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# INDIAN OPINION

*Founded by*  
MAHATMA GANDHI  
*IN 1903*

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FRIDAY 17TH FEBRUARY, 1950.

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## Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru



“You should not be guilty of observing those artificial discriminations against which you complain.”

—PANDIT H. N. KUNZRU.

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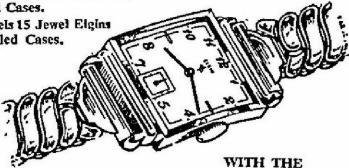
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## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1950

### How Many Recruits Can This Land Supply?

IT is generally recognised among advanced thinkers that the world is passing through a period of transition, and that mankind has arrived at what scientists term the critical stage. The old order—the "civilisation"—that seemed to be all-sufficient a century ago is, to-day, found to be defective.

Two ruinous world wars within a quarter of a century would seem almost to have been wasted as far as the lesson one might reasonably have expected them to teach us, goes. The mightiest of the Western Powers are feverishly engaged in another armaments race. As in the last world-war, it is again a case of conflicting ideologies, which when analysed is found to resolve itself into something suspiciously like a conflict of interests, a struggle for commercial supremacy and world domination.

For the time being, most of the "hot" wars have given place to "cold" wars. Whole nations are experiencing dire want and suffering from what it is now the fashion to call "malnutrition," as a result of the destruction, waste and, not least, the financial burdens incurred during the last world-war, and probably in no small measure, the first one as well.

Perhaps the severest criticism of all of the present

so-called "order" is provided by the spectacle, once again just furnished, of a plethora of foodstuffs being destroyed in order to maintain prices and profits, in the face of almost universal hunger. The most tragic aspect of such occurrences and recurrences is, of course, the fact that from the point of view of "business" ethics there is nothing really wrong about them. They are just part and parcel of what is known as Rugged Individualism, the Jungle Law of "Each for Himself," applied to human relationships, occurrences that are almost bound to happen, and which, from the sufferer's point of view, are "just too bad!"

Brete Harte once jokingly asked, "Is our Civilisation a Failure?" It certainly would appear to have arrived at a stage where conflicts of interests have made it unworkable. We occasionally allow ourselves to be reminded that "Righteousness exalteth a Nation," but either the original and real meaning of righteousness has got lost altogether or has become so associated with the idea of worldly wealth and self-aggrandisement that what from time immemorial we have been taught constitutes it is regarded as impracticable and no better than weakness.

In spite of all the teachings and the painful object

lessons that have illustrated the truth of them, fitness for survival is still thought to depend upon brute force. The western world, especially, seems either unable or unwilling to rid itself of this obsession. Sri Krishna, the Buddha, and the Nazarene Master were, it is conceded, of course, right. Spiritual force is, doubtless, the correct antidote to brute force; love the one certain conqueror of hate, according to the Law that makes for Righteousness. Gandhiji, their latest Exemplar, proved it. But, admirable as Gandhi-ism may be as *doctrine*, after all "Business is Business," and, in a competitive, world in which only to the victors are the spoils, individuals and nations have to battle in order to hold their own and avoid being "outsmarted." Truly, Mammon and that other I-dol Egotism, keep a tight and relentless grip upon their worshippers.

Ex oriente Lux! And, once again from the East comes the promise of Light. Pandit Nehru and his brother officers of the newly-launched ship of state, Bharat, recognise that under civilisation, in its present form, we have come to a parting of the ways. They aim to make Gandhi-ism, which is but another name for Righteousness, work. It is either that or extinction. The thing we are pleased to call progress, more nearly resembles the stampede of the Gadorene swine than anything else. It has to be halted and our steps to be retraced, if we

are not to perish as they did. The ever-old yet ever-new doctrine of brotherliness, of likeness, of services, has to be made a practical reality, to be substituted for the prevailing "Each for Himself" shibboleth, if we are to survive. There is no other way out; no room for compromise. It is either God's way, or the Devil's way; being ruled by the Self of Matter, or the Self of Spirit. For, that is the real, the acid, test of fitness for survival.

And, since such realisation is, after all, a matter of conversion (for without conversion, reformation is impossible) Pandit Nehru and his collaborators are confronted with a herculean task.

Converts! What a glorious opportunity does this open out to the rising generation! Leadership in service. Leadership in sacrifice. Leadership in self-abnegation, in self-surrender, in complete self-giving.

Think of it, you of the rising generation who will soon be taking over the 'damnosa hereditas' we old needless will have bequeathed you; think of it! Pioneers of a New Order, an Order in which values shall be appraised by a truer measure; an Order in which there shall be competition in giving instead of in grabbing; an Order in which the needs of one shall be gladly welcomed as an opportunity for helpful service.

You who are worried and unsettled about a career, who dream of doing great

things, of living a really worth-while life, to what nobler purpose could you dedicate your energies? Unlike worldly wealth, which has to be relinquished almost as soon as it is acquired, the riches of the spirit remain the sacrificer's for all eternity.

The call for recruits is urgent. Its note is sounded in South Africa, as well as in India. The advance-guard must have its followers. How many can this land in which Gandhiji graduated supply?

Here is a competition really worth entering for.

## OPENING OF THE GANDHI MEMORIAL

ON Wednesday, February 15 over 600 people gathered at the Phoenix Settlement to see the Gandhi Memorial Building opened by Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, the leader of the Indian Delegation.

The day brought to many, mixed feelings of happiness and sorrow. Happiness, because we have here in this land, something that once belonged to our beloved leader and Father, and something that gives us a feeling that he is with us and near us always. Sorrow because, we still feel the emptiness he has left in our lives.

were the 1903 scenery when the Mahatma began to study Ruskin, Tolstol and Sorro there.

"It was the study of peace and non-violence here," said Pandit Kunzru, "that made him internationally famous in later years. It was here that he conceived those great ideas that he took to India.

"This house should not be regarded as a dwelling house only," he went on. "If it is a dwelling place it is the dwelling place where Gandhiji's spirit lives. I look upon it as a temple where men should come to develop great

photo stood there. As soon as the house was opened prayers began in this room. People were allowed to go through, to see the building.

The building, the garden and the entrance were decorated beautifully. Tea-tables were set out in the garden, and in front of the house were hoisted the Union Jack, the Dutch Flag and the India Flag. The gathering consisted of all races, Africans, Indians and Europeans,

Messrs. H. K., V. K. & A. Gokal and N. S. Devshi who donated the building costs for the Memorial building, were also present. Mr. Jalbhoy Rustomjee, one of the Trustees of the Phoenix Settlement acted as the Master of Ceremonies in the absence of Mr. Manilal Gandhi, who is on his way to South Africa from India. A telegram of good wishes was received by Pandit Kunzru from Mr. Gandhii. Other messages from all parts of the Union were also received.

Thus ended a day that will always stand out in the history of

the Settlement, perhaps in the lives of all Indians, for its unique nature. The function was blessed in every way.

It was indeed very fortunate, to have amongst us, Pandit Kunzru, Mr. Gundevia and Mr. Chari on such an occasion.

The Memorial Building is named "Sarvodaya."

In Chapter XVIII of his Life Story Mahatma Gandhi writes: "I was given the book Ruskin's 'Unto This Last' by a friend of mine. The book was impossible to lay aside. It gripped me. I determined to change my life in accordance with the ideals of the book.....Of the few books that I had read, the one that brought about an instantaneous and practical transformation in my life was 'Unto this Last.' I translated it later into Gujarati entitling it 'Sarvodaya,' which means the welfare of all.

