

## THE MORAL LAW

A republic that is not based on moral foundations, and that is not composed of unselfisin men and women would be worse than an autocracs.

The moral law requires that the strong men of a commonity or mation should regard it as their paramount duty to protect the weak and the oppressed. - If all men realised the obligations of service, they would regard it a sing in amas wealh; and then, there would be no inequalities of wealth and conseqjuently no famine or starvation.

That man alone can be called truly religious or moral whose mind is not ainted with hatred or selfishness, and who leads a life of absolute purity and of disinterested service; and that man alone can be called truly wealthy or happy.
-Gandhiji.

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"Give thysell to the Jield with Me! Arise! ${ }^{1}$ [R. Gitr]

$M^{4}$MAN'S most valued possession is Life.
To preserve his life, man will let go every worldly possession he has. For, in spite of everything, somehow "life is sweet."

Which, in turn, is so, because "While there is Life, there is Hope." Hope of happidess; of a future free from worries, anxieties and fears.

Hope, it is true, sometimes "tells ta. flattering tale." Hope deferred does, we know, sometimes "makes the heartgrow sick." And yet, some decp-seated instinct seems to be at its roor urging-man not to give in; to keep on struggling; to endure and perservere.

Now, if this Hope-this veiled promise; this foreshadowing of brighter possibilities-means nothing more, it, at least, indicates that'Life may be, as the world's great Teachers vassure us, a vastly bigger thing than the fifty or sixty years of its normal span on earth.

The lesson those Teachers and Exemplars -have, from time immemorial, sought to. bring home to us is, that if we grow big enough, worthy, capable of living it, $\alpha$ life may be ours that is not only: immortal-deathless-but liberate; free from the limitations, the fears, the anxieties and other ilis that presently, "flesih is heir' to."

If that be so, as something deep seated in the heart of the beatt of us whispers it truly is, what, then, can be the purpose that has ; brought, us into: this earth-life of struggle?

No purpose at all? Just happening? The operation of blind forces themselves having no origin or source, but which, in some mysterious way, are capable, of designing and'producing a human body that is nothing less than a marvel of living - organism; "a live machine" as it has been called; a universe in itself 3
And, if that be reasonable; it is also reasonable to ascribe to those

## A CALL

## (L. W. Ritch)

same "blind forces" the creation or production of a self-conscious entity that thinks, plans, dreams, hopes; that loves, hates, reasons, sacrifices; that is capable of recognising and appreciating truth, - beauty, harmony, and a hundred other intangibles?

What of the geniuses, poets, singers, saints, and teachers, mankind's blossoms; its flowerings? Do they also suggest the operation of "blind forces?"

And, that, too in a universe ruled by Law and Order-the spheres moving in their orbiss, day and night; The seasons; birtb, growth, maturity; decay. Ceaseless change in orderly, succession.

Or, alternatively, are we to account for our existence by the capricious act of an omnipotent deity, who creates and distributes his creatures aimlessly and purposelessly, some to a life of ease and comfort, others to poverty and wretchedness; some well. equipped to -fight life's battles, others virtually foredoomed to failure and suffering?

Both-the philosophical and the religious mind reject such impossibitities as being wholly in'consisterit with the fact of a planned-universe in which Lav and 1 Order reign.

Life's: forms "grow under the influence of the life involved within them. They cvolve and express the potentialities of beauty and perfection of the involved life. Forms perish; what is im portant is the unfoldment of the life. This is truse in every one of Nature's kingdoms; of atom, seed and embryo.

It is no, less true of Man.
A spark of immortal LifeConsciousness and capable of self-knowledge, of self-realisation, Man is born on earth in order that' he may grow. He is, as it wëre, implanted on earth in order that he may unfold. and express the dignity that is his by virue of his divine pedigree; that he may
become self-conscious God-Man; the Man-Divine. This he will do in the course of successive lines, "eating of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil;" making mistakes, paying for them; knowing better next time!

What indicates the evoivlng Man's progress or lack of progress? What but Character? That surely, is Man's most precious possession, his most valuable acquisition. Is it not for his character that we really esteem, respect and even revere another ?

He may not have where to lay his head; may be absolutely naked as regards worldly possessions, but if he be a saint, he will compel our worship; we shall esteem it a privilege to sit at his feet.

What, then, is Cbaracter? Character is the Man as he really is. The Man as the has become. It may be a glorious, wondrous flower, radiating perfume that delights the soul, but it may also be a dark, foul-smeiling weed, poisoning its environment. Characters, we know, differ as night differs from day. We have the altruist, the unselfish helper and server of his fellow-man at the one pole, and the sordtd, mean, self-centred little ego'ist at the other. A creature "cf the Earth' earthy' in contrast with the man whose vision and horizon raise high above things material and illusive. We have the hero and we have the coward.

Man is not born on earth, then, for the purpose of feeding his body and senses, or even amusing the mind, but to learn to control and wisely direct them. His several briēf passages across this earth-stage may not wrongly be likened to a school boy's terms at school, interspersed with vacations.

The worldly wealth fie so painfully acquires is but Dead Sca Fruit. Money, posirion, domination over his fellow-man, all have to be relinquished when fatal hour strikes.

How then shall it proft him to devote his hife to the acquisition of these temporary gains at the cost of $\mathrm{n}^{\text {rglecung }}$ his zpportunities to improve his progress in the building of the character, without which lus destiny may not be reached?

Did they but realise it, the weallily nembers of the Unon's Indian communny are betns put to just suct: a test today.

A morel wrong. almost universally recogaised as sucb, is being parpetrated; a wrong no righteous-minded person should be party or privy to; should permit himself to acquiesce in; the prancipals concerned, least of all.

What should be the attitude of the foremost, most prominent, nembers of the community? Miser-like, to clutch and cling to their ivorldly possessions until they are wrenched from their grasp? Or, in the cause of Right and Justice and the vindication of their manhood, to stand and defy the mquiteus Law?

Tobe "herots in the strife," or rowards, conccrned orly to solve what can be saved and escape?

What sort of character will the latter indicate, especially in the cyes of succeeding gencrations."

Not that way was it that won for India and Pakistan their liberation.

Did Gandhiji labour and eventually give his life in order that his teachings and example should go for nothing?

Here in South Africa of all places?

# Intian (opthtion 

Fribay, 25ta MAy, 1951

## Half-Truths And Untruths

(D)R. Malan's speech service in the interests of in the Union Ilouse of Assembly", last week, on the Government's foreign policy, was a clear indication of his hatred for not only the Indians but for the Asiatics generally. It showed how he resented being a member of a Commonwealth, which had as its members Asiatic countries, and how utterly impossible it would be for him and his Government to be its member, should a country belonging to Africans ever be iscepted as a member. It is strange indeed that Dr . Malan, of all people, should fail to realise how very dangerous this extreme fanaticism is going to be for the future of White South Africa. Woe be to the electorate which keeps people of such minds in power.

With this mentality, no wonder the way Dr. Malan has given his own interpretation to the Declaration of Human Rights.
The first point was, he said, "the right of everyone to live and to be protected by the law of the country." This, he maintained, was honoured by South Africa.

To that, we would say, ask the non-Europeans how they are able to live and how shey are protected by the law of the country, and you will get a true answer.

Another point, he said, was that there should be no forced labour. Dr. Malan maintained that that could be accepted only with reservations And the reservations were, that "there was forced labour for persons who were convicted in courts of law; there was also compulsory military
the safety of the country."

## Was He Serious?

One wonders if Dr. Malan was at all serious when he was saying this. Surely everywhere in the world there was forced labour for persons who were convicted and there was compulsory military service too. But what there was not was the forced labour on the farms and mining industries such as exists in South Africa in a manner that would shock humanity, and the system that kept thousands of innocent souls convicted for crimes that were no crimes at all, in prison as a permanent supply of artificially created forced labour. Remove the Pass laws applicable to the Africans and see if more than half the prisons are not empty.
Other points Dr. Malan said were, "that persons should not be indiscrimin. ately arrested or detained; that no one should be arrested except in accordance with the law and that persons arrested should be brought to trial."
He was glad to say, said Dr. Malan, "that the period when this did not apply in the Union was now past." Would it not per. haps be more correct to say that "it was just beginning?" There have, in recent times, been many instances of indiscriminate arrests and detentions and Dr. Malan's Government has now acquired power to indulge in such arrests and detentions on a wholesale scale.

