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## No. 43-Vol.-XLIX <br> Friday, 26 th Octomer, 1951 <br> 

## gindent (ilptution

Friday, 26th Octoder, 1951

## Deepavali Greetings

EARLY next week the Hindu world will be celebrating their great Deepavali festival. We take this opportunity of conveying our greetings to all our readers. The occasion represents the bappiness and joy felt over the victory of Shri Rama, denating the good forces; over Ravata, denoting the evil forces. Traditionally the occasion is being celebrated but the meaning bebind it is hardly understood, If we would take the trouble of understanding it we would not just indulge in feasting and merrymaking. We would humble ourselves and desy ourselves those things that hundreds of thousands of our fellow-beings are not fortumate enough to enjoy and take pleasure in bringing light into their dark homes and thus eate their blessings, which will bring happi. gess to us more than anything else. There is nothing but misery all around us and throughout the world. We are, as it were, in the clutches of Ravana who reigns supreme. Rama bas yet to be born. He will be bora when we really want Him, yearn for Him and hiumbly pray for His help, which we need badly in the darkness that"seems to be overtaking us. This is a time when we have to pray for Light not only to kindle out path here in this country but througbout the worid. We canoot do better, therefore, than to place before our readers the following beautifts hymn, which bas been a source of great intpiration to us, with the fervent prayer that it might likewise be to all and that that Light may be our guide in the coming New Year:

## Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom

Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on.

Keep Thou my feet, I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.
I was not ever thus, noe
prayed that Thou
Should'st lead me on;
I loved to choose and see my pach, but now
Lead Thous me on.
I loved the garish day, and spite of fears,
Pride ruled my will; remeraber not past years.
So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on,
O'er moor and fen, o'es crag
and torrent, till
The night is gone;
And with the morn, those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved loug since and lost awhile.

## 'Giardian '. First Victill ar Suppression of Communism Act

TIHE Minister of Justice has sent the 'Guatdian,' the Capetown weekly oewspaper, a 21 -day ultimatum to reply to charges which, if the Cabinet agrees, will tead to the banuing of the vews. paper under the Suppression of Communism of Act, says 2 statement issued by the 'Guardian' last week. Under Section 17 of Act 44 of 1950 the Minister of Justice, Mr. C. R. Swart, had recently appointed a committe af three to drave up a factual report on the 'Guardian.' The committee consisted of Mr. C. R. Cloete, a Magistrate, and Messrs. M. C, du Plessis and T. H. Vlok, recired Magistrate. The committe carried out its investigations in secret.

The 'Guardian' or its legal representatives, were given no opporturity of appearing before the committee, says the statement. The Minister had now sent a brief summery of extracts from the committee's report with a note that representations, if any, should be submoted in $21^{\circ}$ days. "Both the Government's letter and the deaft reply from the 'Guardian' are in legal hands and will be the subject of proceedings," says the statement.

Whether we agree or not with the policy of the 'Guardian' is a another matter. This much, however, we can say, that the 'Guardian' has been the severest and feariess, critic of the Goverament's Colour policy. It has never shown any inconsistency in that. The object in passine the Suppression of Communism Act was to muzzle all those who spoke and atted against the Goverament. This action on the past of the Government against the "Guardita' is, therefore, not at all susprising. We who have seen and have been in the struggle for Independence in India are the least surprised. It is a warning to us that our struggle against the present Government is going to be as arduous one and that we shall have to not only expect but be prepared for any contingency of a similar anture. The time may come when we may have to stand alone cut oft from all, possible sources and depend entirely on our own strength and yet continus to figbt to the bitter end. It remains now to be seen how the Press and the people who claim to be democratic will stand by those who thus fall in the clutches of the Government. Of course for South Africa to call itself a democratic country when a small minority can keep four times its people in subjugation is a travesty of truth.

Hypocricy can never be hidden nor does it pay those who praotice it. The Upited Party owes its downfall to its bypocricy. The Torch Commando was. becoming a powerful force in its place and
all the people of South Africa who are deaied elementary human rights had pinned their hopes on it. But that too lias been found wanting as would appear from the latest reports of its activities. The Torch Commando who liad avorved itself to fight against Apartheid as reflected in the Coloured Franchise Act, (the separate Representation of Fon-Europeans Act) as being a violation of the entrenched clauses of the South Africa Act, has, by its announcement, that nonEuropeaus would not take part in the Torch Commando's Alamein Day march on October 23, thus, in other words, practicing Aparts heid, has not only incurred the displeasure of all the non-Eurom pean people but has subjected itself deservedly to a mild rebuke from the Uaited Party press and jeering from the Government and the Press supporting the Government. We are how ever not at all amazed at the Torch Commando's attitude. It was fairly clear from the very beginning that if and those supporting it were not so muich concerned about the Coloured people losing their vote as they were 'about the inherent danger to their own rights, On the Colour question there has never been much difference between the policy of the Nationalist and the United Party.

In the circumstances we metst expect and be fully prepared to meet the same fate as the 'Guardian' and even worse.

## Mischierous Misrepre. sentation

ARESPONSIBLE Minister like the Minister of the Interior at least, we should have thought, would be very pareful not to indulge in irresponsible utterances and that he would make sure of his facts before publicising them. We cannot help stating, however, that the reference $\mathrm{Dr}_{8}$. Donges mace in his Durban City Hall apeech last Monday night to the so-called
illegal entry of 1,4000 Indidns whs a mischicvous misrepresentation of facts. Both the Mayor of Durban, Mrí Percy Osborn, wbo first made the statemest and the Minister of the Interior, Dr. T. E. Donges, who bas repeated it, should surely have been conscious of the libellous rature of such a statement and the incalculable harm it would cause the lodian community. Or is it that Dr. Donges is bent upon adopting the tactics that were adopted by Hitler to wipe out the Jews from. Germany?

The ceosus depattonent itself had promply corrected the mis impression created by the statement rectatly made by the Dur-
ban Miayor and had explained how the increase in the Indian propulation in Durban had possibly taken place. The reasons were (1) the general teddency to migrate from rural into the urban area and (2) their concentration into ove place awing to artificial barriery raised againgt them in regard to interprovincial migration. If these barriess wete removed it would give an opportuaty to Indians to spread out. Moreover with all the increase that has takeo place in their population their proportion of the whole population has only increased from 2.5 to 2.9 per ceat which surely can by no meang be soasidered a "meriace;"

## NOTES

Manilal Gandhi's Civil
Disobedience

MR E G. MASERTWALA. who edite the paper "EariJan,' founded by Måhatma Gandbl, wiltes in that paper dated Ootober 20: Mr. Manllal Gandhl has regiatered hit protept againat the racial eegregation laws of Sonth . Ifrica by calmiy and nog. violently dieobestag them. Under thees laws, it la an offence for an Asiatio to ooctipy a yeach, or to enter a nabllo reading toom or any other place, regerved for Earopeans. Mr. Gandbi has been openly and repeatedly doiog thle the polioo takes note of it bat, so far, the Government has taken no action againet him. It is good that the South African Goveroment does not make itself look more redionlene by pro* ceeding againat Mr. Gandhi for breakiag these lawe., It shonld not have made them at all, bat bas dobe bo nader maljga infleroes. The Sonth African Prime Miniater, whor is aleo a Chxistlan Divine, I trast realizes the incongraity between hle Btate pollos and big Ohriatian doatrines. It for any reason. be is ausible to man bis Government in conformity with the beat Ohristisn prinololes, hopo ble Government will reoonefle iteelf to thls way of haking the wrong legielation a deadlether. Thero ahonld be an ever increabiag number of oitizens affeoted by these lawe to copy Mix. Manilal Gaodhi'o examplo In a non-violent bat Gran and quiek msaner. Right minded Earopeana, and I belleve their mamber is entllojently great, whoald also openty blam thelr sympalty tovarde acoh non.
violeat law-breakera. It thay are proceeded agatat the ation shorid be welcome: if their brasohes are over.looked they have galned theli desidaratom and shand gaielly contiame to exerciag what is really their nataral right. Suoh nallifiestion of the lan in one 昭here will lesd to the deroovery of ways of rendering It a duad. letter In cther epheren alao. Since the law tralf is agaInat the foudamental priaciples of equity and justioe, its ponvtolent breach does not mlletate agaipet good oonaoience. Hether, cowardly entminalion to them does so-

## Torch Commando's Colour Policy

Speaking at a mealiag at Nemcastle Mr. Obarlea Bekker, the national organiser of the Toroh Commendo, is reported to have dealt at leaglh with Colonred caemberenip. He eald that some members had throstened to resign if Golonted membership тyere permilted. Mr: Dakker in reply read ont the quallica. tions for membership. The formation of any branoh, he sald, was enbjeet to the approval of the regional commites. They reoognised that in some part the Cape Ooloarede still had the franohlae and eeparate branohes might be formed by thous Coloned votes. No Natives ware members of the dommondo. Mr. Beliker emphasibed that thelr only weapons were the rote and the ballot box, and, therefore, all those who ocald vote matet be coneldored. The Toroh Oommendo did not want to bo embroflad io Party polltios. "We are thoronghly ashacosed
and diegoted with the way In which the Government have upeal the mataal good falta between the Earopesne and nonEropeany," he eadd. "It la up to the people to rebtore sanity to all rase relations" Thls explanation follows an annowecmont made eariler by Mr. W. H. Penay, publielty omeer of the War Veterana' Toroh Commando In Capetown, that non-Eiaro= peane world not tale part in the Toroh Commando't Alamela Day marob on Ootober 23.

