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# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1903



*We stand for TOLERANCE in a world that is increasingly dominated by sectarianism and bigotry.*

*We stand for LIBERTY in a world that has at many points surrendered to arbitrary authority*

*We stand for REASON in a world that has succumbed to an alarming degree to blind emotionalism.*

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*We stand for INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY in a world that puts its trust chiefly in mass movements and a regimenting State.*

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*We do not expect to find it an easy position to hold.*

*But we believe that we shall have many powerful allies when the real issues are made clear.*

—Frederick May Elliot,



## WHO ARE YOU, FRIEND?

WITHOUT ever bestowing a rational thought on the subject or object, everyone is working in feverish haste convinced that in the palm of his hand lies the destiny of mankind. It is the deluded imagination of the ego: and the man-of-God throws the powerful beam of his Self-Knowledge to dispel this delusion. He asks man to look within himself first and to know the subject, after which alone he could have a true vision of the object and a correct understanding of the relationship between the two and thus be enabled to adopt the proper attitude to life and the world and to get a clear conception of the Goal.

A businessman to-day accumulates wealth by means, fair and foul. What is his true relation with those for whom he gathers this wealth? What effects do his hoarding enterprises have upon his inner personality? How will his actions ultimately react upon him? Which businessman ever thinks of these great questions? He has set before himself the one great ideal of the greatest accumulation of wealth. He gets into a mania; and this mania is none other than Maya in her ferocious form. She does not allow him a moment to reflect on the great problems that profoundly affect him, his very inner soul! .....Till the life's end draws near the poor man and, coldly staring at his benumbed body, asks him: "Who are you, friend, to deprive the poor of their livelihood and feed them you deludedly called your own? Come, come into my noose now and leave them to the care of the God who alone protects them all, as He protects you!"

A politician similarly struggles to save his country from every kind of calamity and catastrophe. Friend, who are you to save the world? What is the spring-board of your patriotism? Is it the Divine Will or is it some selfish motive, however subtle and glorified it may be?.....But the politician has the least time or inclination to analyse! Maya keeps him ever busy and ever externalised, ever seated on the high pedestal of a social reformer where none but he can sit!

Similar is the case of a religious preacher on whose lips ever dwells the loftiest Upanishadic Mantras and scriptural texts. He can, and he is ever eager to, show you the Path to Salvation! Who are you, friend, and what are your qualifications? What is the depth of your wisdom? Have you ever had time to look within yourself and mind your own spiritual progress or have you abandoned yourself to finding others' faults and preaching to others?

When this search-light of self-analysis reveals the true nature of things, the businessman would realise that the Lord is the Protector of all and as the distributor of commodities, his duty lies in serving the people without ever thinking of hoarding. He will understand his business better and he will feel his business is to purify himself by serving his fellow-beings.

The politician will feel humbled before the Supreme Being who is the True Saviour of every Soul and he will adopt the humble attitude of a servant of humanity, treating politics as his Sadhana.

The religious preacher will apply himself to the vigorous and rigorous practice of Sadhana and self-analysis, to annihilate the ego and to let thereby the Light of

(Continued on page 661)

# INDIAN OPINION

FRIDAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 1953

## NOTES AND NEWS

### Balfour Europeans Do Not Object To Indians

THE Balfour Town Council opened its case for the proclamation of an Indian group area in one mood and closed it in a very different spirit, writes 'The Star, (Johannesburg). Between the two lay all the difference between the ideological and the practical approach, and the council's second thoughts contrasted favourably with the showing of the Nylstroom authorities who remained unmoved when confronted with a similar set of arguments.

Balfour began by proposing that the Indians should be moved two miles out of town. It is hard to escape the impression that they were merely doing what they thought was expected of them as loyal supporters of the apartheid idea, well knowing that their proposal would not bear a moment's serious examination.

When the committee of the Land Tenure Board got down to take evidence, it quickly emerged that there was no public demand for the removal of the Indians from the portion of the town they now occupy. On the contrary, there had been public protests against the proposal, and the Indians' nearest neighbours, a group of railwaymen, had specifically asked that they be allowed to remain.

The best the council could say to this was that if the railwaymen did not mind the Indians, then they evidently did not know what was good for them. But it was a half-hearted argument, and, having made their demonstration, the councillors sensibly accepted the obvious alternative. The Indians will not only be allowed to remain where they are but will be given some room for expansion.

This will, if approved, become the group area, so that honour is satisfied and so are the customers who find that the Indian traders give them the service they want. Practical considerations have won

out, and the Act is seen settling down nearer the real needs of the situation. Towns next on the list of applicants should take note.

### India Challenges Donges Statement

Indian Government officials in New Delhi described to-day as "totally misleading" a statement by the South African Minister of the Interior, Dr. Donges that information from India on the genuineness of marriage and birth, in respect of wives and children of South African Indians, had become very unreliable. Dr. Donges made the allegation in a speech in Parliament on the Immigrants Regulations Bill. Indian officials said that in the past 26 years the South African Government had not challenged any certificates about the *bona fides* of wives and children issued by the Indian Government as required under the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. These certificates were issued after detailed inquiries which, in some cases, took more than two years.

### N.Z. Backing For S.A. U.N.O. Probe

The Opposition Leader, Mr. Walter Nash, attacking New Zealand's attitude at the United Nations General Assembly meeting in refusing to discuss the South African racial problem, said in Wellington that unless Apartheid was dealt with "we will run into more trouble—racial war—than any possible conflict with Russia." Mr. Nash said there was nothing so crucial, important and imperative before the world today as the racial position in South Africa. It was a United Nations matter if the problem was one which was menacing the peace of the world. The Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Clifton Webb, said New Zealand voted against South Africa's racial problem coming on to the General Assembly's agenda because the United Nations had no authority to intervene in a matter essentially under South Africa's own domestic jurisdiction.

### "Partnership Is Not Miscegenation

The Rhodesian Federal Party had never included racial integration in their policy—that was an invention of the Confederates, said the Federal Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, when he addressed the inaugural meeting of the Women's Federal Party Association in Salisbury today. "It is nothing but bogey-bogey stuff to suggest that Federation will mean any great change in the set-up between Black and White in Southern Rhodesia," said Sir Godfrey. "I always understood that we had partnership already, in that the Africans can earn one. "Because we stand for a policy of partnership, that does not mean we envisage miscegenation. We have gone on together all these years and although there has been nothing in the law to stop it, only a very few, peculiar people have gone in for miscegenation. "The truth of the matter is that neither the Europeans nor the Africans approve of it. It will be the people's fault if there is any further mixing." Sir Godfrey said that when the electorate accepted Federation at the referendum, they accepted the principle that Africans would be let into Parliament. Answering a question about his references in Ndola on Saturday to "Afrikaner Nationalists" in the Federation, Sir Godfrey said: "We were one people, and we never had any of this nonsense until Smuts died. Then we had a wave of Afrikaner nationalism forced on us from outside. "If you go into history, you will find that Rhodes occupied this country with all sorts of people, including Afrikaners, and Afrikaners have always been decent and loyal Rhodesians. "We always got on well together, but when we have this forced on us, we must act."—Sapa.

### Education Ban On Foreign Non-Europeans

After January 1 non-European students from territories outside the Union will be banned from educational institutions in South Africa, says, the South African Institute of Race Relations. In February 1951, the department of Education, Arts and Science gave notice that neighbouring territories would be given three years in which to establish their own educational facilities, after which institutions in the Union would be closed to them. The institute says the ban appears unnecessary and harsh as no other facilities for higher education and special training are available in Southern Africa to non-Europeans.

### Unemployment Raising

The number of unemployed people in the Union at the end of August had increased by 400 over the previous month. The number of unemployed on August 31, 1953, was 12,490. Applications for employment during August totalled 20,091, which was an increase of 900 over July. Cape Town had the highest number of unemployed at the end of August with 4,687. This figure included 3,625 Coloured men, women and boys. In Johannesburg the number of unemployed at the end of August was 2,658, compared with 2,570 at the end of July, and in Pretoria there were 498 unemployed at the end of August and 470 at the end of July. George, with 106 unemployed at the end of August, and Kimberley with 174, had the lowest figures for the nine principal areas in the Union.

The Editor  
of this Journal  
is in prison  
for his part in  
last year's Passive  
Resistance.

### Baghdad Paper Urges Ghaffar Khan's Release

The Baghdad daily "Al Ittihad" of October 4 urged the release of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan at present interned in Pakistan. Describing Ghaffar Khan as "a great leader who fought gallantly against British imperialism," the paper says: "News that there are indications of a settlement of Indo-Pakistan problems and of the return of the natural brotherly atmosphere, we deem it not only fair but also the natural duty that this Muslim leader, who is respected by both Indians and Pakistanis and remembered as a man who sacrificed everything for the liberation of his country and the unity of his nation, should be released. We trust Mr. Mohamed Ali, the Pakistan Prime Minister, will release this beloved leader."

### No Decision Made On Pakistan Republic

Before leaving for the United Nations General Assembly in New York, Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, said that no decision had yet been taken about the declaration of a Pakistan republic.

## WHO ARE YOU, FRIEND?

(Continued from front page)

the Self shine through his Buddha. In that Light would aspirants effortlessly find their path to the Goal.

There poses before you this great soul-stirring question: *Who are you, friend?*

Not even in the answer to the question, but in the question itself, is peace and prosperity hidden! The moment one asks this question of himself, there descends on him an ineffable

peace and bliss that surpasseth understanding. For, at that moment his gaze is turned inward; he snaps the pain-bonds that bind him to this miserable mundane plane; he seeks (if only he seeks) the Self within—and that moment itself he enjoys bliss. Who would desist from diving deeper within after tasting such joy on the very surface of this ocean of bliss?

—Swami Sivananda.

## NYLSTROOM'S 198 INDIANS MUST GO OUT OF TOWN

—COUNCIL'S REPRESENTATIVE

**NYLSTROOM'S** 198 Indians must go. Their place is outside the town. They will suffer losses and substantial losses—but go they must. The White man can no longer stand their omnipresence.

In these words Mr. V. J. Heimstra argued the Nylstroom Town Council's application to set up an Indian group area a mile from the town in the veld, at a resumed hearing before a two-man committee of the Land Tenure Advisory Board.

"Who is to blame for all this?—the Indians themselves. For 72 years now they have defied the laws with all their cunning. The justice of this new arrangement is this—It will end for all time thorough domination of a White man's town."

Then, referring to Dr. George Lowen, a Johannesburg advocate, who is appearing for the Indians (and who is a member of the Jewish faith who fled Germany after the advent of Hitler), Mr. Heimstra added: "My learned friend over there should know what happens when racial animosity is roused, and what happens when members of a foreign group concentrate on one profession."

Dr. Lowen rose to answer him: "This speech tops all the others we have heard here."

"He speaks of the fact that the Indians can expect no rights, can expect no appeal for humanity. This seems to imply the threat that they will get nothing."

"And let me as a non-Christian, answer his other threat: Does his knowledge of the history of racial animosity end with the demise of Hitler? Hitler is the 'late' now and the Jewish faith and spirit moves on."

"Perhaps he will learn one day that justice will prevail; humanity will survive, even against those that try to suppress it."

Not one of the town councillors had come forward with any reason for a group area.

And there was good reason for their reticence. They had not once discussed the implication of this Act; not once had they even thought of the hardship this application would entail, nor of the fact that the Indians would lose nearly a £100,000 of assets, without any compensation.

The churches, too, had been brought into the argument and the only reason they could suggest for the removal of the Indians was that they were "disturbing" to the Christian National Afrikaner.

### Nylstroom Plan To Move Indians Criticised

Unless the local authorities complied with certain requirements, the Townships Board would not pass proposals for a new township, Mr. T. H. van Niekerk, a Pretoria town consultant told the Land Tenure Advisory Board in Nylstroom.

The Provincial Administration was opposed to the erection of unhygienic and unsuitable dwellings in any new township, said Mr. van Niekerk.

It was laid down that 250 gallons of water a day should be supplied to residential erven, and 1,000 gallons a day to industrial erven.