## Indian Question

And now we come to the question of the dispute with

India on the treatment of Indians in South Africa. "In spite of India's boycott, a hostile act, said Dr:Malan, "South Africa had been prepared to attend a round table conference with India and Pakistan and had been prepared to facilitate it by not puting the question of intervention in South Africa's domestic affairs in the forefront,"

The true position, as has been stated repeatedly, was that India was never at any time aggressive. She was always on the defensive. South Africa first attacked India by passing the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, which was a deliberate insult to the Indians in South Africa and indirectly to the whole Indian nation in particular and Asiatics in general. There was a trade agreement between India and South Africa and it was within the right of any country to continue or discontinue such an agreement,

## Afflicted India

Afficted India did not feel disposed to continue the agreement. It was India who pleaded almost on bended knees for a round table conference; before the Act in question was passed, but the Union Government spurned, all her requests and chose to flout the sentiments of the whole Indian nation. It was only then that the dispute was taken to U.N.O. the only course left-for India to adopt. The Union Government dared to totally ignore the decision even of that august body. India still kept on pleading and the Union Government, in order to save its face, condescended to hold a preliminary conference to fix an agenda for a round table conference, having at the same time, another piece of
legislation, more venomous than the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, of which neither the Indians in South Africa nor the delegates of India or Pakistan, who had come to the preliminary conference, had any knowledge whasoever. Ere the delegations of both the countries had reached their respective homes the Group Areas Act was flung at us. It stands to reason that when talks are to take place between the Governments concerned, to bring about a solution of a question in dispute, hostilities of any nature would at least be suspended for that particular time. But the Union Government continued with its attack unabated and un. ashamed. This was an affront no people with any degree of self-respect could possibly tolerate.

The Union Government has now spurned the offer of U.N.O, to help in bring. ing an amicable solution of this vexed question.
These are, in a nutshell, the true facts. Dr. Malan has, however, in stating the case of South Africa, as affecting the Indians in particular and the norEuropeans in general, unfortuately, resorted to halftruths and untruths.
India denies having had any knowledge about the Union Government's intention to introduce the Group Areas Bill, when the preliminary talks took place. But assuming that the Union Government was right and India was wrong, what would South Africa have had to lose. by agreeing to India's request for the suspension of that Act? And what has sle gained by refusing it? The : futüre will tell, perhaps in. blood and tears.

## Adams College Building Fund Appeal

AN appeal was made to the public some time ayo for a building fund for Adams Collegre. Mr. F. W Ahrens, who is in clarge of the collection of this fund, informs us that so far the sum of over $£ 40,000$ has been colfected and another $\mathcal{C}_{3} 0,000$ is still required to complete the project. The Europeans have contributed ap. proximately $£_{33,000,}$ In. dians $\mathcal{L}_{4,200}$ and Natives \&2,800.,

It is felt that Indians can contribute towards this very deserving cause more generously than they have done. Firstly because all that we
can do for the upliftment of the Africans; who are the most oppressed section of the non-European people of South Africa, is, from a humanitarian point of view, too little, and from a selfish point of view we owe a duty towards this dinstitution in view of the advantage we lindians have taken of it in the past and are still doing so.

There are many well-to-do people in our community who have so far either made no contribution towards this fund or have made very meagre ' contributions compared to their means.

Ne would urge our people to be more far-sighted and to help this cause as liberally as they possbily can and thus prove their goodwill towards their African brethren.

## NOTES

Why India Has Not Joined The West
$D^{\text {R. MALAN }}$ is reported to have said in the Union House of Assembly that he had boped India would throw in her. weight against the Communist nations. She had certainly not joined them, but at the same time she had not joined the West. If there were any tendency towards either side, he thought it was towards China.
If there is a choice to be made between two evils the tendency would naturally be to choose the lesser evil. If one were asked in South Africa to choose between the present Nationalist Government and Communism and one had no other alternative, would one be blamed if one were to choose Communism which at least gave one a hope of a brighter future? There must be some sound reason for India's seeming inconsistency in not joining the Communist nations and yet not joining the West too.
Dr. Malan Rejects U.N.
Offer Of Help To Solve
S.A. Indian Question

The Political correspondent of 'The Star' (Johannesburg) states from Capetown: The Prime Minister, Dr. Malan, has rejected the offer of the United Nations to appoint a committee to assist negotiations between Indla, Pakistan and the Union on the treat-
ment of Indians in South Africa, but has agreed to consult with the United Nations commission on the future status of SouthWest Africa and is alteady in touch with that commission. He said in the Assembly last week that he had rejected the first offer because it would involve a United Nations committee interfering in matters of domestic jurisdiction in the Union. "To that offer we shall say 'Tbank you very much, but we shall manage without it.' " But on the S.-W.A. commission he said: "The United Nations decided to appoint a committee of five, consisting of the U.N. representatives of Thailand, Denmark, Syria, Uruguay and the United States with power to consult with South Africa on the future of S. W.A. and on the opiaion of the International Court. . "Our attitude is that, without yielding on principles, we are ready to consult with that committee and see if there is not perhaps another way, hitherto not thought of, of reaching a solution. The result of that should be that S.-W.A. andits affairs are taken out of the jurisdiction of the U.N.O. and dealt with separately under the terms of the mandate. The previous Government said they would administer S.W.A. in the spirit of the mandate. We have set the seal of our approval on that and have repeated that we are prepared
to govern S.-W.A. in the spirit of the mandate. We have already made contact with that commission."

## Now Waste Paper Regulations

Regulations to conserve waste paper have been published in a Government Gazette Extraordinary. They provide that no waste paper may be destroyed or used other than for normal household, hospital or sanitary purposes; it must be disposed of either to the local authority, authorised collectors or to one of seven companies named in the Gazette-in Durban's case the South African Board Mills Ltd.-who will pay the price fixed by the Price Controller, including transpore charges. Waste paper received or collected by local authorities and authorised collectors must be sent to the receiving company in their areas. Waste paper must not be mixed with any other articles or material without authority from the Secretary for Commerce and Industries. For instance, housewives and hoteliers must not put precious waste paper in refuse bins with potato peelings, pea pods and other garbage, unless the Secretary for Commerce and Industries gives them special permission to do so. According to the regulations, "waste paper" means waste, scrap, worn-out, disused papes or cardboard or any articles made from these materials which can be repulped. It does not include secret or confidential documents, carbon paper, tarred and water proofed paper, cellophane, silver paper, greace proof or linenbacked paper. The demand for waste paper it is said, is greater now that at any time during the war. Better organisotion and collection is needed than existed in the ' war years. The Union's paper shortage can be overcome and there can be enough for all the paper-making mills if an adequate collection organisation is buile up. Under the new order the Durban Corporation's method of dumping waste paper on the city's refuse heaps becomes a contravention of the regulations.

## Govt. Decision On C.O.L. <br> For Non-European

The Minister of Finance (Mr. Havenga) made the following statement in the Assembly about the payment of cost of living allowances to non Europeans in the Puhlic Service: "In my Budget speech I mentioned that the joint cost of living commistee had recommended a general revision of the basis on which allowances are paid and had recommented that the matter should rective the consideration
of the Government. "The Gov. ernment have now decided to continue for this financial year to apply the existing basis to non-Europeans who were employed in the service on May 31, 1951-in other words they will be paid on the same basis as Europeans. In regard to nonEuropean workers taken into the service after May 31, 1951, the Goveroment have decided upon a new salary basis designed to prevent emoluments in the service rising to a level disproportionate to the salary scales applicable in private enterprise. For the same reason any future increases in cost of hiving allowances to which the Government may agree for non Europeans will be calculated on the basis of the new salary basis. "The new salary basis will apply only to non-Eutopean em. ployees who received not more than $£ 200$ a year in basic wages. Employees who receive highor wages will be treated on the same basis as Europzans."

## Immorlity Act

After what appeared in last week's issue about the "so-called" Natal Native Medical Council's complaint to the Government of Native women being scduced by Indians and the Goverrment's promise to take necessary action, it is heartening to read the following letter in 'Natal Mercury' by the Rev. R D. Adendorff of 17 Claribel Rosd, Durban:
Sir, - I note that certain African leader 3 are asking for the extension of the terms of the Immorality Act to relations bctween Indians and Aificans on the grounds that many African girls are being ruined by Indians. In these times one would thiok that tre non-Europeans, at least, would appreciate the necessity for a greater measure of unity within their ranks, and it is distressing to see that these African leaders are being misled by fallacious propaganda. It is quite true that there are too many cases of seduction of African girls by Indian men (even one such case is too many), but is not the seduction of African girls by African men just as deplorable and far more widespread? Any one with the slightest knowledg: of African affairs, especially in the urban areas, and not the least the aforesaid leaders themselves, are painfully aware of this. Mas I ask, through the columns of your paper, that these leaders consider earnestly whether a sexual crine committed by the member of one race with a mem ber of another race is really any worse than the same crime committed between members of the sarme race. While respecting their exemplary desire to keep their people from moral taint, my I ask them to face the whole problem of sexual misconduct instead of just one aspect of it; which aspect, if it is unduly singled out, m3y give rise to friction such as existed immediasely before the Durban riots.

## SYMPATHY FOR OUR CAUSE FROM 'NEW' ZEALAND:

[Árlong the numerous letters I received from overseas during my recent fast was the following one from Mr. A. C . Barrington, of the Riverside Community, Lower Moutere, Now Zealand, which I have no doubt the readers of Indian Opinion' will be pleased to sharo-with me.-MANILAL GANDHI.]

