

# INDIAN OPINION

Founded by  
MAHATMA GANDHI  
IN 1903

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FRIDAY 21ST APRIL, 1950.

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—GANDHIJI.

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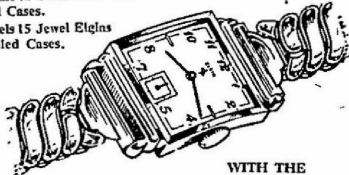
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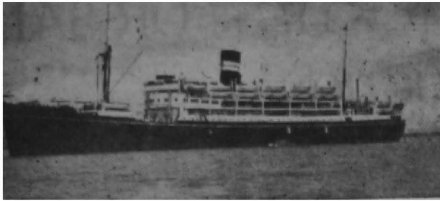
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—બેકફ, ટેબલ અને ફીચન ડ્રેસર—

જ હમારી દેખરેખ નીચે તરફવાર માલ છે. તેનો સ્ટોક હવેક પ્રક્રિયા રહે છે માત્ર રોહા ધાવોના પ્રાઈસ લીસ્ટ મંજાવે અને વેપાર આમલ વધારો.

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- MAHATMA GANDHI -  
- IN 1903 -

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## Indian Opinion

FRIDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1950

### The African Problem

THE solution of the problem of the Africans is in the hands of the Africans themselves. The Africans in South Africa are in a similar position to the one in which four hundred million people of India were under the British rule. It is admitted that the economic structure of South Africa is dependent upon African labour. Similarly the economic structure of the British Empire was very largely dependent upon India. India was starved and bled to sustain the British Empire. The Africans are starved and bled in order to sustain white South Africa. India's progress could not be held back, however much they tried to do so. Continual suppression and oppression gave birth to discontent and frustration, which led the people to go mad and to succumb to the weaker nature of man—to resort to violence. That however did not help because superior forces of violence crushed their weaker forces and there was further suppression and oppression in a much harsher form—in the form of the historic Rowllatt Acts, which aimed at crushing individual liberty.

Then came on the scene one who taught India the use of another force which no physical or mechanical force, however great it may be, could crush. That was the force of love and non-

violence taught by Mahatma Gandhi, and the world has seen, with great amazement, the result of that force. A similar thing is happening today in South Africa. The Africans are being suppressed and oppressed by harsh and inhuman laws. That has caused and is continuing to cause rapidly and in growing intensity discontent and frustration among them and they are beginning to lose themselves and are resorting to violent methods to seek relief. That, however, is not helping them just as it did not help the people of India. Much superior forces of arms are crushing their weaker forces and the suppression and oppression is being accelerated. Therefore the Africans too for their own freedom will have to learn to use the same weapon that the people of India successfully used for their salvation. They must learn to hate not the oppressor but oppression and must refuse to countenance oppression even at the risk of being tortured to death, without raising a finger against the oppressor. In order to do so they must develop moral and spiritual power. In fact the whole world needs to develop that power, which is far superior to the atom and the hydrogen bomb. We cannot develop that strength by leading a loose and an immoral life. Though we

may be physically weak, morally and spiritually we must be so strong that the oppressor may break us but would not be able to bend us. In order to derive that strength they must abandon all intoxicating drinks, they must not indulge in women, they must not gamble, they must reduce the necessities of life to the barest minimum so that they can be self-supporting and need not have to be dependent upon anybody. Mankind has today become slave to the modern conveniences science has produced. Those conveniences have become a curse instead of a blessing. The Africans do not realise their potentialities. They have the power to stop, if they choose to, the whole machinery of the State but they cannot do so in their present state. If they desire to be happy they must first concentrate not on criticising the Government or the oppressors but on changing their way of life.