A suggestion by one of the witnesses for the Town Council, Capt. H. L. Venter, commandant of the local Skiet Commando, that Indians settled in the new township would be able to engage in gardening, was impossible without an additional water supply.

The chairman of the committee is Mr. W. F. Nel, a retired magistrate, with Dr. P. van Biljon, the member.

Mr. V. G. Hiemstra (instructed by Messrs. Odendaal and Viljoen)

is appearing for the Nylstroom Town Council. Dr. G. Lowen (instructed by Mr. A. I. Minty) for the local Indian community. Mr. L. R. Dison (instructed by Mr. R. M. Bhoolia) for the Transvaal Indian Congress, and Mr. Minty and Mr. M. M. Gardee for the Transvaal Indian Organisation.

### Another Town Asks To Have Indians Moved Into Veld

The Municipality of Wolmaransstad applied to a committee of the Land Tenure Advisory Board to send its 100 Indians out of the centre of the town into its townlands across the railway line. The application was made in terms of the Group Areas Act.

It was proposed to move the town's entire Indian population to one of two, new sites in the veld more than a mile from the business centre of the town.

It was also proposed to establish a Group Area for Coloured people on the eastern boundary of the town.

## THE INDIAN TRADERS

The 'Rand Daily Mail' writes as follows in its issue of October 10:

**J**UDGING by some of the arguments submitted to the Land Tenure Board's committee, the meaning of "group areas" has now taken on a very clear pattern in the platteland. It means, according to the current interpretation, that the non-Europeans can be moved, at the wish of the Europeans, to a place which the Europeans consider desirable for them. As far as we can see the feelings and attitude of the Europeans are the only consideration; these must be catered for.

Since the principle of "group areas" has now been given statutory sanction, it has to be accepted; but surely not quite in the spirit now being shown. In many Transvaal towns it has been suggested that Indian traders—many of whom have been in business for decades—should simply be pushed out of their shops. They are to be "compensated," of course, with other trading sites; but in most cases the compensation is not worth much. The new sites for Indians are usually planned "on the other side of the railway line," or "across the river," or "behind the plantation." Invariably, the trading site is some inconvenient spot where the trader, more likely than not, will be ruined.

Perhaps one ought not to be surprised at these developments.

The existing Native location is on the south-eastern side about two miles from the centre of Wolmaransstad.

The hearing was the fifth to be held in the Transvaal since the Group Areas Act was passed in 1951. So far, evidence has been heard at Lydenburg, Carolina, Nylstroom and Balfour.

The members of the Board were Mr. F. Nel (chairman) and Dr. P. van Biljon.

Dr. George Lowen, for the Indian community of Wolmaransstad, said that before any evidence was led he wanted to object to the Committee hearing the application as it had no *locus standi*.

"I submit that this Committee is not competent in terms of the Group Areas Act to hear this application," he said. "The application should be made before a meeting of the full Board."

The chairman said that he would give a ruling later.

The Committee then adjourned for an inspection *in loco*.

They are consistent with the policy of apartheid; but they also show how the concept of apartheid becomes progressively more restrictive unless adequate steps are taken to keep the tendency in check. Fundamentally, the reason for moving Indian traders is that white and non-white groups should be separated. Now it is taken a stage further, and the Indians must be moved, it is claimed, because they are business competitors of the Whites. This is a very different proposition, and it shows how swiftly one can slide down the slippery slope. We have already reached the stage where people are openly demanding that Indians be sent to areas where their whole livelihood may be in jeopardy. We do not think such a demand reflects great credit on those European traders who make it, or on the province as a whole.

The sad thing about all this is the apparent composure with which the uprooting is contemplated. While we concede that the problem is full of complexities, there is still room left for some display of thoughtfulness and (dare we say it?) even kindness. To those who are so concerned about driving the Indians into the veld, we do say: A little more humanitarianism, please.

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## INDIAN REPLY TO MR. WILSON

THE articles written by Mr. N. H. Wilson and published in 'The Chronicle' showed that it was possible to read history wrongly, to misinterpret it and even to misapply it, Sri Purani, of the Gandhi-Tagore Institution, told Bulawayo Rotary Club luncheon meeting.

"It is like looking through a telescope from the wrong end; everything is there but distorted and therefore not true: big things look small and things that are near, far," he went on, adding, "I was reminded of the words of a great man who said all that the story of history shows is that man learns nothing from history.

"The articles referred to battles in Europe that took place in the seventh and tenth centuries. I do not know if this refers to the battle at the walls of Vienna and at the fort of the Pyrenees.

With the help of this faded past the writer tries to conjure up in the imagination of the readers a lurid picture of the future and he makes a frantic appeal to save what he calls 'European' civilisation.

"I do not quite understand what he means by European civilisation because it has during the last two centuries given to the world a two-fold strand. Scientific materialism as the dominant note of the human spirit in the one strand. The second is the evolution of a new ideology, international in its outlook and working, based on scientific materialism, insisting on class-war, or class conflict as the only method, and domination of the proletariat as its aim."

"Mr. Wilson did not refer to these aspects of European civilisation. In this context witness what France is going through at the moment, or for that matter, for the last five years and you will see what I mean.

"Mr. Wilson laid before us his way of looking at the past but he seemed to be oblivious of the most colossal events of the present. European civilisation, he seemed to think, was the highest product of the human genius. There were aspects of it that were brilliant and indispensable to man's collective life. But when Europe, during thirty years, inflicted upon itself and the world two devastating catastrophes, one might ask whether it was Asia or Africa that brought them about.

"Mr. Wilson seems to regret England's yielding to India's demand for freedom. I am sure that time will give a different judgment. England, by this one

act, out of many she has committed, has made history, and the soul of the nation has gained immensely by it.

"I do not want to be controversial in my thesis. I do not want to answer Mr. Wilson. Time Spirit, I believe, has already given the answer, though in obscure corners of the globe like South Africa and in outmoded individual minds: the old ideas may still persist. I have taken this article only as a typical attitude of an intelligent man. The tragedy is that such an attitude, by its one-sided insistence, hampers the realisation of the great

## 'ASIA NO LONGER A CAMP FOLLOWER'

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU said in Madras on October 2 that the Western Powers must realise that though Asia might not have the atom bomb or hydrogen bomb, she had definite strength and bigness to resist being pushed about this side or that. Mr. Nehru, who was addressing a public meeting, declared that the present temper of Asia "refuses to be coerced and sat upon."

Mr. Nehru said it was an odd thing that Europe had not completely got rid of the idea that Asia should still be their camp follower, despite her becoming independent. The old idea that countries of Asia would never become independent in the foreseeable future had not completely disappeared from the minds of people of the West: "It has not been realised that a big change has come over the world forced by the fact of Asia having changed and great independent countries coming up."

It was a patent fact, said Mr. Nehru, that Asia might not have the atom bomb or hydrogen bomb. Asia might not desire to have the atom or hydrogen bomb. But something had happened which had given her definite strength and bigness to resist being pushed about this side or that way.

India, Mr. Nehru said, was following an independent foreign policy and not a neutral policy. When he talked about an independent foreign policy of India, said Mr. Nehru, some countries criticised it and did not understand it. "What Indian foreign policy means is that the decision rests with the people of India. It also means refusal to be pushed about this way or that way," he declared. Mr. Nehru said many of the policies which were being pursued by European countries

goal of human unity, which the Time-Spirit is pressing on.

"The problems of man were not economic or political. Man's national consciousness had to be freed from its egoism and selfishness and had to grow to a wider consciousness of humanity. Man's problems would not be solved by outer methods and machinery, not by adjustments, arrangements or constitutions. Man's problems were psychological.

"The change required in man is an inner change, a psychological change. However perfect the outer constitution, man will always drag it down to his own imperfect nature, which is subject to desires, ambitions and ego."

somehow lacked experience because of the lack of knowledge of the mind of Asia as it was today. Unfortunately, the people thought too much in terms of armaments each country possessed. No doubt they were important as also the economic growth of the country. But there was something which was at least as important, if not more so, and that was the way the minds of millions of Asian people worked. He said there was a commonness of approach in the minds of Asians. "In so far as foreign domination is concerned, in so far as colonialism is concerned, we intend resisting them. That is the normal reaction of the Asian mind. This is not adequately realised in Europe," said Mr. Nehru.

Mr. Nehru referred to the great changes that had taken place in Asia and the rising up of new China. "Does anybody doubt there is that state of China existing?" he asked. "It has a strong Central Government. It is not a question of your liking or disliking it. The fact is that a great state is existing there, extending

its realm throughout that vast country. Yet people said that so far as they were concerned that state did not exist."

Non-recognition of China by the United Nations and elsewhere was a major factor. "It is an extraordinary way for great statesmen to shut their eyes to the patent and obvious fact of its existence," he said.

It was a peculiar thing, said Mr. Nehru, that in Europe and America, in spite of the fact that there were many wise and inquisitive men, they had not as a whole understood the tremendous changes and tremendous ferment in Asia. They talked to us in one way: "Are you with us or against us?"

This was an extraordinary question to ask, said Mr. Nehru. Hundreds of millions of people exist and promise to continue to exist and carry on in their own way of thinking without being pushed about this side or that side. "This is a basic fact which has not percolated the minds of many people in the West," he declared.

Turning to India, Mr. Nehru said that these six years of independence had been years of solid achievement, although she could not claim to have solved every problem. Mr. Nehru said that notwithstanding the fact that she was a weak country militarily and financially and had her own problems and difficulties to solve, India was thought of with respect and listened to by innumerable people in the world. This was a remarkable thing to achieve within seven years of independence from the greatest colonial administration.

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## FEDERATION DEBATE BACKED

**S**UPPORT for the plan sponsored by the Rev. Michael Scott on behalf of the Nyasaland chief to have the question of Central African Federation placed on the agenda of the present session of the United Nations is growing.

S.A.P.A.'s correspondent learns that the Arab-Asian group, which leads the anti-colonial members in the Trusteeship Committee, has endorsed the plan.

India first stirred the interest of the Trusteeship Committee in federation when it called last week for the distribution of the petition from 83 Nyasa chiefs protesting against federation. This petition had been forwarded by Mr. Scott to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

When there was no response to India's proposal, Guatemala re-opened the subject, calling for the circulation of the petition and Mr. Scott's letter, which suggested that federation be placed on the agenda of the present session.

Dr. Santiago Perez, of Venezuela, the chairman, asked if there were any objections to the circulation of the letter and its enclosures. There was none, but as the chairman ruled that the document would thus be circulated, the South African delegate, Dr. W. C. Naude, raised his arm.

The chairman called on him to speak.

"The committee having decided on the circulation of this letter," said Mr. Naude, "I ask to have it recorded that the South African delegation fully reserves its position in this matter."

Dr. Naude, who is the Union Consul-General in Lourenco Marques, gave no reasons for the unexpected South African intervention. Later S.A.P.A.'s correspondent ascertained that the Union delegate's remarks applied to that part of Mr. Scott's letter which referred to the British Protectorates in South Africa.

The relevant portion of the letter reads: "The African and Asian inhabitants of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda are anxiously watching the developments in Central Africa. No less anxious are the African

inhabitants of Bechuanaland Basutoland and Swaziland, who are apprehensive of any changes in the status and jurisdiction of their territories, in view of the demands repeatedly made in speeches by Dr. Malan for their incorporation into the Union of South Africa."

### Scott Documents On C.A. Federation Sent To UN Committee

The Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations General Assembly yesterday decided to circulate among its members a letter from the Rev. Michael Scott, the Anglican missionary, asking to have the question of the Central African Federation placed on the agenda of the Assembly's present session.

Mr. Scott, in his capacity as an observer of the International League for the Right of Man and, as he claims, the authorised spokesman of 83 Nyasa chiefs who had opposed the federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, had written to the chairman of the Trusteeship committee, requesting that the question be placed on the agenda.

Released with the letter were a number of documents which Mr. Scott had enclosed with his communication. They were:

(1) A petition from the Nyasaland chiefs "That the proposed Central African Federation be examined either by reference to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion, or by some other appropriate organ or commission."

(2) A memorandum of treaties with the chiefs of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, including texts of treaties.

(3) Copies of letters from the petitioners and from Mr. Scott to the United Nations.