## Nationalist Party

Commenting on the Toroh Commando's polioy of raoial dieorlmination 'Dla Barger' wrote: "The Toreh Commando, whioh was bora out of the otraggle akalaet aparthold, has
taking sdvantage of a teahnlcallty (namaly the so-oalled absenoe of Colonard branohed) to apply the: Government polley of apartheid, falch the Com. mando fo pledged to deleat....... As a "disgutaled Earopean exaserylceman" wrote in the "Cape Timea' of Oatober 12; "Thione of Colorized akio who telped at Alameln are dabarred from taling part in the Alamein Day Toroh Goramando maroh tor the shallow and hypocritioal reason that they bave not formed oflicial Non-Enropean branches. Io this mooh pannted demoorsoy of the Torchbearers bat a thin veneer Liding the atinkwood of raoialiem?"

# MR. MANILAL GANDHI AGAIN VIOLATES APARTHEID LAWS 

ON Friday October 99 Mr. Manilal Gandbi, for the fourth time, visited the Durban Municipal library and went into the reading room, which is supposed to be for European only. On this occasion to taok Mrs Gandhi and bis daughter Miss Sita Gandbi with him. All the three wert warged twite by the Librarian to leave but they refused to do so. Twenty míauten later a Police Officer approached thern and toolitheir namea and addresses.

Later Mr, and Mrs. Manilal Gandhi boarder a Municipal bus from first Avente proceeding towards the Botanic Gardeng and took their seatz in the lower decity where non-Europeans are not allowed. The bus conducter agked Mr, Gandhi his nationality and when bo said ho was an Indian be was astied to go on the top decib. $M_{\text {r }}$. Gardbi said be preferred to sit where he waz sitting. The Conductor asked his name which be ralused to give. The Oonductor said, in that caso he would have to report to the Police. Mr. Gandbi said he would give his name to the Polic. Tho bus was stopped and the Oonductor went to a nearby shop to 'pbone the Police. A fow minutes later ho returned and quietly banded Mr. Gandhi two tickets for himsell and bis wife and the bus proceeded.
fully mosepted aparthold in Itg orgealastion...the apartheid idea has thes cooguered in one of the moot npexpeoted quartera." And 'Die Barger' anked the dueatlons "People who loudiy demand that their polltios opponents must comply with principles and a polloy which they themealves evold like the plague, deserve deapest con. tempt. With the oolour polloy that it kas now adopted the Toroh Commando, and Its liberalistio followiag. have beooms an opportualst pormer group, withont a olalm to the attention of thlaktag peopla," 'Dle Barger' eaid in oonolusion.

## Other Critics

Writiag "in the 'Gaardlan' dated Qotober 12, Mz. Sam Kahn anys: "Even very frlendly. dinposed nowspapera anoh es the "Oape Tlmes" bave editorlally oblded the Torab Commando for

## Africans Barred

Torchmen L. Eane-Berman, nadonal ohatrman, of the War Veterapa Toroh Comurando, and head of fie action oouncil, an* nonnoed In Johannerbarg on Ookober 12 that the "Oonnoll wat opposad to the ontry of Natives into the moveraent." He gave two reasone: The Commando's fight would be throngt the ballok box so thore wat no polnt in eqrolling people who did not exeroize the vote. TOnly enfranchised members of the commanity woald be elleible tor member," Torahman Eana Berman eaga Mir. Kaha, shbald re-read the Senth Afrioan Aot whioh the Commando is sup* posed to be fightiag lar. Natives had the vote in the Cape, end today ottll are onfranohifed nembers of the commanity" who elect 3 membere of Parliament in the Cppe Provlnoe and
fonr benstora fa the 3 northera provlacea Ela seand reason is that the connoll "did not conoldar It wise to lead black agaloat white." Did not black soldiers lose thelr lives in the army io the mar areinat while Nazle and fabolsta? Did not blaoks become maimed and orippled in Ggaling for domooraoy for whiles as well as blacks? astes Mr. Kbsu perticently.

## Press Commenta

Oommentiok on tha solion laken by the Government egainet the 'Gagrdian' the 'Natel Meronry' of October 10 writea: "If this ta the kind of sollon whioh the Act euthorises, theo tho applioations of the lave are mach worse then ite orilles, both laside and onlajde Parliamenl، bad lmaginad......The day is not lar dibtant.' the paper says, 'robeo boy nomepaper' whiob beopens to diesgree/ with Goverament polioy may fiad theale eammerily wiped ont." The 'Natal Dally Nepa' prited "It the fresdom of the Pregs means anything, there should, in this case, bo mothon in pablio and the fanal appeat should rest nok with the Obinet, bat with the bighest oonet in the land."

## U. P. Promise Repatriation

Of Indian:
Mr. J. G. N. Stradag, leader of the opposition, in an elea. Lioneoriog speeob at Greytomn last week relterated the United Parts's ioleotion to endenvour to obtaln the repatrition of Indiene by ronded table disonaslong with the condries oncerned. If thle did not racoeed they would conslder iving re. presentation to Indiang on the same bsois as that given to Natues by general Mertzog lo 1936, "The Qoverament." Mr. geranes eald, had promised to end the Indians ont of the coanlry. Theg hed done nolbiog. Thbat, for instance, hed they achieved noder the Groas Argas Aolf Aa Mr. Pirom oald. all it had ahhieved wea to give Indiana legal titlo deeds-somelblog they bad never had belore. (To be more rcourate the Indlape bad legal the deedo - both in Natal sad in the Cape Pro-vince. Thes did not hape them to the Trandrabl.-Ed.)

## Dr. Donges On Group

 Areas AclDorbsis Indian commanity masy hare had more repreaselatives than the Earopean oommavily la the Clty Gonnoll today had thelr local franoblae right not been mitbdrama io 1928 by the Proviadal Oandoll
-a btep which the Natlonaliat Goverament was not prepared to velo ia 1925 Tbia poidt was made by Dr. 'T. E. Donges, Mlataler of the Interior, whod he acblseed lbe olty's popola. tion stalietics noder the reoeal cebens in an intorvlew with the 'Natal Daily News' lase Monday. Ee eaid that for the first thme thers were dow more Indiana lo Darbrn than Earopeane. Dr. Donges described the Group Areas Aot as part of the Government's short-term polies for dealiog wilh the Indian problem and olber aspeota of the oonotry's non-European question. The redualion of the Iadian populatiod to the absolate

Governmoat peoferred that its applicallon bhould flow from Iocsl inillative. The Mlaiater disolobed that oertaid improve. mente lu the Groap Areas Aot were aontemplated and emeadments woald be introdaced at the noxt agealon of Parliameat they were of ab adminiatrative bature and did not lamper vitb the solrit of tha Not.

Plage For White Settlement In Toagaland
Aocordion to Preea reporte the Jaion Government is Planding to adnex more ferrilory to tho Union for white aettlement that hitherto did not belong to ft . This le Tongaland, territory

## DR. DONGES ON THE INDIAN QUESTION

SPEAKING at toe Durban City Hall on Monday digbt ou the official unification of the Nationalist and AIrikaner Parties, D. T. E. Donges, Minister of the Interior, is reported by the "Natal Mercury" to bave said, as lar as the cbarges (against the present Goverament) about ideological tegislation were conceroed, if it was said that the steps talfed to comintaid a white South Africa were ideological, then ho ploaded guilty to that charge. "I got only plead guilty, but I am proud to plead guilty," said Dr, Donges. The Government had looked nt the problem not ooly in the immediate futuro but also fram the point of rien of the fature of their children and their children's cbildren.

Dr. Donges said that Mr. Strauss, receolly ia Naral, indicated that the frachise rould be gived to the Indian peopla wn under the 1946 Act. This offer was bowever, rejected by Indian people.

Nr. Strauss now manted to giveit bacis to them on the basis of whether the Cape Coloured voters were represented.

There was also a time roben the Dited Party wanted to givo bact the Muaicipal franchise to the Iadians. "Have you forgotten that in 1923 the Natal Provincial Council had reject ed the Municipal franchise $?^{\prime \prime}$ ho saild:

In view of ithe appareat illegal eatry ol 1 tpọ Indians Dr. Donger bad given special instructions to speed up the implimentation of the Population Registration Act.

Dare you entrust the future of Natal to people who speato with so litule interest and regerd for the interests o! Natal?
mínimam tbroagh repalrialton ramalned the Government'e loag-ierm polles. Dr. Dongen pald tbat the Groap Areas Act left the door open for the oxerche of local popere by the Bon-Earapeane io lbose zobes allooated to them. The relative provibion was "very elastio." "Mnod woald depend on the ability of the non-European to andertele these responsibilities, and the astare adu exteat of the powers placed in thair bande would have to be decided in conealalion witb the Jocal autboriLies and the Providoial Comaile. It was ímpoasible to ayy when the Aat woald be implemented Io all its aspeate fre Aot merely crested tho machinery for raolal zonlag and the
north of Zolaland. According to politioal obeervera, the poseibility of making an appeal to UNO on beball of the Tonga poople ls now belng oonildered, and a move may be made as soon st the Government'g ioter. tiona are known. The appoal, it it added. moald be on the granod, that toogelsád wes never conquered or mobezed bat voluntarilg placed ftasif nader the proteotion of the Britiah Crown in 1873 when a diapale arobe botween the Poringaese sad the Tonga Kiog. NBwapese. The Toegse, it is reported, are now alarmed by reports, whioh bo far have nat been denfadthat the Union Government is plannivg en extenaive White cottlement in the porition of the

Pongoln Valleg ranalag tbrookh Tongaland. The sobeme it appears, is to dam ibo Pongala River, where it cala throesh the Umbamba Moantaline. The Tongas add their Enropean egmpatbiears argan that thero is neither moral nor lepal Joetlfoation for White settlement in this Iraditloually Na liva area. and that if rongalond is 10 be opened up by meang of an irrigation scheme, the settlera should be Atrioan and not Earopeav.

