly on account of the fact that Natal at the turn on the 1850's was seriously in need of cheap and suitable labour in connection with the promotion of her then nascent sugar industry. Finding not only the European generally in the Colony at the time quite unwilling to perform labour of this specific kind, but the Zulus, also, on the whole unsuitable to be engaged as workers as such the local industrialists then believed that the best way out of their particular difficulty would be to obtain the labour required from Asia, preferably from Far East and India.

First Proposal

It was in 1815—four years after the sugar industry was founded here—that there was heard in Natal the first proposal to import Indian and other Asiatic workers into the Colony with the main object of saving the industry concerned from the prospect of economic ruin as a consequence of a lack of labour and of production.

Among the first to sponsor such an idea was one who

himself was responsible for initiating an European settlement scheme in Natal. He was Joseph O. Byrne, whom Professor A. F. Hattersley describes in his "Portrait of a Colony" as an "adventurer, an eloquent speaker, by no means lacking in personal charm, but imprudent and unscrupulous." It was at a public meeting held in Durban early in October, 1851, reports the "Natal Times," a Durban weekly of the time, that the latter advocated the introduction of Indian and Chinese labour into the country.

But the notion as such was again reiterated four years later when Sir George Grey, Governor

SANJEEWAN VIDHYALAYA PANCHGANI

(North Satara Bombay State)

(Formerly Hindu High School: Founded 1922)

An ideal residential school for Hindu children from India, Pakistan, Africa and Overseas. Entire charge taken.

Home comforts, best climate and individual attention.

Primary to S.S.C., Handicraft, N.N.C., Excursions, Sport Etc.

New Year commences 1st May Prospectus free from The Joint Principal, Panchgani or from Messrs Rhod-India Ltd, 6th Floor, "Aryan Mahal" "C" Road, Churchgate, BOMBAY

BOOKS FOR SALE

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

Obtainable from:

'Indian Opinion,'

P. Bag, Phoenix, Natal.

અમારા નિશાળ ઉપયોગી પુસ્તકો

ક્રમિક્રમાંક	પુસ્તકના નામ	પ્રાથમિક શાળા માટે	મધ્યમિક શાળા માટે
૧	દેશની વીરતા	૨૧	૬
૨	ગુજરાતનું ગૌરવ	૧	૬
૩	હિંદના ઇતિહાસની રૂપરેખા	૨	૨
૪	દેશની વીરતા	૨	૦
સુગોળ			
૫	આર્યિક સુગોળ	૫	૬
૬	સુગોળ પરિચય	૧	૧૦
૭	"	૨	૩
વાચન અને સાહિત્ય			
૮	પ્રાચીન સમયની રસ કથાઓ	૧	૬
૯	બાળ જન્મ	૧	૬
અન્ય ગણિત			
૧૦	અન્ય ગણિત	૨	૦
૧૧	મીઠાલ સ્કુલ અન્ય ગણિત	૨	૬
૧૨	માનવ ગણિત	૧	૩
૧૩	"	૧	૬
૧૪	"	૨	૦

ક્રમિક્રમાંક	પુસ્તકના નામ	પ્રાથમિક શાળા માટે	મધ્યમિક શાળા માટે
૧	સુવર્ણ શાળા આ શાળા માં નીચલા આર પુસ્તકો આવે છે. આ પુસ્તકો દ્વારા બાળકો જ્ઞાન મેળવે છે.	૧	૦
૨	સુવર્ણ શાળા, તાલીમ વર્ષ	૨	૩
૩	" " ધોરણ ૧-૨-૩-૪	૨	૩
૪	પ્રત્યક્ષી શાળા	૧	૦
નવનુજ વાચન શાળા			
૫	પુસ્તક પહેલું	૧	૩
૬	પુસ્તક બીજું	૧	૦
૭	પુસ્તક ત્રીજું	૧	૩
૮	" ચોથું	૨	૩
સાહિત્ય કલ્પના			
૯	સાહિત્ય માટે વાચન વધારવા	"	૪
૧૦	વધાર્થિઓને ઉપયોગી પુસ્તકો	"	૫
૧૧	પુસ્તક બીજું	"	૬
૧૨	" ત્રીજું	"	૬

Obtainable From:

'INDIAN OPINION'