(4) Legal opinions of Mr. Dinglefoot and Mr. Kenneth Diplock, Q.C., "On possibilities of reference respectively to the courts of Nyasaland to the United Nations for an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice."

(Copy of a petition of Nyasaland chiefs of Queen Elizabeth, dated January 19, 1953.

Mr. Scott, in his letter to the Committee's chairman, said that

during his visit to Nyasaland in Spring, 1953, he was asked to convey to him "observations" which were attested by 83 Nyasaland chiefs and similar observations from African members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia and the Northern Rhodesian African Congress.

"The African and Asian inhabitants of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda are anxiously watching developments in Central Africa," wrote Mr. Scott.

"No less anxious are the African inhabitants of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, who are apprehensive of any change in status and jurisdiction of their territories in view of the demands repeatedly made in the

## MR. GELL'S LETTER TO THE SECRETARY TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

**T**HE following letter dated October 19 was addressed to the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India by Mr. C. W. M. Gell:

Dear Sir,

I have only just read 'India News' for September 26.

On page 317 it is reported that Manilal Gandhi surrendered to the police on September 17 to serve his sentence. The report continues: "Earlier last week he had decided to serve his sentence instead of paying fine."

To anyone unacquainted with the facts this would suggest that Manilal, who was sentenced last February, had previously considered paying his fine. This is far from the case. Manilal, Patrick Duncan and some others committed their act of *satyagraha* in Germiston location on December 8 as part of the Defiance of Unjust Laws Campaign then in progress. Together with some other minor laws they chose to defy a recent regulation proclaimed by Mr. Swart, prohibiting anyone from holding meetings in locations without permission. Since the African National Congress and the South African Congress, which were together planning the Defiance Campaign, wished to challenge the validity of Mr. Swart's regulation, Manilal reluctantly agreed to stand with his fellow accused in bringing an appeal against their conviction in the Magistrate's court.

However, in the following months the Government proceeded with further acts and legislation which both Manilal and Duncan considered called for further protest. Deciding that the other accused could carry on the appeal without

course of speeches by Dr. Malan for their incorporation in the Union of South Africa.

"Inevitably their incorporation into the Union would have a close bearing on their social, educational and economic conditions."

Mr. Scott's letter contained extracts from the petition presented by the Nyasa chiefs in which they alleged that the progress of the African people would be retarded and obstructed by Central African federation and "the enforcement of colour barriers which already exists in the political, economic and social spheres; especially in Southern and Northern Rhodesia"

them, they decided to withdraw their appeals in their own personal behalf. Duncan announced his intention to serve his sentence of 100 days in protest against the Minister of Native Affairs' decision to proceed with the Western Areas removal scheme. Bad health has temporarily delayed him. Manilal protested particularly against the Swart Acts, the very numerous bannings under the Suppression of Communism Act, the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and the Bill to ban the entry of Indian wives and children.

As Manilal is now in jail, I think he would like me to make it quite clear that there was never any question of his paying his fine. He committed his offence by way of protest and willingly pays the penalty. It was only a matter of when to withdraw his appeal. And I am sure he would wish me to ask you to draw the attention of the editor of 'India News' to the misleading report in so normally authoritative a source. Yours faithfully,

C. W. M. GELL.

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## A.N.C. AND S.A.I.C. MEMORANDUM TO UNITED NATIONS

### EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION

(Continued from last week)

THE evil effects of race discrimination of the non-white peoples of the Union of South Africa are clearly to be observed in our poverty-stricken and bare manner of life. Herded in dreadful slums, haunted by hunger, tuberculosis and other avoidable diseases, clothed in rags, we live in the shadow of terror, insecurity, sickness and death. The noble conceptions of freedom from fear and want, freedom of speech and movement, respect for fundamental rights and human dignity—all these are but a glorious dream, far removed from the reality of our daily lives.

The non-white South African knows no security or privacy. At any time of the day or night he may be stopped in the streets, about his lawful business, he may be challenged by a policeman, his passes, tax receipts or other papers demanded. Should but one be missing, he is huddled into the police "pick-up van"—perhaps not to see his wife and children again for many a long day. In the dead of night, his house will be rudely entered, while police search his house for beer, demand his passes, awaken the sleepy children. No house is spared; weary labourer, aged invalid, young lovers, teacher or priest—all must arouse themselves and open quickly the doors when the impatient police are on yet another of their endless "raids" of African locations. And even if every paper is in order, you will yet spend the night in the cells should you speak grossly and not cringe to the police. Your crime is your dark skin.

It is not possible to deal with all the effects of apartheid on the peoples who suffer from it. The following paragraphs indicate some aspects of the effects of race discrimination.

#### Housing Conditions

(b) Non-whites working in the cities and living there with their families are subjected to the most appalling living conditions. The 13th Report of the Social and Economic Planning Council, issued by the Union Government in 1948, states:

"There exists a very acute shortage in urban areas of houses for non-Europeans. The estimated shortage of houses was 60,000 for Europeans and

125,000 Non-Europeans in 1943; with a further 140,000 European and 150,000 non-European houses needed up to 1955. The development of urban accommodation has not kept pace with the growth of the population.

"Some non-Europeans are housed in municipal hostels, in compounds, or on their employers' premises. The rest are scattered through the cheapest quarters, or segregated in locations and villages, or live in peri-urban black belts, such as the Cape Flats, Alexandra and Eersterust and Riverside outside Pretoria. In the first and last types of area accommodation is almost uniformly bad. The Inter-Departmental Committee on the Social, Health and Economic Conditions of Urban Natives found that the majority of the Native urban population is living in houses which are of such construction or in such a state or so situated or so dirty or so verminous as to be injurious or dangerous to health."

"The housing schemes built by local authorities usually have substantial, well-constructed houses. Because of the high cost of building labour and material, however, these houses are generally small. In many instances these housing schemes have been overcrowded from the time of occupation, and gross overcrowding has led to the formation of squatter's camps on the outskirts of the housing schemes. Overcrowding is an important factor in the spread of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis.

"The Social Survey of Cape Town showed that 36 per cent of Coloured households were overcrowded (using a tolerant standard of crowding) and only 28 per cent were not crowded. Among European households, 3 per cent of all, and 7 per cent of manual workers households were overcrowded, and 10 per cent of all and 33 per cent of manual workers' householders were crowded. According to a survey conducted by the Department of Economics, Natal University College, using a slightly different but also by no means strict standard of crowding, it is estimated that in Durban in 1943, 5.3 per cent of European, 42.1 per cent of Asiatic, 23.2 per cent of Coloured and 39.4 per cent of Native households were overcrowded.

"Rent is an item which absorbs a very considerable portion of income in urban areas. In South Africa minimum rentals even in the slums are very high. In 1936, European families with incomes of £125 and under £225 were paying about 25 per cent of their incomes in rent, the percentage only falling to 20 per cent in the income group £525 to £550 a year. In October, 1940, taking the South African rent index as 1000, the index for the United Kingdom was 369, for Canada 724, for Australia 702 and for New Zealand 788. Unskilled and semi-skilled wages, however, are lower in South Africa than in Britain or the other Dominions."

Africans are prohibited in terms of Urban Areas legislation from owning or renting property outside of municipally-owned and controlled areas (called "native locations.") The urban authorities are elected by the votes of the whites only, and the tendency has been towards the most scandalous neglect of the housing needs of the Africans in the towns.

(b) The Rev. Father T. Huddleston, addressing the Johannesburg Synod of the Anglican Church on October 27, 1952, pointed out that :

"The worst slum in Johannesburg was Orlando, which had 4,000 shelters, each about 10 feet square. In these lived 6,500 families, or about 35,000 people, and the sanitation provided was appalling.

"Next in order of priority was the Moroka temporary township, which had been due for demolition a year ago, and in which 20,000 families—about 57,000 people—lived on plots about 20 feet square. In Moroka the sanitation was better, but the infant mortality rate was high.

"Figures which I obtained from the Medical Officer of Health show that the mortality rate is 254.18 per 1000 births. That means that one in every four children will die before the age of a year.

"The third slum which should be removed was Pimville. It had been condemned 20 years ago, but still housed 20,000 people in what some still thought were ideal homes. All three were owned by the City Council."

It should be noted that Johannesburg is the largest industrial centre in the Union, and that the City Council has a majority of members of the United Party, which claims to be the liberal opposition to Dr. Malan's Nationalists.

#### Transport To Work

(c) It should be noted that owing to racial prejudice and also the desire to use the cheapest land, the urban authorities have invariably sited their "Native Locations" at a considerable distance from the centre of the city. The African worker is therefore faced with a great deal of expenditure and inconvenience in travelling to and from work. The Social and Economic Planning Council reports in this connection :

"As regards Natives, transport must be considered along with rent, since the national policy of segregation and the practice of local authorities to house Natives and other non-Europeans in some cases) away from the areas occupied by other races have created in South Africa the unique phenomenon that the lowest paid workers have to live farthest from their work.

"The Bus Services Commission of Inquiry in 1944 estimated the "fixed costs" of rent and transport as a percentage of family income as follows:—

Urban Native Families, 1944	Percentage of Family Income	
	Rent	Transport
Johannesburg	17.13	6.2
Reef Towns	19.7	5.3
Pretoria	15.1	8.2
Vereeniging	19.7	7.
		Rent and Transport
		23.3
		16
		23.3
		17.7

#### Group Areas

(d) The existing housing shortage will be gravely aggravated by the implementation of the Nationalist Government's gruesome "Group Areas" legislation. A characteristic example of the cruelty of the Government's scheme for the Western areas of Johannesburg. Despite the appalling housing shortage in Johannesburg the Government proposes to uproot 83,500 non-European people from their homes in the Western Areas of Johannesburg because these areas are "black spots" surrounded by "white" suburbs. Thus the non-white people

are to be ejected from the one remaining substantial areas in Johannesburg where they still have freehold land and property-ownership rights. They will be rented vacant plots ten miles from Johannesburg, on which they will be expected to erect their own shanties. A community of 83,500 people, with streets, shops, churches, schools, cinemas, sports fields and hospitals, built up over 50 years, is to be destroyed in the interests of "apartheid."

### On The Farms

About two and a quarter million non-white people live and work on farms owned by white farmers.

There is no legal minimum wage for farm workers. Probably half receive no cash wages at all.

"Where the wage in kind is the only wage, the contract usually takes the form of labour-tenancy, the worker giving up 90 days' service in exchange for residence, grazing, arable land and a ration of food while he is actually working... There are no accurate figures available of the cash value to the labourer of this return for his services but an average of £25 a year for a family of five would probably be an exaggeration." (Black Man's Burden—John Burger.)

According to the Government Bureau of Census and Statistics, while white labourers and other white workers on farms are paid an average of £20 a month in cash and kind, non-white labourers get an average of £2 15s. a month in cash and kind; a man getting about £3 4s. a month and a woman about £1 14s.

Conditions vary from one area to another. Sometimes the labourer must give 90 days' service a year, sometimes 2 days a week. In some areas African farm labourers get a cash wage varying from 5s. to 20s. a month, and in kind a piece of land to plough, grazing for a few animals, a hut which the worker must build himself, half a bag of maize meal a month and other rations, water and fuel.

Women in domestic service on farms are paid much less and children are paid up to 2s. and 6s. a month.

For these wages the farm labourer does exhausting work from dawn to sunset. He gets no compensation for injuries, no hospital treatment, no schooling for his children. He lives in mud and thatch huts, is underfed, clothed in rags. Often he is physically maltreated and abused by his em-

ployers, with no protection from the law. The majority of agricultural labourers, like the men in the Reserves, are in debt, and this indebtedness of farm-workers to their employers (often to the extent £10 or £15, or more than a year's wages) fetter him to the farms.

Indebtedness and the Master's and Servants' Act and Pass Laws enslave the farmworker.

Contracts between the labourer and his farmer are rarely in writing and disputes arising from them are common. The Pass Laws stop the African from moving to a new farm and better conditions, for he may go only with his employer's consent.