We feel that this name is the most appropriate because it was this book that had made Gandhiji transform his life.

## THE GREATEST MAN IN THE WORLD

IT is obvious that we have not yet found our greatest man. Rolland, the idealist, is defective on the side of practicality; Lenin, the realist, falls short on the side of ideality. What we need is a universal man—a man who combines in perfect balance the supreme qualities of the Frenchman and the Russian—a man who is at once an idealist and a realist, a dreamer and a doer, a prophet who sees "the heavenly vision" and, "not unfaithful to (that) vision," makes it to come true. Is there any such person living in the world?

I believe there is—unquestionably the greatest man living in the world today, and one of the greatest men who ever lived. I heard of him first in 1917, through a article by Professor Gilbert Murray in the 'Hibbert Journal. I did not learn anything of him again until a few months ago, when there came to my desk a little paper-covered pamphlet containing extracts from his speeches and writings. This is meagre information; but when I read it, I felt as did John Keats when he first read Chapman's translation of the 'Iliad'—

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies

When a new planet swims into his ken;

Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes

He stared at the Pacific and all his men

Looked at each other with wild surmise—

Silent, upon a peak in Darien."

The man whom I have in mind is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the Indian, leader of the present great revolutionary movement against British rule in India, known and revered by his countrymen as Mahatma, "the Sainr."

Such is Mahatma Gandhi! In this great spirit, he lives among the people. As he moves from city to city, crowds of thirty and even fifty thousand people assemble to hear his words. As he pauses for the night in a village, or in the open countryside, great throngs come to him as to a holy shrine. He would seem to be what the Indians regard him—the perfect and universal man. In his personal character, he is simple and undefiled. In his political endeavours, he is as stern a realist as Lenin, working steadfastly toward a far goal of liberation which must be won. At the same time, however, is he an idealist, like Romain Rolland, living ever in the pure radiance of the spirit? When I think of Rolland, as I have said, I think of Tolstol. When I think of Lenin, I think of Napoleon. But when I think of Gandhi, I think of Jesus Christ. He lives his life; he speaks his word; he suffers, strives and will someday nobly die, for his kingdom upon earth.

—John Haynes Holmes (1921)



Mr. Y. A. Gundevia. Pandit H. N. Kunzru. Mr. Winterton. Mr. R. T. Chari

The ceremony began with Gandhiji's favourite hymn, sung by Mrs. R. R. Kapitan. Refreshments were served and Pandit Kunzru addressed the gathering.

After stressing that it was in a small wood-and-iron dwelling in the then wilds of Inanda that Mahatma Gandhi had nearly 50 years ago conceived the idea that it was peace, brotherhood and non-violence that would save Mankind. Pandit Kunzru said that the cottage should be treated as a "temple" in which people could think on and follow the Mahatma's principles.

The Pandit was speaking from the verandah of what was virtually Gandhiji's own home, rebuilt "in its original form," in the sugar cane and banana fields that

thoughts and to think on their service to mankind."

Emphasising that Gandhiji's outlook was in spite of the criticism that had been showered at him, free of bitterness or passion, Pandit Kunzru maintained that he had approved of all religions in their conception of peace.

Finally he pointed to Gandhiji's love of peace his want for better understanding internationally, his gospel of seeking truth; and he ended by hoping that the cottage would be used "to get the life and truth for which he died, so that this may be a temple for future generations."

African girls from the Inanda Seminary, then sang the African National Anthem. The opening was then performed. Inside a room was decorated and Gandhiji's

## SOME RESULTS OF THE WORLD PACIFIST MEETING

By RICHARD B. GREGG

LIKE happiness, peace is a result of other conditions. Just as happiness cannot be attained by striving directly for it, but only by creating the conditions that cause happiness, so we cannot get peace by working directly for that as if it were an autonomous entity. Instead, we have to work for the conditions that result in peace. And as those conditions are certain kinds of relationships between human beings, they are living relationships. All living things take time to grow and attain maturity and strength.

For these reasons no one who is realistic could expect immediate tangible results from the recent World Pacifist Meeting, but there were intangible results of considerable importance. The month which it took did provide time enough for the planting of many seeds in the mind and hearts of the delegates.

One sure result is that Gandhiji's influence will become more powerful and more enduring all over the world. The delegates now understood Gandhiji as a person and his ideas and methods and programme far more clearly than before, and though they came from only 35 countries, they and their writings will travel to many other countries. The influence of Indian culture and thought will also grow more widely and deeply.

Another result of which I am confident is that basic education will come to influence the educational systems of other countries. The delegates were much impressed with both the theory and practical operation and results of this new mode of education. The results of this new idea will take time to grow, but that is natural and fitting. No valuable changes in human affairs come instantly by touching a button or pulling a lever. It takes years to make or re-make a man or a woman. So let us be patient. A number of the delegates are themselves educators or to a position to influence education in their respective countries:

In connection with basic education the delegates came to understand much more clearly and vividly and in detail the social reform and even revolution involved in Gandhiji's programme. Satyagraha and pacifism are now realized, by the Western delegates anyhow, to be much more positive and active and constructive than they had formerly conceived. Satyagraha and pacifism now stand forth as clear alterna-

tives to the evil parts of both Communism and capitalism, and, therefore, as having great possibilities of appeal to youth.

The Indian delegates, on the other hand, now understand better, I think, than they formerly did what is involved in conscientious objection to military conscription. It is seen to be more difficult than perhaps hitherto they had realized.

Considering the fact that the delegates came from 55 different countries and out of many different occupations, there was far more agreement finally attained than one would have thought possible. It was not only that we came together with a common purpose; we also had a common belief as to an underlying unity among all men, and a common belief in the worth and dignity of every man, and that every man, no matter what he has done, should be treated with justice and kindness. We could not reach complete agreement on all issues, but we came closer to it than most conferences of similar size and variety would have done.

As a piece of group psychology it was very interesting to see that agreement was impossible until we divided into small groups of

about six to 12 persons, each dealing with a specific problem. When that grouping was done, thoughts began to clarify, oratory ceased, we began to understand one another and to pierce through the ambiguity of words and phrases. Then we could hammer out definite proposals and examine them coolly. And after we thus reached concrete proposals, we found that when they were brought to the larger groups or to the whole meeting, that there, too, we understood more quickly what we meant and were more ready to seek some mode of working agreement.

Lastly, the friendships that developed among the delegates are most heart-warming and full of promise. We have learned much, we are filled with new hope, new courage, new determination and confidence. We are most grateful to our Indian hosts. We admire and love them as people and want to retain their friendship. They are unconscious of what and how much they have helped us.

Other delegates could mention other aspects of the meeting. But they would agree that we cannot prophesy specific or immediate political results. We are confident that there will be much valuable fruit in aid of the cause of peace, and enough to more than justify the labours of our kind Indian hosts. We, foreign delegates, will do our best to promote unity everywhere.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S FINE GESTURE

IN pursuance of their desire to promote cultural relations between India and Foreign countries and to extend educational facilities available in India to students of other countries, the Government of India propose to award 70 scholarships to Indian and indigenous students from 21 Commonwealth and Foreign countries for higher studies in India during the year 1950. The following allotment has been made for South Africa:—

(i) Non-Indian students. African 1. Coloured 1. (ii) Students of Indian origin domiciled in the Union of South Africa 4

2. Scholarships will be awarded for studies in the Arts and Humanities, Sciences, Agriculture, Medicine, Technology, Education and Law. Preference will be given to students desiring to take up post graduate courses. If no suitable students are available for post-graduate courses, students for other courses will be considered. Applications of students below 19 years of age will not be entertained for post graduate courses.