## Pakistan'a New Prime

Miniater
The Governor-Genergl of Pa. klalan. Mr. Kibraja Nazimoddio. has become the Prime Nidieter In the place of Mr. I.laquat All Kbso, who was assagsingted at Ravalpludi last week. Tho naw Covernot-Godaral appointed by the Eiog is Mr. Gbolam Mohsmmed, Pablatan'a Minidter of Eladooe. Mr. Liquat Ali Kben was buribd on Wednesulsy. Indian ohops io the Union's large centrea were olased for a time and memorial earvices vero hold. Many messager of coodolence were eent to the Goverament of Pakiatan. Alwoos them was the followiog from the Prime Mfinister of the Ualoo, Dr, D. F. Malan to Mr, Kbryaja NazimodAla. Prima Miuibler of Pakisian: "isy oolleagues foly wixh me in convegiog to you our deepest日ympattes in the tragic and grlavono lose whioh Pakiglan has enotained. Liaquat All Ehao's pasaing is a lose oot onls to Pakietso but" to the demooretio world es a whole. "ID these das of rifiog international tention the world bas mnoh need of atalegmanabip snob an be diedlayed, and san fll-atiord hia parsing.'

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# By Dr. HENRY K. JUNCKERSTORFF J.U.D. Docteur en Drait 

Formerly Editor 'Bulletln Internatlonal Du Drolt-Minorlite'a Leyden (Holland) (Conlcuded from lost week)

## 1I.

GENERALLY seen the problern acquired a new face in the years following World War II. In Europe many groups were expelled or annibilated, new minorities arose on other contiaents. We may cite here ooly the religious minorities in Pakistan and India. One of the most actual problems of the kind, however, is to be reported from South Africa.
According to the preliminary returns of the 1946 census, the Indians liviag in the Untion of South Africa number spproximately 282,500 . Of these 228,000 live ta the Province of Nacal, 37,000 in the Transvaal, 16,900 in the Cape Rrovince
The development of the sugar industry in the young British colony of Natal in the middle of the nincteenth century is the fount and origin of the Indian question in this country to-day. The Zulus of Natal proved a poor recruiting feld for labour on the sugar cape felds. Across the sea the millions of over-populated India offered an inexbaustible supply of labour and the Natal sugar eane planters surcessfully peritioned the British Government to permit them to im. port labour from India. The first shipments of Indians arrived in 1860. A large number of these inmigrats however, when their contracts expired, prefersed to take an alletuent of laud instead of a frec return passage. Indians established ebemselves on the land or became traders.

Said the Prime Minister Dr. D. F. Malan:
"They (the Indians) are a portion of the population which does not belong to Soutb Africa. They are a foreign element. I maintain that under those circumstances the Indians have no right to regard themselves as part of the per. maneat population of South Aftica which belongs to South Africa and under those tircumstances they must be content to live in this country under zestrictions. . We briag forward the policy of apatheid that we submitted to the nation, and it is an important paxt; it is, to stant with, the elearing away of litter before we begin to toke positive steps."
On the other hand the Indian community was growing and prospering. The Indisus have to-day their lawyers and doctors, their reachers and other professional men, and they oyn, the Government says, considerable property throughout Natah in

Greater Durbay they own approximately one third of all the land.

## Strange Contradiction

There is somewhat a strange conterdiction with the data contained in an address of Mr. Alex ander Steward, a South African Official, in Ottawa, on April 13. 1950. Mr. Steward underlizes: "In a society consisting of primitive, semi pramitive, semicivilized and civilized groups, there is inevitably a complex of opposing forces threatening the well-being of the people at each level. Differing sets of laws and customs are essential for directing these forces in the best interests of the community as a whole.
Asfor rights, you may perhaps consider the validity of these propositions:
That laws cannot make men equal - not in the duties they perform, nor in the rights to which they ate entitled; (l) That the graating of a right to a group presupposes an ability to use it ; (1)
That a very sound measure of the rights of a group is the con tribution which it makes to the community."
The South African Govern ment pretends that there ast solely "race relations" ia this country but na "minorities." The term minority includes, as we bave seen, "those non dominent groups in a population which possess and wish to preserve stable thnic, religious or linguis tic traditions or cbaracteristics markedly different" from the majority. There is no doubt about the fact that the Indians are constituting a minority in the sense of international lam. They ate Moslems and Hindus and do aot belong to the faith of the dominant White population. They speak another language and they are connected as far as their ethnic origin is concerned to the Indian people. They are, following the declasation of Dr. Malan himself mostly South Afriean nationals: "These Indians, the vast bulk of them, more than 80 per cent of them, are South African citizene." The Ladians by means of the resolutions adop. ted by their representation the South African Indian Congress did express the will to preserve their traditions.
Being a midority, the Indians. are entilled to claim for Hurnan Rights and especially for the right of minorities, covered by International law. There is no possibility to expell them from
the country withour violating the basic principles. It is irapossiblo to agree with Dr. Malan, that the Itdian citizens of his country should not have the right to regard themselves as part of the permanent population. The restactions prochamed by the Prime Misistet are to be regarded as uolawful from the point of view of interrational laws. Equality and liberty will have to be teestablished here. There may be Indian groups composed of primitive individuals, but a people which bas produced lapyers, dociors and big traders cannot be regarded to bave a low level of cuiture and civilisation.

## International Concern

Dr. Malan-abasdoning the governmental practice of the past period-states in the booklet "The Indian in Souch Africa" the problem to be esseatially a domestic question. "It is a question of our own internal aftairs." This objection often presented in similar cases, is definitely re buted by the fact that Human Rights and Minorities Protection as a part of an international law are of international concern. Every member of the family of nations bas the sight of inservention on behalf of humanisy. It may be obvious - bat not at once politically suspicious - thar Iodia (and Rakistin) the home-countries of the minority are extremely interested in the fate of these groups which belong to them under the e:hnical espect. Said the Indian Representative at the Ad Hoc Commiltee of the Genttal Assembly, November 14, 1950.
". . . . Although South African nationals these persons and their descendants have been discriminated against on ground of race and colour. Except in the Cape Province they have no right of parlizanentary or municipal franchise; the right to own or occupy property is restricted to certain areas. They are shut out from holdiog offices in public, services, they are prevented from be coming apprentices and from working as skilled labourers in factories. Ftee movement from one province to another is denied to them. They cannot fretly enter into univerasties and other places of learaing. In short, they ate denied fun damental righes and human freedoms in every sense of the term."
There ig specially one act which, passed in the last year, was very beavily rejected and
which may be cited as example here

The Group Areas Ac:.
This Act is based on the ercommandations made by two departmental committers appointed by the South A.frican Govern. ment in 1948 so examine amend. meats considered necessary to the Asiatic Land Tenure Act, 1946 being the first basig of the Indian complains. The prementioned committes were not sppointed for the purpose of removing the restrictions imposed' on the In. dian communify by that act but for the purpose of adding to them. The Government was of the viaw that the restrictions and cartand ment of basic liberties contained in that Act were not adequate and should be added to.

The Group Areas Act (No. 41 of 1950) dirides the entire population of the Union into racial groups and allots to each race its owa 'group area' in which onfy members of that partieular race (whether individuals or formed into companies) can own or occupy land or premises. Out side the group areas, ownership is frozen and transfers of ownership other than between tpo persons of the same group can take place only if permaited by the Minister of the Interior at bis discretion; while occupation is limited to members of the same group 25 the opuner.

Following the statement of the Indian Government Indians cannot in furure acquire any pro. perty within a group area assigned to a non-Indian group. If an Indian owns property in such an area when it is declared a group area for a White group, be cal sell it to a person of this group or hold it until bis death when it will bave to be sold to a person of the other grosp, anly tie net proceeds going to his beirs. If an Lndian Company bolds sucb property it must sell to the person of the white group within 10 years, filing which it well be compulsorily sold by the Minister.
All Indians individuals or cornpanies must cease occupation in the ares on its conversion into 1 group area for another race group.
The results will be disastrout for the Indian minority. Valuet of property owned by the Iudians: have fallen steeply on the passing of the Act. Europeans, it is reported, have alfeady begun to maks inquiries reganding the sale of, existing Indian businesses in the expectation that they will have fol be fround up soon.
There may be no discussion that this Act is to be regarded as: 2 filagrast violation of interation. al law.
It. seems to be a trend of thel general policy of the Governament directed by De. Malan to realize। segregation, "apartheid," under all circumstances.