## Dear Friehd,

Although our Community is 32 miles from Nelson io the Soulh Island of N.Z. I receive a Nortb Island melropolitan daily (the Welliogton 'Dominion') and the Nelsoo provincial daily (Nelson "Evesing Mail") cacb day on the day of nublication. Two days ago (on April 5) both these featured a report of your decisios to last aud then act agaiost the evil with which your people and athers are confronted. Your slatement is of the bind I would have expected of you, and seeing bow it has been publicised by our Prfse, it is likely that it bas travelled around the world, You bave cast your inead upoo the waters and it will nat return unto you void. Even il not quite as stated by the young lad who astonished us many years ago at a Bible Class boys' camp tesi i mony meeting by declariog "If you cart your bread upon the waters it will come back cake!:

I would like you to know that we are rememberiog $y$ u at our morning prayer-meeting at $6.45 .$. . daily, with a briel period of silence devoted to yourself and the severa trials beiag la eed by the majorty of the population of South Alrics. Most victimised and oppressed peoples are usually a moority ! And yet whea 1 rem:mber ladia under British rule, tbe statement must be qualifitied. May God give you streogtt and Grace for what you bave to do.
We in iuch countries as N.Z. are gravely handicapped agaiost efiestive pro'est or pe.suading influence in the circumstanees of your struggle. Pride is often expressed it the abseace of a colout bar here, especially with regard to our nanve daria pspulation (how numbering 100,000 ) But the total number o! "coloured" citizens is an in. filitesimal proportion of the country's population of barely two millions. So that oppottuntues for the expresion of a colour prejudice are few. But, and this is the real equl, a rigid colour bar operates in our immigratuon policy, uuder which none save those who are wholly of European race and colour may come to N.Z. for permanent settlement. Bo that even if conditions became more intoler. able in South Africa 1 would not, to my shame, be able to iavite you and your friends, for example, to come to live in N.Z. Of courso 1 bive protested,
:hruugh Ciurcbes and Press, against this policy (which has been in operation since 1920). But while it operates we have bardly any right to criticise what is alter all the logical extension of the same policy else. where: and if we do those responsible elsewhere can jusily point the fioger of scom at us, We must co on trying to cbarge all natioual policies that foster racial pride end prejudice fnd trying to voice and show in deed the essential brotherhood of all mankind. Your deed (decided upod, I know, in great humility and anguish and trust in God) will belp to focus atted. tion afresh upon the evils of nationalism and racialism everywhere.

I am working usually ten hours a day very vigorously with the fruit harvest at pre. seat, We have been baving musb trouble owing to a courple'e stoppage of Fork on N.Z. waterfronts for the past 8 weeks, which still continues, with the Goverament evidently determined to starve the waterside workers into unconditional surrender and employing emer: gency powers to operate what is in effect a police state for one section of workers The result for us and others in this ares is to have thousands upon thousinds of cases of choicest apples left wasting on the trees or tipped out to rat on the ground. With so many buogry people in the world it is a tragic atate of affairs and points to chronic defects in the organisation and spirit of modern society. It is really based ov every man for himself or his group and against all otherst +1
Our young Persian friend, who has come to N.Z. to study asriculture; reached u3 this week and seems a fioe fellow. He is a member of tha Babai movement. He will work with us for a year before going to Masey Agracultural College for more intensive, study 1 corresponded with bim after secing a Pr.5s report of his arrival in N.Z. nome months ago (as I have done wilh some Indian n.udents arriving for the same purpose) and also some CbineseMalayar nurses attending postgraduite courses in N.Z.
I wonder if you ever heard of the advertisement in an Auckland (N.Z.) newspaper 9th October I949: I have just this mooment come across the old cuttiog. For $N Z$. it is somewhat remarkable. It was in. serted by land agents on behall
of a relired women Church worker and read "Buyer" must have children. No European need apply--Dominion Road area: semibuogalow in two Hats, one vacant for purchaser. To be sold to Chinese Hindu, Maoti, ete,..."' Interviewed the lady said that even in N.Z. she bad found decent coloured people discriminated "against and insults heaped on them and fell that she could do something for at least one family. "With Dr. Malan in South Alrica and Mr, Calwell
in Australia making these colour discrimations the eubject had become uppermost in her mind and led to her making the offer" (3y report from Wellingtom, N. Z., "Dominion.")
T. S. Eliot causes Beckett to say in "Murder in the Cathe. dral:" You argue, by results, as the world does. . We have only to conquer NOW, by suffering! To settle if su act be good or bad. NOW is the triumph of the Cross.

Go with God! Sincerely yours, A.C. Barfington.

## NON-EUROPEAN TRANSPORT

Last Friday the Transport ? Commiltee of the Durban. City Council received the deputation which was appointed by the Trapsport Conference convened by the Natal Indian Oongress in March this year. Atter discussing at length from various angles the feasability of the proposals put forward, the Committee expressed its appreciation of the deputation's constructive suggestions and pro. mised to give its immediate considerations to the matters raised.
The deputation stressed that in the interests of the nonEuropean people of Durban it was a matter of urgency that the City Council should:-
(a) declare unreserved the upper decks of all municipal buses so that they may be àvailable for the use of all races;
(b) exploy non-Earopeaus in its transport se:tices, especially on predominantly non-European routes;
(c) remove the prestant test$\log$ grounds from Warwicl Avenue and use the site for an extension to the Victoria Street Bus Rank;
(d) provide proper shelters, conveniences and queing barriers at the bus rank.
The deputation further sug. gested that if the immediate removal of the testing grounds is not possible, then the Victoria Street Rank be decentralised and for this parpose Alice Street and the Market Square in War. wick Avenue be used.
The depatation emphasised that the chaotic conditions at the rank had reached such pro*' portions that it could not be tolecated any longer. It was a danger, to life and a blot on Durban's name.

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DURBAN.

## DR. MALAN ON S.A.'s COLOUR QUESTION

$\mathrm{j}^{\mathrm{N}}$ the House of Assembly on Friday, May 18, Mr. S. J. Tigby (U.P., Johannesburg West) assed the Prime Minister whether it was not desirable for him to take the initiative in baving consultations with the Union's northern neighbours on the colour question:

The Prime Minister had said that he would not interfere with Britain in regard to her Native policies in Africa, but there was no reason why South Africa should not ask to be allowed to take part in conferences which affected the Native question.
Mr. Tighy said that the man. ner in which Europeans disputed among themselves on the colour question did neither the Europeans nor the Coloureds any good.
The Prime Minister (Dr. Malan) said that there was a big difference between Soulh Africa and the northern rerritories on the Native problem. The tertitories in the North mere colonies, with certain exceptions, belonging to European Powers.
It was right to acknowledge that these territories were mainly Native countries and that their future must be formulated on that basis.
South Africa was in quie another position. The Union was not a Native country. There were large numbers of Natives in South Africa-a greater number than Europeans-but South Africa was essentially a White man's country and it would always have to remain so.
"The European population in this country cannot be considered as an overseas people who are here only temporatily. We are bere permanently and we have no other homeland-and I include the English-sptaking section with the Afrikaners.
"We have no other home and, although we must take the Natives into consideration and give them their opportunity to develop, we must look to the position of the White man in South Africa on which the Natives are wholly dependent. The White man is the bearer and representative of Christian civilisation in this country and as such be has his calling to fulfill."
The Prime Minister said there was common ground between the two Parties on the colour problem. That common ground originated in the days of the Voortrekkerr. The English section stared the view of the Voortrekkers on colour problems, and some of the 1820 Settlers serious. ly considered trekking to the north with the Doers.

Eleven yeari ago he himself had introduced a petition into Parliament dealing with alt aspects of the colour problem. That was the most widely supported petition ever introduced. He had made the attempt to use the common ground which existed as a basis for co-operaticn.

In 1946, the then Government had tried to deal witb the Indion question by means of special legislation for Indian representation. "I felt that the question of the Indians could not be isolated. The Indians are a part of the non-European people of this country and if we touch the Indian question then we touch the whole colour problem."
His suggestion was: "Let us take the whole colour problemthe Indians, the Natives and the Coloureds-and let us follow the road that we followed in 1936 and

Ict us bave a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament which could go into the whole matter and on which all Parties would be represented, and so make use of the common ground between us."
The first mistake made by the Opposition was that they reiected his proposal and the second was thas they treated the raditional policy of Aparthsid as an issue of principle.
It could not be denied that there was a growing section of the population which did not disagree with the Government on the principle of Apartheid. The real object of Apartheid was only to allow each section to develop on its own territory and in its own way. To the Europeans it implied an obligation in the Native areas of supervising Native development and exercising a general trusteeship with the object of helping the Natives

## NEHRU ON EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE FROM U.S.A.

Following is the tert a state. ment made by Prime Minister Nebra on emergency lood assist. ance from U.S.A. in reply to a question in a Parliament rerecently :