The share-cropper's destiny is, again, in the hands of the farmer. As long as he is allowed to stay on the farm he may cultivate on his little piece of earth and struggle to feed his family. But every year families who have been given notice to leave (their "trekpass") by farmers, perhaps because their labour is no longer needed, or there has been a dispute between master and servant, have to move off (often without reaping their crops in the field) with family, cattle and all possessions, in search of a new temporary foothold.

Conditions on the farms are so wretched that the Union suffers from a perpetual farm labour shortage. This shortage and the drift from the land to the towns in search of better conditions will never be solved until farm conditions are improved.

But, instead, the Government follows a policy of restricting the entry of Africans into the towns, deporting workers from the towns to the country areas, using convict labour to work on the farms, and in general using compulsion to supply the farmers with cheap labour. This maintenance of cheap labour to the farms (and the mines too) is done through the notorious Pass Laws.

The farm prison system is another evil method by which men are forced to do farm work. There are today 13 farm prisons in the Eastern Transvaal, in the Free State and in the Cape. On August 29, 1952, when the Minister of Justice opened the newest farm jail at Klein Drakenstein in the Cape, he said in his speech that the farm jails were his "baby" and it had been his policy since he had become Minister of Justice that they be established. He said many more would be opened in future.

Farm jails are financed and erected by groups of farmers in certain districts, with the approval and assistance of the Department of Prisons. For example, 22 farmer shareholders invested £25,000 in the first farm jail to be built at Geneva in the Free State. Convicts are then allocated to these jails by the Department of Prisons, and are guarded by warders or farmers, the latter fetching their batch of convicts each day, and in some cases, themselves standing watch over them in the fields.

Farmers in Carolina, Eastern Transvaal, who employ convict labour, decided to send a deputation to the Minister of Justice for the tightening up of security measures to guard their prisoners. They wanted their white guards to be armed with sten guns instead of .303 rifles they at present carry.

It has been estimated that 25 per cent of farms in some districts are dependent on African convicts for their supplies of labour.

In July 1952 one of the Senators representing Africans in Parliament made representations to the Minister of Justice on charges of rough handling of prisoners in farm jails in the Bethal area during the months of April to June. He cited an example of one jail where an African convict had had his eye kicked out.

The Institute of Race Relations carried out investigations into the treatment of labour in the Bethal area and reported cases where labourers were "whipped, kicked, beaten and generally assaulted and locked up all night in cattle sheds."

Since the early twenties the treatment of farm labourers in the Bethal and nearby areas has shocked the world. Apart from the farm jails in which convicts are kept to work on

the farms, large parts of the farming area of the Eastern Transvaal are worked by indentured farm labourers who are obtained from labour recruiters for a fee per head and kept in the farmers' private compounds.

Many of these men come in search of work from outside the Union, from territories such as Nyasaland and the Rhodesias. As they cross the border into the Union they are rounded up by police and labour recruiters. The law is that so-called "foreign natives" are excluded from entering the Union unless they sign contracts for work on the mines or farms. If they refuse they are deported over the border again and left to find their way back to their homes. Labour recruiting organisations, in many cases operated by rings of farmers, round up these men and sign them on for farm work. They live, throughout the period of their contracts, in closed compounds, spurred on to work in the fields all day under the whips of foremen, and, on many farms, are brutally assaulted as they work. Reports of these assaults have made world headlines. In 1947 the Minister of Justice ordered an investigation into the allegations of ill-treatment. A number of convictions of white farmers and African overseers followed. But reports from these areas are that conditions are as bad as ever.

(To be continued)

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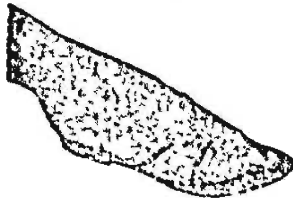
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## N.I.C. WARNS ON AREAS ACT MOVES

"NYLSTROOM should act as further warning to all our people that to co-operate in any way with local or central authorities in setting aside racial zones under the Group Areas Act is to commit suicide for the aim of the Act is to strangle the Indian people economically and to drive them into the wilderness and eventually to force them to expatriate from the Union," says a statement issued by the Natal Indian Congress.

"The Indian Community," the statement adds, "is unanimous in its total rejection of this Law. The immediate problem facing our people is to make it known to all concerned that we will not in any way co-operate in the destruction of our people." We are against the Act on principle and hence there is no room for bargaining with anyone for what to some misguided individuals may appear to be concessions.

"The Nylstroom Town Council has done the country and the world a great service in so clearly raising the issues involved in the implementation of the Act. It is significant that Counsel for the Council referred to Hitler and the Jews for, just as the Jewish people were the first to be crushed under the Hitler regime so too in the Union the Nationalists have made the Indian people the first target of their attack.

"A warning is necessary to our people. We must not allow individual interests to stand in the way of the larger interests of the community as a whole. Proposed

Indian areas such as the Reservoir Hills must not be allowed to tempt vested interests in our community to start negotiations for the purchase of these areas from Europeans for re-sale to individual Indians, for to do so would be to co-operate very actively in making race zoning possible. The success of the authorities will depend on whether the Indian people panic and start moving out into the suggested areas.

"If there are any individuals or groups in our community who go counter to the wishes and the interests of the people then they must be mercilessly exposed so that they can realise how the community feels on this question.

"Nylstroom has removed the cloak and now it is for the world to see what are the true motivating factors behind the Act, factors which often lay hidden when more astute local authorities made representations to the Land Tenure Advisory Board.

"The Indian people throughout the Union must make it known to the Board and the authorities that they are opposed to all race zoning plans, that they will not submit any alternative plans before the Board and that they will in no way co-operate in the creation of racial zones. At the same time speculators within our own ranks must be warned to keep away from the temptations offered to them to act as the active agents in the setting aside of racial zones."

## WHITE HOUSE REASSURES MADAM PANDIT

President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles assured UN Assembly President Madam Pandit that they would do everything possible to facilitate the work of the UN Command and Neutral Nations Commission in Korea.

In a statement issued by the White House following a visit by Madam Pandit, the President and Secretary of State expressed appreciation of India's willingness to accept the role of chairman of the Neutral Nations Commission:

"Madam Pandit called upon the President and the Secretary of State in her capacity of President of the UN General Assembly. Among other things she explained the tasks still before the General assembly in relation to peace in Korea and the performance of the armistice agreement relative to prisoners of war.

"The President expressed his great appreciation of the fact that the Government of India had been willing in the interest of peace to assume the difficult role of chairman of the Neutral Nations Commission, a role inherently subject to criticism from both sides. The President and the Secretary of State told Madam Pandit that they would do everything possible to facilitate the work of the UN Command and the Neutral Nations Commission. The President particularly mentioned the reports he had received of exemplary conduct of the Indian troops in the discharge of their duties as custodians of the prisoners who have elected not to be repatriated.

"The President reaffirmed his faith in the UN and his determination that the US should co-operate fully with it in all

matters conducive to peace and justice in the world."

"I called at the White Houses to pay a courtesy call on President Eisenhower in my capacity as president of the UN General Assembly. It was a very friendly and cordial visit.

"We discussed a number of things including the present

situation in Korea.

"I think we are both agreed that we shall leave no stone unturned to ease the present deadlock and to make possible the meeting of the Political Conference. I think President Eisenhower shares my hope and optimism that a way out of the impasse will be found.—U.S.I.S.

## HOMAGE AT RAJGHAT

In Delhi, from early morning till late in the evening a steady stream of men, women and children visited Rajghat to pay homage at the Samadhi of the Father of the Nation. President Rajendra Prasad took part in early morning prayers and mass spinning at the samadhi. Later the President visited the spot in Birla House where Gandhiji was assassinated.

Addressing a post-prayer meeting at Rajghat in the evening President Rajendra Prasad said that if the basic principles and teachings of Mahatma Gandhi were properly understood and followed, right solutions would be found to all the problems facing India. He said it was a tragedy for India as well as for the whole world that Mahatma Gandhi had been snatched away at a time when his voice had begun to be heard in the councils of the world. Even then, the President said, what Gandhiji had left in his writings was enough to show us the way to solution of our many problems. The President described Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan (Land Gift) movement as an example of Gandhian principles in action. Vinoba Bhave's example, he said, showed that even if a small number of people followed Gandhiji's principles sincerely and steadfastly, there was no doubt that in the course of time Gandhism would spread to the whole world.

Members of official delegations to the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan visited Rajghat to pay homage to the

memory of Mahatma Gandhi. Wreaths were placed at the memorial on behalf of 15 countries and three international organisations which are taking part in this conference besides India.

In Srinagar cotton industry workers paid homage to Gandhiji by giving demonstrations of their skill of different arts and crafts. They described Gandhiji as the fountain-head of inspiration for the masses of Kashmir.

### At Malaya

In Singapore the Japanese Consul-General addressed a mass meeting. He said that time might decay the splendid monuments which emperors had left behind on Indian soil, but the Mahatma's message would only increase in splendour as the years rolled by.

Canon R. K. Admans, well known educationist of Singapore, said that Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence was to the world today a ray of sunshine amid the threatening clouds of atomic war and inter-ideological clashes. He added: "It is great pride to us that the nation which Gandhiji moulded yesterday has been called upon today to be peacemaker in the Far East."

There were celebrations in Burma and Japan also. In Hanoi and Haiphong, in northern Indo-China, Indian residents observed the day by distributing rice to the poor.

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## AFRICAN VIEWPOINT

## SOUTH AFRICA AT UNO AGAIN

By JORDAN K. NGUBANE

INDIA'S complaint against South Africa on the treatment of people of Indian descent has become a hardy annual on the agenda of the United Nations. This has provoked reactions overseas and here which deserve a little more attention if we are to get anywhere nearer solving South Africa's colour problems.

According to Press reports the Greek delegation appears to be losing hope in the possibility of finding a solution to the Indo-South African aspect of the Union's general colour question. The Greeks feel that the United Nations has had the South African item on the agenda for years now and has passed several resolutions, none of which have produced tangible results. They fear that the United Nations is racing down a blind alley on this matter.

But India's efforts to raise the Union's colour question before the United Nations have not been as fruitful as the Greeks fear they have been. They have succeeded in awakening the world's conscience to the evils perpetrated against the man of colour in South Africa. This, in itself, is a significant victory. It must be remembered that the United Nations is an advisory body, with no powers to coerce its members into complying with its decisions. It can, however, by working up world opinion, create an atmosphere where member states might find it in their interest to respect its decisions. This is not something which can be achieved in a day. It is something to which those devoted to the ideals of racial accord and the essential oneness of mankind can work for for years without tiring. India and the United Nations are doing just this.

India could effect a quick solution to the problems which have given rise to her quarrel with South Africa—by a simple device of declaring war against South Africa. But India is so heavily committed to non-violence and the ideals of the United Nations that no man in his senses believes she can resort to war now or in the immediate future. About what might hap-

pen in the remote future we need not concern ourselves at the moment. India is thus left with the alternative of working up world opinion against the racialism—both as a moral evil as well as a threat to world peace.

Viewed in this light, India's stand cannot be said to have produced no positive results. What is more, whatever success has been achieved cannot be measured in terms of immediate agreement between the warring parties—simply because it is a battle for the minds of men. To us it is gratifying to know that India together with the advocates of racial accord and world peace are winning. The overwhelming majority of decent men and women in the world are on India's side and on our side. This is something which could not have come about had India not persisted in warning the world on the dangers of racialism.

As usual, the UN deliberations have been received by the majority of South Africa's white population with showers of abuse. But these people are only a minority of the population; a minority which, at present, holds the reins of government. The overwhelming majority of South Africans follow with growing hope, interest and gratitude the proceedings at the United Nations on the race question. White abuse of India and the United Nations has merely strengthened the bonds that link the great African people here with the people of the great Indian republic, on the one hand. On the other it has strengthened African confidence in the United Nations.

This is not an emotional reaction to proceedings which might flatter African pride. It is a conviction based on the fact that South Africa's case is fundamentally bad; based on bad morals; bad government and bad strategies.

Take only a few examples, India and UN are accused of making "wild and distorted criticisms" of South Africa. I have read with keen and unstinted interest quite a lot that has appeared in the English Press in

this country to substantiate this charge. Nowhere have I found a convincing case put up to show precisely which criticisms are wild and which distorted. What I have come across have been a lot of heat and anger—both of which are a roundabout way of admitting white guilt.