The General Assembly of the United Nations adopted therefore 2 resolution (Section Dec. 15, 1950) recommending that India, Pakistan and Soutb Africa hold a round-table conference and, in the event that a conference is not beld before April 1951, a commission of three members from the Goveramenats concerned be establisbed to assist negotiations.
Let us fipally look on the diffculties South Africa is faced with in its internal policy. It is not understood, officials say, that the Indian problexn is not meerely the problem of 250,000 Indians as against 2,250,000 Europeans. The problem it is added, would be largely conditioned by the presence of $7,250,000$ Natives and 750.000 Coloured. Throughout the three centuries that South Africans - says Stewards - were bringing civilisation to Africa and making their home there, they sermained a White people. They are deeply prond of this. Have they not the right to protect the purity of their blood and... th ir home and their civilisation? Evidence would be fast accumulating to prove that permanent White communities in Africa are essential for the development of its lauds and people.

These rights can never be denied indeed. But the question is Whetber it should be necessary to deprive other groups of their rights by diserimination. There is to be found a solution whicb gives satisfaction in everỳ direction. Reestablishing Human and Minorities rights, the practice in minorities protection offers two ways out of the dilemna as far as the lodians are concerged, The Self-Government on regional or local basis. If it is true that "seldom a propie advanced so far in so sltort. a time, from sueb depths of want, illiteracy and spititual and physical degradation, to such heights of pleaty, liberty and opportunity" (South African Brochure 'Meet the Indians in Soutb Africa') one of these -forms of Self-Government may ieasily be realized. The other I groups may claim for the general establishment bof human and minoritics' rights. The experience European States have made may be useful in preparing the necessary steps in legislation. It is no question that the people on which the state is based will be able to protect its vital beloogings.
Granting Self-Govermmert in the prementioned sense to the

Indians the minority will have to prove that a level in culture and civilisation was attained which enables the group to organize itself within the rigion or the community establishing the funds necessary for administration. It is of course abvious that the members of the minority bave to be foyal to the state of which they are citizens. This loyalty may be obtained and secured by applying the proposed regime which in fact vill strengthen the bonds between the state and its citizens of the correspondens group. A nation which creates tention

## IMPLEMENTATION OF GROUP AREAS ACT IN LADYSMITH

L
I ADYSMith Town Council's dacial zoning plan-one of the first to be completed under the Group Areas Act in South Africa-was disclosed in delail on October 23. It affects the 5.439 Europeans and 3.027 Indians in the borough.

Acceptance of the plan by the Minister of the Interior will iavolve the movement of both Europeans and Iadians. Coun cil planners say, however, that this will be slight because the firstareas to be proclaimed are predominantly occupied by the qualified taces.

Mr. E. C. Tozer, the Mayor, gave an assurance to the 'Natal Daily News' that zoning would be implemented gradually with. out the sudden uprooting of established cammunities.

Ladysmith's plan provides for the early proclamation of an European group area of about 5.0̣̣ bares, and an Indiad group area of about 7,000 acres. The remaining 17,000 acres of the borough in which the races are extensively mired will not be zoned for the time being.

This area includes the present Native lacation, the 220 -acre industrial area, a commercial area, gud town landis. It is planned that this should be cosverted eventually into separate group areas by gradually tightening control by property transfer under the Act.

The Indian group area proposed has been planned to in. corporate the present Leonard's Township which is reasonably well served by electricity and water. The remainder of the area has been surveged by a
between its parts by discriminatory practices violating human rights will rasily be exposed to Communist infiltration. "The reports coming from Africa illustrate that this danger is imminen* It is therefore to the best of the Uaion of South Africa not to wait for intervention of the U.N, and perbaps for the judgment of the International Court, but to act in advance, preparing a policy which grants minorities protection, elimindites tensions, protecting at the same time the vital interests of the White community in this country.
town planner who has drawn up a scherne for a self. coatained township with full amenities, including shopping and civic centres.

It is proposed that a start should he made on the installation of the remaining municipal services required in the coming fionucial year.

The Indian area will lie across the Klip River and will be served by the new $\{43,000$ double tracl Shepstone Bridge.

The area is at presebt occupied mainly by Indians, but some Europeans Jiving tbere would be required to vacate their bomes.
It borders on the land along the railway line to Durban which tho Council has opened up as a mesp industrial area. Council planners bope that In. dians will move in voluntarily from the unzoned area as their new proup area is developerl. They say much of it is fine aru'le land and, will provide
good housing sites for all classeg of Indians.

The Etropenn zone is likely to be declared a Group Area for occupation in the first place when the plan is accepted. This will mean that the relatively few Indians tbere would have to cease occupation of their properties within tho period specified in the proclamation (tho Act provides for at least one years' notice.)

Indians, however, would be abla to retain ownership for the time being.

The unzoned area includes the majority of Indian commércial properties which carry on a great deal of the city's retail trade. Council planners hope it be possible to move them gradually to their group area across the river.

Lacal Indians will be received by the Council soon to discuss the proposed changes.

The fiand Tenure Advisory Board bas been notifed that tho plan is complete, and the Council is anaiting insiructions, The plan may be modifiedia the light of discussions with the Board.

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# NATURE CURE GUIDANCE 

By Robert Lawrence McKibbin

Corporate Miember of The Institate of Natoral Therapeotice And Hypatests (S.A.)
Hon. Scerctary-Treasoter: Homocopathic Saclety of Santb Afriea.
[The following is of a series of articles on Nature Cure, written by Mr, Robert Lawrence Mckibbin, 40 (a), Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. Mr. MeKlbbin will be pleased to answer through these columns any questions the reader may wish to askr-Ed. 1.O.1

W1THOUT lighe there could not be life. Even in the depths of the ocean, where it is eteraally datk, there is life; but that life depends for its existence on other forms of life originationg in jod coming from regions where there is light. Light is a form of energy and one of the greatest sources of energy for all hiving things. SBut it is strange that only planta have learaed best how to utilize this eatergy apd to convert it tuto forns that then can be used by animals and man. A mysterious substance called chlorophyll, which scientists have not yet been able to synthesize, constitutes the green colouring matter of plants, and it is this chlorophyll that traps and converts sunlight into the foods that provide energy for animal and man, No anmml can do this. So planthife is the all-important link between the Sun, the source of life and light, and sentient life here on Eard.

For miany long years men have been puizled by the mystery of light and have perceived the cońnexion between it and colours. The rajabow bas been a symbal of hope and continuiky of life since the carliest times. And in ancient Greece, which dace attaned a peak of truc civilization never agaiu cquallod, sumbight mas used with great success in the temples of healing devoted to treatment of the sick by natural methods.

It has also long been appretiated that colours, which are but a form of light, have a bexting on the emotions. We spaak instinctively, for instance, of "seeing red," "feeling blue," "the rosy-hued spectactes of love," "the green of envy" and the starlet of $\sin$. Occultists elaim that these terms arise from the predominonce of a particular colour in the aura as visible to clairvoyants at the time of any prevailitg emation.

It is just here that light and colours can best be used for healing the sick. Wherever a petson is ill, bis aura must change its rate of vibration from the normal. By irradiatiag the person with an appropriate colour, the rate of vibration ean be changed back to pormal. When this happens, the patient is, of course, to longer iii. He recovers and bas his fiealth restored.

## LIGHT AND HEALTH

Modern scientific research has established many facis pertaining to the precise gature of light and the colours into which it can be refracted. It is now common elementary knowledge that white light is composed of the seven colours of the rainbow-red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. Each of these colours has a definite and fued spave. length of its own. And of the seven, there are three which are primary, these being red, green and violet. (Some artists may wish to dispute this scientific fact on the grounds that they mix pigments from red, yellow and blue, which to them are therefore the primary colours. But this applies to pigments, whereas we are now dejting with light, which can be demonstrated scientifically to be composed of red, green and violet as the primary constituents of white light.)

## Colour Therapy

By using the seven colours of the rainbow and various combinations thereof, physicians with advanced idess have succeeded in building up various systems of colour-therapy or, to be more precise, chromotherapy. Rather appropristely, one of the foremost scientists to do so was a Parsee genius named Dr, Dinshah P. Ghadiali, who emigrated to Ametica and founded an instinute devoted to healing with coloured light. That he was persecuted and rejected by the orthodor medical profession is neither surprizing for unusual. Medical history is replete with such in. stances. But it must bave come asturally to Dinshah as a d.s. cendant of the anciens Persians who worshipped fire, flame and light as manifestations of the cternal one God
As a result of the researches conducted by Dinshat and others, 2 great deal was learned of the effects of light in its various wave. lengibs or colours, when directed on to the human body; and a definite and extensive system of healing was developed. Unfortunately, orthodox medical circles have been most contemptuous of this knowledge and have disdaided to investigate, Jet alone make we of it. It is srue ibat in
tany bospitals some pretty coloured electric ligtut bulbs are sometimes used to give coloured light "baths" for dertain cases. And in some asylums it is known that putting violent maniacs in 2 blue room will quieten them down, whereas patients suffering from extreme depression, "the blues," can be stimulated by being placed in a red room. Bur not much is done beyond this, and the existence of a comprehensive and extensive system of healing with scientificaaily attuned coloused lights is carefutly kept dark.