We are all today leading a life of complexity instead of simplicity, and the more we seek to increase our wants the more complicated our life becomes and brings in its trail more and more misery. Demonstrations, fiery speeches and all that outward show is decidedly not going to help us in the least. What is needed is real constructive work among ourselves of raising our moral and spiritual standard and making ourselves self-reliant. We Indians must help the Africans in this in every possible way. To

challenge the Government and to go to prison is not all that we are expected to do. That will not bring the desired results unless we are ourselves pure in body, mind and soul. To talk of making common cause with the Africans and the other oppressed people sounds good, but we cannot do so unless we are ourselves qualified to fight our own cause. If we are then we should start fighting our own cause and thus set an example for others to follow. Our talk of making common cause with the Africans and the Coloureds to-day will rightly be interpreted as our wanting to exploit them to achieve our own end. If we feel for the African we must not drag him with us but help him in his own upliftment by practice rather than precept.

## NOTES

### Mr. A. Schauder On Racial Peace

Mr. A. Schauder of Port Elizabeth, who is a member of the National Housing Commission, addressing representatives of organisations interested in Native housing in Johannesburg last week said, Port Elizabeth had had to house 35,000 Africans in modern townships with full services and free medical attention. These people had formerly lived in Korsten, which he described as the worst slum in the world. People said that only a miracle could change the conditions of degradation that had accumulated for thirty years. That miracle had been accomplished in Port Elizabeth. The townships, one for Africans and one for Coloured people, had been built with Government money at three quarter per cent. interest and redemption over forty years. The entire township was policed by a hand-

ful of policemen. Violent crime in Port Elizabeth was the lowest in proportion to its size of any large city in the Union. There were no pass laws, no curfew and no Native registration. No matter how simple or austere a home was, he said, it was an essential to racial peace and security in South Africa that each family should have a home. Certain facts emerged as being fundamental to the non-European housing problem, said Mr. Schauder. Homes for the poorer section of the people must not be made a political matter; the whole community must acknowledge its obligation. He blamed local authorities for failing to go ahead with Native housing on a big enough scale and on a proper basis during the years before the war when money was readily available, labour was plentiful and building costs were low. Few municipalities had taken advantage of the Government offer of millions of pounds at three quarter per cent. interest for housing the poorer sections. Those who did so, sometimes used the money wastefully and extravagantly and created further losses. Cases like these discouraged other towns from adopting the system. Genuine co-operation and goodwill are all that is needed to solve the problem, he said.

#### S.A.s Progress Lies In Joint Efforts Of Black And White

In a message to the African paper 'Umteteli wa Bantu' Mr. A. Schauder, a former Mayor of Port Elizabeth, during his recent visit to Johannesburg for consultation over African Township housing said: "South Africa will only progress by the joint efforts of the black and white man working together." The people who really tried to improve race relations had been impeded and obscured by opponents and by selfish opportunists, he said. The Africans must be very careful, he said, about self-appointed leaders and so-called friends of the Bantu. This sort of thing is becoming a money-making business. "So far from taking anything from those who most need what they have, it is self-sacrifice that we need, and deeds, not high-sounding words, whether you are black or white. It is only by sacrifice in helping your fellow men that a better spirit will prevail in South Africa." Mr. Schauder, further said: "We have seen the effects of revolutions and war in other parts of the world. Millions of lives have been cut off and untold wealth has been destroyed, but there is still no stable peace or happiness for the people. Let us try in South Africa to avoid such

calamities; wars and fighting never settle anything; let us determine that such things shall not happen here. Let us try a different method, the method of friendship and kindness, practising it in deed in our daily lives; and this country will really become a happy one. There is room and work for all. The only fighting that really needs to be done is to fight the enemy of disease and poverty and intolerance towards one another, Mr. Schauder concluded.

#### Apartheid Propaganda

The Nationalist paper 'Die Transvaaler' says that the colour bar came to the fore during the recent Rand Easter Show—caused through the interference of Indians—and adds that the inter-mixing of all races at a meeting of this nature could not be tolerated. "The agricultural Society has for many years followed the policy of allowing anybody who pays his admission fee to enter," the 'Transvaaler' adds, "and allowed everything there to be enjoyed as covered by the fee. As a result, Indians are visiting the show every year in increasing numbers; mingle with the Europeans, queue with Europeans and, worst of all, ride with Europeans in the railway coaches, merry-go-rounds and other recreational vehicles. In South Africa, with its sharp colour consciousness, anything of this kind is unbearable. Europeans refuse to tolerate it."

