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# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by  
MAHATMA GANDHI  
IN 1903.

No. 19—Vol. XLVIII

FRIDAY, 12TH MAY, 1950.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.  
PRICE: FOUR PENCE



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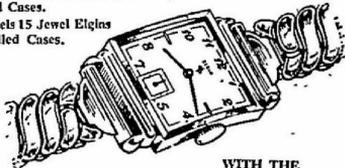
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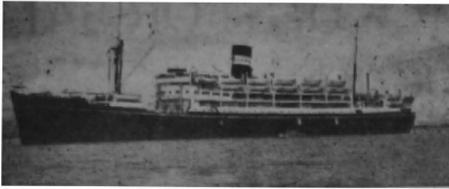
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## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, 12TH MAY, 1950

### The Better Way Or The Bitter Way?

IT is, no doubt, a matter for congratulation that May Day passed without the loss of Indian lives or the destruction of Indian property. Compared with the Durban riots the May Day explosion was little more than the bursting of a boiler as against a volcanic eruption. Nevertheless, according to official figures, on the Monday night eighteen people were killed and thirty eight wounded.

The suppression of any such manifestation of Native unrest at so small a price is apparently viewed in official—and some non-official—circles with considerable satisfaction. After all, when you have set yourself the task of keeping a four or five to one majority of the people in the place you have assigned to them, and that "place" is hopeless subordination for all time to the needs, convenience, and comforts of a dominant white minority, an occasional display of force is, no doubt, necessary to remind them that they are only black, brown or some other kind of non-Whites whose duty it is to do what they are told without question or demur and be thankful for such small liberties as they are granted.

Upon people who are so sure of themselves that they can learn nothing new or yet discard an ideology that is outworn and untenable, history's many object lessons

regarding the danger of sitting upon the safety valve of popular discord are of course, lost. To paraphrase an old Latin tag. It has always been such madness that has invited self-destruction. Sad to think that history must repeat itself so often before we appreciate the lesson it is designed to teach us.

Now, it will probably be objected that we Indians are confronted with worries enough of our own without our concerning ourselves with the grievances of other sections of the non-European population. Very little consideration of the position is necessary, however to make it clear beyond question that to so regard the matter is to be guilty of extreme short-sightedness and lack of understanding.

"The head and front of our offending" is that we are non-Whites, a section or integer of the non-European population. The Apartheid doctrine is most precisely and concisely expressed as No equality in Church or State between White and non-White. The present Government is concentrating upon giving practical effect to that doctrine and by legislation, so fixing relationships, once and for all, that White overlordship and non-white subjection shall become entrenched beyond the possibility of disturbances.

Our "offending" is the

greater because, our pigmentation notwithstanding, we are in most respects if not all, capable of holding our own in competition with our European neighbours, a fact we have the affrontery to claim should be recognised. For this reason, and also by reason of our Indian and Pakistan connections, we constitute a serious obstacle to the general application of the Apartheid doctrine. It is felt that the "Coolie" seriously complicates the problem which, were it a question of having to deal only with "Kafirs" and "hotnots," would be comparatively easy to handle. So that it is the fact of our being a "coloured" people that primarily makes us "undesirables." (White Asiatics e.g. Lebanese, are not so regarded.) Willy nilly, then, we find ourselves in respect of segregation in much the same position as the Bantu and Eurafrikan; fellow-outcasts; brother 'Harijans'

Materially considered, our lot is, of course, incomparably more serious. To the majority, it almost certainly spells ruin. To the comparatively small number of really wealthy property owners and merchants, incalculable financial loss. To all of us, if we take it "lying down," moral degradation. So now, we are confronted with the momentous task of making a decision, that of fighting for the principle which throughout our long struggle we have maintained was most precious to us, or, to write once again apply the biblical parable, "bartering our birthright for a mess of pottage."

Granted, it is not an easy

decision to make since if we resolve to identify ourselves with the righteous struggle for freedom and justice as against race and colour discrimination that would seem to be very near, our loyalty to Principle may entail the sacrifice of much, if not all, of the worldly wealth so labouriously accumulated while we still had the opportunity.

It seems to us that one of the first questions we have to answer is, What value we place upon our dignity? Upon our treatment as civilised human beings and worthy citizens of the state? Are we willing to submit to segregation as pariahs and undesirables merely to save our skins and perhaps some remnants of our worldly possessions?

If "the mess of pottage" means more to us than our "birthright," shall we not stand self-condemned as unworthy of the claims we maintain are entitled to recognition?

How, do we think, our choice, our preference, will be regarded in the Motherland, to which we look for, at least, moral support? Is our decision to be one that will make the Motherland proud of us or ashamed of us?

Above all, let us beware of ourselves falling into the Apartheid trap

The segregation policy is being applied to us because, in common with the Bantu and Eurafrikan we constitute the non-white, the coloured section of the community. Are we to "play for safety" for ourselves or practise what we have been preaching and show the still unconverted how wrong may be resisted "passively" instead of by violence and brute force?

## THE LIGHTS OF FREEDOM ARE GOING OUT

ONE by one the lights of freedom are going down in South Africa, to the accompaniment of growing racial discord and unrest within, and almost universal obloquy without. The gloomiest forebodings of those who warned against the totalitarian and undemocratic tendencies of the present Government are coming true. It is all being done subtly and "legally," with the suave Dr. Donges as the chief technician of this silent revolution. But the results are just the same as if the Nationalist Party proceeded according to the cruder prescriptions of the Ossewa Brandweg or the New Order. Liberty is quietly and unostentatiously being extinguished; the night of "Christian-Nationalism" is setting in.

The process has now surely gone far enough for even the most blindly complacent to see where it must inevitably end. The two chief bulwarks of the people's liberty in a modern State are the judiciary and Parliament. Both are being by-passed or overridden, and the people are placed at the mercy of an all-powerful executive, with Parliament as its rubber-stamp, and with no recourse to the courts.

### Happening

All this was amply warned against in advance. But so deeply rooted is the spirit of our people in traditional democratic procedures that these warnings were greeted with much scepticism. The cry was, "It can't happen here." Now it is happening. And in multi-racial South Africa, there was an additional complication which has acted as a fatal brake on protest. A tendency existed, and exists, to be very backward in coming forward in defence of the liberty of other groups, provided the freedom of one's own group did not seem to be affected. The Nationalists have made full use of this. They have cleverly jockeyed the bemused into even a further withdrawal—into consenting to some apparently trifling interference with their own liberty, on the ground that this is necessary to achieve substantial curtailment of the liberty of others. But—as liberally-minded Europeans, both English and Afrikaans-speaking, warned—liberty is at bottom indivisible. "No man is an island," when the bell tolls the knell of another's freedom, be sure it will soon be tolling for yours as well. Any anti-Jewish anti-Socialist German who was nevertheless still not a Nazi could have told South Africans this out of his own bitter experiences of the mid-

thirties. And the same bell is tolling in South Africa now.

### Caste System

What the Nationalists are creating is a rigid caste system in which each and every group, not just Natives or Indian or Coloureds, but all, will be "put in their place;" and the Nationalists' place will be on top of all the rest, directing every important detail of their day-to-day lives. This Byzantine autocracy will, when and if completed, differ in no essential from National Socialism, or from Soviet Communism; so far as comparison with the latter is concerned, the so-called "dictatorship of the proletariat" will simply be replaced by a dictatorship of the "purified" so-called "nationally-minded"—and the comparison with the former is obvious.

To test the truth of this statement, it is only necessary to look at the legislation which the Nationalists have passed or are about to pass. The form in which the Population Registration Bill has emerged from the Select Committee means that the entire population, of all races, will have to carry identity cards. Many specious pleas have been put forward in defence of this. But not one of them answers the objections that were advanced to a similar proposal in 1935. Why have these objections now been overridden? The reason can only be the Government regards the national register as an indispensable means to its ultimate aim—the strict regimentation of the entire population.