In passing, just as a matter of interest, it might be explained that blue is a refrigersat or cooling colour aod acts as an anodyar or nerve-soother, It therefore works powerfully to calm the over: excited nerves of a maniae and to "cool him off." On the other hand, red is a seasory stimulant and great energizer. Its effects on the aura and theace on the nerves of a depressed person are steh as to raise the spirits and induce cheeriness and on interest in livigg. Too much red, however, can irritate and even cause a nervons breakdown, such as not uncommonly accurs amongst professional developers of photographic films who must spend many hours day after day working under a ted light.

## Chromotherapy

It bas been lefe to the Naturopaths to make the fullest use of cbromotherapy, apd this is done in various ways, depending upon the apparatus avaituble. Generally, attuned coloured leoses or plates are used on a strong lamp which shines the colour on to the whole or a porlion of the bady to be treated. This is done with scientiac method according to established rules that hove been built on much experimentation and research.
Aa interestiog variant is known 2s Tholamotherapy. This is named from the optical thalnmus, a small body in the centre of the braid which is connected with the optical rerve and bears much the relationsbip to the brajn and the rest of the nervour system that a telephone does to a telephone system. Caloured light is shone in a special way througl one or
both eyes so that a particular wave-lengeh is transmitted along the optic nerve to the thalamu which is thes sensitized and activated to laduce specific bealing reactions throughour the body.

In this connection, let me offer a word of warning against the isse of gaggles and glasses with dark and coloured lenses that are so popular today. Quite apart from the fact that I think they make even the most beautiful young hdy look hideous and far older than ber years, the coloured lenses tuansmit certain ribrations to the optic thalamus that ean do a tremendous amount of harm to the $\quad$ ervous system. The practice of weariog these goggles is exceedingly dangeraus and should be strongly condemned and dis. couraged:

## Sunbath

While discussing light treas. ment, we must not forget sunbaths. In his little book, 'Key To Fealth," Mabatma Gandin has a short passage on sunbatha that is well worth studying. He says, "Sun treatment often results in the cure of intractable ulcers," He wisely insists that the head should always be proteced from the sum by means of cold mud poultices, bauana leaves or other green Ieaves, and never be exposed to strong surlight. The early morning sun is by far the best for such treatrente, and in Switrerland in particular, heliotherapy or sunshine treatment has been carried to a fine art in curing consumption. Care has to be used in all sunbatbing, especially where there is constitutional weakness, such is a consumptive tendency. And in all countries where there is brilliant suashine, it is very foolish to expose the body too much to the hot ray's of the sur, especially around and after midday.

As with all good things, light must be used properily to get best results. But it can be a most valuable ally to any serious stis. dent of the ast of healing who would use a natural agency in the great struggle to ensure a full measure of heolh for bis fetlow buman-beings. And for the comanon man, and more particulatly the Indian mother in South Afries thoo has perforce to Jive in slum counditions, Jight is something precious and jnvaluable
for the health of the children. Far too many Indian children spend their days in the dingy semi-dark of a flat or room. This is a tragic mistake. Children are beings of the light and every effort should be rude to get them into the early morning sunlight as much as possible. This costs nothing and yet may go a very long way to the prevention of rickets an other diseases of childhood and towards the building up of strong, healthy and beautiful bodies as God intended all chitdree should have.
Remember, Light is a source of life and is a manifestation of the Power behind all Life. The more we are in harmony with that Power, the more we can be assured of perfect health.
twenty-one year -old grandson which took place some weeks ago gave him'a shock which proved fatal. He leaves behind his widow, five sons, four daughters and several grand children to mourn their sad loss.
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## OBITUARY

The death toot place on Friday October fg of Mr . ${ }^{\prime}$ E. G. Parulbat bis residence at First Avenue Durban. The late Mr. Parl was one of the pioneer Indians to come to South Africa. He was 72 years of age and bad lived in Natal fifty years. He first commenced business in 1907 at Point Road and in 1926 he established a wholesale firm in Queen Street which is at present being ably conducted by his sons. Af. Part was held in high esteem among the trading community. He had hen indisposed for some considerable time but the sudden death of his


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# Our America Letter 

(From Our Now York Correspondent)
October 10h, 195I.

## GANDHIJI'S MEMORY HONOURED

SEDERAL huodred friends "What Does Gandbi Mean to and menbers of the lodia Leaguo of America wet od Oc tober 10d, at the C'ommudity Church io New York, at a meet. ivg comodemoratiog tho birtbday of MaLatma Gaadbl. Sardar J. J. Siagb, Presideat of the Iadia league, presided, the speakess iocluding Reverend Clarence E. Pickert of the American Frienơs Service Committec, who pointed out that Gaodbi's life bad shoma "tbere is do such thiag as Truth apart Irom acting oo that Trutb."
Miooo Masooi declared tbat randbi bad been a "fighter using the wespoas of Truth and Non-Violence-also statiog tbat Gandhi had opposed the con. cept of "Asia for the Asiatics" be bad mated avd thougbe in terms of "Asia lor the World."

Vincent Sheeban, Herrymoon Meurer, Roger Beldwio and Normen Thomas also spoke, Thomat- touching on contem. porary events, sagior that be was certain that Gandhi would "stand with tbose opposing the new Imperialism seeking powor over the souls and bodies of wen. There is to roam fora Third Forcel" Sis. Thoroas ended witb, "Gandbi's glory was that bis was the religion of truth add Irateraity," the Sccialist leader agrecing at tbis point with ite Quaker sod other speakers, each of whom - Ma. sani included, bad seen Gandbi dilfereatly. They bad sporeo po

Me" . .

## १гап

Pifue Minister Mussadeq of of Irag, at one time seed" "in Measianic fole" by the "Nerv Yorb Times,' bas antived io tbis conatry to present bis country's caso to the Uoited Nations Security Council in the dispute with Britain, is which the United States, to agaio quoto a 'Nem Yorb Timeg' beadlide, has bues playing the "hooest broler." The Prime Midister, who ban been under medical care siove bis arrival, declared"The ectle reason for the lack of develapment, the deprivation and misfortubeg of Iray during $t b=$ last 50 years is dua to the lact that a cruel and imperiatis. tic company, under the protext of the extraction aod export of oil. bss been tryipg to deprive Iarge anouel profis of huodreds of milliode of dollars. The natural resources of a most needy and naked peopio bave beea sobbed more and more every year on a progressive scalo tbrough all sorts of intriguo and settiog up of puppet govordments. The only differeace that wa bave with the former Aoglo. Iraviad Oil Company crystallizes ilself around this one point. It is for the sake of the said come pany that the Britist Government bas takea the role of guardian and bas referted its caso to the Security Council."

## LEVER BROTHERS FACTORY

## employees receive good service awards

AMONG tboso who received Gaod Service arvards at a special cerecoony held at the I,szes Brabbers lactory in Durban recootly were seven Iadiad complayees, Ctilen Irusappen, Subrayan Nagopen, Reakbilawd Sbrogp, Cbindab Atucugam, 'faojepps Blurvgeser, Ramusacdy Nackiosamy Reddy and Persmal Ralgopal, who bave campleted 25 years' servicio and taree others, Coopoo. eacioy, Perumal Naidoo, apd Neersputh Ramsuated, who
buve second the Cocopady for Gitreen years.

Stembers of tbe steff, Euror pean, Iodianand Natives, with 15 years service wero preseated with inseribed matches by tho chairman of tho Lerar Orgaciza. tion in Southero Alrica, Mr. A D. Gourley, and employees with 25 yeara service recoived certificater whick afso eotitio them to a additional week's holiday this year.
${ }^{1}$ In matiog the awards Mir. ©ourley said that "people are

Moown by the company they, Reep, but it could also ba szid with equal truth that a Company is Koomn by the people it keept" Lever Drothers bad beeo forturata io baviag sucb loyal and efficient service from the slaf, a factor mbich bad played a most important part in the suecess of the Onópany. $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{s}}$ also asid that the large number of nos-Europesa eat plegees who bave qualifed tor Good Scrvico a marda iodicales that, given the right cooditions, Noo-European worterg cal become a stable facior in industry-s reassuring sign for the ecooomic future of this country.
Speaking lar the Iadians who

## Publisher's Notice

Owing to Deepavali Festival there will be no issue of Indian Opinion' next week November 2.
had seceived theso amard, Rameamy Narsiasamy Reddy said 'TTo ladians who bave been honoriod by the Company would like to express our thantin, not ooly for the watches and certificates we bave received today, but alro for the yearn of considerate treatrosent we havo bad from Lever Brothers in the past. Theso a wards will alway remind us of this. Io the futuro we sball continue to do our beat for the success of the Comproy."
In lue Durban factory of Lever Brothers thoreare, at the present "timo, 749 emplayeet who bold good service award, rep:esenting a total of more than 3,000 yerrs employment with the Cocopang.

## みકાશકની મiધધ


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"Indiar Opinion" Phoonix, Matal.