#### Racial Distinction In Universities Condemned

An affirmation of support for the Witwatersrand University's refusal to discriminate in the academic sphere against any individual on the grounds of race, creed or sex was made by the Convocation of the University at a general meeting last week. The meeting urged the Council and Senate of the University to uphold this principle in providing dental training at the new dental hospital now being built. Mr. C. P. Welter, who moved the resolution, said that there existed a pressing need for dentists among the non-European population. It was also in keeping with the University's traditional policy that students of all races should be allowed to study in any faculty they chose. A letter from the Convocation of the University of Natal was read, quoting the text of the following resolution passed at a recent meeting: "That in view of continuous attacks in South Africa upon the principles of a liberal education, this Convocation solemnly re-affirms the principles of freedom of conscience, the disinterested pursuit of knowledge, and complete liberty of criticism

and research, and calls upon all university men and women to maintain these."

#### Federalism Proposed For South Africa

A federal form of government for South Africa, where the rights of all racial groups would be protected by entrenched clauses, was suggested by Dr. A. Keppel Jones when he addressed the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans in Johannesburg last Tuesday. He is reported by the 'Natal Daily News' correspondent to have said that under this plan there would be various areas, some predominantly European, others Native, and at least one Indian. Control of the State Legislature would be in the hands of the predominant group. The rights of the minorities in those areas would be protected. For the Federal House of Assembly the franchise would be common to all races, subject to educational and property qualifications. In the Senate each State would be represented equally. The two White races

would be equally represented in the Senate and a third group would represent non-Europeans. Changes in the constitution would require a three quarters majority, which would mean that no racial group could bring about constitutional changes without some support from the other group. Referring to the recent conference of the Dutch Reformed Church, he said that their decision showed a sense of justice. However the proposals of that Church were to be carried out, an essential feature would be that the Native worker in the European area, who was to be replaced by the European, would have to be earning a wage that would content the European when he took the Native worker's place. Such was not the case.

#### Cafes Drop Colour Bar

Out of twenty-three restaurants in Washington (U.S.A.) fourteen have agreed to drop their segregation policies and admit Negroes, according to the Committee for the Enforcement of anti-discrimination Laws.

## DR. MABEL PALMER TO ADDRESS N.C.W. ON INDIAN QUESTION

DR. MABEL PALMER of Durban, one of South Africa's foremost authorities on the Indian question, will tell delegates from all round the Union at the biennial conference of the National Council of Women in Maritzburg next week that—

(1) The communal franchise offered to the Indians some time ago would not have been satisfactory had they accepted it;

(2) Lack of appreciation by Europeans of the "heroism, courage and self-control" of the Indians' passive resistance measures has "surprised and saddened" her;

(3) It is "comprehensible," because of the denial of certain civic and social rights in this country, that the Indians should appeal to "overseas sympathisers"; and that

(4) The Native riots in January last year were due to legislative frustration of the Natives "conveyed to the Bantu by the agency of Indians"; and "Europeans would be highly unwise in assuming that these repressed feelings of resentment will always take that particular channel."

These are some of the conclusions Dr. Palmer makes in an address that she has prepared for the conference.

Speaking of the communal franchise offer, she says that

"many people think the Indians made a mistake in refusing to accept the franchise; it is, at least, they argue, a step towards Parliamentary representation. But it is probably a cul-de-sac rather than an avenue of advance."

"As a matter of experience," Dr. Palmer goes on, "the communal franchise does not work satisfactorily. It accentuates and exacerbates racial differences. It leads to the election of extremists rather than of men of moderate views."