Identity cards mean passes for all; the new passport measure piloted by the indefatigable Dr. Donges means no passport for anyone who incurs the displeasure of the Government. The Supreme Court refused to endorse what it regarded as the arbitrary executive acts of the Minister in attempting to seize or withdraw passports; the law is now to be amended to enable the Minister to do just this. In future, South Africans who go out of this country, even for a brief visit, will do so on the Government's sufferance, and as a "privilege" vouchsafed them by Dr. Donges. If they "misbehave" themselves while abroad—that is, if by word or deed they venture to show disagreement with the policies of the Nationalists—the penalty may be to forfeit the "privilege" of being allowed to go abroad again.

### Slavery

This is slavery. No man with such a letter on his tongue can regard himself as free. If he does not actually carry Dr. Donges' brand, at least the threat of the branding iron hovers perpetually over him. As the 'Star' rightly said, it will not be pleasant for travelling South Africans to be regarded by the free people among whom they travel as little freer than one of Josef Stalin's serfs. And that is certainly the view which most people in the outside world will take of this outrageous measure.

But curtailment of freedom when abroad is only one aspect of the Government's plans, and not even the most important; freedom to move about the Union is also to be severely curtailed. The instrument to achieve this is the Group Areas Bill. The caste system is to be printed clearly on the map of South Africa. People are to be confined to areas chosen by the State; and those who are unfortunate enough to be occupying property in an area in which they do not "belong" will be given exactly one year in which to sell up and get out of it. This has been described as merely a logical extension of the Pegging Act; in fact, it goes far beyond it.

It can safely be said that there has never been such an assault on property rights in the history of this country. But it is also intended to use the measure—presumably deliberately—in order to deliver a fatal blow at Parliament itself.

The Bill when passed is to apply to all parts of the country and it is no secret that its chief target is the Cape Province, which still retains some shreds of the "bourgeois" conception of freedom traditionally associated with it. But the significant provision is that, after five years, the Minister will not need even to ask for Parliamentary sanction in order to proclaim "group areas" in the Cape and Natal, or in certain instances in the Transvaal as well. He will be supreme, telling people where they are to live and where they may not live; and there will be no recourse to the courts either.

### Permits

Nor is that all. Within each group area, the Minister will be able to issue "permits"—still more passes—to those who seek to stay there. And these permits can be withdrawn by him "at his discretion." Here is a fine weapon to curb the tongues of persons who might become too outspoken in their criticisms of the Government; especially when it is further stated that subsequent

applications for permits, must be accompanied by payments of £25 which the Minister may refund "at his discretion," and that the Minister may also sell up people's property and "exercise considerable control over the disposal of the proceeds."

Such measures inevitably bring with them all the aura and apparatus of the police State, and the Group Areas Bill is no exception. In order to enable the Government to implement those far-reaching, ruthless, intentions, there are to be inspectors who will have the right "without previous notice, at any time of the day or night," and accompanied by policemen, to "enter any premises whatsoever and make such examinations and inquiry as may be necessary." Anyone familiar with the dreary technique of the police State will not be surprised further to learn that these Gestapo agents are expected to report only to the Minister or a member of his board. Thus the usual totalitarian secrecy, a powerful weapon of intimidation in itself, will enshroud the daytime and nighttime acts of the all-powerful Minister and his agents.

### Background

All this is taking place against a background which is growing more and more ominous for the future of South Africa. Internally the country's greatest needs are for social and economic reform. When a government bans all meetings over a wide area, in a desperate attempt to cope with a situation which is itself largely created by its own act in cutting itself off from the people, it is confessing its moral and intellectual bankruptcy.

There is no use South Africans either resenting this external opinion, or thinking of appealing to it. This is their country and it is they who must do the job. If they accept, as the facts surely now dictate that they must, that under the present Government the Union is heading for major disasters, then they must have the courage to defy the bans the Government is seeking to impose on their speech and their movements, tear aside by the exercise of their democratic rights the totalitarian net which is being swiftly woven around them, and thus free themselves and their country, before it is too late. There is not much time left.—'The Forum'

## INDIA'S PLEA TO PREVENT ANNEXATION OF S-W.A.

INDIA has asked the International Court of Justice to rule that South Africa, in her legal obligations to South-West Africa, may not incorporate or annex the territory directly or indirectly.

This is one of six main points of the case which India is submitting to the International Court, which has been asked to give an advisory opinion on certain legal aspects of the Union's association with the territory.

According to India, the other points of South Africa's obligations are: To promote the well-being and development of the inhabitants of South-West Africa so that they may be able to stand alone; to carry out the obligations of the original league of nations mandate; to negotiate and conclude an agreement to place the territory under international trusteeship; to furnish annual reports to the United Nations General Assembly, and that the Union has no competence to modify the international status of South-West Africa, and that only the peoples of the mandated territory can determine and modify the territory's international status.

The Court will meet at the Hague on May 16. India has submitted an advance statement to the 15 judges of the Court embodying its suggestions set out above.

Answering South Africa's contention that South-West Africa became an integral portion of South Africa under the league mandate, India says that such an argument is unsound because the relevant paragraph in the mandate speaks of administration and not of Government as an integral portion.

South Africa's rights, India argues, were confined to what was granted to it in the mandate. South Africa was precluded by the terms of the mandate from doing many things which the owner of the territory could do.

It could not, for instance, give military training to Natives, otherwise than for the purpose of internal police and local defence of the territory.

It could not modify the mandate without the consent of the Council of the League. It had neither dominion nor absolute freedom in its administration. The inhabitants did not acquire the nationality of the mandatory. The mandate, according to the terms of the Covenant, was a system of 'tutelage,' and tutelage implied a disinterested activity.

The mandatory was obliged to use all revenue and profits from the property of mandated terri-

tories for the benefit of the territories. It could not hold any of the property of a mandated territory in a full dominion.

Thus, India has told the International Court that South Africa could not dispose of or annex the territory even with the consent of the Council of the League.

India gives a detailed history of the reports of the annual discussions on South-West Africa by the United Nations recalling the various resolutions passed asking South Africa to submit a trusteeship agreement for the territory.

India says that in 1949, South Africa not only failed to propose an agreement, but also refused to submit reports on the administration of South-West Africa, alleging that previous reports had caused malicious and hostile criticism of South African actions.

South Africa also enacted the South-West Africa Affairs Amendment Act for "closer association" of South-West Africa with the Union.

The Charter of the United Nations imposes on the Union an obligation in the nature of a legal duty, to place the mandated territory of South-West Africa under an international system.

The conclusion of the Trusteeship is one of the international obligations which South Africa must fulfil.

Finally, India says that the Union, having agreed to submit reports on its administration of South-West Africa for the information of the United Nations, was incompetent to withdraw this undertaking, and is obliged to continue supplying such reports.

South Africa is not competent under the provisions of the mandate to modify the international status of the territory. No other authority except the peoples of the territory can have any competence to modify the status, and this modification must take place in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.—Sapa.

## GANDHI AND MARX

By K. G. Mashruwala In 'Harijan'

### VII

THE difference between the philosophies of Gandhiji and Marx manifests itself in their political and economic ideas. Marx puts forth the theories of class-war and its end through the dictatorship of the proletariat, expropriation of land, mines and other material sources of wealth, State capitalism, nationalisation of industries, and regimentation of life and labour. As against this Gandhian theories are those of *varna dharmh* (or performance of class duties), *satyagraha* and arbitration, decentralisation, trusteeship and as much individual liberty and democratization as possible in social life.