घुद नtร पेनी．ร $\cdots$

## ＂धानिज्यन आपिनिみन＂

## 

## દ્વીવાળીના અત્મનંદ્દન

21
 मां होंदु आલम हीवाजा ना पवित्र जस्सन उक्जशे，चमाशः सबण1 वाझदान झ भुल उस भन
山ाल सધझ छीझ．श्रा रामझ्पा
 संखाइ क्यों तन सी फुसीनी की भ犬न प्रसंग स्रतो．खाने 羽 प्रसंग


 तुलीł बెचाभां भाव नो फानपान अन भोण सझभांक झ अस＇み



 कर्वाभां स＇यम याजी तेंग्ना अंख કाइभय उठाभां प्रफाश स्याष्षुवामां











 स्रु みने तेनी महE योग्या？के केनी




 एनन पंथ छ由वाना₹ क्येखीनी

 अभारे भाट मद्ध क्षाहसाबनलं



के यमे ते सक्यु पाहंध प्रार्थन કरीચ छाચ 子े तों

 यย 431：
 मुण क्रुम पंय हलul．
 घें बन シ્झ＇kा？，
भाग सुने नी दी श्र्वनामा नाभ रिप्रुन संलाथ，



दर माभं होना लेल सगी？न चद गड्ड जस थाय

भाक सगी ख्बो गरंमां हैंन


－डाम धर्रा भृद मાЯ क्वे भांगु तुष्ध च्या？
 लय ज्वा ध्या गनt，
बीव्यां नषा ने बाप स्मरधुधी ₹फलन थमां ने सवं भा₹ साव श्रण1 ननुं पर्श．
 भा大 सागी خ्रेम लेख
ति卒 मન वे स्थी：पশसी चबवी भाञाચાइरो धे －દાખી ગ્રેમશ જ્યૈતિની રેરિ．








 $\Rightarrow$ में फ़यां बतां क्षेडु भा？．

## ＇ગાડીંચન＇ <br> સપ્રન

 એાફ કામ્યુનીઝઝમ みકટના પઉ્લા શિકાર ＇भाड़（अत＇Чマ न्याय ખાતાંના


 डारड न氏्धि द्वाय सम प्रधान भंडण









 सक्ये गक मेळस्ट्रह भा．सी．साग． કલીટ．भી．શમ．રી．उयुપ્લસી झન

 तथास ध्रुपा जीत घसावी कृता． ＇ગાડીઅમન＇ને के તની વતત होધ પહુ જケીલन કभીโ समक्ष હાજマ थनાની










＇ગાડ઼અન＇ની નાતીના સાચે અમે









 सममेम सरકાइना च्या पगલांथ！



जती सनुभ甘 घभे छे च्सन तथी આષાં પગલાંધી સમે સૌથी ચ્સાછામાં













 2ही岛．













 ह＂लनेक चसलारी छे，टायं કभान्ता।
 करी श्या हता．अने आधमीร


 भiधी हखा धता，परंतु तथयानी














 सा अभाष्य करी तोखोस अतावी
 mat or अभલ $\angle$ री रक्मा के ॠने



 य४ पडया $७$ अन सरहारनी अन सरเ્રनા पक्ष લેનારા अभफारे।नी बांसी पान बन्या है．

 તે। बみलग ₹૫ષ્ન «g \} तेझ। ॠन


 चાતाना दो गुफयाता कता तनी षती．वर्धेता सवाधपर नेशबલीरट
世दु रबा or नथी．खा संलझામi ＇भाडोभन＇नी कृी वले य४ रही है
 ती भापबी भाચा रालवी पडनी अने
 4s気．

## 



 वानो यह डख्वानी जास संभाण सेख घने बणुसा कहते बसता

 के जमा सामनारनी राते ड२जन सRA बालना तेभना सापЕ्यूमi उा．उंगीसे

 रुफ़कताने वुती ज्ञात रण्तु अश्वानु तोरानor दुं．उइलना 习习यर भी．


 पुनझEित ट्रेशी 0 ，तथ्यो 凶न्नेन शं क्ञय नाध साग्यु ？तबी वाल करसी


 नाजदान के रील छीटलरे अभु्यार करी छती ते रीत बाहीयना संण्ण यां सभलपार वरवानो 31．उांभासे sc．निक्य क्यो के। इरणनना मेपरे उदे यहतपर वर्सां निबेहलया उभी यमती गेशसमभुती दु₹ घरवानु सोधी प्रपम पगद्ध सन्सસ ખाला तरफ्या
 ડरभनभां बारी दखती वघवाना सद4




 पर भुख्वामiं यवेसा हैर्रीम प्रतिल सा प्रतिण तथा ने दु करवाभां श्याव तो बाहियने देकाष न्यानी तो भभे तેटसे। बधारे। घमा तेवा धतां よन्र वस्तथमi तेख्यो प्रमle，र．प 251 भांधी वधी २．飞 टb यद है
 अपी चill．

## નોંધ અને સમાચાર

## શ્રા．મખિલાલ ગાંધીના

સલિંનમ ઈાનુન लंગ
श्र1．ケशास्बाध 女．मराझाणा नจझा मदाटमा मांधीज्रन सरते वभ－ पांद्न＇बरिणनय＇ध्र＇ना त＇xी छ． तेथा त＇क्रीटमानेथी ता．२० अचटमझभ ना＇दरिबनलंभु＇भi नीचे समाल्य अपे खे：
श्री．पब्यिसाप्र भाँધीझ દक्षिल भा－



 चाम यसावीने पोलाने वधारे बांसीयान Щनानती नथी छञन साई फे．तचे



 पఖ छे．तेभ，रूं भानુ צु है，

## શ્રી．મણુીલાલ ગાંધીએ એપાટ゙ઠ્ઠુના まાયદાના દૅરી ક્રેસ્લા ભંગ

शु

 द्रेपीपनाने मारण भास के तेमां हाजक्ष थया बता．स्या वजत तेभा



 सी सीधां खतां．













युवंध अने अरासम रीत अंभ करी न तेनी साम पोतानो पिराष नांधाबमा D．या डापहा नीच को अर्साए वासीथा पुर्चापवासाम माट सुक्ष्कत राजेता साव＂ननिt फांકडाओ भर
 रथनाभां xवेख है ते ते गुना भய्याप छ．\％．मथीसास गाँध ुुस्बी राते वारंबार तेवा सावंन्नल
 अने आयहा入। न＇ग bरता マबा $\begin{aligned} & \text { D．}\end{aligned}$



तૈमनी सरफारनी नीfि यने जાrाना
 समक्ता दरी．उपद पथ उार⿹勹巳


 राभुं पुं के जेटा मयहाने अनरư？ Ьस्बाती ज्ञा ₹ીત साथे सभाषान करी सेग
 तิवा बोगाये वदा₹ भેલી संख्यामां


 लोताइ पथा आवा ग्रास匕 bानुन भंभ दरनाराओं प्रल्ये ખुस्ती रीत अद्वानुति हाजनी न्नेपख．\＆मानु
 4रो．चानृभ＇भ यार नोभनी सामे।


 घताकवाभां भाव ते तेमन पौताने। लो⿰्रती चดor म介ा न्तय छु．ते ૫शी




 त入 निरધ์s करवाना भागो ञापमेन，
 श्यन－414ना युणभू凶 सिॄiतनी



 पतंन यાム も．

नीतી
－्युासक्षमां जs सभाभi खापલ เマกां ટાર્ય เมानुमा नेधनa


 जये सब्यान हाખद ऽरवाभां सावश



 ૫थ સાખानी रथा૫न！री०rनय

 भताधिझार फराईी रबा छे चसे त्यां

 ક्भा－ऐ｜ना सक्पे। नथी．भा．मिफょरे
 शक मत चने मत अण्युत्रीनी चेत जे，घन तथी बचयो मतालिएर

 पुरापीयनो वथ्च चुभ्ये साभヒी सरजार नष डरी उणी ओ बघन अभन पथीन अरम Gपने





 साव्ये «तो．भा．Ұैनीચ ऐंतुं


 बु नाध चl．

## નશનલી૨z પાર્રીના






 दीते शपर्टाँडना च्यासनी तहन अघुपायं ₹भलमां कत यु जि．＂
》मेभीयनमiं शुं Чीनन्ञाराચ्योश क्ञाभ小बेते। बीचा？झने वधुमां ते बฟे

 यमे नीलीने पेत़े लते भरुनी ग्रेम ल्याभ करता हैंद्य तेने तेखॉना





 तुषाही क्षेझा है हि नेने वियाइचान जोता घयन खायी शक्ता नथी．＂

## 

 भां भ1．सेम खोधात सफे हो：


 （ ते समझभां युख्वाने ऊमान्ता
 नथा झवां चाटां सदानाओना घाभ





 भां भाम सेवामांधी，तेभोझ ખ゙તાની


 सान्या के．के लोडशासननी खा भामंहरीका गवंथी वातो करी रब्या

 आवे ติ？＂

## 








 ने चयार मत बपर इहुले के







 ช४मां भताब्जिफा₹，परावे से अन
 ज्धामेन्टना सक्पा अन च्य ज़तार आiंतामां यार सेनटटे़ चुंट