3. Consideration will be given

to students who have already had some training in South Africa in the course which they propose to pursue in the Indian institutions. In the case of students offering themselves for technical and professional courses preference would be given to those who have secured the maximum preliminary training in South Africa in their particular subject and possess certain minimum qualifications e.g., for Medicine the candidates must have passed the Intermediate Science (Medical Group) of an Indian University or an examination recognised as equivalent to that examination; a M. B. B. S. or one who has passed equivalent examination will not be eligible for such course. As training facilities in certain subjects such as Engineering, Medicine etc., are extremely limited it will not be possible to find more than a small number of seats for study in these subjects.

The students who are already studying in India and who are not in receipt of any other scholarship or financial assistance will be eligible for these scholarships but in their case the amount of the

scholarship may be reduced taking into account the financial condition of the parents or the guardians of the student.

4. The value of the scholarships has been fixed at Rs. 200 per mensem exclusive of capitation, tuition and examination fees which will be paid by the Government of India direct to the institutions concerned. Miscellaneous fees and payments such as Library fees, Laboratory fees, Games fees, Admission fees, statutory deposits for libraries and hostels etc., will have to be paid by the scholars themselves from out of their stipends. The Government of India reserves the right to vary the amount of scholarship if they think that circumstance justify it. This amount should ordinarily suffice for the expenses of the student in India including miscellaneous fees and expenses indicated above, normal medical charges and expenses during vacations etc. and in no circumstances the applications for additional allowances will be considered.

The cost of passage either way and all expenses on journeys in India will have to be met by the students themselves.

5. The scholarship will commence from the date on which the scholar is actually admitted in the institution selected for him and it will be tenable for the period necessary for the student to acquire the degree, diploma, or certificate in the course for which he is selected depending upon the satisfactory progress of the student.

6. Instruction in Indian Universities is imparted at present through the medium of the English language and it is imperative for the students to have a good command of that language if they are to benefit from their studies in the Indian institutions. The students will be encouraged to learn at least one of the Indian languages. Where under the rules of the institution to which a student is admitted, it is compulsory for a student to learn an Indian language as part of his regular course, efforts will be made to secure exemption for him. This concession will however not apply in the case of students of Indian origin who will be expected to utilise all opportunities given to them of cultivating the knowledge of at least one Indian language and its literature.

7. Applications from persons satisfying the above qualifications should reach the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India P.O. Box 1245, Cape Town, on or before the 1st March, 1950 in the prescribed application form which can be obtained from office of the High Commissioner for India. Each application must be

accompanied by particulars of the courses, theoretical as well as practical, the detailed syllabus (of the University or institution attended by the student) which the student has covered should be attached with his application. Alternative courses acceptable to the students should also be mentioned as it may not always be possible to secure admission for the student in the course selected

by him.

8. The final selection of the candidates will be made by the Government of India. The successful candidates will be informed of his selection through the office of the High Commissioner for India in the Union. After the completion of their studies in India, the students will be expected to return to the Union and not remain on in India.

## OUR INDIA LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Baroda, February 4.

### SARDAR DEFENDS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

**DURING** the debate on the President's address in the Parliament, Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, replying to criticisms, made a vigorous defence of the Government's policy. Replying to the criticism that the Government had for the last two years been following a policy of appeasement towards the capitalists, Sardar Patel said: "When we make speeches on the floor of this House we have to take into account the effect on the country as a whole. I ask you to consider the amount of labour legislation, both in the Centre and in the Provinces, that we have pushed forward in the course of these two years. Can you find a parallel anywhere? We have tried our best to give labour as much as possible. For instance, in Madhyabharat the textile industry earned Rs. 57 lakhs, out of which Rs. 40 lakhs were given as bonus to labour."

#### Cutch

Referring to Cutch, which is now a centrally administered area, Sardar Patel said: "Primitive conditions, which existed in India 1000 years ago, can be seen in Cutch. There is no railway or motor bus or even road there, because the old Maharaja thought that no outside influence should be allowed to enter that State. Here propose to develop a big port. The loss of Karachi has imposed a strain on Bombay, and so the Government have taken over Cutch as a Chief Commissioner's Province in order to develop this area. Our project is to put in a population of five lakhs more in Cutch, largely refugees from Sind and some from the Punjab also. A big township is being developed there. We have a programme of building a railway from this port to Dessa. Last year there was a famine, and Cutch's residing both in Bombay and Cutch passed resolutions that king the Government of India

for helping them in the hour of crisis. No one died on account of the famine. Food was sent there by the Government of India in adequate quantities, and it was distributed properly." The latest reports state that sanction has been received by the Development Commissioner from the States Ministry for the acquisition of 1,50,000 acres of land at Kandia for development. Provision has now been in the existing master plan for an aerodrome site and the Gandhidham township.

#### Indians In Rhodesia

Shri C. L. Patel, representative of the Northern Rhodesia Indian Congress, said at New Delhi that the Indian community there, numbering about two thousand, would be badly hit by the Immigration Bill now before the Rhodesian Council. The Bill sought to restrict the entry of Indians into Rhodesia. Discrimination against Indians, as practised in South Africa, had been started in North Rhodesia. Indians were not allowed to trade in certain townships, were barred from cinemas and hotels, and were not allowed to travel with Europeans in railway trains.

#### Red Detenus In Bombay

The Home Minister of Bombay stated that there were 268 Communist detenus in the various prisons of the Bombay State (formerly called 'Province,' but now called 'State' in accordance with the new Republican constitution.) The Government have been releasing the detenus whenever they gave an undertaking not to jeopardise the peace of the State, and also whenever the Government were satisfied that they were not likely to spread disruption. Even now Government would release Communist detenus if they gave an undertaking to be peaceful and obey the law.

#### Indian Railways

The working of Indian railways, which had suffered serious dislocation during the War and then because of the partition of India, has very much improved recently. The trains ordinarily run to time. It was stated, on behalf of the Government, in the Parliament that 14 third class Janata trains were being run on the Indian railways so far. In addition, 16 short distance trains were also being run on the B.E.C.I.Ry. All railway stations will have their name boards in Devanagiri script besides English and the local language. In East Punjab Urdu sign boards are being replaced by Gurmukhi. The capacity of the Assam rail link is being gradually developed with the provision of necessary equipment and operational facilities. No traffic (between Assam and the rest of India) is now passing through Pakistan, and all the goods are being moved through the new rail link.

#### India And Pakistan

Pandit Nehru, replying to a question in Parliament, said: "There has been a great deal of propaganda in Pakistan about Kashmir in which references to war have been frequent. Sardar Ibrahim is also reported to have spoken in this vein. While the Government of India do not attach any importance to these utterly irresponsible statements, they regret greatly that any person in Pakistan should make them, and that the Pakistan Government should permit them. They are a clear breach of the conditions of the cease-fire. There is no doubt that a great deal of war preparation has been going on continuously all the time there."

#### Hindus In East Bengal Persecuted

Pandit Lakshmi Kant Maitra, a member from West Bengal, tabled a motion in Parliament to discuss the situation that has been fast developing in West Bengal following the large scale influx of Hindus from East Bengal. He characterised the situation of Hindus, particularly in the Khulna and Barisal districts of East Bengal, as critical, where thousands of Hindus were being driven out as a result of persecution. Pandit Nehru, replying to the motion, said: "This matter causes the Government great concern, and the Government will take all measures they can in regard to it, and will approach the Pakistan Government and the East Pakistan Government and investigate and find out what the position is."