A careful examination of the theory of class-war will show that the solution suggested by Marx to put an end to it is crude and ultimately doomed to fail in achieving its end of establishing a classless society. It is like murdering or dethroning a king and placing the murderer in his place under the title of President, and calling the change a "revolution." Ultimately the net result is no more than a change of hands. A few changes and improvements in the system and order of life may take place in the beginning, but after a brief period it would be found that there is no permanent and substantial change in human rela-

tions except to the extent that there has been a general rise in the moral character of the people. A new ruler and his aristocracy, a new staff of officials, a new set of favourites and a new section of the middle class replaces the old. The mutual relations among them on the one hand, and between them all and the toiling masses on the other, are very much the same as those existing before the "revolution." Under new designations the authoritarian power of the ruler and his council, the military power of the actual commander of the forces, the controlling power of the possessor and manager of land and wealth, the technical power of the expert and the power of physical work of the labourer continue as before, establishing the same class divisions, and giving rise to similar conflicts of interests as before. If the Tsar's rule had become tyrannical and absolute and could be put an end to only by violence, a particular dictatorship of the proletariat on becoming unbearably so, would have to be liquidated by the same method. There is no guarantee that the industrial workers' dictatorship may not become a caste of as tyrannical, imperialist and intriguing exploiters as that of the Tsar and his nobles or the capitalists. A true classless society is

possible only if there is also no permanent division of functions, and all people take part in almost every act necessary for life. But in a complicated society, as we live in, even with a decentralised economy, it does not seem possible to have a state of classlessness. What can be achieved as best as possible is class-harmony. And this is possible only to the extent men and women have become good, truthful, loving, simple, self-controlled respecters of life, anxious to serve and make happy the people over whom they exercise authority and honest workers of their respective callings and functions in society. In a society of such men there will be all-round prosperity, peace and harmony and absence or minimum of conflicts and disputes. The essential conditions of happiness are (i) that men are moved with a sense of duty in their various functions and not by the motives of profit, pleasure, or fulfilment of ambition; and (ii) that they regard themselves as trustees of that which is vested in them, whether it be property, authority, office, learning, technical knowledge, muscular energy, or guardianship of children, invalids, prisoners or other dependents. Then they will render an honest account of their stewardship, not exploit their position of vantage for selfish purposes, and take no more reward out of it than what is consistent with the ideal of a real classless society, where every one gives to the best of his capacity and takes no more than what is both just and necessary for his own maintenance consistently with the means of society.

If these two conditions are fulfilled the external form of political, social and economic order of a society is not of the utmost importance for making the system beneficial to the people. An apparent monarchy and capitalist society might be better than an apparent rule of elected *panchayats*, naturalisation of agriculture and industries and controlled distribution. Neither the first nor the second is an end by itself. It is of importance only to the extent of creating a helpful environment for raising the character of the people. Gandhiji concerned himself more with basic factors and less with the apparent forms of Government and organisations.

A young worker who, after after eight years of active association with Communists, has recoiled from it recently spoke to me to the following effect:

"I turned back from Marx because I found that he holds class-war, i.e. conflict between two opposite interests or forces, as an essential condition of evolution. Apart from the fact that this theory of evolution

has been exploded by modern science, it means that according to Marx the cult of hatred is essential for propagating class-war. Since hatred is a passion—a mental deformity—and not a perfect development of reason and sentiments, his doctrine is based on and requires deformation of the mind for its success. Can such doctrine ever be a philosophic or scientific 'ism'? Moreover it is impossible for a human being to forget his or her human instinct of love for the whole of his life and live on a diet of hatred. No one can re-

main a demon till the end of his life. I am, therefore, surprised when those who speak of *sarvodaya* try to put their ideas in conformity with Communism, and speak of nationalisation of industries, establishment of classless society etc., but seem to have lost sight of the principles of trusteeship and *varnadharma*, which Gandhiji laid emphasis upon. I wonder if they have fully grasped the implications of the principles of *Sarvodaya*."

I think that the young man's remarks deserve careful consideration.

## AZAD KASHMIR CHIEF SUPPORTS INDIA

**A BOMBSHELL** has been thrown by Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas Khan, "Supreme Head" of the "Azad Kashmir" Government, in the camp of Pakistan by his sudden acceptance of the stand of Kashmir and India that unless and until the invading forces of the raiders and Pakistan were withdrawn from Kashmir and Kashmiri forces allowed to establish law and order no fair plebiscite could be taken in Kashmir.

According to reliable reports reaching Delhi Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas Khan made, what he described as an "sporting offer" to Sheikh Abdullah, and agreed that the Government of Sheikh Abdullah should be enabled to replace the raiders and Pakistani force with Kashmir militia in the course of an interview with the "Associated Press of Pakistan" at Murree on April 19.

As this sensational proposal was made by the "supreme head" of the "Azad Kashmir Government" soon after the convention of the National Conference of Jammu and Kashmir under Sheikh Abdullah, it "shocked" the Pakistan Government, according to the Pakistan Press reports, quoting authoritative sources. The extreme discomfiture in Pakistan circles was expressed in the columns of influential "Dawn" which described the statement of Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas as a "strange" utterance in the course of an editorial.

"Dawn" first hoped that "Chaudhari Sri Sahib was misreported" and then declared, "If Chaudhari did indeed say, anything of this kind, we would be constrained to remind him that the dispute is between Pakistan and Bharat and sudden interventions from other quarters—nor excluding the Azad Kashmir Government and persons associated with it—are uncalled for."

"Dawn" was constrained to throw overboard in this statement all pretensions about the wishes of Kashmiri peoples, since

"the dispute is between Pakistan and Bharat and sudden interventions from other quarters was uncalled for."

According to "Dawn", issues at stake are so tremendous and "are being dealt with at such high world levels" that individuals "levels" that individuals just do not count". "Dawn" urged that "no more will be heard of the so-called offer of Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas" and punctually from next day a curtain of silence was rung down over this split.

According to another prominent newspaper of Pakistan, the "Pakistan Time", it was pointed out in Karachi that Pakistan had been labouring, even since the United Nations and others that no impartial plebiscite was possible with the Indian forces in absolute control of the State and the world had come to recognize this fully. But it was at this stage that Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas was trying to undo what Pakistan had been able to achieve.

Official circles dismissed this demoralisation and disintegration in the puppet forces as in no way influencing the firm and clear stand of India and Kashmir over the question of a free and fair plebiscite in Kashmir which can be held only after the State's forces were allowed to replace the forces of raiders and Pakistan.

The Kashmir circles in Delhi also were taken by surprise by the widening of the gulf between Pakistan and its Kashmir supporters.

### Ghulam Abbas's Apologia.

Latest reports reaching New Delhi indicated that after a week of hurried consultations public snubbing and pressure Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas Khan, supreme head of the "Azad Kashmir" Government who "shocked" Pakistan by his proposal that Pakistani and tribal forces should be withdrawn from Kashmir to have way for free and fair plebiscite, has now been obliged to come out with a statement ex-

plaining, what was called a "strange utterance."

In the course of a subsequent interview on April 22, at Lahore. Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas explained that what he said was in a personal capacity only. He added that his proposal was "in the belief that even under a

national militia organised by Sheikh Abdullah, the Kashmir Muslims would cast cent per cent, vote in favour of Pakistan." While trying to explain away his suggestion, which brought him under fire in Pakistan, he has evidently declined to denounce the suggestion and repent for it.

## GOVERNMENT OF FRIGHTENED LITTLE MEN

'Bantu Forum' in its Editorial of Saturday May 6 says:—

**DURING** the month of April the Government was forced to make a major retreat after it had committed itself to extravagant promises that the African women would be forced to carry the Passes. On another front, its puppet, the Provincial Administration of the Transvaal, prohibited African Teachers from becoming members of political organisations. On yet another plane, the Malan Government has displayed unconcealed nervousness at the mere thought that Africans would go on strike in protest against the political madness inflicted on the country in May, 1948 and which passes by the name of apartheid.