## "T TERE ate two United States bills to give emer-

 gency assistance in the shape of foodgrains to India; one was introduced in the Senate and the other in the House of Representativer. Both the bills have undergone considerable changes since they were origin. ally introduced. One of these revised bills has been proposed by the Senate Committee on foreiga relations and other by Foreign Affairs Committee of Representatives."The Seoate Bill allots 95 million dollars for grain pur chases in the curreat i.p. the year ending June 30, $\ddagger 95 \mathrm{~F}$, and authorises appropriation of an additional sum of 95 million dollars tor the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. This second part of the aid however shall not be made available until affer further action by the Congress.
"Both parts are divided on 50:50 basis, half being grant and belf on credit terms as provided in section 1II (c) (2) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 as ameaded. Assistance in terms of the bill will be available only after 80 agreement is entered into between India aud the United States. It proposes that this ogreement should con. tain certain undertakings ensuring distribution of food wilb.
out discrimination, publicity to assistance furnished by U.S. and permission for persons designated by U.S. Governmeat to observe the distribution of supplies in India.
"The House Committee bill provides for emergeacy food relief on credit terms only in eccordance with the provisions of section III (c) (a) of the Economic CJoperation Act of 1948 as ameaded. It authorises provision of a sum not exceeding 190 million dollars for fiscal years $195 \ddagger$ and 1952. Repayment of this loan includes payment in good under such terms and in such quadtities as may be afreed to between the Eco nomic Cooperation Act administrator and the India Government. The Economic Cooperation Act loans are generally for a period of 33 to 35 years at the idterest rats of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on unpaid principal with semiavoual ibterest payment. In the present case it is proposed that the interest payment will begin on June 30, 1952 and the payment on principal some years later which may be from five to eight years."
"Such conditions as are altached to either of these bills are usual terms embodied in the U.S.A. legislation providing lor economic assistance to foreign countries. In the Senste Bill there are certaio conditiods which do not find place in the House ball and much would depend upon the manver of itpplementation of these conditions.
"There is a reference to our supplying various kiads of materials to U.S.A. in part piyment for grain supplied. We shall gladly supply such materials as are available in India and can be spared by us. But I should like to make it clear that it is a fundamental part of our foreign policy that such material as is particularly related to the production of atomic or like weapons should not be supplied by us to loreign countries.
"In our view there are no political or discriminatory conditions attached to these two bills and therefore can be no objection on this pround to our acceptance to either of them. While the form in which the assistance is piven to India is a matter for USA to decide we would prefer terms embodied in the House bill which are simpler."
"I should libe to express our gralitude to the Government of United States for the efforts they bave made to send foodgrains of India, I should also tite to express our deep appreciation of many metsiges as we'l as offers of material belp unofficicially received from many citizens of the United State:."


Now repeat after me: 2 and 2 are 5, 2 and 2 are 5,2 and 2 are $5 \ldots$


The medicibal and toilet propertien in Chin thorouph not only cleanse tho Shin thoroughly, but belp it to retain easily "dried out" in mol monture. 50

For Flawless
COMPLEXIONS

# QUAKERS PROTEST AGAINST COMMUNISM BILL 

The following statement has been issued by the clerk of the yeariy meeting committee (the Ch ef Executive Officer of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) on the Suppression of Commun'sm Act Amendment Bill :

6 M
E (the Quakers) are not for names, nor men, nor tites of government, but we are for justice and mercy, and truth and peace and true freedom, that these may be exatted in our nation, and that goodness, righteous ness, meekness, temperance, peace and unity with God, and with one another, that these things may abound."
This quotation is taken from a statement of our Society in the year 1659. Now, as then, the Society of Friends is concerned that the qualities enumerated above shall be incorporated into the law of the land, and for this reason we ase moved to make this siatement about the Sup pression of Communism Act Arrendment Bill, which will be presented to Parliament shortly:
We consider that the definition of "Commusist" would be so wide that any organisation or individual such as ourselves who
advocated-for example-social reform, but who has no connection with or sympathy for Com. munism, could be included.
Furthermore, we believe that the far-reaching power envisaged in the Bill should not be given to any one individual, and that it should be administered wholly by the law officers of the couutry with full rights of appeal, in order that justice may be done.
We cannot condemn too strongly the retrospective aspect of the Bill. We believe that "there is that of God in every man," and that the force of truth is constantly at work in the minds of us all. It is possible that a person who at one time professed Communism has in the course of time suffered a change of heart, and turaed from it. Under the proposed Bill, such a person could be labelled a Communist without right of appeal or redress. We submit that in a Christian community this would be a very grave injustice.
Since the Bill conflicts with the principles of justice and true freedom, we have requested the Government that the Bill 10 Amend the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, should be withdrawn.

## Things in General

## Dursan Centre Hindi Prachar Samili

The above society was formed last yeas with a riew to con. ducting a Hindustani class to teach the people in this country Hindustani, the national lang: usge of India, About twesty udults are takiog advantage of the class, At an annual general mecting of the society beld on May 16 , the following efficials were elected:-Presiden': ' 1 ' $r$, Govan Madi, vice presidents: Dr. N, P. Desai and Mr. Nardevbhai Vadalackar, treasurer: Mr. Bhagoobhai Parbhoo, joint hon secretaries: Messrs. K. J. Desat and s. U. Dhupelia, com. mitte member: Messrs N. V. Mebta, L, B. Patel, D. Praojivan, N. K. Mistry, G. N. Joshi, S. J. Jehta, Dayabhai Bbika. Ib i, Hhag o'hai Ramjee, Mrs. Bladraben Desai.

## Oxford Union Debate Indian's Foreign Policy

A motion that .ndid's foreign policy was 'ucrealistic and futile' was deleated on May 9 at the Oxford Union debate. 7 be votiog was 128 in lavour
and r28 against. Two Indian undergraduates took oppasing sides during the debate. TV. $B$. Romaswami of the Balliol College declared that India's foreign policy was unreal be cause its practical application did not follow from ita assumptions. The chief opponent of the motion was Rafhava Iyer of the Magalen College who said that Iodia's foreign policy showed emergency of Asia into a powetul force in. the world and gave it peculiar responsbility today specially with regard to the prestige of the United Nations. "It is the only answer to communism in Asia," ho said. "It shows every Asian pation 1hat they need not be member of any western democratic blie or any other bloc to oppose commuaism." "If you take Indian attitude to Korea or to k ishmis you are torced to realise that it is a policy of pactical idealism of inspired realism. The only hope for the world is for India in Asia and Britain in west to cooperato and make their unique contribution by mediating in the cold war,"

## "People Of Kashmir

 Would Forge Unbreakable Links With India," Says Sheikh AbdullahAddressing the students do legation from Bombay now touring Kashmir valley, Sheikh Abdullab, Kashmir's Chief Minister, said recently that the people of the State would support the natiocal conference administration whole-heartedly in whatever move it may lmake. If Pakistan really wanted early plebiscite she should first withdraw her forces from Kashmir. Sbeith Abdullab said, "Kashmiris were considering where their economic aspirations of four million Kasbmiris would met certain doom. On the other hand Kishmiris knew that these aspirations could be fulfilied through their associations with India." Sheikh Abdullab added that there was no question of Kashmir aspiriag to be an independent entity. Under the present world conditions and in view of the Kashmir's geographical position, independence for the State would mesn "clear and simple suicide." "Given their cboice, Sheikh Abdullah declared, the peopio of Kashmir would lorge unbreakable lints with India, Nobody, no jower could shake that common India-Keshmir brotherhood which had grown with years."

DAILY HUMOUR

"Don't give up hope, Elizabeth, maybe we'll be lucky and get an apartment when we get back from this trip around the world."
All Right Reserred Centrogres Dennack

## NEW BOOKS

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By Robert Lawrence McKibbin

（Corperate Member Of The Iartitute Of Nataral Therapentisd And Hypanois（S．A．）
Hon，Secretary－Trensarer：Homoeopathic Soclety of South Affica．

# ［The following is of a series of articles on Nature Cure，written by Mr．Robert Lawrence McKibbin， 40 （a），Commissloner Street，Johannesburg．Mr．McKibbin will be pleased to answer through these columns any questions the reader may wish to ask．－Ed，I．O．］ 

$\mathrm{E}^{\vee}$EVERYTHING in Nature is in a state of vibration．The ancient Sanskrit scriptures tautght this fact．The first verses of the Bible can be translated to mean the same thing．And the very latest discoveries of science only confirm it．
The rate of vibration deter－ mines any substance＇s chemico physical condition．Apply heat， that is energy，to water，and the rate of vibration of the water increases until it becomes visible to our very eyes as boiling water， which moves rapidly．Reduce the rate of vibration and the water grows colder until it eventually congeals，becomes hard，and is known as ice．
＂Grod geometrizes，＂，＇said Plato， The invisible energy about us forms patterns．We little guess their existence，but they are there nonetheless，even as the wirelens waves are all about us，as can be proved by turning on a radio set． In cold countries，such as Canada， the moisture in a room freezes on a window pain in winter and produces most beautiful patterns of ferns and leaves and geome－ trical shapes in accordance with the pervailing lines of energy． Again，sand strewn over a brats plate will form into definite geometrical shapes when a violin bow is drawn over the edge of the brass．Change the sote and the patteras will change too．Further－ more，each note has its own distinctive pattern．Pattern and note are intimately and precisely related．

Modern science has ascertained that energy is given off from our brains in definite wave－lengths or vibrations when we think．Instru－ ments bave been devised that indicate and register this energy， which can be recorded on 2 chart．Such charts show certain rhythms with aberrations from general rhythm when there is any disturbance such as mental disease，worry，fright and so forth．Other instruments can detect and register vibrations from the beart and other organs or parts of the body．In bealth there is a cettain harmony to these vibrations．In disease that harmony is altered or upset，
All this goes to prove how important it is for us to bave the right vibrations，which meap