Dr. Palmer adds that it was abolished in Ceylon and that that country has progressed better since; and that it does not form any part of the new constitution of the Indian Republic, and then says:—

"It can be understood, too, that educated Indian doctors, lawyers, teachers and university graduates do not care for the assumption that they are unable to represent their own people in South Africa, while in international and Commonwealth spheres Indians meet and work with men of other races on terms of complete equality. An Indian, for example, has just been appointed Deputy Director of the World Health Organisation."

## SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR PARTY

THE South African Labour Party wants no association or electoral arrangement with the United Party, and its rejection at its annual conference in Durban of any such co-operation was so unanimous, says the 'Natal Mercury', that a motion favouring an election time pact was withdrawn by its introducer, Mr. D. H. Epstein, M.P.C. (Troyeville). One delegate described the United Party as being no different from Nationalist Party.

Said Mrs. Jessie McPherson, a former Mayor of Johannesburg: "Nothing is going to put this Government out of power until their term expires in three years, and how do we know" if the United Party will be here in three years' time. I would rather the Party remain small and retain its soul than lose our identity by becoming an off-shoot of the United Party."

In introducing his motion, Mr. Epstein declared: "The Nationalists are such a menace to the welfare of the country that they must be removed:

The motion reads: "The Labour Party should pursue an independent policy in public affairs but favour an electoral arrangement with the United Party so as to form a united front against the Nationalist Party."

Mr. Epstein said that the Labour Party today stood at the cross roads. "The next election will be the most important that South Africa will ever fight," he said. "As a small, independent Party we must seek the aid of the United Party in fighting on common ground the attack on the rights and privileges of the people by the present Government.

"There is a clear line dividing the Nationalists and a democratic front, and the labour Party must take the long-term policy as protectors of the rights of individual to oppose the Government in power.

"We have to hold the bridgehead while the people of South Africa, especially the Afrikaners woke up to the fact that the Nationalist Government does not represent their views.

"While the people in this country think the cost of living is the main issue, Nationalists are relentlessly and ruthlessly depriving them of their rights as citizens."

Mr. Ben Weinbred declared that any such alliance would mean the political bankruptcy of the labour party. "It would be a retreat from our party principles and I see no difference between the Nationalists or the United Party."

Mr. John Christie, M.P. (Johannesburg City) was re-elected

National Chairman of the Labour Party. Others re-elected were: General Secretary, Mrs. Jessie McPherson, and National Treasurer, Mr. C. Clingman.

The new National Executive is: P. Arde, H. Davidoff, J. Duthie, D. H. Epstein, Miss D. M. Hartwell, A. Heppie. K. W. F. Kalk, J. R. Oelofse, A. C. Payne, C. Rehm, E. S. Sachs, R. N. B. Smith, B. Wienbren and Dr. B. Wilson.

### "Cost Of Living Conference"

The Cost of Living Conference, as one of the delegates described the 39th annual conference of the South African Labour Party in Durban over the last week-end, spent nearly the whole of the opening day discussing the rising cost of living, and a telegram was sent to Dr. D. F. Malan, the Prime Minister, stating: "This conference expresses its grave concern at the continued rise in cost of living, and views with alarm the admission by the Government that it cannot solve the problem which is causing the real wages of the workers to fall lower and lower."

The telegram suggested the following remedies:—

Measures by the Government to bring about immediately an increase of 10 per cent. in the total earnings of all European and non-European workers, including State employees.

Consolidation of cost of living allowance in the basic wage.

An increase in subsidies on foodstuffs from profits made as a result of devaluation and from general revenue.

The revision of the present system of marketing and distribution to eliminate the many agencies between producer and consumer.

Fixing of rents at rates that will reduce the present high rent structure.

Revision of the method of calculating the cost of living index so that it reflects the true position.

Dealing with profits the telegram to the Prime Minister said: "Reduce permissible profits in commerce and industry to prewar levels, and ensure that no increase in cost structure should be used as a basic for increased profits."

During the discussion, points made by delegates were:

Mr. A. Heppie, M.P., Rosettenville: "It is ludicrous to see rich farmers sitting on the Government benches pleading poverty and saying they represent the masses of the people. Every action they take causes inflation and an in-

crease in commodity prices and the only remedy they offer is 'work harder.'"