In the three events we see a Government of frightened, little men, men trying frantically to force down our throats the putrid brew of apartheid and each time being frightened lest they might be overwhelmed by our resistance to it.

Our victory over the agitation for Passes for our women is a major victory. It was possible because our community spoke

and acted like one man. Even apartheid, in its insonnet moods, can be brought to reason by the overwhelming might of the African people. This is the greatest lesson our people must draw from the abandonment by the Government of its original intention to humiliate our women.

From here, we can quietly view the future with utmost confidence and work with renewed energy, knowing that every step we take now puts the Malanites on the run and brings nearer the day of our liberation. We have always had the strength to influence events in this direction. After years of toil, we have united ourselves so completely that now, we can use this strength without fear of anybody. There are 8,000,000 of us who hate apartheid and all the evils it stands for. We have shown that we are stronger than the advocates of apartheid. From here, we march calmly confidently to victory.

Not even the threat of force; not even the harshest persecution that the Government could have borrowed from Hitler will silence the African voice of protest!

## NEHRU IS AGAINST PLAN TO BAR RUSSIA

**T**HE Prime Minister of the Indian Republic, Pandit Nehru, attacked the proposal made by former United States President, Herbert Hoover, to reorganise the United Nations so as to exclude Russia and the "People's Democracies" as "unwise and harmful."

Pandit Nehru declared in a statement made in response to an invitation from the United Nations radio department: "It would only mean the break-up of something which is potentially valuable with nothing to take its place."

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, disclosed at a New York Press conference that he had discussed the mutual reduction of expenditure on armaments with Pandit Nehru.

He made it clear that in proposing recently a territorial guarantee by the Commonwealth he had in mind, as far as Pakistan was concerned, only the

possibility of aggression from the Indian Republic.

Mr. Khan said that if the territorial integrity of the Indian Republic and Pakistan were to be guaranteed they could reduce their expenditure on armaments and devote their energies to national development.

He had discussed this latter aspect with Pandit Nehru but not the question of territorial guarantees.

Mr. Khan, who is on a three weeks visit to the United States and Canada, was asked about his statement in Washington a few days ago to the effect that if the United States guaranteed the territorial integrity of Pakistan he would do without an army.

He replied that he had made the statement casually in reply to a question. Asked whether he would request from America such a guarantee, he countered: "Is she prepared to give it?"—Sapa-  
Reuter.

# OUR INDIA LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

## New Cabinet Ministers!

A press communique issued on 5th May from Government House says:—President Rajendra Prasad, on advice of Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, appointed the following persons to be Ministers in the new Cabinet: Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad, John Mathai, Sardar Baldev Singh Jagjivanram, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Amritkar, Dr. Ambedkar, N. V. Gadgil, Gopal-swami Ayyangar, Jairamdas Daulatram, Harekrishna Mehtab and K. M. Munshi.

Ministers of State:—Charu-chandra Biswas, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, Mohanlal Saxena, K. Santhana-nom, R. R. Diwaker, S. Sinha. John Mathai who had expressed his desire not to continue in office has at the Prime Minister's request agreed to remain in office till the end of this month. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mohanlal Saxena agreed to continue office till alternative arrangements are made. C. Rajagopalachari, ex-Governor-General, has been invited to join the Cabinet and it is hoped that he will agree to do so.

## First Gandhi Memorial Pillar

The first of Gandhi Memorial pillars to remind people of peace and non-violence has been erected at Agar, ancient town in Madhyabharat. It is a 25-feet high structure of cement concrete with a life size bust of Mahatma Gandhi in marble on top. It is inscribed with some of his important teachings, "Truth is God"—"untouchability is sin"—"There is no one high or low on this God's earth." The pillar stands on a raised platform one over the other. Its length is 14 feet high with a diameter of two and half feet on a base shaped like a lotus flower in full bloom. Just below Gandhiji's bust is inscribed couplet from his favourite devotional song, "The follower of God is he who knows pain of another person." A portion of his ashes is placed in a silver casket beneath the stand of the bust.

## Nehru To Visit Indonesia

Prime Minister Nehru is visiting Indonesia next month. Pandit Nehru will travel by the Indian Flagship 'Delhi' (former Achilles of the River Plate battle fame). He will board the cruiser at the Ccchin port on June 2 and reach Jakarta on

June 7. The Prime Minister who will be accompanied by his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi, will spend a week or ten days there. It will be recalled that President Soekarno invited Pandit Nehru to visit Indonesia in December last to take part in Indonesia's independence day celebrations. The Prime Minister was then unable to accept the invitation but promised to visit Indonesia sometime this year.

## Governor Hails Prohibition

Complimenting the Government of Bombay and Mr. L. M. Patil, Excise Minister, in particular for successfully introducing prohibition in the State, Raja Maharaj Singh, the Governor, said that he was satisfied not because an ideal had been achieved, but because prohibition would save the lower classes from complete ruin. Raja Maharaj Singh was presiding at the prohibition celebration organised by the Rangarhia Association, at Lakshmi Hall, Dadar. Continuing, the Governor said that the Sikhs had exonerated themselves of the blame of impeding prohibition as the temperance movement had taken a strong hold of the community. He was particularly pleased with the fact that so far no Sikh had been arrested by the Prevention Section of the Bombay Police for distillation of illicit liquor. Earlier, Mr. L. M. Patil thanked the Sikhs for giving their whole-hearted support to the Government in making prohibition a success. The Governor donated a sum of Rs. 200 to the funds of the Rangarhia Association.

## Punjab Mail Train Sabotaged

Seventy-one people were killed and 78 injured when the Panjab mail train crashed on May 7 206 miles west of Calcutta. The train left the rails and crushed down a steep embankment. Abdul Cayum Ansari, the Bihar Minister for Rehabilitation, who narrowly escape injury on the train, said the disaster was due to sabotage. "I found the fishplates removed in two places and bolts and nuts thrown down the embankment," he said. Officials had stated earlier that fishplates were found missing at the same place a month ago, but quick repairs had prevented an accident then.

## U.P. Government's Representation

The U.P. Government have decided to send a Note to the Government of India drawing their attention to the Pakistan Radio broadcasts in which Muslims from Uttar Pradesh are being invited to migrate to Pakistan. Mr. Lall Bahadur Shastri, Home Minister, U.P., disclosing this in the State Legislative Assembly, said that during his recent visit to Aligarh he was told by Nationalist Muslims that Pakistan Radio had been for some time past continuously broadcasting appeals to Muslim artisans of U.P. to migrate to Pakistan. Only two days ago he had received a wireless message from the District Magistrate of Aligarh confirming these reports. Asked by Congress member what steps Government proposed to take to stop such broadcasts, the Home Minister said: "Any step in this direction can be taken only by the Government of India. The

State Government have decided to draw the attention of the Central Government to the matter." Replying to a volley of supplementaries about Muslim exodus from Uttar Pradesh, the Home Minister said that according to an estimate not more than five to six thousand Muslims had left for Pakistan. Mr. Sastri attributed the exodus firstly to the community in riot affected areas and secondly to "invitations from across the border." The Minister said that according to information received by Government, Muslim had received invitations from Pakistan not only through the Radio but through "letter" in which "rosy pictures of Pakistan are painted and they are assured prospects of better employment in Pakistan." Mr. Shastri said that migrations had been higher from the districts which had been less affected and this pointed towards the fact that the exodus was not mainly due to panic. Asked what steps the Government had taken to stop or reduce the exodus Mr. Shastri said that Government had consulted Muslim leaders on measures to stop the exodus. The Muslim leaders had expressed the opinion that no legal measures but persuasion should be adopted to stop the exodus.