The following are the specific grievances of the minority community (i.e. the Hindus) in East Pakistan: Persistent indiscriminate

acquisition of houses, godowns and shops and educational institutions, forcible occupation of houses and lands, desecration of temples and wounding of the susceptibilities of Hindus by cow slaughter, breaking and polluting the images, forcible removal of movable property including crops and fish caught by fishermen, enforcing attendance of Hindu boys and girls in Muslim religions and attempt to introduce Arabic script in Bengali language, no proper representation of minorities in the services in the appointments made after the partition, economic boycott which includes discrimination in the matter of granting licences for business and in giving contracts, enlisting the property of Hindus as evacuee property, and indiscriminate seizure of guns belonging to Hindus and illegal sale thereof without notice to the owners.

Generally speaking, it is alleged, the Government in East Bengal (East Pakistan) is suspicious of the minorities. The Press is gagged, and the minorities have no civil liberties. Hindu members of the Legislature are watched and shadowed by the police and at times are subjected to searches and other harassments without any justifiable cause.

#### Pandit Nehru On Kashmir

The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, condemned propaganda in Pakistan about Kashmir as monstrous and scandalous in the extreme. "My patience is getting a bit exhausted with this campaign of columny, often supported by the foreign press," he said. Every step he had taken regarding Kashmir was "dead right," he said. "I stake my reputation on it, all that I have lived and all my ideal."

On the H-Bomb, Pandit Nehru said, "You cannot use the Hydrogen Bomb and expect any decency afterwards." Attempts had been made to bring pressure on India, particularly where Kashmir was concerned. "That pressure has the effect of making it clear that these questions are not being considered on their merits. This method of international politics is something which the Government of India has not learned to understand yet. These people who run this Government have a record for understanding for what they consider to be right, regardless of the consequences. They propose to do that in Kashmir or in any other matter."

On Indo-China, Pandit Nehru said, "We have decided that we should not jump into the fray."

On Tibet he said, "We do not want to interfere in any way. It is for the people of Tibet to decide for their own future."



**PAKISTAN CHARGES DENIED  
NO DESECRATION OF MOSQUES**

OFFICIAL circles in New Delhi said that the recent statement made by the Pakistan Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmud Hussain, in that Dominion Parliament, alleging that Indian Muslims suffered from disabilities with regard to the celebration of religious festivals and places of worship, were "entirely unfounded."

Muslim in India, these circles said, were enjoying full citizenship rights along with the majority community and had always been celebrating religious festivals "untampered by any restrictions whatsoever." The way the Muslims of India celebrated their last *Id-ul-Zuha* in Delhi, Calcutta and other places in India should be enough proof of the religious liberty enjoyed by them, they said.

They added, "equally false is the allegation that in Delhi, Calcutta, Howrah, and other places in India mosques have been closed and desecrated and that the Government of India when addressed on the subject had either questioned the authenticity of the report or had given vague or evasive replies."

In one or two cases, refugees from West Pakistan were found in occupation of certain mosques but were quickly evacuated and the mosques restored to their original condition after carrying out the necessary repairs.

In July last a Note was received from the Pakistan High Commissioner regarding the alleged desecration of "Khairim Din Mosque" in Amritsar. Inquiries revealed that some Harijans were living in that mosque. They were immediately removed.

Official quarters take strong exception to the statement made by the Pakistan Deputy Foreign Minister "that in most cases Muslim properties had been taken over as evacuee property." In fact, they pointed out, the Evacuee Property Law in India was far more liberal and judicious than its counter-part in Pakistan.

The Pakistan Government were bent upon driving out all non-Muslims from West Pakistan. Recently they had launched a fresh drive in this direction and had taken possession of non-Muslim properties worth lakhs, even though the owners were still residing in Pakistan and had not left that country even for a day after the partition.

The way in which a fully-equipped nursing home belonging to a non-Muslim non-evacuee Sindhi doctor in Karachi was allotted to Dr. Abdul Ghani Qureshi was typical example of the equity with which Pakistan was administering the Evacuee Property Law these circles asserted.

have 75 lakh voters to elect 183 members to the provincial Assembly under the new Constitution. "Twenty-seven seats will be reserved for Scheduled Castes and 40 for tribal areas," he added. "The preliminary roll is ready for publication." He told another questioner that the construction of the new capital at Bhubaneswar was estimated to cost Rs. 540 lakhs. The Government of India's grant of that sum was Rs. 132 lakhs.

**Army Unit For Saurashtra**

A unit of the Indian Army under a high officer is to be posted in Saurashtra to deal with the dacoit menace there.

Ravages by dacoits have become a usual feature of life in the State. Recently Jetpur, a town 40 miles from Rajkot, was plundered by a gang under the leadership of Bhupat, a notorious dacoit. Dacoits cut telegraph wires and looted the village of Kalavadi in the Haldar district, it is stated. Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai, president of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, is expected to discuss the travails of Saurashtra with Sardar Patel at Delhi shortly, and Mr. U.N. Dhebar, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, is also likely to be summoned to Delhi to take part in the discussions.

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

**Muriel Lester's Meetings**

Miss Muriel Lester is expected to arrive in Durban on March 1, and not in February as previously announced. Among other engagements she is booked to speak as follows:—March 1, Y.W.C.A. Hall 7.8 p.m.; March 6, International Club 7.45 p.m.; March 9, "India before and after Independence." Questions invited, Gandhi Hall 5.30 p.m.; March 10-17 Meetings in Maritzburg; March 18, Indian Ladies' Association 3 p.m.; March 20, St Paul's Church Hall (near Station). At this last gathering it is hoped that all sections of the community will be well represented. The Rev. Don Mariyn has kindly consented to preside. Donations and collections taken at meetings for the furtherance of the work may be sent to The Treasurer, Durban International Peace Fellowship, Mrs. Elsie Clayton, Beach Mansions Marine Parade, Durban.

**Zahedan Indians' Message**

The Indian community in Zahedan has sent the following message to the 'Hindustan Times': "Overwhelmed with great rejoicings on the eve of the emergence of India as an independent Republic, we humbly offer and send to our eminent leaders and through them to the great Indian nation our most cordial felicitations on the grand historic day of January 26, 1950, in celebration of which we heartily join and which we are also celebrating here with great joy and solemnity. "Pray Almighty may Bharat rise to the peak of its old glory with the unity and moral strength of its people, promising unflinching loyalty and laying all at the feet of Mother India."

**Cost of Orissa's New Capital**

Mr. H. K. Mahatab, Orissa Premier in reply to a question, said in the Orissa Legislative Assembly that Orissa would

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રવિ	૧૯	" ૩	૧	૧૯	૫-૩૯	૬-૪૬
સોમ	૨૦	" ૪	૨	૨૦	૫-૪૦	૬-૪૭
મંગળ	૨૧	" ૫	૩	૨૧	૫-૪૦	૬-૪૭
બુધ	૨૨	" ૬	૪	૨૨	૫-૪૧	૬-૪૮
ગુરુ	૨૩	" ૬	૫	૨૩	૫-૪૧	૬-૪૮

# ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન

મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના હસ્તે  
સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું. ઈ

પુસ્તક ૪૮ મું—અંક ૭

શુક્રવાર તા. ૧૭ ફેબ્રુઆરી, ૧૯૫૦.