Then comes this question of sovereignty. UN is being accused up and down the country of violating South Africa's sovereignty. But South Africa's treatment of her Indian population is a matter of agreement between two governments; the Union government and the Indian government, I leave out Pakistan deliberately for the moment. As such it is international in character and because it might affect world peace directly, UN has the moral responsibility to be actively interested in it. South Africa is a member of the United Nations; in fact one of the founders. When she transgresses where she gave her pledged word, it is the duty of other member-states to draw UN's attention to this and it is the United Nation's duty to go into the case put before it. South Africa cannot evade her international obligations by hiding behind national sovereignty. For sovereignty is not involved here; it is South Africa's pledged word that is.

The charge that India wants to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs is naive. India and South Africa signed agreements which recognised India's clearly stated responsibility to ensure that the Indians were treated in accord with agreements signed by the two governments. South Africa accepted the Indian Agent-General, whose duty, among others, was to

keep an eye on behalf of Indians, on South Africa's efforts to carry out her obligations to the Indian community in these agreements. In all the agreements referred to and which need no more because they are so well placed a clear obligation on India to see to it that South Africa kept her pledged word to Indians. It was an obligation which was recognised by South Africa. It is recognised by the Malan government which has had so much to say about interference! In De Klerk does not recognise it why he and his government all these years clamoured for the return to South Africa of the High Commissioner for India?

I have now doubt in my mind that the white advocates of domination are on the wrong side. They have been put on the defensive in the world as well as on the homefront. If they were not, they would not have virtually jailed Luthuli and Nalaker. Our clear duty is, to oppose race domination with growing and bolder determination—not only because it is a sin to allow anybody to humiliate the human personality, but also because we are right and the majority of men and women in the world are with us.

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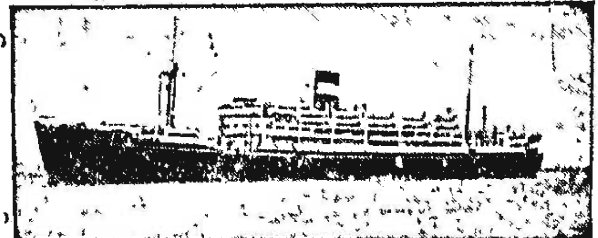
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કેદારનાથજી.

## વિજ્ઞાન અને અહિંસા

મારે એટલે સુધી કહેવું છે કે આજે અહીંસાને હીંસા વચ્ચે પસંદગી કરવાનો સવાલ નથી. પસંદગી વિજ્ઞાન અને હીંસા વચ્ચે કરવાની છે. વિજ્ઞાન અને અહીંસા બન્ને સાથે નહીં ચાલી શકે. એ બંને મળીને આપણો કોળીયો કરી જશે. હીંસાને રાખવી હોય તો વિજ્ઞાન ને છોડો ને મધ્યયુગના જમાનામાં પાછા જાઓ. કેમ કે એમાં હીંસા શરૂ થાય તોયે કંઈ નહીં તો આજના જેવા વીનાશ નહીં થાય. વિજ્ઞાન ને રાખવુંજ હોય તો હીંસાને છોડવી જોઈએ. વિજ્ઞાનમાં મોટી શક્તિ છે અને હિંસાને છોડી દઈએ તો વિજ્ઞાનની મદદથી આપણે પૃથ્વી પર સ્વર્ગ ઉતારી શકીએ. પણ વિજ્ઞાન અને હિંસાની જોડી આખી માનવજાતને ભરખી જશે. એટલે જે વિજ્ઞાનના આશક છે તેમણે હિંસાની વિરુદ્ધ બળવો ઉઠાવવો જોઈએ. કેળવણીકારોએ પણ આ વાત સમજાવવાની છે. હિંસા કેળવણીની દુશ્મન છે. જ્યાં હિંસા છે ત્યાં કેળવણી નથી. સમાજનો આધાર હિંસા નથી, અહિંસા છે. અહિંસા ન હોય તો સમાજ શાસ્ત્રની વાત જ મીથ્યા છે. આ રીતે આપણે વીચારતા થઈશું તો જ હિંસાના રાક્ષસનો નાશ થઈ શકશે.

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(पुक सेवसई, स्टेशनसई अने जनरल डिवसई)

जेक नवना अर्ली, ईई, युनरानी, अमेच, हनी भाषामां जषा विषयना पुनरो-वीनाषा-इराने अरीजे दमेसां मेला नव्यामां आने छ.

युनानी-वेइय-अवेरनी हवाजे-अतरो दमेसा मणरो.

सोवत २ १० साठना पंचांगो-कसेन्डरे, दिवाणी कटोई आपी जषा युनरानी प्रेमना प्रख्यात कानिंजी पंचाय शी. ५-३ नंग मुंजई सभायारना " " " शी. ५-३ नंग अमेच, मुसतमानी, हॉई, पारसी अने मीसरी तारीमोना रोळ हाड ताना कसेन्डरे पेड (डूई) शी. २-६.

देस नेताजे अने धार्मीक (युनरानी सभायारणा दिवाणी काड' ३ पेनी नंग शी. २-६ उजन

देस नेताजे धार्मीक होट.वाजा होईईंग दिवाणी काड'-परपीउषा माथे अमेच, युनरानी, हॉइरतानी अने टामीस भाषामां नं. १. ४ पेनी नंग ३/६ उजन, नं. २. ६ पेनी नंग ५/- उजन, नं. ३. ६ पेनी नंग ७/६ उजन, नं. ४ १/- नंग १०/६ उजन, नं ५ १/३ नंग १२/६ उजन. नं. ६ १/६ नंग १५/- उजन, नं. ७ १/६ नंग १८/- उजन, नं. ८ २/- नंग २१/- उजन, नं. ९ २/६ नंग २४/- उजन अने नं. १० ३/६ नंग ३१/.

पी ईजी ईवीस-युनरानी वेडर राईडर (पच उदेवारतु पुस्तक) ७/६ " " " " डीयर (पर जेका अमेच शीअवातु " ७/६ " वीरम पोडेड युनरानी ६ अमेच डीसनरी ८०५ ताना उजर १/६

जे मीराय गीन् अनेक लतना वियनना पुनरो-वीनाषी अरो, वीनाषी काड-धार्मीक पुनरो वीगेरे जेकांमं रदे छ पाडे आपने जेवनी वतुजेवनी वीरम माडवरो ते वोलना बाव करी नव्यानीशुं.

जेक वपत पपारी अथवा जोरउर आपी आपी करी.

पी. पी. (C.O.D.) थी मंगावनारने शी. १ वधु करवी पडो.

नवल कथाजे

मानवी अ'डीथेरे (जेक रक्त पितीनी आत्म ह्या)	१ ०
मळधार (अंम वेपीका हेसन केवरना पुस्तकनी अद्यवाद)	१ ०
आशावरी (दास्य रसपी वरपुत्र नोवेल)	७ ०
आल जेगळु (र. व. देसाई इत)	१४ ०
बोडक भागवत (नानाभाई वडे इत) श्रीमदभागवतनी कथाजे	११ ०
श्रीभीयागारे (१८ मदान नरनारीजोने डक परीचय)	१ ०
सर्जता लडिया (नवलभाई साड) तान साथे आन'ड	७ १
	आपती नवल ह्या
न'हयाथला लडिया (पुष्कर म'दरवाडर)	७ १
मानवीनि लकाई (पन्नालास पडेक)	१४ ०
	आण साहित्य
अडल अने आडक (रघुल वाता)	१ १
छीम डेज जेक साडसपी वरपुत्र आण वाता	३ ०

मणवानुं ठेकाशुं

'INDIAN OPINION'

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# હિંદના ટુંક ખબરો

(અમારા ખાસ પ્રતિનિધી તરફથી)

## ભારતના વડા પ્રધાન

ભારતના વડા પ્રધાન નેહરુએ દિલ્હી માં અમેરીકન અધ્યાપકો અને વિદ્યાર્થીઓ સમક્ષ બાપલુ કરતાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે, હિંદને કે જડપી પ્રગતી કરવા માંડી છે છતાં હજી જીવનની પ્રાર્થનિક જરૂરીયાતો માટે તેને ઘણી મહેનત કરવી પડે છે. અને એક રાષ્ટ્રની પરખ તેની જીવનની જરૂરીયાત માટેની લડત પરથી જ ચાલે છે. વધુ માં તેઓએ જણાવ્યું કે હિંદમાં અનેક રોગો છે પણ તેનો સામનો ને પ્રબળ પુરતો પોષણ આપનારો ખારાક મળે તો જરૂર કરી શકે. તેઓએ પરદેશી યાત્રીઓને જણાવ્યું હતું કે તેઓ આવા અનેક ગંદવાડ ભારતમાં જોઈ શકશે અથવા વિશાળ દ્રષ્ટિથી જોશે તો અનેક જુની પુરાણી સંસ્કૃતિઓ જોશે અને ઇતિહાસીક સુંદર ઇમારતો જોઈ શકશે. વધુ ઉંડા ઉતરી જોવાથી ભારતીય પ્રબળની ભાવના પણ જોવા તમને મળશે.

## ખીજી શાંતી પરિષદ

ખીજી અખિલ વિશ્વ શાંતી પરિષદ

માટે જાપાને આમંત્રણ આપ્યું છે. આમંત્રણ પત્રીકા પાઠવતાં ત્યાંના શાંતી ચાહકોએ જણાવ્યું છે કે દુનીયામાં યુદ્ધરૂપી અશાંતી વધુને વધુ પસરતી જાય છે. એટલે જોઈએ હાયરોબન જોમ વિગેરે વપરાતા યથા છે. અને જોના પહેલા જોગ જાપાન બન્યું છે. આથી જાપાનની પ્રબળ સૌથી વધારે શાંતી માટે પોકાર કરે છે.

## વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે ખાસ મુસાફરી

નેરોબીની એક મુસાફરી પેઢીએ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટે જપ દિવસનો હિંદના પ્રવાસનો કાર્યક્રમ ઘડ્યો છે. જે ડીસેમ્બર ૧૭થી જાન્યુઆરી ૨૯ સુધી માં મુંબઈથી લઈ ખીજી બધા દેશો અને જોના જોવા લાયક સ્થળો ખતાવશે. પ્રવાસ ખર્ચ અને રહેવા સુવાની સમવડ વિગેરે મળી નેરોબીથી ૫૪૦૦ શીલિંગમાં આપ્યું હોઈ જોવા મળશે. ગમે તે વિદ્યાર્થીઓને આ પેઢી આમંત્રણ પાઠવે છે. તેના ડરખતના એપ્લેન્ટ વડવાઈક એપ્લેન્સી. મોક્સ નંબર ૨૧૬૮ ડરખત છે. વધુ તપાસ ત્યાં કરી શકાશે.

## હિંદની રેલવેની 'કરટસી વીડ'

તા. ખીજી અક્ટોબરથી નવમી અક્ટોબર સુધી હિંદની રેલવેના કામદારોએ 'કરટસી વીડ' પાળી હતી. ખાસ કરી ત્રીજા વર્ગના મુસાફરોને સલાહ સુચનો આપવા, સમવડો કરી આપવી અને 'આભાર' 'કૃપા કરી' 'માફ કરો' વિગેરે વિવેકના શબ્દોનો ઉપયોગ છુટથી કર્યો હતો.

આ જાપાના તંત્રી  
સત્યાગ્રહની સમ  
ભોગવવા હાલ  
જેલમાં છે.