## CHANGE YOUR VIBRATIONS

health，and to avoid the wrong vibrations，which mean sickness， disease，suffering，unhappiness， How can we do this？

In the first place，we must remember that we are creatures of habit．Habits grow on us， just 24 do the skin on our bodies， the nails on our fingers and toes， and the hair on our heads．But －and this is the all important point－we can break our habits． We can change one set of habits by cultivating another set．We can delibererately cultivate good habits．Or we can carelessly， but none the less surely，fall into bad habits．The point is that those habits will determine the prevailing type of viberarion in orar bodies and our minds，and those vibrations will io turn form patterns in the cells and even in the protein molectules that are the basic material from which our bodies are made．If the vibrations are hammonious and in accord wish natural law，there will be barmony and beauty in our bodies．That is health．But if they are contrary to natural law，there will be lack of harmeny，discord，which mani－ fests as ill－health and ugliness．

Here let us diverge a moment and consider the question of beas－ ty．There is a fundamental dif－ ference between beauty and pretti－ ness．We all know the prettiness of a doll and the doll－like type of feminine prettiness that all too often is accompained by a mentality scarcely above that of a wax－doll．But who has not also seem and recognised that very rare thing，a truly beautiful face．？How different it is frem the merely pretty！Indeed，it may not be pretty at all．But it has some intangible quality about it that reflects the soul within，good and noble thoughts， high endeavour，strength and sweetness，charm and calm， vibrations that harmonize with and derive their essence from natural law that has been obeyed． Such beauty is indeed far more than skin deep；it is the very manifestation of a sou！that has developed and attained greatness．

And how is such greatness attained？Only by persistent
practice，by the cultivation of correct habits that eventually send throughout the whole being the right vibrations．

From time to time it would be well for us to take stock of our mental and emotional habits， because our thoughts and feelings are the highest vibrations of our bodies．＂As a man thinketh in his heart，so is he．＂Are we in the habit of being sulky， touchy，spiteful，mean，selfish， greedy or thoughtess？If we are，can we expect to escape their inevitable results which will manifest eventually in some physical disorder？What can we do about it？

In the first place，we must try to recognize these faults in our－ selves．Someone has said some－ thing or done something to make us feel upset．We sulk or are tritable．And have you ever noticed how we cling to such a mood and do not pant to give it up？The reason is that a certain general vibration has set in over the whole body and it will take quite an amount of energy to alter it．The best thing to do，of course，in oider to＂snap out of it，＂as the ex－ pression goes，is to get away into another environment and do something quite different：Go for a walk，do some hard work， play a fast game．Anything of this nature immediately steps up the physical vibrations and rectifies matters．Another good plan is to start singing－if you can and the ueighbours do not object too much！Singing is especially efficacious because music itself consists of powerful vibrations and the physical effect of singing entails deep and shythmic breathing that has ex－ ceediogly farreaching effects on our vibrations．

In controlled breathing we we bave a most potent force for the regulation of our vibrations． The yogis have acquired a deep knowledge of the science of breathing and can attain mira－ culous results by its applications． But，as with any great forces， there is equally great danger to the uninitiated．Controlled breathing and highly speçialized
breathing exercises are not to be undertaken recklessly nor with out a very clear and fulf know． ledge of what they entail and what they do．To do ocherwise would be to court disaster． Nonetheless，there are certain things that are open to anyone to do．

Have you ever noticed that when you are frightened or nervous your breathing is shallew and short？That is just the time to practise deep breathing． To do so，expite as deeply as possible．Breathe cut the last possible bit of breath．Then inspire，breathe in．You will not be able to help taking in a good deep breath．Let it go away down deep into your beily．Fill up your lungs，lift up ycur chest．Then biente．ll cut again． This will change your vibrations 2nd soon will＇feel mighty different．

It is good for us all to do something different deliberately from time to time．Get our of the old humdrum rut．Break the monotony．It will al！alter the usual vibrations and help us to shake off the shackles of bad habits．Our health will benefit accordingly．

Remember－we are what we think．Fixed hat its of thought， especially if those thoughts ar ${ }^{2}$ not very enlightoned，will establish a fixed pattern of body． You can see that on the faces of the people you meet．You can tell their trades or professions by their faces nine times out of ten．
In this connection，let me giv an instance in point．I once had a patient bed ridden for many years with a rheumatic condition that made her life a bell of suffering and misery．She had undergone all sorts of treatment， had had innumerable costly injections，dopes and applications． At last，after being given up us utterly hore＇ess and incurable， she begged me to try to do some－ thing．It was a hopeless case， but one must never give ur， never refuse to do one＇s best． Sol did what I could．Mass． age tortured the poor old sout but gave some temporary relief． Diet also helped slightly． Homocopathiç treatment antidoted
some of the mathons and poi sonous dope with which her blcod and nssues were saturated. Gradually she improved slightly, hut $\ddagger$ could not get the results I so eazaestly desited. Something was in the way.
Than one day the hght dawned, I realined that she was oblsessed with self piry and hased sowards but chudiren who she left, probibly with some pusifitation, had not been everyhing to her that liey should have been. This is a strong indication for a certain homotopathic remedy, which was then given with encouraging results. It began to change her vibrations sud the coacking joiats and garied bones improved slightly. But she clung to her barduess of heart and distatusfactions whit her fomify as a drowaing man to 0 piank. Day and night she hrooded over and harped on har wrongs, things that had happened long years before. Then 1 decibed to whe 3 de* seputate and almast brutal step. For there are times when osse must be cruel to be kind.

1 handened my heart and gave ber the talking of het life. I showed her with unanswerable logic that she was stiff-necked, stubborn, ubiorgiving and filed with hatred, that she clung to the dead past and all its un. happiness the a miset to his board of gold. Slue argucd and wept but I made ber see the truth. How could she expect her chidren to enjoy coming so see her whed all they got was thuse and scolding for theit Gulta? Kow can one demand Isve from one's childten before giving love first, love is not a matter for batgatoing hike buying something on the matket. All her stiffoess and bardoess and fised idess were reflected in the stiff and hardoess tissuts, creaking
foints and bonts with 'hard deposis on them. If she was 10 mprove she must soften her heart, unbend her mind, make her thoughts and emotions mort ficxble.

It was an ordeal for ree, as well as for her, and I beft recling exhausted and upset. Tte poor old women had indeed had a hard life, and who of us is with. out error? But the next day she greeted me with smiles. And from that evening her condition mended. The semedies given her seemed to work much better. She bsgan to develop an appetite. She would sletp as much as two hours at night. In a month's time, she was able to get up and hobble about and she would as out for motor-car rides with ber chitdren, who came so see ber more ofter. By then her pains lad left her, For the firsi time in seven yesrs, she could be turned over on her stomachso that her back tould be massage. The swollen joints subsited, For the first time in eight years she was free fom pain and could sleep the whole night through. She was fat from cured, but her condition bad improved beyond hope or belief, And I was her best friend in the world despite all Yhad said!

You see, bee vibrations had cbanged. Until that happened, improvement was impossible. Doyour vibutions need changing 100?

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Up'and down tha highways,
Date jawed men speckic the tight
With their fires,
, For they ars she outcants
Batting the cold.
With bacter archea against the winds,
They sit poon $\log _{6}{ }^{2}$
Damp logs drawa closely atonod the lites,
Git buddled togeliber,
Huddled as sheep.
Black shesp shorn of their sool,
Black sbesp lost ultetly
From the flocks ,
Whes the fires fade
And bitds freeze into silence,
They lie upos the logs,
Damp logs drawnclosely around the fires,
To dream of sheep,
Woolly sheeps,
Gatbred warcoly fivio the folds.
When the ice of pight
Malts againat their syes,
They lie prone,
Clutchiog, cliaging,
Wrspping the logs with their arms,
Wrapping them tightly . . . desperately.
As though to nail themselves
Tocrosses of slumber.
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－Wro plalke JoPe kale Ubilte ltatitk เमD）




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भारे मार बुता जदा जयायो ना क्षान्व अ अरानी याती ता．




 भणा नथी．ત્યાर जाह याEીના पत्र




 માં સાપતી નધી．æા ક્પની
 ખ્ુુાાસેા बખશે．

 of छुरो। चनुभવ यथा फ．तेब्ड़
 અને અનેક યાદીચના અાળનને।


 નथी भศ्या．

## મમ્માફલીીી એકૃ

 કાબન્સીલે લાદાચા તદદ્થી નીીવ ર્જી








 सारीदन नेताओये घणी सारीक्न



 ना संण＂षभा पथ साखु पाडवानी भાসણูી เરી छે．

みન્ના घખતમાં આશા તो 习Я રાभનામાં આवे है みછાां आછा
凶ने देदबु वધारे संगठन કरवानी ＂ßर समのळ．તેथી ચા આરીકન નૈતાみન ખાટા પ્રયારથી દાર૧ષ્ઠ गघेะा न्नेधन ₹ंor थाप के．