 जारा नाञीओ खने द्रेथीरु। सामेना


## લીદી સવાલપर ઉા．ふાંગીસ


















 दता！？＂

 खમલમાં મુક્વાની ક્વઘના ચ્પાેઃી खे．



सझख्या？खुं गोरा अना झाणा 凶न्ते
 खंजા નૌथी गुमाब्या ？＂

＇भारीयみ＇साभ सरह1र ：ीधिला
 सफे के दे，घાपहा，न्ने भाfी Мतनु


 पश्ञा अपहा। कदार ખर1भ के झवु सिद्ध याथ हं，नें पथा मे हिवस






ले इड्रो पष्ष स्मर्ष थता द्वाप तो



 યવી યવી ભોક્શ．＂

习्राजी करनना बीडर भी．ने．शु．
 भां सुँटणी ॠंजेन भापझ करता






स 펴린 तन सगती צ૯म खम



 સીલેા સાઘે みસ્સતાધી ન૬ણી કર૧ામાં 2419शे．

ક1यहा संपुर्धुपष्शू अमલमां द्यारे
 भान लतावार वाs（अ）पाडवान साधन

 धीरो। तरुथी यपी नेफअं．

 चाड़ रब्या ७े．अने भावती पार्氏ो
 सावशे，ॠ स्याइए ई14E1ना ॠमલ



## 



 વसવाट माट ने फ्रहेश स्यार सुधा युनीयननी भाલीڭनो नखेता तेन पुनीयनमां न्नोडी हैवानी घेखणना इरी
 यા नीदीक्षो सुण्ण टांभाना सोकानी वती दुना समक्ष अपीज करचानि



सेवाषा संबव खे．पधुमा नखापषा
 उख्वामां सापत क टांगाषे－1 करी



 भरツ૫ात ધी ીीશ તાજनા संरक्षथा




 भांधा चसાર याय हैभां भेटा

 चांગગાલા नहીન न्यांधी भौजम्याना



 क₹ ©）स्या परंपराथी चालता


 मे ખुલ्લે 匕रबामां खाव तो तो


પાકી ત્તાનના નધા 9\＄1 મधान
पाधरुतानના ઋ



 प्राजतानना नाष्य\} जाताना 女धान
 खताHना यवरनマ－बनर由 तरीद नीみ－
 ખाननी टरनमीया धुधबा₹ ता．१ख्यी ना यも छती．प्रनीयनना भुज्य भथ
 क्जत मांट शीक्षां णाँध चाज्यो जता．
 सभाओ भराष बती．पाधरितान
 गमा बता，वमांनि ॠध युनीपनना
 सताननt वड प्रष्षान क्नाल च्वाल
 साग्या दता：

 ना प्रत्ये बत हॉसमोग ध्धावीये
 च्वानखी मों पाधत्ताबन or नहि
 न．जाट घधं ख．आान ब्यारे झांतर



 ย．＂＇

# ગ્ૂૅપ みફીયાઝ ચકટના લ્રીસ્મીથમાં <br> थચ્સા ગ્મંલ 

－ほ





 वस्सता पYउद नी से भमे बहाधानी
 करे ते पढी पुरोपीयने अने सीटाओ



 घखायां अाञ्या के तथां ते ते वरंना લેષெष मार बाज ₹द खि．
मेपर भી，ย．भी．ไ1जरे＇नाटास उडी न्युक＇ने ખान्री श्यापी के दे वाडा था खीी रीत पाडवामां आकरी है
摂 1 ．
बाहों। माठल सत्ताभां साइनु सनाs





 स्वतंत्र द1धिनीप 凶नावaानु ધारवाभा आब्ण 0 ．

 वाभां अाव्युं $\oplus$ ．हाँच मातन। सतो ॠाजे भुज्यतव तेभाधी बसायेख।

 ના みघान ખાલी bरी णवाना रहेश़．

## નૂતન qર્ષાબ્⿰亻⿱一𫝀口નં हન

સેખા：શ્રી．૨तिલાલ મારા૨હ ચાંપ્ાનશી．


 कจ）नृत्तन करे हिन पहती रिभतयझाश मुजे，


 चाड़ बित तमेय लारततथा कमेश जिएयेमां，


 राधेशयम प्राति विनफ्र विनति आ1री फनी ने चरा

 यीतव्या बैेडवानी करह नदि पड

 सम प००० खो पर युश पीयम बतान
 भार समनड भु（\％）जाञानी सरार

 B）तૈना द्वाद पुरुत वाड़ा पाडनामां


 भबीजनન बनीनના सમાवेच थाय के．





 ल्यां इू सतो चावे्ने की．दाधन－सीद
 नमा बना จेम，नेम जीसतो Шहो તम તેમ તેની ખલારના ધાધनા बता भांधी ถीहीओ भरэणात सां बता यद णरी．तुओ दो से खे ष्थी सारी ખुष्टी क्नीन के ब्यां



पुरापी४न सतो स्सन भुन्बुर यता
 भां भावश़ पधी सां वसaार कखता



26th Oclober，195：


 स्ताभां औझ મेटटा भागना बरहा पे पाराચ से，त्रेझना दाथमां खरेरना




 बाถીચા ђ।

 पार पयो B यन ज्ञान्सीक प्वृयन




##  સાસાયૂ

अधी सवं साई भाष凹य तथा जुनान विनेती बरवायां च्यावे के है


 भ＇ظ रापी रल्य भाल

तेञ्र हৈવसे સાંન सात वाउ］धी



\＆ा．भाइत चारता भाहिरना बाला तारそう प्संमाचित
 थ्यावरो
－सबभा सोई काषभा तया जबंनान झ प्रसंज दानर रेषा સાみનરી ન્નિનંતી છે．

ડહાભાધ પુશાલલાઈ
 ห1．भ゙テ1


वेचयाना पुچतई！

 बीचीत जयमां अने ॐद טเचに






 बभवना बनाबाणनी प्रवथना）Q ！ स२६にशा बापघु 17．

 लॠनी बाव（यरघ आखि）₹ ！ रखणीने भाघान
－：



मा मैं भूसेका पचेप ने स्यान वीर्णा अन कुट नतीन स्ययु 8 वे स्थान भापघ्ध भान घु खने

 जार भुक्वान जबल खापष भनुष्य

 समानलन माटे यधिड द्ُयाधुझฝी






 आप｜ही गी सबार सापला रालिय
 अरछो पsरों सायदो भार्ं चा

 बुदा धमों तया संभघयेनी टिवाले।


 तृеली प्रान द्वाय तो पघु तेब

 भान्बता को or मानट समाoननी


INDIAN OPINION
ञापएु $5 \mathbb{C i o u}^{-}$



## भुण खे．

सारांश आपघ đૉ



 अन्याभना मोटा लागला सेखा समुलघ
 सापघ भापఖ़ राध्धिय అЛनमiथथा

स्या घझघाना ख्याने ख्यापघ भानव समता，मानवर्रम，सेषाब1द，स्वायं त्याओ，न्याय अने सఁ4ना साईٔष कान？
 पडशे के पर्यंतु जान ．मापยन संत्रघीरा，गुस नानx，सने मबत्मा
 કराव्य छ．
आাनी साथे साप श्रेभ तथा सत्यन्वा पषिक सिब्धंतिधा चयन न
 नी मृत्रयताना सनुसఁ हखवा पडरो．
 समझघुभां संयम दर्वा पडरो है










 स्यापा माट तcर्य थाय के खन


 शहितनी सश्जाभ民ी श चयने क． स्या चहितना सभु⿴囗 सापசुन
 क．साप्य स्या है：जित द्याना





 साप्यार हरवा वाला के．नाब़ वा
 सा पाप सी हैरानी Чધी वर्तमान भापत्रिमोतुं भुण है．अने चनात

 वं आख पथ मान हाय स्वायं




 उद्वार अान सम भाओ क्या 3．मत्रे\} भारतबासी भाटे साय्या
 भाx भ19 シे
 पष्य घोताना क्वनमां भूला करे B．

 अखवा प\}



 శેમના સાલસ તथा તેમની ચાકતમાં



 भांडान जेता B．

## શ્રોસરી કયાંથી ખરીદશો？





|  <br>  <br>  |
| :---: |
|  |  |

a1．ร－qఇ－qе40 ना ч₹मां ：－
 Yours faithfully，

A．I．Amin，
 ना पनमां सजे क：




## જનારસી સાડી

नूतन घर्ष पानदt．

## चに永：




પરЖુ નરસીલ ねન્ડ કેા．（પી） લlभtes


स9＇माड सl．※t．ภી．॥l


## દीપોતત્સવी



離षर्ममां साया परस हश्रीयान अनेड तद्वारेंन मधाद च्यापा



 आप्ञ सावा घने तर्षारारा भा女 पी

 जीच．तहैवारेना अ以 साध्य
 Gन्नवानी पाजग सामाध्र अन नीतिक ज्वन बुयुं साव सेवा सनेझ GEट्री समायेधां $\theta$ ．ने ताबवार ने जीत छबलदा लोखश्य व रीत ने खा
 ज्यारद अापरी समणता युचन चने अायरథमां युज्ता यyश तो न्दर आपघ इू：भना बाहणभांधी मुक्त यप． \＃अन आપपツु श्रवन日ारघ्य बयुं લાŋી ขノી깨，

साफा बर्ष＂मां चाइ तह्वावारे भुज्य
 पसंत अवुमां दहरวत पुर पबारमां
 त प्रार यु अयेलो दाय कि．वधाना ग习न छंबासमय．हैખाप के अने ते
 भयन संभ रामना हिभानी अस्सब



 हावसे णनाच फहले ऐ．णनता इक्षा


 बहे $\hat{h}_{1}$ Шाकलु समक न B अमर

 अर्य सथी．झटदे अणनाव झ तीतिभ उबनने बभुं आय्यानरे। तब्बेवार है．
 नीકणता．बेखरीय वेपार अए゙ दूर दुर हरिपापार वदाध्याट नीहजता सम．हिवजीना हीवसे तेसा पाछा