પૃષ્ઠ નંબર પાની, ૪

## “ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન”

શુક્રવાર તા. ૧૭ ફેબ્રુઆરી, ૧૯૫૦

### ગાંધી સ્મારકગૃહનું ઉદ્ઘાટન

ધુધવારે તા. ૧૫ મી ફેબ્રુઆરીએ શ્રીનીકેસ સેટલમેન્ટ સંસ્થામાં ભારતના પ્રતીનિધી મંડળના નેતા પંડીત હરદયાજી કુંઝરને હસ્તે મહાત્મા ગાંધીજી એ ધરમાં રહેતા હતાં કે જેને ફરી આંધવામાં આવ્યું છે તેની ઉદ્ઘાટન વિધી કરવામાં આવી હતી. આ ઉત્સવમાં ભાગ લેવા ૬૦૦ માણસો ભેગા થયા હતાં. ઘણાના મનમાં તે દીવસે બે લાગણીઓનું મંથન થઇ રહ્યું હતું. એક હર્ષની અને બીજી શોકની. હર્ષની એટલા ગાંઠે કે આ દેશમાં આપણી વચ્ચે આપણનું એક એવું સ્મારક આપણુ ને મળ્યું, જે કે જેનાથી આપણને એવી ભાવના મેળે છે કે આપણ આપણી વધુ સમીપમાં છે. કુઝર એટલા ખાતરે કે આને તેઓ આપણી વચ્ચે નથી.

કાર્મકમની શરવાત શ્રીમતી શારદા એન કેપીટને આપણનું પ્રિય બબન “બૌદ્ધચવનન” ગાંધને કરી હતી. ત્યાર પછી આમત્રીત મેમાનને આહારનો આપવામાં આવ્યો, હતો. તે પછી પંડીત કુંઝરને પોતાનું આપણુ સાર કહ્યું હતું. પંડીત કુંઝરને કહ્યું કે; “સમગ્ર ૫૦ વર્ષ પહેલાં ઇન્ડિયાના ના જગતમાં એક દીન અને લાકડાના યુગમાં મહાત્મા ગાંધીએ શાંતી અને અહીંસાની શોધ કરી હતી.” વધુમ; પંડીતજીએ કહ્યું કે; “આ મકાનને મોકોએ એક મંદીર તરીકે રાખવું જોઈએ. અને એમાં મહાત્મા ગાંધીજીના આદર્શો અમલમાં મુકવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરવો જોઈએ. મહાત્મા ગાંધી એ અહીં ને શાંતી અને અહીંસાની જોગ કરી હતી તેને લઈ તેના કુળના ના એક મહાન વિભૂતી તરીકે પ્રખ્યાત બના છે. અહીંથીજ તેઓ એ સુંદર આદર્શો હાંદુરયાન લઈ ગયા હતાં. ધર એક ગાંધીજીનું રહેઠાણ છે એમ નહીં પણ આ જગા કે જ્યાં ગાંધીજી

ને આત્મા છે એવી ભાવના આપણામાં હોવી જોઈએ. હું આ ધરને એક મંદીર માનું છું. તમારે અહીં આવીને માનવતાની સેવા કેવી રીતે કરવી તેની ગ્રેરજા મેળવવી જોઈએ. ગાંધીજી બધા ધર્મ તરફ સમભાવ રાખતાં હતાં.” અંતમાં પંડીત કુંઝર એ કહ્યું કે; “હું ઇચ્છું છું કે; આ મકાનમાં ગાંધીજીના જીવનની એવી રૂપ રેખા પાસે કે બવિધ્યાના નાગરીકોને એમાંથી ગ્રેરજા મળે.”

આ પછી ઇન્ડિયા સેમીનારીની વીદ્યાધીનીઓએ યુદ્ધ રાષ્ટ્રગીત ગાવું હતું. ત્યાર બાદ ઉદ્ઘાટન વિધી કરવા માં આવી હતી. અંદર વચલા ઝોરડામાં શુદ્ધભવાનના ધોનવાળા પરદા આગળ ગાંધીજી અને કરતુરખાની છપી કે જે શ્રીનીકેસના વસવાટ વખત ની હતી તે એક રૂબરૂ ઉપર રાખવા માં આવી હતી. તેને સુંદર રીતે શેણ મારવામાં આવ્યો હતો અને તેમાં પવિત્ર અને અંબીય વાતાવરણ જણાવું હતું. પંડીતજી મે અંદર પ્રવેશ કરતાં જ પ્રાર્થના કરવામાં આવી હતી. બધાને અંદર આવવા દેવામાં આવ્યાં હતાં.

હાજર રહેલા લોકોમાં બંધી કોમનું પ્રતીનિધીત્વ જણાવું હતું મકાનની સામે ત્રીરંગી ઝંડો તથા યુનીયન જેક જોઈએ. અને કચ ઝંડો ફરકી રહ્યો હતો. આ મકાન આંધવાનો ખરગ આપો હતો તેઓ મેસર્સ. એચ. કે. ગોકલ, વી ગોકલ; એ. ગોકલ તથા નાયાલાલ સામજી હાજર હતા. મહામાઇ કરતમજી કે જેઓ શ્રીનીકેસ સેટલમેન્ટના ટ્રસ્ટી છે તેઓએ શ્રી. મણીલાલ ગાંધીની ગેર હાજરીને લઈ પ્રમુખસ્થાન રતીકાયું હતું. શ્રી. મણીલાલ ગાંધીએ તેમજ

વણા આ સંસ્થાના યુમેન્કોએ સહેલા ઓ મોકલી યુમેન્કા તથા આ પવિત્ર પ્રસંગની પ્રાર્થના પાઠવી હતી. આ દીવસે એક એવા દીવસનો યસ્ત થયો કે જે શ્રીનીકેસ સંસ્થાના અહીં પણ અહીંની હીંદી કોમના જીવનમાં એક અચુલ્ય દીવસ હતો. કાર્મકમને હરક જતની ઇધરની સાહચર્યમાં બળી હતી. આ પવિત્ર પ્રસંગે શ્રી. ગણુદેવીઆ તેમજ શ્રી. ચારી તથા આ સંસ્થા ના ટ્રસ્ટી તરીકે શ્રી. એસ. બી. ગેટે હાજરી આપી હતી.

આ મંદીરનું “સર્વોદય” નામ રાખવામાં આવ્યું છે. સર્વોદય એટલે બધાનો ઉદય. આ ભાવનાને લઈ શ્રીનીકેસ સંસ્થાની સ્થાપના થઈ હતી.

ગાંધીજીના આત્મકથામાં “એક પુસ્તકની જાદુઆઈ અસર” નામના પ્રકરણમાં તેઓ લખે છે કે “...હું નાટક જવા ઉપડયો પોલાક તો મારી બધી વાતો જાણવા થઈજ અથા હતાં. મને મુકવા રહેજન ઉપર આવેલા “આ મધી વાતો જાણવા થઈજ અથા હતાં. મને મુકવા રહેજન ઉપર આવેલા “આ પુસ્તક રસ્તામાં વાંચી શકાય તેવું” છે.

તે વાંચી જ્યો. તમને મમરો” એ કહી તેમજે રસ્કીનનું “અન્ડ ફિલ હાર્ટ” મારો હાથમાં મુક્યું.