 श्वानीय नथी अने ねवा हसे शुं स्ययाये पधु वभारे नथी भनी रब्या？



 सારી ઈાત Mबి छे．


 बનીની સૌની सાઘ वपબियाइ करे

 ખ゙તાનું યારિત્ર અરખલિત રાખવાની તેઓની ધ્વચષ્ પ્રાંસની के परंतु







## 

बनखひु
31．भલ1ને યુનીધનની צારાસभામi



## સાહિથ આફંરૅાના વર્ણુના સવાલપર ડા．મલાન

 यु नेबानीसफग्ग वेखदना घुनाधटर પાटीना सभ्य भी．邓स．के．Лી€ીએ वs। फ्रगानन पुख्युं ？पुनीयन पहिद्व




 ૫रंशु નીА समाधन લगती वाटाबारे।
 पोतानी b＝क्ण ब्यत नद्धि કरवानुं કथ्युं કારણं નધी．



 बामाने बामझतl．

क्वाम श्यापतां कडा प्रघान 3 ．

 तभ्राबत ₹डेलो ख．छचरे आवेदा




 लेखऐ．

સાહિ આારદાની રિયતિ તાન




 होशानी साथे ते न्नेडझं tथी ख ता
 સાથે પથુ નथી लेડાયું．冈ેમાંધ ไાはना तरः घस्ता द्वाप तो चीनना

 अ२वानी ठो। तो माख्सनी स्वाभावि5


 અન સામ્પવાદની વશ્ચ્ય પસ＇દગી
 ધlन्मे झ子 भाभ तायण नाEि तो
 बकणनवण भविध्यनी झાશા તt સાે $\sigma$ छो，तुनीण को सोहा ૫सं छगी
 शझझ स，साम्यवाही देशानी साथे


『ाูु नोเฉ．

जारानी or મुज़ छे खने Эयम तेना or ₹ ₹

भा देશની द्युरे।पीयन वसતती इरिया पाइथा अमयલा亏 मुधतने माटेण શાવેલા લોજાની વસતી તરી ગણી





सप्र णीणं से वतन नथा








 દાरी ઉるभqचानी छे．













 237 मब्ना दतो．सरहारना घिव्ष
 કखવाने में भયन क्यो बता．

१६४ई भां खे वખतनी स₹ちारे बतहीओના अતિनिधित्वने भાટ ખાસ कायही। घ1भी सीही सबासने बरुज समझका भयल क्यो सतो．भने साد्यु子 むીโીીઓના सનાલને भલग เฟી

 बીโદી સવાલને बાય લગાsવા ซतતા
 ยીํ․
મારી સુચના み 《તી t：દ્દીચી，
 सबाલ સાपख़ ઢ！यमां લપझ
 बता 引 માગ「ન ચનનુરીચ અન
 दभीी नीभाख के कानापर सधला
 रीते ॠपणु वस्च ₹देधां समान


みપેલ્રીશન શ વપતત કરેલી મથમ भुस ね कती दे तेण्र माई सुみनाने ईंچी छीधी सने जीक श दती 子 प？

 ની ખાખત ધનાવી हોધા．
 સરકાર સાઘ વિફ૬્ મત નたિ ધરાવ नारे। वर्ञ ॠ वצते पघतो कता जता


 हैवे ञ के．नીషાના सત્તાओમi

 नЛवेने मधє કृवाना हिती तुओना


## विનાખાલના સ‘દૃશા

 કસેલી पर もીચ．ચા स゙सारમાં
 नुं के वेमां फધiાન सेवा हरी सौन। त्रेम प्रार्त ક२वा माट अयन करवा। लेधね．


 पथ यधानः प्रेम न मेधण्ये ते⿹勹巳





 $\theta$.

# કુદશતી ઉપચારે 

（बેખร：भી．રેเખટ゚ લેરેન્સ મેકકીમીન）





み1 घुस मान्रन सारू अभवा ખराभ टवा पड़ी है। जे．अने देवा
 याय के．सारी टदा कुष्य तो शरी० त゙हुरचत भाय धे．चराम पु तो रेगीट थाय ज．

સાપણા ચરીર૫૨ సમ યાયા囚 क曰 ＊．दाध पभना खांभणांना नफ वधे के झने भायाप₹ना वाण वधे तेम



 पझุ अणवी सभ1み धाओ અने બેપरवाध

 （3）ક झ ટવાની શરીఇના અศયवाप૨ અને મનપर ઋસર খાฯ छે．ఖ સસર नो दैहरती કાयEा अनुसार ताबफધ पड ते शरीरतुं सौंघई यध के के

 ひा4 क्ष के ₹ोग सुみवे गे．

सौधध्यंना के प्रझार के．₹巨हरती




 शांत साँ्य 4 के．

彐 たियन Чरी अने सારી ไă।


આાપશે ષખતાવબત માનसિક जा

 ओनी ररी२५२ чणी ससर थाप के． इबवाभ के दीवार के मालुसना

 वानी，माहु समाउनानी，केरीदापल़


甘氏ाण शुं？
 समणनानः प्रसन ह：वो लेगखे ओも



 गथा．तेनुं डार्य शे के पेना

 4

# માધુસ પાતાની ટવાના ભામ થઈ પડે છે 

 भवाना घड़ाण के के बनुदा वाता चरฆ્मां याह्पा नलुं समवा कैंध


 वाली २मत रमवी．चाभी तुरतथ शबीर
 orํ．भोगٍセी भ｜वानी पض साड़।习સસ भા4 के
प्राजायम शरा० स्वाथ्यन मार बणी
 तोम सापણे न्वा वीयार કरीझ तेबा

 પ૨ પฆુ તેવી ન માકી અસર યાપ ખे．

 थी तेसो कये धैधा दरे से ॠ पारणी थझ14 0．

સા ખાખતમાં ચક દાખલેા આપપં．
 ન1 દマદยી પયારી૧श सતી અને તેનું פֿनन सडाणुं यु पड्युं बतु．त⿹勹巳
 ४न्तोรशनी बीधां बता，हવाओ सीधी



 उँसी नद्धि क्लेछखे अटस में भाई










पढी कूरु हिषस प्रકાઘ पडगो।


 તઓ सંતાપ આપપતાં નહાતાં．ऐ




 सने तेत्यु भनमां छः\％हीभाय！


पข ते याह． 841 हशती Gती पยी




 द तो तहन बही अने orslarरी－बती
 ारेनी वखुतु તેનામાં ના निशान or

 પેનાના ધनન पणगी रें तथी रीस त习 देरओरने पथगा इड़ी सती．तेब़ ह์ीजो करी घन रडीकहणा．प२ंश में तेन सธ वरतु ब्नेली ૬री．तैन समल०षुं के तेना छाधराभोन तेना

 हात श शै？


 वस्ष न’ी．خેનાં सડી મखलां મનનું




 ख્या घसg કરતાં મન અન તેન





 चसरथा લागी．大ेनाप？सक्यावषा
 અसર ધาા ધાञી．તેન भुખ લાभચ






 शकाध र न्र्थी तेना वाँસापर भढ์न


 રાત સુ以 શકતી यも．તન સાવ સાझ़

 यथा．अने तेन सेद्ध वधुं वक्या， खાવા છતાં તના ખરેા દારત ખન્યે．

 ஒ．

## अर्या पर्रीन ब्रवाभ

ज．रूत टरसझे心
બેન રૂતન टरसસरेเs गोदानीसभमं थी अमारी ब४र तमे पx ब凶ी



 साथे．

## 囚ીંદના લક્ષ્મીનંદના








 โभन्र छता．बप₹ांत तेओ पडुण यतिमाशाण व्यकित चे सने भदान छघŋगษति तथा समथ์ वेपारी ह．
 भाबेयोनi बतंभानपच्न। चासे－है．

 ખાડનાં કારખાનાझ，ఫे૫रમिલે，વીમ！．



 याले छे．







 क्षेत्रमां अने शिक्षल क्षेत्र तां तभल
 समाभत तेभो यापी रेख्या है：－．
＇बTEसतान टાધમ્સ＇（દ हीधछใी अंझ्ञ ते तथा＇Eी हुसान＇（हैनिड）टरी



 वर्तभानपخ્રાના तેखी भासेક के

 4ึ．तेमना परिभार अने

 छ सौथा श्रामंत ॠાપચีا भाરत वर्प भां भીરલाפ bे．
स）प๒ द्बाहना श्रीम तामां जनल नैभर．ताता श्रेड्रने आवे 10．



 OभมદEत्त કારખાનાના ચ્ तાતા मीड मालें है．के मार
 पास्ताલीस बMर भाजुस्स । เम दरे为．


 तેथાઃ ष्वाУ Еળની ब्यવસ્યા માट
 नાमनी કंपनी अ्यापी ष्वा स सर्वासनी

 शईझाय ते बुपी वियाज पाया उपर માટશનું か૨ખાનું રધાપવાની યાળના


 धात षथी नたि पथु ॠद अभव


 सन्स सीमाटडना ચंझ डापरेकटर 31.