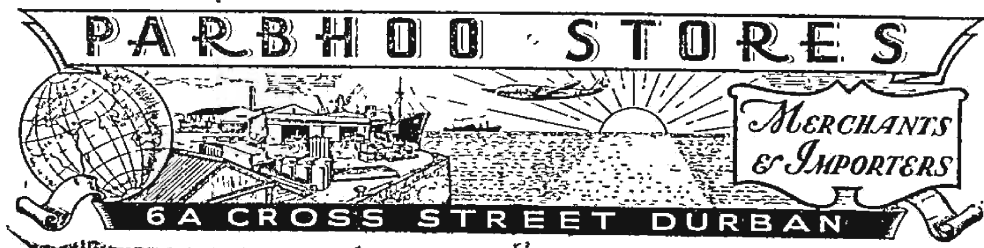
## રાજધાટ પર અંજલી

દિલ્હીમાં સવારથી સાંજ સુધી ઘણા ખાજો અને સ્ત્રીઓ અને પુરુષોએ રાજધાટ પર જઈ રાષ્ટ્રપિતાને પોતાની અંજલી અર્પી હતી. રાષ્ટ્રપતી રાજેન્દ્ર પ્રસાદે સવારની પ્રાર્થનામાં અને સસુદ કાંતણમાં પોતાનો હાથો મર્યો હતો. મોડેથી જે જગત્તે આપ્યું પોતાનો અંતીમ સ્વાસ લીધો હતો તે ખીરલા હાઉસના સ્થળની રાષ્ટ્રપતીએ શ્રદ્ધાભરી મુલાકાત લીધી હતી.

સંજની પ્રાર્થના પહેલાની સમામાં મોલતા રાષ્ટ્રપતીએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે 'માંધીજના સિદ્ધાંતો અને શિખરણીને આપણે જો ખરાખર સમજી અનુસરીએ તો હિંદના ઘણા સંવેદનો ઉદ્ધેય થઈ જશે. દુનીયા તથા હિંદ માટે એ ધણું ખરાખર ખનવા પામ્યું કે જ્યારે દુનીયા માં જોમના અવાજને માન આપવામાં આવતું હતું અને દુનીયાને જ્યારે તેમની ઘણીજ જરૂર હતી ત્યારે તેઓને આપણી પાસેથી લઈ લેવામાં આવ્યા છે. છતાં તેઓના ઘણા લખાણો છે કે જે આપણને પ્રયેક યુગને વખતે ઉદ્ધેય વામાં માર્ગ દર્શક બને છે. વધુમાં રાષ્ટ્રપતીએ આચાર્ય વિનોબા ભાવેની જુદાન ચળવળનો ઉદ્દેશ્ય કરતાં કહ્યું કે 'તેઓ માંધીજના એક આદર્શને અનુસરે છે તેમનો દાખલો જોતા જણાય છે કે મુઠીમર માણસો પણ જો માંધીજના આદર્શને સુરતપણે અને સત્યથી અનુસરે તો થોડા વખત માં દુનીયાનું રૂપ બદલી નાખે.

## સ્વદેશ ગમન

જોહાનીસખતની ભગત બધંસની પેઢીના માલીક શ્રીયુત રામભાઈ ભમત તેમના પત્ની શ્રીમતી ગંઝાબેન ભમત સાથે મધ સ્ટીમરમાં દેશ જવા ઉપડી ચુક્યા છે.



# દિવાળી-પત્રીકા અને પંચાગ

ગુજરાતી પ્રેસના પંચાગ.....શી. ૫ ૦ નંગ  
ગુજરાતી તારીખના ઉદા.....શી. ૨ ૬ નંગ

## નુતન વર્ષ પત્રીકા

- (૧) ફાલ્ગુર (ધાર્મિક ચિત્રોવાળા) .... શી. ૪ ૦ ડઝન
- (૨) પેન્સીલ સ્કેચ (દેશ-નેતાના ફોટાઓ) ....શી. ૬ ૬ ડઝન
- (૩) ટેકનીકલર પીકચર સીરીઝ ..... શી. ૯ ૦ ડઝન
- (૪) ટેકનીકલર પીકચર સીરીઝ (ઝોટા) ....શી. ૧૨ ૦ ડઝન
- (૫) ન્યુ ફોટો (દેશ નેતા) .... શી ૧૨ ૦ ડઝન
- (૬) પોપ્ટ કાર્ડ ..... શી. ૨૪ ૬ ડઝન

તેમજ તમામ ઓસરી પણ મળશે.

# તું કોણ છે મીત્ર ?

સ્વામી શીવાનંદ

હિંદી વિચારણા વખત પ્રત્યેક માનવી એમ માની બેસે છે કે તેજ માનવજાતીનો ઉદ્ધાર કરે છે. આ ખોટા ગર્વ છે. જે ધર્મમાં માને છે તે આ ખોટા ગર્વને દૂર કરવા પ્રયત્નશીલ રહી પોતાના અંતરને નિદાઈવાનો ઉપદેશ આપે છે. મનુષ્યે પોતાના ધ્યેયનો વિચાર અને ક્રવા સાધનો દ્વારા તે પ્રાપ્ત કરવાનું છે એનો વિચાર કરવો જોઈએ કે નેથી તે જીવનમાં ખરા આદર્શ પુર્વક કાર્ય કરવા સમર્થ થાય.

આને વેપારી ગમે તે રીતે પૈસા મેળવવામાં પડ્યો છે. જેને માટે જો આ ધન કમાય છે તેની તરફ (શરીર) તેની શી દરજ છે? પૈસો બેગો કરી કરીને એના પોતાના મન ઉપર શી અસર થાય છે? અને અંતમાં આ બધી ધમાક અને મહેનતનું પરીણામ શું આવશે? ક્યો વેપારી આ બધા પ્રશ્નો સામે સૂકાં ઢોપ યા ઉડ્યા ઢોપ તે તેનો વિચાર કરે છે? અને તે પોતાના જીવન સામે એક આદર્શ રાખ્યો ઢોપ છે કે પૈસાનો સંચય કરવો અને એ માંડ પણ્ય એના મન તે બરી દે છે. આ માયા એને

બીજો કશો વિચાર કરવા દેતીજ નથી. અને છેવટે જીવનનો અંત આવે છે. અને એને કહેવામાં આવે છે કે, "તું કોણ છે? અનેક ગરીબોને ચુરી ચુરી ને જેને તું બુધ માં તાં પોતાનું સમજે છે અને તેને ખવરાવે છે હવે ચાક મારી સાથે અને એ બધાને બચવાન બરોસે મુકી દે એજ બધાને સંભાળનાર છે."

રાજકીય પુરખ પણ્ય આજ રીતે પોતાના દેશને દરેક જાતના સંકટમાં થી બચાવવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. મીત્ર દુનીયાને બચાવનાર તું કોણ છે તારી દેશબક્તીનું કારણ શું છે? ધર્મની ઇચ્છાને તું આપીન થયો છે કે પછી એમાં પણ્ય તારો સ્વાર્થ નોય છે? પણ્ય આ બધા પ્રશ્નો તેના મનને પુકી તેને વિચાર કરવાનો વખતજ ક્યાં હોય છે માયા હમેશા તેને બરપુર ધમાકમાં રાખે છે. અને તે પોતાને ઉચે આસને બેઠેલો જોઈ કોઈ મહાન સમાજ સુધારક માને છે.

આજ રીતે ધર્મનો પ્રચાર કરનારા પણ્ય કરે છે. તેમનો મોઢામાં ધર્મના મંત્રો છે. અને તે બધાને ધર્મને માગે દોરવા હમેશા આતુર રહે છે.

પણ્ય તું કોણ છે અને તારી ચોખ્ખતા શી છે. તાં જ્ઞાન કેટલું છે? અને તારા પોતાના આત્માને પુછવાનો કે જેવાનો વખત મને છે કે નહીં? કે પછી તારો આખો વખત બીજાની બુદ્ધિ અને દોષો જેવામાં જ કાઢે છે. અને બીજાને ઉપદેશમાં જ તારા જીવનનું સર્થક માને છે? બ્યારે આ બધા વિચાર માણસ કરવા માંડે છે ત્યારે જો તે વેપારી હશે તે તેને સમગ્રો કે બધાને સંભાળનાર ધર્મજ જ છે અને વેપારી તરીકે તેને લોકોને લુટી ધન બેચું કરવાનો વિચાર ન કરતા લોકોની નજીવાત કંઈ રીતે પુરી પાડવી એનો વિચાર કરવો જોઈએ. આમ કરવાથી તે પોતાનું કાર્ય વધુ શુદ્ધ રીતે કરી શકશે.

રાજકીય પુરખને એમ થશે કે રક્ષણ આપનાર તો ધર્મજ છે. અને હું પોતે તો માનવજાતીનો એક નમ્ર સેવક છું. અને જે કાર્ય તેને સોપાયું છે તે દ્વારા તે સાધના કરી રહ્યો છે. ધર્મ પ્રચારક બીજાને શુદ્ધ કરવાને બદલે પોતાની શુદ્ધી કરશે અને પોતા ના આત્મ તેજથી બીજાને પણ્ય ખરે માગે દોરશે.

આપણી સામે વેદાંત આ સવાલ મુકે છે!

"તું કોણ છે મીત્ર?"

આ સવાલના જવાબમાં જ બધું આવી જતું નથી છતાં આ સવાલમાં જ શાંતી અને જિજ્ઞાસા બીજા રથાં છે. બ્યારે પ્રત્યેક માનવ, પોતાને આ સવાલ પુછશે ત્યારે જરૂર શાંતી દુનીયામાં ફેલાશે. કારણ કે આ પ્રશ્ન દિલમાં ઉદ્ધાંજ માણસની દ્રષ્ટી ફરી જાય છે. અને તે પોતાના દોષો જેવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરે છે. અને તે સુધારી સુખાનુભવ કરે છે. આનું સુખ મેળવવું કોણે ન ગમે?

## દિવાળી પત્રીકા તથા પંચાગ

આ વર્ષે અમે પંચાગ યા દિવાળી પત્રીકાઓ છાપી કે મંગાવી શક્યા નથી. આથી જોડર ન મોકલવા અમારી સર્વેને વીનવતી છે.

જુની દિવાળી પત્રીકાઓ રોકમાં છે જે ગ્રાહકો તે હજી તે શી. ૨-૬ ડઝન લેખે મંગાવી શકે છે. છાપ ખાનાના કામ કરનારાઓ મર્યાદીત હોવાથી નામ વિગેરે છાપી નહીં શકી એ એની મંગાવનાર ખાસ નોંધ લે.

બ્યવસ્થાપક.

ઈન્ડિઅન ઓપીનીયન



## દિવાળી આવે છે.

દિવાળી એટલે સગાં સંબંધી અને સ્નેહિઓમાં જાતનાર અને મીઠાસ વધારવાનો અમુલ્ય અવસર. તમારા કુટુંબીઓ, ભગેરો અને સગાં સંબંધિઓના અરસપરસના મીઠા સંબંધને વધુ મીઠો બનાવવાને માટે અમે કહીએ છીએ કે બસ. જમો અને જમાડો ખાઓ અને ખવાડવો. અમારે ત્યાંની છેલ્લાં ૪૦ વરમના અનુભવી બનાવટની પરકાષ્ટાએ પરોવેથી મીઠાસના આર્થ જેવી જુની જાણીતી અને સગરત સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં તેમજ રોશીયામાં વખલાયેથી તીચેની મીઠાઈઓ.

નંબર ૧ મીઠાઈ		નંબર ૨ મીઠાઈ		નંબર ૩ મીઠાઈ	
ખંભાતની સુવરેણી	૧	કેદરી મીઠા સાખુવડના	૨૫	કોપરા પાક	૨ ૬
ધારી, કેસરી, લીલી, ગુલાબી રત્ન	૧	બાખુવડના મીઠા	૨	હલીતરા મીઠા	૨ ૦
જામી દલગે લીલે મુંબઈનો રત્ન	૧	બાખુવડની મેસુર	૨	આમૃત પાક	૨ ૬
આરોલી	૧	મોતપર માવડો રંગીન	૨	પરવા મેવડો સબંધી	૫ ૦
ગીજાનો	૧	ગમજ ગખાનો	૨	ફેન છાપી નંબર ૧	૨ ૬
ગીજાનો	૧	જાલ્ય ખાવાનો	૨	ફાફડયા ગાઢયા નંબર ૧	૩ ૦
ગીજાનો	૧	જુડીના લાટુ રંગીન	૩	દાળ, ફદલી, મદર, સકકરપાના	૨ ૦
ગીજાનો	૧	ગરમાં લાટુ મેળવો	૩	પતાસાં	૧ ૬
ગીજાનો	૧	ખાજી (મોરી ખાજી)	૩	મીઠાસ મીઠાઈ નંબર ૧	૫ ૦
ગીજાનો	૧	ગાઢા લીલા	૩	સુશી ગણુ નંબર ૧	૩ ૦
ગીજાનો	૧	ગુજરાત માવડા	૪	મેવડો નંબર ૨	૩ ૦
ગીજાનો	૧	ગુજરાત માવડા	૪	મીઠાસ મીઠાઈ નંબર ૨	૩ ૬

આઠ પાક રોશીયા નંબર ૧ ૧૦૦ ગી. ૧૫. અને નંબર ૨ ૧૦૦ ગી. ૧૨.