Mr. E. S. Sachs: "The rising cost of living is no passing problem. The standards of living are beginning to disappear in this country because many people cannot afford the necessities of life. The solution is to do away with daily doses of apartheid, and concentrate on industrial and bread and butter issues.

Mrs. Jessie McPherson, Johannesburg: "The only lasting solution to rising costs is a revision of the economic policy of the country, but at present this is impossible. Wages are chasing prices, and this year it is going to be much worse.

"There have been deputations,

## U.P. PREMIER SLATES HINDUS

"FULL protection and security to the Muslims of India is the only way of saving the Hindus of East Bengal. We can compel Pakistan to maintain civilized conditions of life there only when we set an example and show to the world that whereas India fulfills her pledge of complete security to the minorities, Pakistan has failed to stop acts of barbarism against a section of her population," observed Pandit Pant, Chief Minister U.P., while addressing a record gathering of Hindus and Muslims at Shahjahanpur recently.

Referring to recent incidents in the rural areas of the district, Pandit Pant said by such unthoughtful acts the people of the affected areas had not only debased religion and principles of humanity but had also stabbed India in the heart. "We had to hang our heads in disgrace before the bar of civilized world.

"We have behaved as we never did before, even in the worst days of national degeneration and slavery under the British. We are proving that we are unfit for self-government and that we maintained civilized conditions of life only as long as the British bayonets were there. We have disturbed the harmony of areas where for centuries Hindus and Muslims had lived with such peace and goodwill that one could not distinguish a Hindu from a Muslim and where members of one community addressed the members of the other as uncles and aunts and brothers and sisters."

Speaking about non-violence and toleration, he said the whole world was today looking towards India for guidance in establishing peace and our leaders were universally respected. "How will

and meetings about the cost of living, but I do not think anything will ever be done. It seems the producers are not to blame, the distributors are faultless, yet prices go up. The only remedy is a demand for higher wages."

Senator E. R. Browne: "It is obvious that all the pressure we can bring to bear on the Government is not going to get the man in the street very far. Producers through their control boards are already negotiating with the Treasury for increases of several million pounds, and the Government cannot find the money. If they do not get it from the Government the consumer will have to pay. Prices will continue to rise, and people will find conditions going from bad to worse."

those people react to the news of such outbursts of barbarism, I shudder to contemplate," he added

Sounding a note of warning against lawlessness, the Chief Minister said that if some people acquired a taste for loot and disorder there would be no end to it and even today, he added, several instances could be quoted where Hindus looted and killed Hindus for personal gains during these disturbances and if the tendency remained unchecked *goonda raj* might be inevitable. Therefore, he warned all those who instigated or created trouble and said the Government had ample police and military force at its disposal to prevent disorders.

He appealed to all to help those who had been uprooted from their homes in all possible ways. He asked the people not to take the law in their own hands and leave the East Bengal problem to the Government who would deal with it effectually.

Earlier Pandit Pant addressed a public meeting at Puvanyara, the worst affected area in the district.

Addressing the people, he said by their acts they had disgraced Hinduism which never allowed the killing even of an ant. He was sure most of the people who indulged in such acts did not even know where Pakistan or East Bengal were on the map. They had been duped and misled by those who had their own axe to grind.

### Acts Of Criminals

Pandit Pant observed that most of those who looted in the name of East Bengal Hindus were mere criminals and had duped simple and innocent villagers for their own ends and that they could not be persuaded to part with even a

pic for refugee relief or any other good work. He, therefore, advised the people not to believe exaggerated and often entirely false stories that were set current by rumour-mongers. He warned that law will take its due course and none who had taken part in these activities could escape punishment.

He highly praised the work done by Mr. Shamsheer Bahadur Singh, of Nahil, in protecting more than 200 Muslims and providing them with food for days together. The Chief Minister added that there were several such examples where Hindus protected Muslims even at the risk of their lives.