આ પુસ્તકને લીધા પછી હું છેલ્લે ન શક્યો...પુસ્તકમાં મુકવેલા વીચારો અમલમાં મુકવાનો ઇરાદો કર્યો...મારી જીંદગીમાં તત્કાળ મહત્વનો રચનાત્મક ફેરફાર કરાવ્યો હોય એવું તો આ પુસ્તક જ કહેવાય. તેના મેં પાઠજથી તરજ્યુઓ કર્યો ને તે “સર્વોદય”ને નામે જપાયું છે. સર્વોદયના સીદ્ધાંતો પૂં આમ સમજાવ્યા હું.”

૧ બધાના બધામાં આપણું જણ રહેલું છે.

૨ વડીલ તથા વાલંદ બનેના કામ ની કીમ્મત એક સરખી હોવી જોઈએ, કેમકે આજીવીકાનો હક બધાને એક સરખો છે.

૩ સાકું મજુરીનું એકુતનું જીવન જ પાકું જીવન છે.

આ વીચારોના ઉચ્ચસ્થાનને સર્વોદય નામ ઉચ્ચીત ગણાય. આજ દીને માતા કરતુરખાની ફરી સંવત્સરી હતી.



ધુધવારે તા. ૧૫ મીના અહાશીવરાની હતી અને તે દીવસ માતા કરતુરખાની નિવૌજી દીન છે. ૬ વર્ષ પર તેઓ આમાખ્યાન મહેલમાં નિવૌજી પામ્યા. તેઓને મંગલ આત્મા આપણને દોરવણી આપો એજ પ્રાર્થના.

# કાળાનો પ્રશ્ન કે ગોરાનો?

શ્રી. રીચર્ડ ગ્રેગ

અમેરિકામાં કાળી અને ગોરી પ્રજા વચ્ચે એક ભવનો સંઘર્ષ ચાલુ છે, અને તે પ્રશ્ન 'કાળા લોકોના પ્રશ્ન'ના નામથી ઓળખાય છે. પૃથ્વી પરી રીતે એ પ્રશ્ન કાળાના નહીં પણ ગોરા લોકોના પ્રશ્નને નામે ઓળખાવેલા નેપ્રજા, કારણ કે કાળાગોરાનો એક ખરેખર ગોરા લોકોની હુકમી રહેલો છે અને તેમની ઉચ્ચનીચની ભાવનામાં યો ઉત્પલ થયો છે. ખીજને નીચા અને પોતાને ઉચ્ચ માનવામાંથી આ વિચિત ઉત્પન્ન થઈ છે. છેલ્લાં પચાસ વરસથી આ સ્થિતિમાં એકે સુધારો થો આશુ મરે છે.

હબ્સી લોકો પહેલાં અમેરિકાનાં સંક્રમિત રાજ્યોના દક્ષિણ વિભાગમાં વસતા હતા. ત્યાંનાં ગ્રામવિસ્તારમાં તેઓ ખેતીના મજૂર તરીકે રહેતા. પહેલા મહાયુદ્ધ પછી ઉત્તર અમેરિકા માં ઘણા ઉલ્લોગો ખીજા અને કારખાનાં, આણે વગેરે વખાં. તેમાં કામ કરવા માટે મજૂરોની જરૂર પડી. દક્ષિણ ભાગમાં જે હબ્સી યુવાઓ દુરા થયા હતા તેમને આ ઉલ્લોગોમાં રોકવામાં આવ્યા. શરૂઆતમાં તેમને જમવાટ ગોરા લોકોની વચ્ચે હતો. પરંતુ ગોરા લોકોની અભિમાની રૂિત ને લીધે તેઓ હબ્સીઓને પોતાની પોરામાં રહેવા દેતા નહોતા; હબ્સી ઓ જે ધરમાં રહેતા હોય તેની નજીક ધર બાડે રાખવાનું પણ ગોરાઓ પસંદ કરતા નહીં. તેઓ ધરમાલિક તેને કહેતા કે તારા ધરમાં હબ્સી રહે છે, માટે તારું ધર અને બાડે રાખીશું નહીં. જે દુકાનદારો હબ્સીઓને માલ આપતા તેમની કુકેતિથી ગોરાઓ માલ ખરીદતા નહી. આલો કાળાગોરા તે બેદ તેમજે દેક સ્ત્રેનમાં દાખલ કર્યો. રાજકારણમાં તેમ જ સુધારાઈ ઓમાં એ જ બાવના ધર કરી અઈ હતી. ત્યાં તેમને કસા હેક નહોતા તેમ જ તેમને શહેરમાં રહેવા દેવામાં આવતા નહોતા. તેમને માટે શહેરની બહાર જુદી ચાલીના કુપમાં વગેરે ખાની અવધ હબ્સીવાડા કરી આપવા માં આવતા.

હબ્સીઓની યુવાની નાણક થયા પછી તેમને માટે ફેળવણીની સરચાઓ ઉભી કરવામાં આવી. ગોરા લોકોના પ્રવાસથી જ હબ્સીઓની યુકત થઈ હતી અને ગોરાઓ જ તેમની સરચા એ ચલાવતા હતા. મોટા માંગના ગોરાઓમાં ગોરી ચામડીનું અભિમાન હતું છતાં કેટલાક સહકર્મ માણસો પણ તેમનામાં હતા. ગોરા લોકોની આર્થિક મદદથી અને સંચાલનથી દેર દેર હબ્સી લોકોના ઉદ્ધારની સરચાઓ શરૂ થઈ. આ હબ્સી ઉદ્ધારની પ્રવૃત્તિને લીધે હબ્સીઓમાં ફેળવણી વધવા માંડી છે. શરૂઆતમાં આ પ્રવૃત્તિ ધીમી ગતિ એ ચાલતી, પરંતુ પહેલા મહાયુદ્ધ

વખતે ઉલ્લોગો વધ્યા અને તેમાં મોટી સંખ્યામાં કાળા મજૂરોને રોકવામાં આવ્યા. તેથી કાળા લોકોમાં ઘણા વેત્તથી જાગૃતિ આવી. આ લોકોની પહેલા મહાયુદ્ધમાં ભરતી કરવામાં આવી નહોતી, પરંતુ ખીજ મહાયુદ્ધ વખતે અમેરિકન સરકારે પોતાનાં ખાસ કારણોસર હબ્સીઓની લશ્કરમાં ભરતી કરવાનું ચાલુ કર્યું, તેમાં પૃથ્વી કાળાગોરાનો ભેદ રહેતો ખરો. હબ્સી લોકોની ઊવણી, ડુકડીઓ વગેરે અલગ

રાખવામાં આવતાં. તેમને હલકાં કામો જ રોપવામાં આવતાં હતાં. ખીજ મહાયુદ્ધ દરમિયાન હબ્સી લોકોએ દુનિયાના દેશદેશના લોકો નેચા તેમને કાળાગોરાનો ભેદ વધારે ખુશવા લાગ્યો. તેઓ ગોરાઓને કહેતા થયા કે તમે વાતો તો લોકચાહી ની હેઠી છે. પણ તમારું વર્તન જુદા જ પ્રકારનું છે. અમારી અને ગોરા રોનિકની વચ્ચે કરો જ ભેદ ન હોવો નેપ્રજા. અમેરિકન સરકારે સમય પારખી લશ્કરી નીતિમાં ફેરફાર કર્યો છે.

## ગાંધીજીનું નિર્વાણ

એક વધુ વર્ષ વીતી ગયું. હબ્સી વરસ વીતશે, પરંતુ તેઓ જીવંત રહેશે.