P. Bag, PHOENIX, NATAL.

નવલ કથાઓ

માનવી ખંડીયેરો (એક રક્ત પિત્તીની આત્મ કથા)	૧ ૦
મહાધાર (અંધ લેખીકા હેલન કેલરના પુસ્તકોનો અનુવાદ)	૬ ૦
આશ્વાવરી (હાસ્ય રસથી ભરપુર નોવેલ)	૭ ૦
બાલ ભ્રમણ (ર. વ. દેશાઈ દ્વારા)	૧૪ ૦
લોક ભાગવત (નાનાભાઈ ભટ્ટ દ્વારા) શ્રીમદભાગવતની કથાઓ	૧૬ ૦
ક્રીમીયાગારો (૧૮ મહાન નરનારીઓનો દુઃખ પરીચય)	૬ ૦
યરોધર મહેતા	૬ ૦
સર્વતા હૃદય (નવલભાઈ શાહ) જ્ઞાન સાથે આનંદ	૭ ૬
આપતી નવલ કથા	૭ ૬
નંદયાયલા હૃદય (પુષ્કર ચંદરવાહર)	૭ ૬
માનવીની ભવાઈ (પન્નાલાલ પટેલ)	૧૪ ૦
આજ સાહિત્ય	
મદલ અને બાહર (રમુજ વાર્તા)	૧ ૬
ક્રીમ કોમ એમ સાદસથી ભરપુર બાલ વાર્તા	૩ ૦

મળવાનું ઠેકાણું

'INDIAN OPINION'

P. Bag,

Phoenix, Natal.

સુંદર નવી નવલ કથાઓ

માનવતાના લિલામ લેખીકા હેરીયેટ બિચર અનુવાદક રાશીન	૧૫ ૦
ચોગ્રા	૧૨ ૦
સાથી રા. ના. પાઠક	૧૨ ૦
ખાંડેકરના પુસ્તકોનો અનુવાદ	
ચોનેરી છાયા	૧૦ ૦
સ્વપ્ન સુદી	૧૦ ૦
આશામીનારા	૧૨ ૦
જાયા પ્રકાશ	૧૨ ૬
ર. મ. દેશાઈ દ્વારા	
લિવડી	૧૨ ૦

Obtainable from:

INDIAN OPINION.
P/Bag, Phoenix, Natal.

વાંચવા લાયક સાહિત્ય

હેલો પીલા છે બાણી બાણી (દર્શક)	૫ ૬
ગીતા પ્રવચન (વિનોબા ભાવે)	૨ ૬
સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈને આપુના પત્રો	૪ ૬
ધર્મોદય (દાદા દયેવકર)	૨ ૦
બા-આપુની રીણી છાયામાં (મનુ ગાંધી)	૩ ૪
ગો સેવા (ગાંધીજી)	૨ ૦
રામકૃષ્ણ ઉપનીષદ (રામજી)	૨ ૦
અહિંસા વિવેચન (ક્રીશ્નારામ મધરવાલા)	૩ ૬
સત્યાગ્રહની સંપત્તિ	૩ ૦
જીવનનો આનંદ (દાદા દયેવકર)	૧ ૦

મળવાનું ઠેકાણું

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

નવલ કથાઓ તથા ટુકડી વાર્તાઓ

કપાલ કુંડલા (બંગીમ ચંદ્ર)	૧ ૬
નવલીકાઓ (મેધાણી)	૧ ૬
રસખાંડુ (ર. વ. દેશાઈ)	૭ ૦
ગુલસી કથારો (મે)	૮ ૬
મળેલાજીવ (પ્ર. પટેલ)	૮ ૦
ભીરૂ સાથી "	૧૨ ૦
સોરઠી ગાથા ૪	૧ ૬
દેવદાસ (ચરદલાણ)	૫ ૦
તજ વાર્તા "	૨ ૬
ચુભદા "	૧ ૦
આર અધ્યાય (રવીન્દ્રનાથ ટાગોર)	૫ ૩
ધરે બાહીરે "	૬ ૦
શાળ્યો	૭ ૦
લાલજીવ	૫ ૬
મેધ ખાંડુ	૭ ૦
ભાવ્ય નિમાણ્ય	૭ ૬
તજ અરખુ બે	૪ ૦
ઉભી વોટ	૮ ૬
ઉનચન	૭ ૦
કલાની સહચરી	૫ ૦
દોન હુવ	૧ ૦
કાંતી	૬ ૦
ખરખા બાપુ	૭ ૬
કઉંચ વધ	૧૦ ૬
અજ્યુદ ધારા	૭ ૬
અપુરી વાર્તા	૧૦ ૩

ઉચું અને સાંડું સાહિત્ય

અંગોત્રી (કાન્યા સંપ્રદ) ઉમાશંકર જોશી	૭ ૬
ગીતામાધુરી " " મનુદેરાઈ	૪ ૦
દેવદાસ કથા (સુનરી) (નવલ કથા)	૧૦ ૦
શહીદોનો સંદેશ (આર્યવેન્ડના શહીદ)	૪ ૦

મળવાનું ઠેકાણું આ ઓફીસ :

INDIAN OPINION,
P. BAG,
PHOENIX.