## Mr. V. K. K. Menon On India's Stand

Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner, said in London that he hoped the word "colony" would one day disappear from civilisation. "Colonisation is the negation of advanced civilisation" he told a social gathering of Indian students from East Africa and Mauritius. India, having emerged from her former colonial status, had given her pledge to the rest of the world that she would do everything possible to end it elsewhere, one of the conditions that prompted India to remain with the Commonwealth was the existence of large numbers of Indians in the dominions and colonies. Nine million people of Indian origin lived outside India in the colonial world. They had the closest affinity with the mother land, racially, culturally and spiritually, with hopes a common future, but it was not a political affinity. Some of them were fully fledged nationals of countries in which they lived. The status of the others awaited clarification. It was for the peoples of each of these colonial countries to liberate themselves. In South Africa, where there were nearly 300,000 Indians, they were South African nationals. South Africa was therefore the land of their birth and opportunity. They had every right to enjoy the full fruits of citizenship there.



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## THE AMERICAN WAY JUDGE SPEAKS OUT

A noted southern jurist, Judge Waring, of Charleston South Carolina, has caused considerable commotion among southern leaders by his recent statements concerning white supremacy doctrines. "The Southern advocates of white supremacy are mentally sick and obsessed with false doctrines that threaten the freedom of the world," charged the jurist. "We don't have a Negro problem in the South, as much as we have a white problems," declared the judge. "It's hard for me to say this, but it's true. The white men in my part of the country are sick mentally, obsessed with their false doctrines." It was Judge Waring who handed down the ruling in 1947 that allowed Negroes to vote in South Carolina for the first time since reconstruction days. The Judge takes a strong position on the matter of the gradual cure of racial problems, insisting that "gradualism" will not become effective soon enough to prevent dangerous and difficult developments. As a Negro statesman recently remarked "Retrospective

civil rights don't help much after you're dead."

The Judge disagrees with such positions as that taken by the noted southern publisher, Hodding Carter, of Greenville, Miss. who just as sincerely urges that the race problem of the South can only be cured by Christian evolutionary processes. But Judge Waring recalls that his ruling on Negroes voting was greeted with predictions that it would cause "blood to fill the streets of our cities,"—yet it actually resulted in "about the most peaceful election we have had in the state of South Carolina... The lesson for us is that if you tell the Negro what he is to do and make it possible for him to do it, it will come out all right. When you create a decent and proper situation, people accept it and behave themselves. It is the constant oppression and deception that is causing the trouble"

In spite of their disagreements, when a Christian Judge and Christian editors begin to show concern over the racial problem, progress is being made! —'Between The Lines'

## NEWS IN BRIEF

The Indian Government, it is learnt, has urged the South African Government that the Round Table Conference between South Africa, India and Pakistan should be convened without delay before the Group Areas Bill took a decisive shape. Official circles in New Delhi feel that the Group Areas Bill will seriously add to the disabilities of Indians in South Africa. As far back as April 1, it is now disclosed, the Government of India represented to the Union Government to postpone the Group Areas Bill till after the Round Table Conference. It was also suggested that they should suspend all action under provision of the Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act, 1940.

The South African Group Areas Reservation Bill introduced in the Union Parliament has been criticised by Pandit H. N. Kunzru, leader of the Indian Delegation to Cape Town talks last February. In a statement issued in New Delhi on May 3, Pandit Kunzru says: "The action of the Union Government in introducing a segregation bill has come as a surprise to me. It seems to me to be contrary to the spirit of

agreement arrived at between Governments of India, Pakistan and the Union of South Africa to hold a Round Table Conference to discuss the Indian problem. The South African Government seems to me to be prejudging matters that should have been left to be discussed in the Round Table Conference."

The Governor of Bombay Raja Maharaj Singh laid the foundation stone of Vallabhthai Patal Stadium on May 4 in Bombay second in a network of Stadia projected by the National Sports Club of India all over the country. The stadium will comprise an area of one hundred thousand square yards and is expected to be ready by the end of next year. It will have an athletic stadium equipped with cinder track, cycling bowl and modern club House.

President Rajendra Prasad has sent following message to His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulej of Thailand on the occasion of his coronation on May 5: "May I on behalf of Government and people of India convey to Your Majesty our sincerest felicitations on the occasion of your coronation and wish that

the people of Thailand will enjoy peace and prosperity under Your Majesty.

To assess India's manpower resources and to formulate plans for training of personnel required for economic development the Council required for economic development the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is compiling National Register of Scientific Personnel. The first volume of Register just published constitutes mechanical, chemical marine and mining. A series of volumes will soon follow covering other categories of scientific personnel.

India's beautiful cottage industry products ranging from brassware and filigree work to embroidery and gold brocades will soon be on display on board the British luxury liner 'Queen Mary.' One of the liners permanent exhibition counters has been booked by the Ministry of Industry and Supply for this purpose. About 300 exhibits will be on view.

Sardar K. M. Pannikar India's Ambassador designate to China left Calcutta for Peking on May 3.

We wish to thank an anonymous donor for the Postal Order of £1-1-0 towards the Mahatma Gandhi Fund.

The Natal Indian Teachers' Society held a farewell function in honour of Mr. Reginald Banks, retiring Director of Education, Natal, at Sastri College, Durban, on Saturday, May 6 at 1.30 p.m.

In response to appeals from Gujarati listeners in Africa, All India Radio has started a morning programme in Gujarati from 1st May at 6 a.m. South Africa time.

Mr. E. M. Moola, and Mr. M. A. Moola, Directors of Messrs. M. M. Amod and Co. (Pty) Ltd., Ladysmith, arrived from India on May 1. They visited all the important cities of Suidia Arabia, the Middle East, Pakistan and India. They are back after an absence of ten and a half months.

The death took place on Tuesday of Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanayasi, a former president of the Natal Indian Congress, at Ajmer. Swami Bhawani Dayal served throughout his life the cause of the Indian community in South Africa

and participated in the Passive Resistance struggle in South Africa under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.

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પુસ્તક ૪૮ મું—અંક ૧૯

શુક્રવાર તા. ૧૨ મે, ૧૯૫૦.

કુલ નકલ પેની.૪

## “ ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન ”

શુક્રવાર તા. ૧૨ મે, ૧૯૫૦

### સા. આ. ના હીંદીઓ ચેતો!

પૂર્વ એરિયાલ ખીલે હીંદીઓમાં ઠીક ઠીક ગભરાટ ફેલાવ્યો છે. ખાસ કરી જેઓએ સ્થાવર સીલકતોમાં નાણા મુખ રોકેલા છે તેઓ વધારે મુંઝાઈ પડયા છે કે તેઓનું હવે શું થશે. પેર્ગીઝ એક્ટ આવ્યો તે વખતથીજ એકે ઓએ, બીલ્ડીંગ એસોસિયેશન્સ અને નાણા ધીર નારી બીજી એજન્સીઓએ હીંદીઓને છુટથી નાણા ધીરવાનું બંધ કર્યું હતું. આથી નાણા વેપારીઓને આંચકા લાગવા માંડ્યો હતો. હવે આ બીલ આવવાથી મોટા વેપારીઓને અને મોટા પાયાપર નાણા રોકનારાઓને ધાર્તી લાગી રહી છે કે તેઓનું શું થશે. સ્વમાન ભંગના કરતાં આર્થિક નુકશાનીનું સૌને નીશેષ ઠાળી રહ્યું છે. પરંતુ તેના ઇલાજ શું એ કોઈથી નક્કી કરી શકાતું નથી. જેઓને એક વગ આ દેશમાં અને એક હીંદમાં છે તેઓ બહુ ધાય તો હીંદ અલ્યા જવાની વાતો કરે છે, કાયદા સામે લડવાને કોઈ તર્ક ધાર થતું જેવામાં આવતું નથી. સૌ કોઈ એવું ઇચ્છે છે કે હીંદ કે યુનાઇટેડ નેશન્સ તેઓને લડી દે. બંને ભોગ આપવાની કોઈ ની તક્યારી નથી. ઘણાને લાગે છે કે હાલનું નેતૃત્વ ઘણુંજ ખારી બરેલું છે. તેમ છતાં તેઓને એવો નેતા નથી-જેઇતે કે જે બીજાભોગ આપવાની માગણી કરે. અમુક પ્રમાણમાં નાણાનો ભોગ આપવો પડતો હોય અને ચાલતું આવેલું છે તેમ ચલ્યા કરે તો તેઓને સતોષ ધાય. આનું માનસ આ દેશમાં આપણી પડતી કુચવે છે. એ ઉપરાંત આપણા