તેમના જીવનનાં આરંભમાં લોકોએ પોતાનાં પ્રતિભાઈ બેચાં, તેમની સાદાઈમાં તેમજે પોતાની સમૃદ્ધિ માની. તેમની શ્રદ્ધામાંથી તાકાત અને સમાધાન મેળવ્યાં, તેમના તત્વજ્ઞાનમાં તેઓ સુખ અને શાંતી પામ્યા છે. તેમની વાણી અને વર્તનની એકવાકયતા માં તેમજે પોતાનું સૌંદર્ય નેપ્રજા.

તેમજે માનવની આધ્યાત્મિક સભા મા બેલી પાયાના યુજોની પ્રતિષ્ઠા કરી પ્રજ્ઞના હૃદયમાંથી કળ્યાનો કાઢે તેથી કાંઈયે; અને સર્વેના સામાન્ય ખેવના તાર પર આંજળી ના કુકે તેમજે સર્વે ધરોતો સમનય કર્યો. અધકારમાં તેઓ એક દીપક બન્યા.

આ પ્રમાજે બાગે જ કોઈ રાષ્ટ્રને અલ્યા હોય તેવાં રાષ્ટ્રપીતા ગાંધીજીને મેળવવા આપજે બાગ્યશાળી થયા. પરંતુ એ બાગ્ય એવું છે જેની સાથે અન્યે કામ પણ જોવું પડે છે: દેરે માણસ કામ કામ વચ્ચેનો કલહ દુર કરીને પોતાનાં જીવનને તેમનું સ્મારક બનાવે. જગતની બધી પ્રજાઓને એક રોહસુતમાં બાંધી લેવામાં આટલા વીના સફળ થવાનું કામ ઉપાડી લેવાનું પણ લેનારી પ્રજા આપજે બનીએ.

ગ્રેમનું કમ; વીચારની ઉચ્ચતા; આત્મજોગનો આનંદ; સમયસરની સહિષ્ણુતા; હાથનો કામગીર સ્વર; પ્રસન્નતા દેલાવનારી દૃષ્ટિ; આ યુજો આપણા દેરકમાં દરરોજ પ્રગટે અને પ્રકાશી, આપણા હૃદયને અને આપણી પ્રજાને આ મહાન મિશન પંથે જવા તેવાંર કરો.

દેશમાં ઉજાવતા રાષ્ટ્રીય દિવનો આ સદેશ છે; અધા અને સંકલ્પ કરીથી

દંડ કરવાની, આત્મપરીક્ષણની અને આત્મચુષ્કિની આ પુણ્યપતિથી છે.

ગાંધીજીનું નીર્વાણ પ્રાર્થનાસભા બરાઈ અઈ છે. બધું એક પળમાં જ પુરું થાય છે. બધાના હૃદયમાં ગોળાઓ વાગે છે. બેખાકળી આંખે અધારા વચ્યાં છે. સંધ્યાના આકાશને પીજી દીપક એકએકે છુગાઈ જાય છે. દેરેકના હૃદયમાંથી ઉડા નીસાસો નીકળે છે. તે ચાંતિથી પોદયા છે. આણું રિમત કરતા ચહેરા પર વિરલ મૌન પ્રસર્યું છે. એક અદર્ય આત્મા એ સ્થાન પર ચકકર મારે છે.

## બાળકોનું સુંદર ઘડતર

ધમવર્મ આને બે પડ વચ્ચે પીસાઈ રહ્યો છે તે વર્ગને ઉત્પન્ન કરનાર આજની ફેળવણી છે. મધ્યમવર્ગમાંથી આપજે શિક્ષકો પેદા કરવાના છે. અને આવા શિક્ષકો શ્રમજીવી યાપ પંજે તેમનામાં જડતા ન હોવી નેપ્રજા. આપજે તે જડતા કાઢીને ગૈતન્ય પૂરવાનું છે મદદ અને બહારૂર થઈને જીવવાનું છે. ચરોતરના યુકસેવક શ્રી. મોતીભાઈ અમીનની આને ૧૧ મી સંવત્સરીના પૂણ્યદીને તેમના સ્મારકથી ચાલતા અધ્યાપન મંદીર તથા અંધલાલ બાલ ગૃહ શાળાનાં મકાનની શીલાારાપણીથી કરતાં જીવનના યુકસેવક ય. રવી-શંકર મહારાજે ઉપરોક્ત શબ્દો ઉચ્ચાર્યાં હતા.

વધુમાં તેમજે જણાવ્યું કે; "હું રતાન દેશને અત્યારે જે ખરી વસ્તુની જરૂર હોય તે તે પાયાની જરૂર છે. આપણાં બાળકોને ઘડવા માટે સુંદર શીક્ષકાની જરૂર છે. આને પાયાની ફેળવણીની વાતો યદ રહી છે, સુનિયા

માનવની આંખો સાચેથી સરખસ આગળ વધે છે. દિલ્હી આને શોહમાદર તીર્થક્ષેત્ર બન્યું છે. દુનીયાને દરેક ખુલ્લેથી જાનાણુઓ આવે છે. શેકનું પુર આગળ વધે છે અને વેડે છે. જ્તાળા વધે છે, ચીતા સળગે છે.

મધરાત મધ. સંતીઓ હંડીમાં પહેરો ભરે છે. શાંત આકાશ નીચે ઉત્પન્ન લાગે છે. આકાશગંગામાં કંપ આવ્યો છે. વચ્ચે વચ્ચે એકાદ બડકો દેખાય છે.

અવાજ કે ધાંધલ વિના ગણુઓનો એક સમુદાય નદીના પટમાંથી ઉડે છે. સ્વપ્નવત યથેશા ભુતકાળમાંથી ઉડેલા રડનારાઓનું એ સરખસ છે. જ્યારે ખીજાએ આગળ ચાલે છે, ત્યારે સરખસનો સોયી તેજસ્વી પુરૂપ બન્યાં હવે ચિતાનો બડકો શમવા આવ્યો છે તેની પાસે થોએ છે. હુમસનો પડકો સંતીઓને એ દરયથી દુર રાખે છે.

ત્યાર બાદ જે નદીઓમાં ગૌતમે સ્નાન કર્યું હતું અને કૃષ્ણ તર્થી તેમ જ બેલ્યા હતા તેના સંગમની જગ્યા પર પ્રભાતાનાં સુવંદીરકો દેખાય છે. અને દિવસનો આયમતો પ્રકાશ એવી ખાતરી આપે છે કે જે અવાજને શાંત કરવામાં આવ્યો છે, તે દરીથી બેલશે; એ દીપકને છુગાવવામાં આવ્યો છે તે સદાને માટે જળદળશે.