## GANDHI AND MARX

By K. G. Mashruwala in 'Harijan'

### IV

I SHALL now state the basic principles of Marxism as I have understood them. In this connection, the reader will please excuse me if at any place I have made a confusion between Marx and Marxism, or later interpretations of the Marxian doctrine. For I do not write with a scholar's knowledge of the subject.

As stated previously Marx is a monobasist like Gandhiji and the Advaita Vedantins. But according to Marx the basic principle is inert Matter and not the Spirit or *Atma*. He holds that there is no evidence for believing that matter has its rise from, existence in, and return to an eternal substance called the Spirit and that without it the former could not exist. On the contrary, the observed facts of the universe and the history of evolution show that for millions and millions of years life did not exist upon our earth; that out of billions of heavenly bodies known to astronomers, it is doubtful if it exists in any form anywhere except on this earth. Science traces pretty accurately in what form life first appeared on this earth, how it evolved at different stages and got transformed into millions of types of living organisms, from the most simple cell to the hugest animal and tree, until, at last, man, its highest development in existence at present, appeared on the scene. On the basis of this study of science and history, one can safely assert that even when life was not, matter was; one cannot say with equal confidence that there was life when matter was not. Hence it is life which has its birth, sustenance and dissolution in matter and not vice versa. What is imagined to be the spirit or Soul,—that is, the capacity to cognize, think, feel, remember, etc.,—is as much a development, arrangement and interaction of material forces as a complicated man-made mechanism, like a robot, or an air-plane, which propels itself to an aimed target by a judicious combination of the several energies known to physicists and chemists. There

is no more spirit in the one than in the other. From the smallest single cell to the most developed human being, ultimately it is all a congregation of matter and material energies, systematised and regimented to act in a particular manner. The thinking process is a type of record-making and record-reading produced by the interaction of a series of fine movements in the body. This is possible as long as the body machine is in order. If for any reason the body machine goes wrong it cannot do so, even as a radio set cannot produce any sound if it has got into disorder. There is no more departure of a soul or the spirit from the body when it breaks, than there is any departure of it from a radio set, when it is hopelessly spoilt. Violence and non-violence, righteousness and sin, truth and falsehood, morality and immorality are mere inhibitions and man-made taboos, and killing, torturing, cheating etc., have no more intrinsic spiritual significance than what is involved in the demolition of a natural hillock or the destruction or alteration of a man-made object. Objects are produced and maintained with a purpose and can be destroyed and altered for a purpose. The same principle applies whether they are animate or inanimate.

Since the time, life took the form of man, this species has made a wonderful history of its own. A close study of the various stages of man's evolution indicates the main direction in which he and his social institutions will develop in the future. The progress and passage of man through certain definite phases is inevitable. There is a set order of such phases which it cannot escape from or leap over. Whether man willingly co-operates with nature or obstinately opposes it, the march of progress in a definite order is determined. This is called Determinism in Marxian philosophy. What is not to happen, shall not happen, and what is to happen is bound to happen. So, efforts to change the course of destiny are futile.

The wise, therefore, should help destiny to fulfil itself completely and speedily by their willing, co-operative drive, so that the germ for the next phase of evolution might develop well. That faith in Determinism is a strong motive-power behind the activities of the Marxists. They believe that they help the course of nature, and thus fulfil its law.

The next marked phase for human society is, according to Marxism, the end of capitalism and the rise to power of the proletariat. The latter is marked out by nature as the agency for accomplishing the overthrow and suppression of the capitalist system. And attempts to put obstructions in the course are doomed to failure.

Not until the dictatorship of the proletariat is fully established and has attained its full stature, will human society be classless and ready for enjoying peace, equality and freedom from war and violence. After Communism is established in the world, there will be no classes and class-conflicts, no private property in the means of production and no room for profiteering. Hence there will be no need for violence also, and so non violence will come in a natural way. There will also be no need for complicated machinery of government, and the stage will have been set for the birth of the State of Ideal Anarchy, which Gandhiji, in common with other idealists, dreamt of.