૭૧, પ્રીન્સ એકર્ડ સ્ટ્રીટ, — પેરોજની આંદર — દરખન.

તાજનું શીરનાયું: "SWEETMEATS" પી. ઝા. મોકરા ૨૦૬૩ ફોન ૨૭૭૮૦ ખરનો ફોન: ૬૨૧૮૬.



### બાળકોને સમજવો.

“અરે અનિલ એક મીનીટ માટે ઉપર આવતો!” સુકુમારે પચથી ઉપરથી ધ્રુમ પાડી કહ્યું. અને તે તુરત તેની મા ને ઝોરડામાં હતી ત્યાં ગયો. તેની પાછળ અનિલ પણ આવ્યો. “આ હું આવ્યો” અનીલે કહ્યું “શું કામ મને બોલાવ્યો? હું લગભગ પક્ષીઓ માટેનું નાનું ઘર પુરું કરવામાં હતો.”

“ચિત્રાબેને માને ફોન કર્યો હતો અને તેથી આપણને બોલાવ્યાં છે.” સુકુમારે જવાબ આપ્યો.

“મને કહેવામાં આવ્યું છે કે તમે જે છોકરાઓ પ્રદીપને નિશાને જતા અને પાછા આવતા પલ્લવો છો. આ ખરું છે? મહાદેવે પુછ્યું.

“ઓ અમે તો યોદ્ધા રમુજ કરતાં હતાં. અમે પલ્લવવાનો વિચાર નહોતો કર્યો.” સુકુમારે નિર્દોષપણે જવાબ આપ્યો.

“માનું હું કે જ તમને વધુ પડતી રમુજ આવી હશે નહીં તો ચિત્રાબેન ફોન ન કરે. હું એમને સારી રીતે આજણું હું એમને ધણીજ સારી રીતે તમારી વાત કરી હતી. અને હું જાણું છું તમા સુધી પ્રદીપ ધણે સારો બાળક છે. તો પછી તમારી રમુજ એકજ પક્ષની ડોળી નોંધએ નહીં વાઈ?”

“માગી તમે કહાવ સાચા હશે. પણ અમે ખરે ખર પ્રદીપને પલ્લવણી કરવાનો વિચાર નહોતો કર્યો. અમે કહ્યું એને “નાનગડી મધમાખ” કહી ચીડવ્યો હતો કારણ એ ધણે નાનો હાથ છે.” અનીલે પોતાના મીનની સાથે સાથે માને વિવેકથી જવાબ આપ્યો.

“આ ન્યાયી વાત મને નથી લાગતી. તમે શું ઇચ્છો છો? એને શું કરવું નોંધએ પોતાને મોટા કરવા માટે?”

“ના અમે એવો કાંઈ વિચાર નથી કર્યો!” જાને બાળકો સાથે બોલી ઉઠ્યા અને હસી પડ્યા.

“અને તમે એને જવા ન દેતા એનો રસ્તો રોક્યો હતો. આમાં ક્યા રમુજ હતી એ તો પલ્લવણીજ ચોખ્ખી દેખાય છે!” મહાદેવે એ અને બાળકોને ઠાંતીયાં કહ્યું. “અને તમે જાણો છો કે એ બાળક ઉપર એની શી અસર થઈ? ચિત્રાબેને મને કહ્યું કે પ્રદીપ શાળામાં જવાનું નથી માગતો.”

“ના માસી એને અમે મનાવી મધ્યું અને એને આવવું મમશે.” અનીલે કહ્યું.

“એ તો ધણું સારૂ તમે એના સારા ડોસ્તો બનશો ખરાબ પલ્લવણી કરનારામાંથી. આપણું બીજી રીતે પણ નોંધએ. જુને કાંઈ પણ

ખરાબ વર્તન જાણી નોંધને ખતાવે તો એને એનો દોષ ખતાવવો નોંધએ એમ તમને નથી લાગતું?”

“હા! જરૂર” જાને બાળકો બોલી ઉઠ્યા.

“પણ જ્યારે કોઈ પણ ઝીલ પોતાના હાથની વાત ન હોય ત્યારે તેની ટીકા કરીએ તેનો કશો ઉપયોગ ન થઈ શકે ખરે ખરાબ થાય. આપણે ટીકા કરીએ. ત્યારે તેનો કશો ઉપયોગ થાય તોજ તે સારી ગણાય. નહીં તો એ કશા કામનું નહીં. તમે કીડી નાની છે તેથી તેની ટીકા કરશો?”

“નહીંજ મા. તમે તો જાણ્ય રીતે વિચારો છો?” સુકુમારે કહ્યું.

“હું તમને સમજાવવા માયું છું કે આ બીનામાં શું તમારો દોષ છે. સમજો કે એક છોકરી બાણુના પડોશીના બગીચામાં જઈ ગુલાબના ફુલો તેમને પુછ્યા વખર તોડી લાવે તો તેની ટીકા જરૂરની છે. ધારો કે એક છોકરો પોતાની મેજે વખર પુછે બીનાના આડપરથી અને તે જાણ ઉપાડી લાવે તો તેને માટે પણ ટીકા કરવી જરૂરી છે. કારણ ત્યાં દોષ છે અને તે સુધારવો નોંધએ. અને હવે બીજી બાણુએ એક આંધળો અને ત્યાં વખર પરવાને ચાલ્યો જાય તો તમે એનો દોષ નોંધો?”

“હું સમજ્યો મા તમે શું કહેવા માંગો છો? મને લાગે છે કે અમે સુખીઈ કરી હતી.”

“હા! એમાં શંકાજ નહીં અને તમે એક સારો મીન ગુમાવ્યો.”

“માસી તમે આ વાત મારી માને કહેવાના છો? હું ઇચ્છું છું કે તમે ન કહો!” અનીલે કહ્યું.

“મે નથી વિચારું” કે મારે કહેવું નોંધએ. પણ અનીલે હું માનું છું કે તારે પોતેજ આ વાત કરવી નોંધએ. તું કહેશે ને? અને તો તારી માને તારા પર વિશ્વાસ બેસશે.” મહાદેવે એ કહ્યું.

“પણ માસી તમે મારી માને નથી આજખનાં. એ તમારા જેવા શાંત નથી.” અનીલ કહ્યું.

“પણ મને લાગે છે કે તમારે જાનેને માટે એ ઠીક થશે જો તું કહીશ તો, અને તો એને તારા પર વિશ્વાસ બેસશે. પણ જો પછી જાણશે તો ગુસ્સો કરશે. મા પણ જાણી શકે છે કે મારો વિચાર પોતાનો દોષ મને જાણવે છે અને પોને પોતાનો દોષ સમજ શકે છે અને સુધારી શકે છે. એનાથી એ રાજ થાય.”

“અમે હું જાણી નોંધ્યા. ઇચ્છું છું કે તમે સાચા કરો.” અનીલે કહ્યું અને પછી સુકુમાર તરફ ફરી

કહ્યું. “સુકુમાર આપણે પ્રદીપને ફોન કરી મોટી માગીએ એ ઠીક ગણાશે. એ સારો મીન થઈ પડશે. તને શું લાગે છે?”

“હા! હા! જરૂર ચાલો ફોન કરીએ.”

જાનેએ પ્રદીપને ફોન કર્યો અને મોટી માગી ત્રણે સારા મીત્રો બન્યા.

### જમતના સૌથી વૃદ્ધ રાજપુરુષ

રાજનહીવટમાં વૃદ્ધ પુરુષોનું રચાન હમેશાં મહત્વનું રહેતું આવ્યું છે. વર્ષોના વહેવા સાથે અનુભવે એમના માં જે ડહાપણ વિકસાવ્યું હોય છે તેને લઈને કોઈ પણ મહત્વના પ્રશ્ન પર તેઓ શાંત અને સ્થિર ચિંતો વિચાર કરી યોગ્ય નિર્ણય લઈ શકે છે. જમતના જેવા વયોવૃદ્ધ રાજપુરુષો માં મોરોકોના હાલના વજીરે આજમ ખાસ નોંધપાત્ર છે.

ફુનિયાના અત્યારના રાજપુરુષોમાં મોરોકોના વજીરે આજમ જેટલો વૃદ્ધ રાજપુરુષ બીજો કોઈ નહીં મળે. એની ચોક્કસ ઉંમર તો વિસ્મૃતિનો વિષય બની ગયેલ છે, પરંતુ પ્રાંત પુરાવાઓ પરથી એટલું તો ચોક્કસ જાણાય છે કે જાંહીનો પહેલો રોજા એ ક્યારેનાય વિતાવી ચુકેલ છે. ઠેક ૧૮૬૦ની સાલમાં એ સુક્ષ્મતાનુયોગીસનના હાથ નીચે જાંહીર આંધકામ ખાતા તથા સંદેશ વ્યવહાર ખાતાના પ્રધાન હતા.

મોરોકોના જ સુક્ષ્મતાનો. રાજખા બિરેક થતો એમણે જાંહીરો છે અને એમાંના પાંચના હાથ નીચે તો વજીરે આજમ તરીકે કામ કરેલું છે. વજીરે આજમના પહે રહેનાર વડા પ્રધાનપદ ઉપરાંત ગૃહખાતા તથા ધાર્મિક આખતો ને લગતાં ખાતાની પણ કરને બનનાર છે.

વવાની હોય છે. મોરોકોના અનુભવે જેન્ય આધિપત્ય નીચે છે અને જેન્ય સરકારે નિમેલા દસ રેસિડન્ટ જનરલો નાં આજમન અને વિદાયના આ વૃદ્ધ રાજપુરુષ સાક્ષી છે.

જેલ્યા યાળીસ વરસ થયાં એ જ જાનેને ફાન્સના પ્રસિદ્ધ આરોગ્યશાસ્ત્ર વિશે મુકામે ઉપડી જાય છે. એમણે આ નિયમિત મુલાકાતે એ જેન્ય શહેરો ને ઉત્તર આફ્રીકામાં ખુબ લોકપ્રિય બનાવી દીધું છે. અમા વરસે એમણે વિશીમાં જ મોરોકોન નખર વાળી ૧૦,૦૦૦ જેટલી મોટરો દેખાઈ હતી.

વજીરે આજમ આટલી ઉંમરે પહેાંચ્યા છતાં એમના સ્મરણ શક્તિ, જીવનશક્તિ અને નિર્ણયશક્તિ એને તેવાં રજાં છે. જરૂરજ એ સુધી કરવા જાય છે અને લોકોને મળે છે. એક કાણુ નકામી જવા નથી દેતા અને ફોન સમયનો ઉપયોગ પુરતક વાચન અથવા તો રાજકોળને લખતા કામને પત્રો લખાવવામાં કરે છે.

—ઇસ્ટ આફ્રીકામાં ભારતની જે જે “બેંક ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા” અને “બેંક ઓફ ખરાડા” પોતાની શાખાઓ ખોલનાર છે.

## નોંધએ છે હાડકા

તમારાં સ્ટેશન કે સાઈડિંગ પહોંચતા કરવા માટે અમે ટનના યા. ૭ આપીશું

ખાલી બેગો રેલ ધીરાયું ભરી પાછી મોકલી આપીશું વધુ વિગતો માટે લખો:

THE BULLBRAND FERTILIZERS LTD. SARNIA NATAL.