Are You a subscriber of
'Indian Opinion'
If not, Why not?

નવાં વરસ સંવત ૨૦૦૬ના સુબરતી

પ્રેસનાં પંચાગ

કૌમત શી. ૫-૩.

થોડાંક હોવાથી તાકીદે ગ્રેસા સાથે ઓર્ડર મોકલો.

મળવાનું ઠેકાણું :

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

Phones: 29121/3 (Switchboard),
24179 (Manager) Cables & Tel. Add:
"PROSPERITY" (All Branches)
P.O. Box 2197 (Established 1927)

Premier Produce Co. (Pty) Ltd.

General Wholesale Merchants
EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS

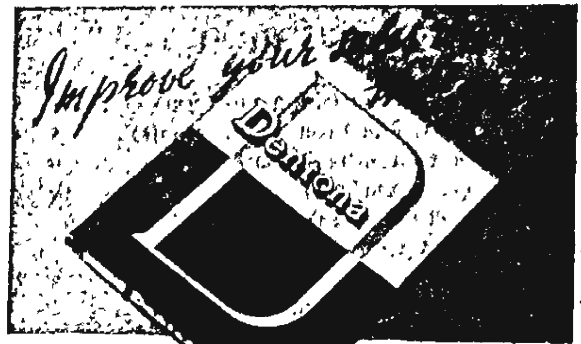
Buyers and large Stockists of all kinds of Indian and European Groceries, Provisions, Soaps, Oils, Grains, Beans, Peas, Kaffircorn, Malt, Maize, Maize Products, Wheat, Whenton Products, Crockery, Hardware and also Coal of all types.

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

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

also at

JOHANNESBURG	•	BENONI
Phones: 34-3554/5	•	Benoni Coal Site
P.O. Box 200, Fordsburg,	•	Phone 54-1813,
82, Crown Road,	•	Rangeview Coal Sites—54-2205
Fordsburg, Johannesburg.	•	P.O. Box 392, Benoni.



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

In khaki 'cabs', tropicals.

DENTONA
SHORTS AND SLACKS
DE ROYERBROEK Read.

TRADE ENQUIRIES

UNION OF S. AFRICA
DENTON TRADING CO.
JOHANNESBURG P.O. Box 3561

Phone 34-4381

N. RHODESIA
FEIGENBAUM BROS.
BULAWAYO P.O. Box 354

Phone 2758

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

Phone 4010

CONGO BELGE
H. J. HYMANS
ELISABETHVILLE P.O. Box 157

Phone 313

MASHONALAND AND P.E.A.
W. F. NEUMAN
SALISBURY P.O. Box 1492

Phones 2-1219/2-4924

BULAWAYO CLOTHING FACTORY LTD.
Phone 2410, Bulawayo, P.O. Box 427, Southern Rhodesia.

Proprietors:

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

The Star Clothing Factory

Wholesale Merchants

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

P.O. Box 237. Phone 514.
Jameson Road, Livingstone,
NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Our S.A. Representative:

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

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

NEW TYPEWRITERS

POPULAR MAKES

Remington, Smith-Corona, Olivetti,
Hermes, R. C. Allen.

PORTABLE & STANDARD MODELS
AVAILABLE AT:

NATIONAL OFFICE SUPPLIES
(PTY. LTD.)

(Directors: N. V. MEHTA, J. P. GOKOOL, K. V. MEHTA)

LEGAL & COMMERCIAL STATIONERS

OFFICE EQUIPMENT SPECIALISTS

76 Victoria Street, Durban.

PHONES 22622
63535

P. O. BOX 1327
Tel. Add. NOSLIMITED

For Quality Printing Consult

UNIVERSAL PRINTING WORKS

Commercial Printers & Calendar Specialists

9 Bond Street, Durban, Phone 25295.