Discerning men must exert to help Nature to fulfil itself. In Nature, it is only the end which counts, not the means. So the distinction between so-called fair and foul means is unphilosophical. The means must be examined only for their effectiveness for achieving the end in view. Those who resist the destined course of evolution, whether ignorantly, foolishly or selfishly, must be removed from the way.

This necessitates a revolution. A nation-wide general strike is the most potent weapon to accomplish revolution in a capitalistic economic order.

Religions and ethics are partly folly and partly deliberate means of confounding simple people. Under this camouflage are concealed weapons of exploiting the masses. They are opiates to dull the people's power to think and act for themselves, and an attractive outer skin to hide one's selfishness.

Gandhiji's emphasis on God and Religion helped the feudal and capitalist rulers, and his emphasis on non-violence and praise of ideal anarchy misdirected the people in the immediate task before them, namely the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Moreover, his philo-

sophy of opposition to industrialism and the return to the *charkha* and village industries was negation of progress and a reactionary rejection of the achievements of science. Since the world will not go back, Gandhiji was a failure himself and Gandhism is bound to fail.

Thus, according to Marxism, Gandhism is incompatible with Communism. It is incompatible with it because of its emphasis on non-violence, which is a distant stage, and its recognition of the irrational belief in God and Religion,—the shield of the feudal and capitalistic orders: The truth according to Marxist theory is there can be neither a revolution nor a government without resorting to violence; and without revolution and the power of the State, Communism cannot be established. So Communism will have to be brought about by establishing a dictatorial State of the proletariat through a violent revolution.

I hope this will be accepted as a fair representation of the Marxist doctrine. The Gandhian position, *vis-a-vis* this, I shall try to elucidate next week.

### Inadequate Recreation Facilities For Natives

Possibly the biggest organization of its kind in Africa, Johannesburg's Bantu Football Association, which has 216 teams and two leagues, with five divisions playing on Saturday and 11 on Sunday, is sadly hampered by lack of playing fields. Father Trevor Muddleston, its patron, is reported by the 'Natal Daily News' Johannesburg correspondent to have said: "This association possibly plays the most vital role of all non-European sporting associations in providing healthy outdoor recreation for thousands of players and spectators. It seems evident that any steps that will help the huge Native population of Johannesburg to enjoy football in the winter months would be fully worth while."

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# OUR INDIA LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Baroda, April 5.

## In Parliament

**SARDAR PATEL**, the Home Minister, told Parliament that the question of withdrawal of facilities from correspondents of Pakistan papers, who have been sending tendentious reports, might be considered in individual cases. The question of general withdrawal of recognition involved "wider considerations." He said that Pakistan papers had been breaking almost every hour the Inter-Dominion Agreement on the subject, but the Government of India could not take any action against them. The messages sent by Pakistan correspondents are not subjected to pre-censorship or any other ban.

### Indo-Pakistan Talks

With the arrival of the Pakistan Prime Minister in Delhi the stage has been set for the Indo-Pakistan talks, and there is an atmosphere of eager anticipation in the country. Voicing this feeling Shri C. Rajagopalachari said in Madras: "All good men and women will be earnestly praying that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's visit to Delhi may become the starting point of better fortune for both India and Pakistan. I have great hopes that the talks in Delhi will, by God's grace, lead to the final disappointment of all those who desired to create chaos and who very nearly succeeded." A report from New Delhi from the special representative of the 'Times of India' says: "Many observers think that the talks may mark a turning point in the history of the Indian sub-continent. Practical measures necessary for the protection of minorities and maintenance of communal peace on the basis of the proposed joint declaration will primarily engage the attention of the conference. Any discussion of other outstanding matters in dispute is dependent on the progress in regard to this all-absorbing issue." The correspondent adds: "Although the past history of Indo-Pakistan relations is stated to signal caution against undue

optimism or great expectations of any immediate, whole-hearted rapprochement, it is pointed out that realisation by the leaders of the two countries that further drift is dangerous, the decision of a recent conference at Karachi to pursue avenues of settlement of the Punjab canal water dispute and the reported unofficial jute deal, have all prepared the atmosphere for the fateful talks between the two Prime Ministers."