 हौरे। से सાકાआर वेपरीका अन स्षलियोनो तहैवार चुज्य यु पुडपा．

हछाणाना तोंतार शे तो सभरत
 ता पांय हीवसे ठीवाणाना तहिवार ती़ जब्याय D．हिवाणी यावे से
 जनावी न्मीय हीय तबां रबां


 सबारथी साँण सધी ヨ૬ जीञान

 लमधा मासावे छे．श्यन काष यासें थी मिनने अभुछ ₹૬म मेेट मव छे．

 वस्युतां dतां ．नथी．च्याम दावणी ना का तहेवारे। सापशे 子qu दणव वानी फातर क्तो वर्प Eलव्या दरीख










 अने ई：५मय द्वाभ्या हरे $D$ ．

होवाणना तबेखारेनी पाएण जनेष

 $त$ प्रभा间 सापघ या यीस तो or हावाणना तहेवारे। Gनवेदा मघाय．

 ધनल કर्世ा．खेता ₹।ल्याi xल
 विभास षोत－व्यनियारुन तो। नाभ नीधान + 区gं，नके राय रालय－ जजिरागनवा ख्यावा धार्माद राबलयथा प्रु्र्रने पष रीち₹ यy गन तथा ते

 राभवा भाट वामन स्वक़प भसिशण



 हाधा．जता 凶सिखाmना हान田री． खलावधी प्रकु तुमना छ५र प्रसन













## 26th Onturber， 195 t

भां र्धापना निक्री करान तोक यल
 भाजูી ચધ1고．

नचा ભેસ્તता वर्गना हीच干 دापद


 वाजी स्या＂क्ययवा＂बीडनवमां अयां


 आ（14तા भात，नाना यधिकारीञा
凶 नानांभोने मળaा 1 जod औई

 तोमना शान मठेसमांधी नीये छितरी







 अभिमानन दूर काषी नौत्र सेवะ 1 जनीચ．झने नानां मोटांनो खो
 भुलारह＂शी रीत घह？

नवा वरसे नqा Эqननी परुयात



 $\Rightarrow$ के बघ्य घाxती काय ते छथुप तबा बरसमां न रदे येट निद्यव เरीฟ．Эन नबा परसनt चाठ्य

 झण स्यापद्या हीवालना तहारार． ₹ ता बनताने। तह्वाषार कि．बन与स्याष्य मण ॠमे सुज्य बिચ 0. ऐभु！सापथ सबंने वनร\｛्माघुना भाजे बाने ञेटसी or प्रषु प्रार्यना．

## ધીરૂાઈ খી．નાયક

## 






## 29a Commissioner Street，

JOHANNESBURG．

26th October，195t

$\varepsilon$

 कार वर्षनी क वात की．भगंनान




 みન દદ્લાસથી સાવકાર સાપ્યો，シ

 प्रम्नना सुखी פणवनतु से प्रतिभ३
 रामराo्यन छो छमा अपाय कि，अन विश्वभरनी अभाजे राभरान्यन निखहिन अंफना दै है 认े．









 8．श्यन ब्यां सुल के त्यां अनाह


भदालमा भंजीश，च्रत्यति स्विवाध，


 स्र्यक्षिक के．
 बोकीकित प्रत्ये ब्यक्तिने बाड़ परे है．




मझा बुना वृ्यतभां बतर डोधमा सझखृत नामे ねद राM राब्बय

 ब्रभभोग 土マती छती．र大जनी ધમ
 जाजा यम्यां बतां，प्रलनां सुल भाट





 ते नघुत̆ बंता．पघु चाते ₹ाल






गे भुक्ल ओंन्वार पुया देप दषन ；ने नगरंभां द्रवा नीधल्येख षता．हरता


## યथા－રાભ તथા Hજ









 ત．«્યi અఖેt．
 तपर्वी धांतिया बोठा बतो बत बिनय







 यी 由रेओ પાત્ન સાપ્યું．





 न ती．

भूษ ड्यम तरस सागी or 大ी बरेपी आभाइनी લાみધी



 ₹ला भाषां बतां पष अलयाइनां होला

 โिनयटी ते साधुने पुछयुं：＂म๔ाराब！ सा ईला समदां क्षां मझुरां स्ञाहाह इम बजो？＂みना क्वाममां ते





 पाप કभ์ उरी दृष्षाना मनी बनम ते तोद，म५，गाल ख्याने or नब

 यक ण4 के．카령 or नたि पय साभुं राझ उدg＂जनी नाय है．
 क，ञन ल राण सहायारी हिاय तो।



 घघ्घीन जात सटहावी ถीधत，चयन

 कौो．ॠने चन्याय पुर्षீ काष्वा भांsj．संत सास्रोश निबेध झरे़ां
 માંથ સા રાब્ભના ख્લીતિમय સા－ યરળુલી રાન્ત્યના કમ゙ચારી અને ક્ર कारीय पழु ॠनीतिथी ०पศषाश करवा दाग्या．राबनना सभर्भध्याथा


 －्यव $1 र$ उरसा स्मझ्यो．
राण वियारवा जाग्या के के दशे

 झक पषष थवा सबखुं．जाइ भबिना भुवृ ने समये गुप्तवฤ ते चब्बेरनी
 छुचावेरा धारस sरी ते orंभझ तरी अचे．फरा भमाఫ तमร़ अन चाड थ1 શ્રમિત ચયેલે। રાM ભૂપ તરસથી
 न1 કखतो કरतो ₹ररीथी ते สપસ્વીની
 शांतमुदायी जोठसा ते साधुन नेषन ધિનયયી વૅદન કરી શ્યાશાની જાવના

 ते साधुनः प्रणाषा？उरवाना समय सया बता न्र्था वनभांयी शील़ा

 रालनी समक्ष चुड़न आरेएक्वानी सूચना કरी，अने पौત पलु घाताना स्यान प₹ मेसी ईणाबा२ Łरवा साग्ये।．
 हैफाइं फाझं सी चावा मांड्यु


 थीलं के चा हों साफा लोयां




 Чापรभ์ डरनारे। यदे सरी．ब्या सुषा ₹ंज्य चाते धभा हतं। स्यां सुधा स：そण्णहिभां मधुता बती，दे ते
 मधुरता बrनी र．0ी क．，＂



 bे．


 $+4 y^{5}$ ．

स्य पधी किना विलंपे तेंबू संपुर्ज


 धर्भ परायष्यता वधारवाना 子ड नीयमे।


 નાતી નીપનાનું પાલન ધવાથી રાગ



## 

2．अச्येક，पારદょ કાગ ક્લખતી વેఱા આાઁભમાં તારીખ

 समाबय केवट सुधी न याय चभम





 438.

3．विरेशना ॠरे सेट₹ तथां झ्वर नी पाछण ने ₹ઢاचચ चोंटाडया द्वाय ते असंगત आवाधी ધણीवार सेनारन
 નામુ सખ्युं क्षेप तेना छ૫Еા भાञो or


## આાવતા ઘષંના પંચાગ

૨00૮ના આવતા વર્ષ ના પંચાગ આર્વા गयし हो． ह็โમત शll 4.3 ．
 INDIAN OPINION， P．Bag，Phoonix， NATAL，

＂તાપ શ્રિવિધ ચમ
 बोड़ंड धामना ₹3 याषा， छचे। झवे चाने जिएये।？ त्यांய प्रभुज यें निकाणा． ताप त्रिविध सम टाबा！
 घादता सहा दाय परावा，
 ताप न्रिवघ चम टाँा？
 क्ल करान च्सागे करख्या， ईटટ अभણીીત રેમના ચાળા， ताभ त्रिविध यम द्वाणा। सझायत ह゙तl सકの संचारन， Әે ચયું દાંત ને અન્નન， भूज पिडता कुखा $\partial \lambda$ ． ताЧ त्रिबिध चम टाना！ पाडवा क्षाप ते प्रस4 पाठदे， नहितर सौन रनेब संभाणा સાવી નાચે સ્યૃત છાટા． ताप त्रिดिध अभ टाणा！

## ञ્યવસાન





 भाંના ञ્ચ बता．तथनी qय पर



 सर्रोटभi है। 1 सेञ


 बम＇भां साईे भान ધराबी २घा ठता．


 घवाथी तेमते क्लया भाषात साग्या

 प्रना，यार पुनीया चने भहला




नया पुच्ताडे।
श1०टभापा शीพศा भाट
 गाधी 17 खसने साइ्यदाह．＂，उ－0甘स्बायनो सपवर्जु पुः．＂，s－0 भौजानु दुषां भा भरीर

नવલ કધાŋચ
$36 x^{\circ}$

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वर द पुर（२मुध नावस）90．
सेनापती 10
सुना मंठीर \＆।

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धपतर
पह⿸厂ी ท્રીત
ज्ञतीय हाभपटय गबन $\&$
घरने भारज $t$ 。
પસરદાન
「ÉEA
ઈાંટાનીવાs
शูสด
gुपवतां yुर

विशीजा
แ4ंडg
यद्वर स्वये
नीइपभा
है કાવा（0）भांग साये）
（i）पड्ञार
पायिना
स्ववर्य युग
920

ખウवान फनે।


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z૫ानी गા4．
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＋नी इनीया
भしन मुसाइरे।


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| :---: |


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