**પરચુરણ**

—સીટિપર, ૧૦ પાઉન્ડ લગીનના પ્રાક્ષીસ અને સીકયોરીટી ડોક્યુમેન્ટસ વિગેરે ન્યાં કુકત ૧ પેનીની ડ્યુટી હોય ત્યાં ૧ પેનીની સેન્ટીનરી પોસ્ટેજ રૂપે મારી શકાય પણ ન્યાં ડ્યુટી વધારે હોય ત્યાં આ રૂપે લગાડાય નહીં. હાખલા તરીકે તે બીજી રેવન્યુ રૂપે સાથે ડ્યુટીની રકમ પુરી કરવા મારી શકાય નહીં.

—સીલોનના વડા પ્રધાન મી. ડડલી સેનાનાથે તખ્તીયતના કારણે રાજીનામું આપ્યું છે. ડેપ્યુટી વડા પ્રધાન સર બેન ટ્રાલેવેલે ગવર્નમેન્ટ બનાવવાનું લોડ' સોલબરીનું આમંત્રણ સ્વીકાર્યું છે.

—સધન' એશીયા અને શર ઇસ્ટની મુશકાતે જતા મુનાઈટ્સ રોમટસના વાઇસ પ્રેસીડીન્ટ મી. રીચર્ડ' નીક્સન નવેમ્બરની ૨૯મી તારીકે દીલ્હી પહોંચશે.

—સીડનીના 'સન મેરાલ્ડ' નામના નવા છાપાને ૮૮ પાના હતા.

—ટ્રેનોમાં જે રાતની મુસાફરી કરવાની હોય તે મુસાફરો દરેક ત્રણ મહીના અમાડીથી શુર્કોમ કરાવી શકે છે.

—પરદેશી રાજ્ય માટે જનસુચી કરવા બદલ ત્રણ ઇજીપ્શીયનેને ફ્રાંસીસી સભા કરવામાં આવી છે.

—માલ્ટાના વડા પ્રધાન ડો. ઓલીવર ની સલાહથી ત્યાંના ગવર્નર સર જોર્જ ફ્રીડમે પાર્લામેન્ટ બરતરફ કરી છે અને જનરલ ઇલેકશન કરવા મુશ્કેલ રાખ્યું છે.

—રેપરરી ઇમ્પ્રોવેશન પરમીટ વગર મેક્સીમ સોકર રમવા ગયેલા ટ્રાંસવાલ ના ૨૪ દોઈ બેલાડીઓને ૨૪ દીવસ જેની સજા કરવામાં આવી છે. આ સજા એક વર્ષ માટે સસ્પેન્ડ કરવામાં આવી છે.

—થીટરેચર માટે સર વીનરટન ચર્ચીલ ને આ વર્ષે નોબલ પ્રાઇઝ આપવામાં આવશે.

—આમળના ઇજીપ્શીયન વડા પ્રધાન મી. ઇબ્રાહીમ અબદલ હેડીને દેશબંધ માટે ગયેલી ફ્રાંસીસી સભા હવે જન કેદ તરીકે બદલવામાં આવી છે.

—અમેરીકા અને રશીયા ૧૦ કરોડ રૂપીયા યુદ્ધ સામગ્રી પાછળ ખર્ચે છે અને તે જિપ્સાઈટ ચાર કરોડ રૂપીયા ધરોળ ખર્ચે છે.

—માંધી જર્મની પ્રસંગે ભારતના તાર અને ટપાલ ખાતા તરફથી "માઉન્ટ એવરેસ્ટ" રોપે બહાર પડી હતી.

—પેપાલિનની ન્યુ ઇન્ડિયા સેન્ટર સંસ્થાએ "માંધી મીગેરીયલ સ્કુલ"

માટે શિક્ષણથી વીસ પાઉન્ડનો ફાળે ક્યો હતો. આ સંસ્થા ત્યાંના યુવકો ની છે.

**જરા હસો**

ન્યારે હાલ્ય લેખક માર્ક ટવેલન અમેરિકાના મિસુરીમાં એક છાપુ ચલાવતા હતા ત્યારે એક આહકને તેમના ઉપર પત્ર આવ્યો.

"શ્રી તંત્રી સાહેબ, તમારા છાપા માંથી એક કરોળીઓ મળી આવ્યો છે. હું જાણવા ઇચ્છું છું કે આ નિશાની શુભ ભાવિની માનવી કે અશુભ ભાવિની?"

માર્ક ટવેલને પ્રત્યુત્તર લખ્યો:

"છાપામાં કરોળીઓનું હોવું ભાવિ ની કોઈ પ્રકારની આગહિતું સૂચક નથી. ખરી વાત એ છે કે કરોળીઓ અમારા પત્રમાં એ જોતો હતો કે ક્યાં વેપારીની જાહેર ખબર આવતી નથી જેથી કરોળીઓ તે ડુકાને જઈ પોતા ના જળા પાથરી સુખશાંતીથી ભાં રહી શકે."

\* \* \*

એક કવીએ "શાને હું હજી જીવતો"નું કાવ્ય રમી એક છાપાના તંત્રી પર મોકલ્યું. તંત્રીશ્રીએ પાછું મોકલ તાં જણાવ્યું કે. "દિલગીર છું કે આ તમારું કાવ્ય છાપી શકીએ તેમ નથી. પણ તમારા સવાલનો "શાને હું હજી જીવતો"નો જવાબ આપી શકીએ તેમ છીએ. તમે કાવ્ય પોસ્ટ દ્વારા મોકલવાનું હતું અને જ્યારમાં આપવા આવ્યા ન હતા તેજ એનું કારણ છે.

**શુ' તમે ઝેર ખરીદશો**

હું કુકત રામનું નામ લેતો નથી, સીતારામ પણ કહું છું. મતલબ એ છે કે હું જમીનની વહેંચણી સાથે આમોલોગ પણ ઇચ્છું છું. ઘણીવાર કહેવાય છે કે આમોલોગોને માલ મોઘો હોય છે, પરંતુ મોઘોને મેકાર બનાવીને, જુએ મારીને, એમના ધંધા જીનવી લઈને મિલમાં જે વસ્તુઓ ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે. એ વસ્તુ સસ્તી નથી બલકે મોંઘી હોય છે' છતાં એ બધા મેકારોને ખવડાવવાની જવાબદારી મિલો ઉપર લાદવામાં આવે તો મિલની વસ્તુ આ કેવી રીતે સસ્તી બની શકે? મિલ નાં કપડાં ઉપર શરૂથી તે અંત સુધી લગાડવામાં આવતા ખર્ચને જલ્લો અને પછી જુઓ કે એ સસ્તો પડે છે કે મોઘો? હ'મેશાં મોરીનો માલ સસ્તો પડે છે અને મહેનતની વસ્તુ મોંઘી, ઝેર સસ્તું છે અને અમૃત મોંઘુ, તેથી શું તમે ઝેર ખરીદશો?

વિનોબાજી.

**દુનીયાની મોટામાં મોટી નદીઓ**

નદી	દેશ	લંબાઇ માઇલમાં
મીસીસીપી મીસુરી	ઉ. અમેરીકા	૪૧૫૦
એમેઝોન	દ. અમેરીકા	૪૦૦૦
નાઇલ	આફ્રીકા	૩૬૦૦
વાંગસે કયોગ	ચીન	૩૪૦૦
યેનીસી અને અંગારા	રશિયા	૩૩૦૦
કેંગો	આફ્રીકા	૩૦૦૦
હીના	રશિયા	૩૦૦૦
નાઇઝર	પ. આફ્રીકા	૩૦૦૦
ઓબ	રશીયા	૨૭૦૦
હો આંબ હો	ચીન	૨૬૦૦
સિંધુ	ભારત	૧૭૦૦
બ્રહ્મ પુત્રા	"	૧૬૮૦
મંગા	"	૧૫૨૦

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\* આકર્ષક ડીઝાઇન

ભાવ શી. ૨-૬ થી ૧૨-૦ ડહનના (પરખીડા સાથે.)

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વાર	ખ્રીસ્તી ૧૯૫૩ અક્ટોબર	હિંદુ ૨૦૦૬ આસો	મુસલમાન ૧૩૭૨	પારસી ૧૩૨૨ શેકે. કદમી	સુગોદય ક. મી.	સુપોસ્ત ક. મી.
શુક્ર	૨૩	૧૬ ૧	૧૪	૨૨	૫-૧૨	૬-૦૮
રવિ	૨૪	" ૨	૧૫	૨૩	૫-૧૧	૬-૦૬
રવિ	૨૫	" ૩	૧૬	૨૪	૫-૧૦	૬-૧૦
સોમ	૨૬	" ૪	૧૭	૨૫	૫-૦૯	૬-૧૧
મંગળ	૨૭	" ૫	૧૮	૨૬	૫-૦૮	૬-૧૨
બુધ	૨૮	" ૬	૧૯	૨૭	૫-૦૭	૬-૧૩
ગુરુ	૨૯	" ૭	૨૦	૨૮	૫-૦૬	૬-૧૪
શુક્ર	૩૦	" ૮	૨૧	૨૯	૫-૦૫	૬-૧૫
રવિ	૩૧	" ૯	૨૨	૩૦	૫-૦૪	૬-૧૬
રવિ	૧	" ૧૦	૨૩	૧	૫-૦૩	૬-૧૭
સોમ	૨	" ૧૧	૨૪	૨	૫-૦૨	૬-૧૮
મંગળ	૩	" ૧૨	૨૫	૩	૫-૦૧	૬-૧૯
બુધ	૪	" ૧૩	૨૬	૪	૫-૦૦	૬-૨૦
ગુરુ	૫	" ૧૪	૨૭	૫	૪-૫૯	૬-૨૧

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મળવાનું ડેકાણું આ ઓફીસ :

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ગાંધી સાહિત્ય

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" " "	ભા. ૨ ૧૨ ૦
" " "	ભા. ૩ ૧૧ ૧
" " "	ભા. ૪ ૮ ૦
" " "	ભા. ૫ ૧૧ ૦
બાપુની કારવાસ કાલાણી	૧૫ ૦
હસ્ત લીખીત હાઈ સ્વરાજ્ય (બાપેલી કોપી-સાથે)	૧૦ ૦
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## ડી. બી. મોદી એન્ડ સન્સ

કરીયાણાં, ગંધીયાણાંનાં જુનાં વ્યાપારી

દેશી હેર ઓઇલ, મરી મસાલો વીગેરે દેશી ધરની ઉપયોગી અનેકા અનેક વસ્તુઓ હમેશાં સ્ટોકમાં મળશે.

ઇન્ડિઅન અને ઈંગ્લીશ ઓસરીનાં સ્પેશીયલીસ્ટ જોબર્નની જુનામાં જુની મીઠાઈની દુકાન.

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## તાજુ ઉમદા ફ્રુટ

ડરબનનું આફુ ૧/૬ રતલ; મોટી કલીનું લસણુ ૧/૬ રતલ; ગોળ ખાસ કીટ ૧૦/૬ ડઝન; લાંબી અને સ્કવેર ખાસકીટો ૧૬/૦ ડઝન; કચુરી તથા સેવલી પાન શી. ૫ રતલ; પોસ્ટેજ અલગ.....ખનાના, કાચા ખનાના, પોપો, પાષનાપલ, નામીસ અને મેન્ડરીન રોજના ખમર ભાવથી મળશે. દેશી શાકભાજીમાં સુરતી સફેદ પાપડી, કાળી પાપડી, તુવેર સોંમ, વેગણુ, ચોકટાની શીંગ, દુધી અને લીલાં મરચાં મળશે. શી. ૭-૬ થી શી. ૧૦ નું પારસલ ખનાવી પોસ્ટથી મોકલીએ છીએ. સુરણુ, આંખા હળદ તથા લીલી હળદની મોસમ ચાલુ ચઇ છે. કાચી કોરી પણુ દવે મળી ચકરો.

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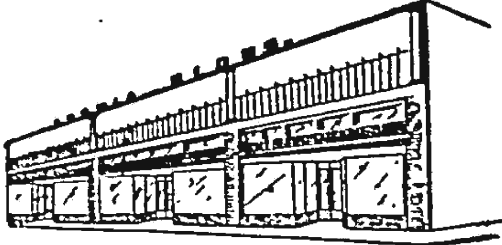
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