માં સંગઠન પણ નથી. આપણે હીંદીઓ તરીકે ઉભી શકતા નથી. આપણામાં કોમી, પ્રાંતિક વર્ગીય ભાગલા ઘર ઘાલી રહ્યા છે. વળી માલદારો અને મધ્યમ વર્ગના અને ગરીબો વચ્ચે પણ ઘણું અંતર રહેલું છે. આ બધી પણ છિન્ન ભિન્ન યથ જવાની નિશાનીઓ છે. સેરેજેશનનો આપણે વીરોધ કરીએ છીએ પરંતુ આ પછી ઉપરોક્ત ખામીઓનો અને આપણી સામાન્ય રહેણી કરણીનો વીચાર કરીએ તો એ દશામાં આપણે રહેવાને શું લાયક જ નથી એમ થયા વીના રહેતું નથી. એજ આરામથી રહેનારાઓને ગરીબોનું શું ધાય છે તેની પડી ની પડી છે પરંતુ ભાડુતો પ્રત્યે બીજી કશી પણ ફરજ તેઓને લાગતી નથી. જ્યાં જુઓ ત્યાં હીંદી માલીકીના મકાનોની એજ દશા છે. ભાડુતોને બીજી કોઈ રહેવાની જગ્યા મળી શકતી નથી એ ઘરઘણીઓ સારી રીતે બાજુ તા હોય છે અને તેથી તેઓ ભાડુતોની પ્રાથમીક સગવડોને વિષે પણ બીલકુલ બે પરવા રહે છે. એજ મકાનમાં પોતે રહેતા હોય તો પોતાની સગવડો સચવાઈ રહે તેટલી જ તેઓને ચીંતા હોય છે. ભાડુતોનું શું ધાય છે તેની તેઓને પડી હોતી નથી. આવાં મકાનોમાં કોઈ સજ્જનોને લઈ જતાં પણ શરમ ધાય. આ જ આપણી સામાજિક સ્થિતિ હોય તો પછી આપણે શું આપણું પોતાનું-રહેણું કે સરકારના કે બીલના દોષોની મોટી વાતો કરવી. બીજી રીતે પણ આપણું નૈતિક પતન ઘટી રહ્યું હોવાનું

દાખલા લેવામાં આવે છે. કાળાં બબર કરવામાં તો આપણે શુરા છીએ જ. એ સિવાય આજ કાલ મોટી રીતે મેળવેલું સોનું અને મોટી રીતે મેળવેલા હીરાના પણ ચુનાઓ બન્યા કરે છે. રોડેસીયાથી પણ દાણ ચોરીના વ્યકિતગત બનાવોથી આખી કોમને કેટલું સહેલું પડે છે તેના હેવાલો અમારાપર આવ્યા કરે છે આ બધું આ દેશમાં આપણી નહાની કોમમાં બને એ આપણી કોમને માટેજ લખે પરંતુ ભારત જુમીને કલક લગાડનાર છે. આ અમે લખી રહ્યા છીએ તે એમ સમજીને કે આપણે આપણી એમોને ઠાંકવાનો પ્રયત્ન નહિ કરવો જોઈએ. આ દેશમાં આપણે સુડીસર હીંદીઓ આપણા પર જુલમી કાયદાઓ આવ્યા તેથી અહિથી લાગી છુટવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરી શું તો નહિ આ દેશમાં કે નહિ આપણા દેશમાં આપણી ઇચ્છા રહેશે, આ વખત હવે આપણે ભગુત થવાનો છે. અંતરખોજ કરવાનો છે અને મરદ બની માનભંગો સામે લડવાનો છે. કાયર અને ભીરુને માટે કોઈ પણ જગ્યાએ સ્થાન નથી તેઓ પૃથ્વીપર ભાર રૂપ છે અને નાશ પામવાને લાયકજ છે.

### હીંદના કુંક ખખરો

ભારત પાકિસ્તાન કુંકા ગાળાના વેપારી કરારો  
પાકિસ્તાન પોતાની શબ્દ સમીતી દારા હીંદની શબ્દની મીલોને ૪૦ લાખ મહુ શબ્દ કરાવેલી કીમતોએ અને તારીખોએ પુરું પાકવાના હીંદ-પાકિસ્તાન વચ્ચેના કુંકા ગાળાના વેપારી કરારો ગયે અઘવાડીયે કરાવેલી માં થયા હતા તેની વીગતે આને ખબર પાકવામાં આવી હતી.  
પાકિસ્તાન શું શું ખરીદશે?  
હીંદીપાકના ૨૦,૦૦૦ સબ્જના બનાવટો શબ્દની કમીથી ભારત પુરી પાકશે.

પાકિસ્તાન હીંદમાંથી જે ચીજ ખરીદી શકશે તે વૈષી ૪૫,૦૦૦ ગાંસડી સુતરાઈ કાપડની ૫૦૦૦ ગાંસડી સુતર, ૭૦૦૦ ટન રાઈનું તેલ ખરીદશે. તે ઉપરાંત પાકિસ્તાન ૫૦૦૦ ટન પોલાદના પતરાં, ૧૦૦૦ ટન પર્થકાં, ટાયરો અને ઘેરોઆ ખરીદશે ૧૨,૦૦૦ ટન ઇમારતી લાકકુ, પુર્લ અંગાળને સાઈ ૫૦૦૦ ટન સીમેન્ટ, ૫ લાખ રતલ તંબાકુ, અને ૫૦ લાખની કીંમતનું ગરમ કાપડ ખરીદશે.  
કરારો થયા  
ગયે અઘવાડીયે હીંદ અને પાકિસ્તાનની વચ્ચે જે વેપારી કરાર થયા છે તેની શરૂઆતમાં જુલુવાયું હતું કે હીંદી સરકાર અને પાકિસ્તાન સરકાર પોતાના દેશોની વચ્ચેના વેપારની સમજુતવાની જુમીકા પર કરારો કરવાને આતુર હતી. તેમજ પોતાના પ્રતિનિધીઓને કરાવેલીમાં અપ્રીલની ૧૯ મી અને ૨૧ મી તારીખે મળેલા પહેલાં પગથિયા તરીકે ઉપર પ્રમાણેના કરારો થયા છે.  
સોદા હિંદી રૂપીયામાં  
આ વસ્તુઓના સોદા હીંદી રૂપીયામાં થશે. જેને માટે એક જુલુજ ખાતુ મેલાવામાં આવશે. અને તેની પાકિસ્તાનના રૂપીયા જેટલીજ કીમત રહેશે. એ કરારનો અમલ તાબડતો વગ થવાનો છે. અને એની મુદત ૩૧ મી જુલાઈ ૧૯૫૦ સુધીની કરાવાઈ છે.  
પાકિસ્તાન હીંદને ઘઉં આપશે  
પાકિસ્તાન હીંદને ૧,૫૦,૦૦૦ ઘઉં ટન આપશે તેને માટે કુંકામંજ વાટાઘાટો આરંભથી પાકિસ્તાન હીંદને નીચેની ચીજો પુરી પાડશે તેમના પુર કોઈ વેરા લેવાશે નહિ શાકભાજી, ફળો મચ્છી, દુધ અને દુધની બનાવટો, પાન, કપાસીળ, સોડાની જુકી, ચાડાં (કાચાં તેમજ પાકાં) બીજી ચીજોમાં કમોવેલ ચામડા, તેજના, સાથુ, વાસણો, સીંગરોટો, શીવવાના સંચા, વીજળીના પંખા, રેરામ, અને કેટલાક સાથ શાળનું કાપડ, આટલી વસ્તુઓને હીંદમાંથી પાકિસ્તાન તરફ પરવાના વગર દેવામાં આવશે.