ન. ક. વેંકટેશ્વરમ. 'હરીજનખંડુ'માંથી

ફેળવણીની વાતો પ્રચલીત છે પણ હજી તેની વ્યાખ્યા સાચી થઈ શકી નથી. આને દિંદ, આપજો દેશ બારે મુકેદેવી માં છે. માડપણુઓની જનતાનું રક્ષણ કરવા માટે આપણામાં બળ નથી, આપણામાં ફેળવણી નથી. હું હમણાંજ ૧૫૦ માઇલની પાકીસ્તાનની સરહદે એક નેપથુર સુધી યુસારી છે અને બાંધો લારે મને લીડ્યું કે આપજે માણસ છીએ કે કેમ તેની શંકા છે. આપજે ખાવાની છુમ પાડીએ, કાપડ ની છુમ પાડીએ પણ જીવવા માટે આ પજે સ્વીસલામત છીએ કે કેમ? આપણને જીવવા દેશે કે કેમ એ વસ્તુ ત્યાં નીસારાય છે. આવી પરીસ્થીતિમાં આપજે મગજમાં ગોપડી રાખીને દુર વાતું પાકવે નહીં. આપણને તે આ પરીતો સામે છાતી કાઢીને પ્રતીકાર કરી શકીએ તેવી ફેળવણીની જરૂર છે"

"આને પ્રોડરીક્ષણ ચાલી રહ્યું છે. પ્રોડને કક્કો શીખવવામાં આવે છે. પરંતુ પહેલાં તે પ્રોડોને આ જમાના માં કેમ જીવવું તે શીખવવાની જરૂર છે."



# आ ओडीसथी भणतां पुस्तकोनुं सुचिपत्र

वी. पी. ना ओरउरोने पीलकुल भ्यान हेवामां नदि आवे. ओरउर मोकलनारामोणे ओरउर साथे येक अथवा पोस्टल म्पिररर मोकलना महिरभानी करवी.

नेनेवर, 'छिन्दिम्वन ओपिनिम्वन'

पुस्तके भणवानुं हेकाथुः— INDIAN OPINION, Phoenix, Natal.

## गांधीछत्र साहित्य

बापके धर्म भावना	१	०
गांधीछत्रे सरकार साथे पत्रव्यवहार १९४२ नी वस्तुवपते धमोशे संयुक्त पत्र व्यवहार	७	१
गांधीछत्रा सभामभर्मा	७	०
गांधीवादी आर्थिक घोषणा	३	१
पुस्तक श्लोक गांधीछ (च. छत्र)	१२	१

कंतीनाड कंतीनारी नावेव	७	०
ठक्कीवती ईतीहासीक नावेव	१०	०
केवेलथन केवेल छनन वतावती नावेव	८	१
भउला लापु लापुओना छवनने वधाड पादती नावेव	८	१
गोरभ आया गोरभनी वातोपरथी रयाकेव	७	०
सरोधी	१	१
ओरानी वातो	१	०

## श्रीशारदाल भरावजाानी कृतीओ

गांधी विचार दौकन गांधीछत्रा विचारोने रपष्ट इरद पुस्तक	२	१
श्रीपुस्तक मथोडा आन शव श्री, पुस्तकां वेवाती धरो वपर पुछाता प्रभना नवाभरवे के वेपो लपना छ तेना संभद	२	१

छत्र सभधी नावेव	८	०
छत्रतना म'दिरमां ईतीहासीक नववध्या	१०	०
छत्र सिद्धराज	६	१
छत्रकॉर्ड नावेव	५	०

## सर शंभाकृष्णननी कृतीओ

नेओ श्रीयोसोश्रीना मदान वेपक छ तेगना पुस्तके दिंडु धर्म, संसुती वपर अनवाका पाडे छ.		
कंकी अथवा सं'रुतीनुं भावी	२	१
वेदनी विचार धारा वेद वपरना तेगना भावओना संभद	५	१
सुवानोनी सं'रुकार साधना	१	०
दिंडु धर्म	१०	०

द्विरीङ्गी वातो न्दानी वाताओना सुंदर संभद	१	१
त्रयु अरधु के न्दानी वाताओना संभद	१	०
अच्छुद धारा	८	१
अधुरी वात	१०	३
अधील नवेवुणी वाताओ	२	१
छ'ङ्गी छतवाणी लडी छुटी	१२	१
भीरु साथी भा. १-२ साथे	१२	०

## धार्मिक साहित्य

श्रीभद्रकवचत उगीता मोटा अक्षरोओ संसुतमां	३	०
धर्मोत्थाना अरिओ स'ताना अरीवेना संभद	२	१
श्री बालवासीध आ वेदांतयी भरपुर भवने दणवे म्नी, न्दानी म्नी आमां सुधो छ.	१०	०

अभारा भा स्न. क्स्टरना गांधी विरो सुशीला	४	१
नेयर अने वनभाणा परीणे लपेव	४	१
अणवाओर पीतानी तस्वीर आधरीस सधीं केन्ध होनाडीनीनुं छवन	६	१
राभ कडाओ	६	१

## नवल कथाओ

### विदेशी साहित्य

अ'कदार कंसना विष्वात वेपक अनतोबनी नावेव	७	१
अउभा रशीयन वेपक गोर्कॉद	६	०
आभा वेपक-उपरी, केक रशीयन पतीताउ' विन दोरवी नववध्या	१०	०
वेक नेताओना अरीवे		
रयान'क सारस्वती	१	०
आदम कथा गांधीछ	७	१
तेल अिओ आभा गांधीछ कृष्णभयान, शीवाछ, आदी नेताओना छवन विरो लपेडुं छ	७	१

ठकीवाडे	८	१
कडीयावाडनी इ'त कथाओ	१	१
कौ'म वध	१०	१
गोदान मोधअइ नववकठेभा भा. १-२ सेरनी	११	१
अधुतरो वाता संभद	६	१
बिजलेभा	८	१
तच्छुभा भाग १-२-३ वातासंभद प्रत्येकनी	७	०
इरीयावाड	६	१
इरीकेनाराथच्छ भाग १-२ सेवा भावी नावेव सेरनी	१६	०
दोन कुव	४	१
इरीयालाळ	७	१
नारी वडव	५	३
नीळ देभा	८	०
नीळ प'णी नाड	३	०
नीवेतीता	८	०
अरीप	४	१
आपकीत भा. १-२ सेरनी	१	०
पियासी	८	०
पावक लवाणा	७	०
प्रभात कीरओ	७	१
पुरातन लवेत	५	३
प्रेम अने पुल भा. १-२ सेरनी	११	१
कुटेला सुवच्छ पावे	१०	
अदिअर	१	०
के अिओ	६	१

## केरलीक उत्तम नवल कथाओ

नीसीअ'भा सुंदर वाताओना संभद	१	१
आअपाडी केक ईतीहासीक नवव ध्या	१२	१
रलकच्छ दुवधओना भाधअइ संभद	७	०
प्रेमाकेम भा. १-२ केक सुंदर साभाळक नवल ध्या—जन्ने भागनी कीवत	१३	०
विराजनानी वातो ईतीहासीक लकाडूर ओओनी छवन देभाओ	१४	१
अललपती विनोदी नवव ध्या	१२	०
दुपारॉत सुंदर नावेव	७	१
उल्लथ नावेव	८	०
उवदाना कडा नावेव	७	१



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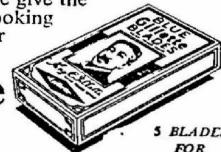
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भाळ वाडी	" नीछ	२ ३
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अशोक आण पुस्तक भाणा	आ भाणा म २-३ पुस्तके	२ ३
११ पुस्तकेना सेटनी शोमत	छे अे आणपोथी पजीना शीक्षणु मारे वपथेजी छे. प्रत्येकनी	२ ३
	आर्थिक सुवोण	५ ६
	विद्यार्थी शोड कारा	२ ६
	धेर मेडा इन्डिशा शीअवना मारे	२ ०
	पामावली वा. १-२ प्रत्येकनी	२ ०
	इन्डीसा डीयर वा. १ थी ६	५ ०
	अ'कण्णितना सुण तवो	२ ०
	पडेरी मोपप	२ १
	पीछ	२ १
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