 रેયની સวЭ1રभાં घఖा उथा સथान



 सय．भाभान पघ ，आपણी स२झार





 ओौसानी ખા⿹勹巳，वीक्णणना अने सो ખisનાi કા૨ખાનાझ તयા ખાંડ，રસા 4凶，ఫपसं，स1मेन्ट अने＂ીમાન अपनीया पलु के．डन्डीमझन नेथनस


 カા ₹ીતે સંકળાઃલે છ઼．જ્રા．ધીરલા


 ひી円 નંધरे ચાવે છે．તેમના મુખ્મ
 અન ન્યુઝ ફાનીકલ＇＇અીજીલ અન્ડ

 સમર્ધ＇ન કરનારાં બે．

ચાધા ધनयनि तरી સાપણુt होશ માં શ્રા．વાલયંદ ધીરાઘંહનુ નામ
 ના मटान वेपारी छे．ॠने बहालु Фटाना ધंधामां तथा नवां qस्खिघ





 भॉना तेख भा મેક छे．

પાંયमां＇Чनદ્રुजेश सर ખદીદાસ ગાયન્ક1 છ．તેね ૨૧．સરદા？વ્લ્લભ

 भાટા वेपारी कन भा₹ or भीनहार

 क्यवसायमां त्रीज नंजर खापे खे

 તેभો પ્રનિનિधि છ．અन ॠंझ्रウ







 લીસ કંખનીઓના ઃાલેક シે．૩ थી
 તેમન1 ક1ષ के．અने बहने1 खम्यु






 पब्या ध्रनिष के．







 तેझ चेखा गोड़ना क्र्रास

 पबु रथान क，मोट। वेपारी छे अने
 માલે $\triangleq$ ๒．


 बीमाटेड કेपनीओ है बेमां झ＂म उृपिभानी धापख़ा के सेभनापर पुरे
 ની મુી छ૫૨ ఛૈતાની સત્તા ซમાવી
 स्वार्यनी सिહि－भाट सક धीञनी ब्नेड તચચ 屯 जैंदा साथे－सारे। संभ＇ध बणावी रेड छ．ঋ धनपतिओ ने जेंडो साघे

संण प पराव के ते सेन्ट्रसमेंक झम ख

 जेंद，जेंद चोई वयदूर सन केंद

 इपीया सक्षेग्र थाय छे．


 मासे5 अने न्यपु：मदाइएन काषेण पથ્ન આ બેંકના શેt મેાટામાં મેt＜1

 માં કાંગ્રેસ સરકરે સ્વ．સરદાર ૧દझભ भા甘 દારા ૨ાન્વીઓમાં ન રકતળીન मंति सर्धेन के मदान सझ्थता प्रास
 ના મોહામાં માટા बાય ગણાય．

## હिદ્દા સવાંલપર યુનાંના મદદનો ડે．મલાન કરેલેા અ્સ્વિકાર




 પાકન્તાન みન યુનીયનની qख्च

 वडा＞्रफान 31．भલાऩ અस्विझार
 अविष्यन1 इ२जलपर युनाषاटड नेशन्स ના \＆ તેમળે स्विકझูं के अन ક્રीरनना
 ©．

યुनीयનની ધારા સभામાં તેभશ

 અ્ય યનીપનની ખાનગી સત્તાની ખાભતમાં યુનાપ્ટ નશશન્સની ક્રાતી


 みभाર，પ૨તતુ આમાझ કામ，અमे जते संभाणाशुं．＂

 સાબu વેz્ સાર્રીકાના みવિષ્ય૫૨

 सાघ भસલલ કरखानी સत्ता स1घ

 ના दुनો ખાતેના પાંચ પ્રતિનિધिઓના
 เते．


 ના 囚⿴囗大ધ સુધીમાં નહિ નીચારાયેલે।
 き तपासવા ચन तेन विए छકत

 शक़ \}, साध्य-वेłट सां犬ीका झन તેન લஅતી ધખતેા યુનાની સત્તામાંથ §ुर કશી મેન્ડેટની શરતતાના みધારે તેના અલગ રીતે વિચ્યાર ક્રામાં มฉิ．


 सापश्श आपली संभती \＃पेला छे


 કभીશન સાઘ અપશે ક્ારના સંみ＇ધ भांधये। 0 ．

## 4 ₹ ぎ ₹ リ

－सीराधनt multa सेख रिजा－
 क्याई बजता बता त्याई २＜－૪－4१ ની રાતે जાળाओ મારर ખुન કરાाમાં आव्दुं છे．मनाय के ह तुओ ने आयं क्ता तेनाधी दुंसाई गरासाल ॠ जुग वि₹्ध यह गया खता
 © ${ }^{1}$ ．
－૧६्प०－पश सुधीमां भाशतन।
 क्ञञओ बघ्योग－அने बेपार ખाताना પ્રષાન બ，તેચ્ન સુસાફરી મધ્યુ सौथी वसारे－बपाउपु के ल्याई सरદार पटसे खमझ पाधनા पथु उपाड हों नथा．

## અળીલ ભારતીય મુસલ્લીમ કેનવેનશન

क समतामां बमણा or मवेला सफीज ตाइतीय सुस्太ीम अनवेनथनभां झ1शमीर सहित झनेક หभानी ચया यम सती，चभाराे 306 उसी़ेट बौहना सबला भागाभांथी 610र 441 बतl，कभां をटसाई पार्बामेन्टना！अम जंगणनी घाग्रसलाना पब सक्यो सता．बनममु अने કाशमारनी खाण्ट्रि परिपनना बनलेस सेकटरी भीसाना भถमद सظみबनी सरहारी उड़ा ७

 सुस्तान अबभर वल्याव्युं द गया
 भुस्बीभ परिपह रुध पल दान हुनीया ना भुर्लीमोंगु युतिनिधीव्व ધराबनारी

 ना हैशानी सर्वंथा सभगણल 七रखा માં સાવી চતી．
 को के，साटना मुस्टीमांन खे परिपह
 को 8 तेभान संख्या（सા心 ચાર हरेखा）के समझम प्राह，甘शान， प्रणात झึने वुछीना तेऑन1 सड्यर्या
 ह，＂ऐऐ परिपद्ध स्यनात्मझ राळनीती के सตला दहोामां शांतीनी सती तन गुँ्यवी नाખी Eती．＂

सर हंसतान अद्रमह उब्युं 子，

 समुद सE सूधी साइ्रं छे Yアंतु तेथी




 भुध्रुव च्पापशे．अने तो पणी तड
 अन मानच भंध्रुचना צ्रायभी与


 भुख्धीम सामननतामां नधुं नेत्वाव छx यनानी कर० के के के सापथन
 भांध बभारे．＇


 भणेसी क．＂．＂

 समझत भुखीीय करतीनी पती फासवा ના दાवा કરી ન みનિષ કरखाना प्रभल 3 री रब्यु वेना ीरोध કख्वा
 द1वे बतुतो सने भुफाध अरेसे हो
 नी सबीसदामतीने नोभम ศरेदो
 सतानना 冈े स『्ट्राना सिष्धातन हीधन મુસ્લીમો ચાકકતરી ફીતે સંभત シે

## यर्यापz

त्रिप जेन，
તમારા પશ્ન મધ્ય્યે તે વાંચી ખુみ भْनी वियाइમાં हुं पड्या बता साथा
 पत्र सुं सખुं श पिथारे आण सुधी Yx बખवा न पाम्षे．




 झभ्षेपो पर्देषो तमारा पर भुठे खे． साथी मुज्प फाइल तो। झ్య बलाय
 हरीम धीञ．आया तेमना मेभ
 आपधां क्रवनभां ते बैँघ मेसता I






 गुण्रान भर पेताના पभपर छभा


 કરી पวखावे छे．झन पुत्र पुर्रीना માનસીક સ્થાતી Уब्યિમ नियમાના

 बन्तेयो मे．अक्यास पष झ हैस
 नी सततमां परंपराथा भाभ，बेता आवेल1 के घमन तेन भाट भवं बे के，


बनाफ काई度 वยुभां दब्डुं है，




 ร₹वा तยयार ख．＂＂
 रिश्व भुस्टीम परिपहमां भघेला परिनि ધાఖોને તેમચ્ પાકીરતાન ખાતાના



## સામાળક ચ્ર્ય




 कीटुं पाई क्ञञनना ब़्य झाहरो， पबीयो मारे मान，पॉनी धरं अे



 ચ પરીस्थीતીभાં भા ખાy ચનીલને
 पूशंना क्रवमां ऊซरेस भ्याजा साये પરહાવિ．અનીલ ખળન અभાવે













 अनेः सामान्य चनानी तेभने कघ．




 ज्ञान न बิเझाधी छुमेशां भालरो ने

भांधा पउ के तेनाथी $8^{\circ} ट 1$ आ










 द्वाभाय के．सुर्वाने त्याभ भાતા तीt

 के ने ఖानंह प्रमेદ ખાતર भાળोले
 न्नलवथी चातर बपरनं दुध पा甘 भાળะન મેટુ કই પથુ તે શ્ भાતા




 બैના $亠$ के มमझ भાતી बशे है，
＂तमे भारा देवना ही申़्य खी＂ तमे मारा भागी बीछिद्ध खा＂
आव्या ल्यारे अभर थઈन रहा＂
 ＂बप＂．उप बागे से चमने वेथी

 કरन्ने அने Ф्ञनन सुધाइले．t
凶ના．

## લી．भાુના



โिक्षक गेध्र छ

 भंटिर माट ખાસ गुणनाली โथक्ष्य


 みોચ or અરશ કશચી．
લબી यl મต็.