મોઘરીના અણધાર્યા ધડાકાથી પાકીસ્તાનમાં મચેલે તંરખાટા 'ડાન'ના ઢાંકપિછોડાના પ્રયાસો

હુડવાલી આઝાદ કાશ્મીર સરકારના ઢડા મોઘરી યુદ્ધમાં અબ્બાસ ખાતે કાશ્મીરના પ્રશ્ન સંબંધમાં ભારત અને કાશ્મીરના વલ્લખને સ્વીકાર કરીને પાકીસ્તાનની ઇલાવણી માં ભારે તરખાટ મચાવ્યો છે. હુમલાખોરોના આંકુમક ઢગો અને પાકીસ્તાનના લશ્કરે કાશ્મીરમાંથી પાછા ન ખેંચાય અને કાશ્મીરના ઢગોને કાયદો અને વ્યવસ્થા સ્થાપવાની છુટ નામળે ત્યાં મુઘી વ્યાજબી લોકમત લેવાનું અસંભવિત છે, તેવા કાશ્મીર ઝગડા અંગેના ભારત અને કાશ્મીરના વલ્લખને યુદ્ધમાં અબ્બાસ ખાને એકાએક સ્વીકાર કર્યો છે. અને મળેલા ભરોસાપાત હવાલા મુજબ જાણવા મળે છે કે, મોઘરી યુદ્ધમાં અબ્બાસ ખાને શેખ અબ્દુલ્લાની સરકારના ઢગોને મુકવાની વીકાર કર્યો હતો તેમ ગઈ તા. ૧૯ મીની મુરી ખાતેની પાકીસ્તાનના એસેમ્બલીએ પ્રેસની મુલાકાત દરમિયાન તેમણે જણાવ્યું હતું.

શેખ અબ્દુલ્લાના પ્રશ્નપરે ભરાયેલી જન્મ અને કાશ્મીરની રાષ્ટ્રીય પરિષદના અધિવેશન યાદ તરત જ આઝાદ કાશ્મીરની પુતળા સરકારના આ મોખ્દીએ ચોંકાવવાની દરખાસત મુકી હતી. સત્તાવાર સાધનોને ઉલ્લેખ કરીને પાકીસ્તાનના અખબારી હવાલા જણાવે છે કે, પાકીસ્તાન સરકારે આ બાબતથી ભારે આંચકા અનુભવ્યો હતો. અને એના પ્રયાસવાત રૂપે જાણે પાકીસ્તાનમાં ખડેલા ફેલાવા ધરાવતું 'ડાન' પત્રની કતારોમાં પાકીસ્તાન વતુજોમાં ફેલાયેલા અસંતોષની લાગણીઓ વ્યકત થઈ છે.

'ડાન'ના અઝદેખમાં ઢગલા અબ્બાસ ખાં નીવેદનને વીચિત કરાવવામાં આવ્યું હતું. તેમાં ગરબાતમાં એપી આલા મદશિત કરવામાં આવી હતી કે મોઘરી સાહેબ અંગે ગેરસમજ જાણી કરાઈ છે પાછળથી ડાને બહુર કર્યું હતું કે એ મોઘરીએ ખરેખર. આમ કર્યું હોય તો અમારે તેને યાદ કરાવવાની ફરજ પડે છે કે કાશ્મીર અંગેની તંકરાર પાકીસ્તાન અને ભારત વચ્ચેની છે. અને તેમાં આ-કાદ કાશ્મીર સરકાર તે તેની સાથે સંકળાયેલા કોઈ પણ વ્યક્તિની દરમિયાનગીરી અનિચ્છનીય છે.

**"ડાન"ના ઉકળા**

'ડાન' પત્રે આ નિવેદનમાં પાકીસ્તાન-ભારત વચ્ચેના ઝગડા બાદ કાશ્મીર પ્રવેશી ઇખા અંગેના ઇખા-તરો અને બીજા રચયોથી આવી પહોંચી આકસ્મિક દરમિયાનગીરીની બીજા-વડિયાત સામે ભારે ઉકળાટ ઢાલ્યો છે.

# હિંદનો પત્ર

(અમારા ખાસ ખબરપત્રી તરફથી)

છે. ડાનના જાણવા મુજબ કાશ્મીર અંગેના પ્રશ્નો એટલા વિશાળ છે અને વિશ્વ કક્ષાએ તેના ઉકેલ માટે એવા પ્રયાસો ચાલે છે કે વ્યકિતગત ઉચ્ચારણો તે માણુલી છે. ડાને એવી બહેરાત પશુ કરી હતી કે મોઘરી યુદ્ધમાં અબ્બાસની કહેવાલી એકદર અંગે હવે વધુ સાંભળવામાં નહીં આવી અને ત્યારબાદ બીજા દિવસથી વ્યવસ્થિત રીતે આ આખીયે બાબત પર પઢકો જ પડી ગયા છે.

પાકીસ્તાનના બીજા જાણીતા અખબાર 'પાકીસ્તાન ટાઇમ્સ'ના જણાવવામાં મુજબ કરાંચી ખાતે એવો નિર્દેષ થઈ રહ્યો હતો કે જ્યારથી કાશ્મીર ઝગડાની શરૂઆત થઈ ત્યારથી પાકીસ્તાન સંયુકત રાષ્ટ્રો અને બીજા એવો સમજાવવા માટે એટલી મહેનત ઉઠાવી રહ્યું હતું કે ભારતના ઢગોને કાશ્મીર રાજ્ય પર સંપૂર્ણ અંકુશ હોય ત્યાં મુઘી તરફથી લોકમત લેવાનું કોઈ કૂળે સંભવિત નથી. અને વીશ્વાના દેશો પર આ બાબતની અસર થઈ હતી. પરંતુ પાકીસ્તાનની આ મહેનત અને સીકી પર મોઘરી યુદ્ધમાં અબ્બાસે પાણી ફેરવવાનો પ્રયાસ કર્યો છે.

**સત્તાવાર પ્રત્યાઘાત**

સત્તાવાર શત્રુજાએ તે પુતળા ઢગલામાં પડેલા આ ભંગાણને દેખીતી રીતે જ ઉઠાવી મુક્યું હતું કારણ કે હુમલાખોરોના અને પાકીસ્તાનના ઢગોને વચાને કાશ્મીરના ઢગોને મુકવા માં આવે તે વ્યાજબી લોકમત લઈ શકાય તેવા ભારત અને કાશ્મીરના સ્પષ્ટ અને દઢ વલ્લખને આ નવા ધડાકાની કોઈ અસર થઈ નથી.

પાકીસ્તાન અને તેના કાશ્મીરના 'પુતળાઓ' વચ્ચે ઘઘતા જતા અંતરથી દિલ્હીમાંના કાશ્મીરના વતુજો ખાસ નવાઈ અનુભવતા નથી.

**વેપારી કરારનું ક્ષેત્ર વિસ્તારાતાં ભારતને પાકીસ્તાની ર મળશે**

કરાંચી, તા. ૨૨ એક માણુજ્યારે ભારત-પાકીસ્તાન વ્યાપારી-કરારનું ક્ષેત્ર વીસ્તારવાના પ્રયાસો થઈ રહ્યા છે ત્યારે એમ જાણવા મળે છે કે તાજેતરમાં કરાંચી ખાતે થયેલી વેપારી મંત્રણુખમાં ભારત ખાતે પાકીસ્તાની રૂની નીકાસનો પ્રશ્ન ચર્ચાયો જ નહોતો એમ અંગેનાં સત્તાવાર વતુજો એ આજે જણાવ્યું હતું. વધુમાં આ વતુજોએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે પાકીસ્તાન પાસે ૨૬,૦૦,૦૦૦

ગાંસડી રૂનો વધારા છે અને યુરોપના ફેટલાક દેશો પાકીસ્તાની ર ખરીદવા માં રસ ધરાવી રહ્યા છે.

તાજેતરના વેપારી કરારનું ક્ષેત્ર વીસ્તારવામાં આવે ત્યારે ભારત ખાતે પાકીસ્તાન રૂની નીકાસનો પશુ તેમાં સમાવેશ થવાની શક્યતાની આવગણના કરવાની આ વતુજોએ ઇનકાર કર્યો હતો.

**પાકીસ્તાનના આક્રમણકારી લશ્કરી ઢગોને પખતુનિસ્તાનના રાષ્ટ્રીય લશ્કરે ઉપર હુમલો**

નવી દિલ્હી, તા. ૨૩ અખતાર સમાચાર સંસ્થાના યુરવેક ખાતેના ખાસ ખબરદારોના જણાવ્યા મુજબ પાકીસ્તાનના આક્રમણકારી લશ્કરી ઢગો. બીજા નવા યુરવકા અને નવી કુમક સાથે પખતુનિસ્તાનના રાષ્ટ્રીય લશ્કરે ઉપર હલ્લાએ કરી રહ્યાં છે. પખતુનિસ્તાનની રાજ્ય સ્વીકૃત ભાંગી પાડવાને તેઓ નીશ્ચયુર્વક પ્રયાસ કરી રહ્યા છે. વાંચ ખાતે રાખવામાં આવેલી પાકીસ્તાની સેના એ પ્રથમ એપ્રોલના પડેલા સખ્તાહ માં આક્રમણ શરૂ કર્યું હતું. પહાડો માંના રાષ્ટ્રીય લશ્કરે ઉપર વાંચની ઉત્તરેથી તોપખાનાની મદદ સાથે સંપૂર્ણ રીતે રાજ્ય થયેલાં ડાકીસ્તાની લશ્કરેએ હુમલો કર્યો હતો. રાષ્ટ્રીય લશ્કરીઢળ સખ્ત્યા બળમાં નખ્યું હોવા છતાં અને માન બંદુકો અને શેઠીક મશીનગનોથી જ સજ્જ થયેલું હોવા છતાં પાંકીસ્તાની લશ્કરોને અજ્ઞયખાત નામના ગામ મુઘી પીછેહઠ કરવાની ફરજ પાડી શક્યું હતું, પાકીસ્તાન વીમાન ઢગના વીમાને રણુમેદાનની ઉપર ચાલુ ચક્કર મારતાં હતાં. છતાં તેઓએ એક પણ ઘોંચ ફેંક્યો ન હતો. એમ અહેવાલ વધુમાં વધે છે.

**એક એક ઇન્ડિયાના નવા મકાન તું ઉઠવાટન**

ભારત સરકાર, રીઝવજોંક અને આગેવાનુ ંકોએ અપનાવેલી આર્થિક નીતિને કારણે જ ભારતના છેલ્લા એ વરોની આર્થિક કટોકટીના નીવારવાને આંખણે શકિતમાન બન્યા છીએ. અને પરીણાંએ આખણુ દેશની નાણાં-કીય આંટ એકદરે સફર બની છે. ભારત સરકારના અર્થ-સચિવ ડો. જીહાને મથાઈએ આજે સચિવ ડો. એક ઇન્ડિયાના નવા મકાનના

ઉદઘાટન ક્રીયા કરતાં આના શબ્દોમાં સરકાર, રીઝવ જોંક અને આગેવાન ંકોને અંજલિ આપી હતી.

એક આક્ર ઇન્ડિયાની આઠ માળની આ આલિશાનું ઇમારત યુલોતર સમયમાં મુંબઈમાં બંધાએલા મકાને માં સૌથી મોટી છે. આ પ્રમુખે મુંબઈના આગેવાન ઉલોગપતિએ અને વ્યપારીએએ સારી સંખ્યામાં આપી હતી.

અર્થ સચિવ ડો. મથાઈએ આજન માલતાં જણાવ્યું કે, પાછલા એ વખ ની આર્થિક કટોકટીની કારણેમાં એક તો ંકોની થાપણુમાં ઘડાડો થયાનું હતું.

ભારતની ંકોંગ પદતિને ધન્યવાદ આપતાં અર્થ-સચિવે એ પ્રશ્નો આજન કર્યાં હતા. એક તો એ કે દેશની નાણુકીય જરૂરોને પહોંચી વળવા માટે ભારતની ંકો સંકર અને કાલેજ છે કે આની જવાબ તેમણે ચોતે જ હાંમાં આપ્યા હતાં. અને જણાવ્યું કે, ભારતની ંકો અમેરિકા કે, સિટનની ંકો જેટલી એકમ સુચવચિત નહિ હોય, છતાં તેમાં કુશળતાની દસામાં ઘણું જ ઊંચું ધોરણ છે. બીજો પ્રશ્ન એ હતો કે હિંદની ંકો દેશના ઉલોગો અને વેપારની નાણુની જરૂરીઓને પુરતે પ્રમાણમાં પુરી પાડી શકી હતી કે આ પ્રશ્નોને જવાબ આપતા ડો. મથાઈ એ જણાવ્યું કે, ભારતની ંકોએ નીચમ પ્રમાણે ધંધા ઉલોગોની મુવ શેરહી જરૂરિયાતે પુરતી જ મુકી પુરી પાડી હતી. સિટનની ંકોની લશ્કરીઢળ સખ્ત્યા બળમાં નખ્યું જેમ આખણુ ંકો પશુ એમ જ માને છે કે, વેપાર-ઉલોને નિશ્ચિત રકમ પુરી પાડીને નાણાં રાકી નાંખવા એ ચેવચ નીતિ નથી. આ ખારી વડ કરવા માટે હિંદ સરકારે 'ઇન્ડિયાના ડાઇનાર્મિસ કોર્પોરેશન' ની સ્થાપના કરી છે. અને તેણે તેના કાયદામાં સારો આરંભ કર્યો છે. સુરતના કામદારોને મદનિવેધને સંપૂર્ણ આવકારે

મુંબઈ, તા. ૨૫-સુરતના પાંચસો જેટલા બી કામદારોએ મુંબઈના મુખ્ય પ્રધાન શ્રી. બાળા સાહેબ ખેર પર એક પત્ર લખ્યો છે. આ પત્રમાં જરી કામદારોએ સંપૂર્ણ મદનિવેધને ઉમળકા ભર્યો આવકાર આપ્યો છે, અને એ પત્રમાં કોઈ પણ સંજોગોમાં હુણવ ન બનાવવાની વીનતી કરી છે.

કામદારોએ મદનિવેધના અમલથી માંડીને આજ મુઘીમાં ફરેલી બચતના કુટુંબવાર આંકડાઓ પશુ આખ્યા છે.



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