## दैज्सादs

 भानह भ＂$\approx$ ी．
 लोखानीसभर．

| を－¢्टीना ※ા犬゙：－ |
| :---: |
|  चझा़ शी．2－1＂＂ |
|  <br>  |




## विવિધ विษય

## 

अanyती भ＂sen
 पती भंजणनुं वार्षाद संभेसन ता． १उ－૫－૫૧ ના રેન ચ્યારરીલીસ જ્રા．

 य्युं बु．स्वाभ่त प्रभुษ ૧सन




 सापाभां झब्यो सतो．ते ख़ा भંસ્ષાને ૧ ગીની भેડ આવી દતી．


《तो ને સૌશ छભા यy પસાર क्यो बतो．माह भْथीना ञत वर्पना बैवाब्र तेम क्सिसाभ इब्ठु थया बते। $\Rightarrow$ सबानुमते पसार थషે कतो． ※मालनोने मासीะ री विझेેन माट

 आर्धंहोनी युंदणी यई जी：




 ખलन2ी：देंवक नीખाभा甘，
 अपंवाँक सभ्ये झुँटाया कता．

 नी జરક1スની ₹＇ગમેદની નીતી સામે जनतान लगृत เरबा कर हिवसना

 ॠापनारी धये जता．भाร q हु भાતમમનું રાદ્ટગીત માધ સજા બરખાસત 4t and

## 

みા સમીતીની રયાપના અત વપૅના भે भાસમાં કख૧ામાં ચ્ચી ૯ती．


 $9 x^{*}$ थार धयो बदा नेभां ज्ने सदून सने वीस भा甘ख्या हाजल ययां के． ${ }^{*} 4$ भासभां श्री．बॉटा शिक्षा संध， नाधाप तरદधी अयो，वाह विqाहनी




 प．：दैसाy सम．नरใवभाई वेछा－
 માનદ મંગ્રીઓ：મેસસં \％．ન．โસાપ
 મેસસ્સ ચ્，વી．મઠેતા，झલ．ધી． પટેલ，ડી．หાણુકશન，એન．જ．भાર્ની， פ．シन．न्નरी，झસ．ने．મछิતા，
 פ．श्रीमती બराबेन दृशाष．
\＃．ગાંધી ભારત विઘાલय
 विघ्घाલयना वार्षीक छิતस9 ता． ૩－૫－૫ฯ અन ता．૫－૫－૫૧ ना हたने ગાંધી इस ऊमां ऊब्लवये। बतो． શાળાના ધાળખા તરૂથી શાળા ને લમતાં ગીતા，અરभા，રમુષ્ર




આાવા ఠ્સસાઓ માટ માંધી ते નાના પsતા ઉાવાથી Э્રેષ્ષૉના લાબાયૅ
 શणાામાંથી ધારચુ v પાસ ક૨નાર विबार्थीચોન＂গાળાન્ત પरીक्षा＂
 भव्यां बता．ॠने भy कर्षी？భरीक्षा

 आः्यां ताi．

શાળાના પ્રીન્સીપાલ તર૬થી ૨ब્તુ



 शुद्वारे भाजदाने चणन्बणी विषयद

 इशब्या जાદ भाजओन કसरत，२મत அमत चने संगीत शीพववाभां चयावे
 बेग्रमी－टन वञारे रમतो २भाडवाभां


 अय्यो करे छे．वणर बर्षमां के वफत सणानीण असमां ધघां जाणुान
 भां आवे छे．
 ने पों १२४ नेटधु हान मष्डु ब．g． ચાળાનાં સંચાલન માટ थી โિવંય


 या झावी हती झन रक्षाजंपन

 बिनતतl કマવામાં＝માt ถती．

શાળルની भુฐકલીઓ
शાળા સમિfિતા મ્રમખ તયા મંત્ર



 करे छे．झા ખાળा। भाटे बगो ખुटा છ．सાળा नાની प3 ऐे અने શાળા ની વસ ૫ษ નાની ૫૩ છે．ગસ बुनी घઇ छે ฆन બ્રીી ધડી સમાર माम माज छे．तेथत शाणा भार વધاरेनां उसाસે। तथा यી બસ માट व्यवस્મા કરથા ખધા વાલીઓ ચન
 ઘન अब゚ લંખાøવા વિનંતી કરી बती．

ट्रां．नि．सेषा समाणनन प्रमुप તथા મંત્રી તપા ચन्य व्यકિતઓ ॠ પ્રાસંગિક વિવેચ્ચન ક્યiં ఉતાં．


 સંધન અપીલ કરી ब્ધુ｜0્યું के \＆े

 धीચझ，अने તેનાधी थता ચनीण्टा थी घणुण त्रासी મy $\begin{aligned} & \text { छे．}\end{aligned}$
 के सा सुધारे। लतેન करवे। लेУฆ． કાનુનधी નતી ચા4．

## प₹렁叉쓸



 સાવેલે．

 มાંતમાં રહાંચચ भયા खતા．તેચોન્ન २૫० भाषॄ प्रग अनास वर्यो हतो। みने १७，प०० हीट बचे มढया बतां． त्यां सधी
 पもી ఆप₹ भरई અनે ખરぇના ๖くझ1

—५ा．२，उर，१४，000 ना พर्ये उद

 भヶ4 भાभમાં आवेक्षुं छे ఖने ते हदे

तोयार यધ அયુ कर．લેકસકસેસ જાળા મझનન યુદ સાभમીねો ખનાવવા



 भां होरे घिर न्म सठवार्ञायानुं मे
 તેચાના નામ લખી લધ તેમની પાસે थी जे टंءभां पधिदु अनाor छधरावी
 રા太ત સभાતી＇ને માtકલી સપપવે．

## ＂โみલाप＂


ચ્પા માસીકમાં દેશા परદેરાના અનૅક છાષાંみમાંધી તાマવીન સામસી ચ્યાપ વામાં આાે シે．बાકના ધમાલીцા
 （3）તેવાઃ્મો માર અ્યા માસીક રસ ભરી સામસી પુરી પાక છે．

અ＇s સાત，ચાt，નવ，Eશ，ચને
 अया है．

પ્રત્યેકની २／૩ पे શેટ સાં અમારી

（नीयभीत भाद यवा प्रचणना₹ अમને єખે．

## INDIAN OPINION，

 P．BAG， PhoEnix．
## नाड्री देश

શુજ્રાતી અધ૨ા શળ્હાના સહલા શખ્हામાi સમञुती ઔ－ पतो आ लेड由ी झાश गुणनात
 छે．2 โ२२ఇ पानाभां ॠनेક ख以
 છ．खા घરમાં શસાવવાથી તમારી શુન્રાતી ભાષા સુધ્પશ． ไી $\frac{q}{\circ}$ み みળ્રીસી મળશે．

| 凹્વવાડીક પ＊્યાંગ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| घार | щાસ્ત रev2 में |  | अुसदमान 1330 |  | सूयोंध्य | 4．સી¢ |
| 4） | २ 4 |  | 26 | २४ | f－ro | 4－0\} |
| चनी | 2f | ，f | 24 | 2f | furs | Y－0\％ |
| 201 | 2．15 | $\because \quad 1$ | 20 | स | f－82 | 4－0y |
| स1P | $2<$ | $\because<$ | 2q | 26 | ¢－83 | $Y-08$ $y \rightarrow 03$ |
| भ่ャท | 24 | ＂ | २2 | 2¢ | \％－8¢ | Y－0き |
| घुप | 30 | ＂ 90 | 29 28 | 30 | f－84 | y－o？ |
|  |  | ＂${ }^{\text {29 }}$ | 2\％ | 9 | 1－8\％ | 4－00 |

## વાંચવા લાયક પુશ્તકો

ทittos મા世世4
 ©४२ सખાયષા પुસ્તłાના નીચે સમાસ थाय 0.


 पन्यवषाश अiधीシサी साधना ตiv（๒નt सમાМนมi


 અનેલા सાલેખ્યે છ．）ใQ ：


 धनीकास घ9 भાધુ（ી મ્રસાદી
 ツเપु－भเશી－મા મનુ xíध ₹－ ધાપुला पञा：（સાશ્રમनी




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { भाग पष्ठेया } 90 \text { : }
\end{aligned}
$$





 ક็भત शी．24／0．
 จเม નાસ（भाاరก๊）．₹－ आเหना तर बिभस। （વીฟ｜xાฒ）
भापुना－जा मे पᄏા



भाyनी ञiफी $*$－



## 



समय झंवी नाते बसाधुथी करेषा
चननुपा



भुञ
 （ alı z＇x
？

सभुषी 屯iली
Ф્રન ચરી







सुपनषी रृथाष（टाЕसटाब）प．

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