### "Identity Of Views"

A P.T.I. report from New Delhi adds: "Correspondence between the two Prime Ministers in the past and their public declarations have sufficiently given expression to identity of views in so far as the present emergency at least is concerned. That exodus should stop, normal conditions should be restored, and that the minorities in both the countries should be helped to live in peace, have been the proclaimed objectives of either country. The next step would be, it was emphasised, to devise machinery which would secure and implement the decisions arrived at. Whether it should be joint machinery and what its composition, scope and functions should be will have to be worked out in the course of the discussions."

### President's Appeal

Earlier, on the 29th, broadcasting to the nation, President Rajendra Prasad, expressed his grief at recent events and the terrible sufferings which all those who have had to migrate in their thousands leaving their hearth and home are undergoing. "India and Pakistan," he went on to say, "are two neighbours, and it is in the interests of both that friendly relations should be maintained and nothing should be done on either side of the border to inflame passion and create excitement. I am no less grieved, therefore, by the frenzy which has overtaken some of our people and which has been responsible for barbarous and unpardonable acts."

He appealed to all the citizens "to co-operate with the Government in enforcing respect for life and property," and added: "It is equally the duty of every civilised government to protect the life and property of all individuals within its territories irrespective of their race or religion." He expressed the hope that the discussions between the Prime Ministers of the two countries would prove fruitful, and asked the people "with all the emphasis at my command not to do or say anything which might have the effect of poisoning the atmosphere."

### Hindu Mahasabha

The arrests of and extermination orders against some prominent members of the Hindu Mahasabha, a meeting of the Working Committee of which was to be held in Delhi this week, have been necessary because of the threat to the peace of Delhi by the presence and speeches of these leaders, who have not been helpful in the establishment of communal peace and order in the country. An order has also been served against the president of the Punjab Hindu Mahasabha restricting his movements to Amritsar city and asking him not to issue any statement or deliver a speech.

### Minorities In Pakistan And India

The weekly 'Economist' of London has published a contribution from a Calcutta correspondent in issue of March 25. "The minorities, and especially the badly shaken Hindus of East Bengal," says the writer, "must be made to recover their confidence and their feeling that they are full and wanted citizens... While the danger is great on both sides, for reasons often beyond Pakistan's control, there is more danger in Pakistan than in India for the minorities." "India is a secular State," the writer goes on to say. "The preamble to the constitution talks of justice and liberty and does not mention Hinduism. The doctrine that Hindu and Muslim are one is a cardinal tenet of the Congress... There are two Muslim Ministers at the Centre and several in the provinces, the Inspector-General of Police in Bihar is a Muslim and soon that the Muslims have fair confidence in India is indeed shown by the return of 3,00,000 from West Pakistan and by the very large emigration

from East Pakistan into Assam since 1947. Pakistan, on the other hand, is a State deliberately built on Islam... The Government of East Bengal has been firm after a had start. On the other hand the Government of West Bengal has been quicker and even firmer. It did not permit Holi to be celebrated... East Bengalis, both Hindus and Muslims, get on well together, but the presence of Punjabi officials—alien elements—and a number of Bihar Muslim refugees (from whom 'Ansars' are drawn) makes the situation explosive."

### WEDDINGS

The marriage of Kumari Gopi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hassaram Rijumal, Proprietor of Bombay Bazaar, Durban, with Mr. Basso, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bhagchand L. Mahtani, took place in Bombay on April 19. Congratulatory messages were sent to Mr. Hassaram and the wedded couple from their friends and well-wishers from all parts of the Union.

The marriage of Dr. Ishwarlal Harbans of Tongaat, with Miss Jasoda (Nellie) eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Casson of Seymour, C.P., took place at the bride's residence at Seymour on April 9. A reception was given in honour of the occasion at the Gokhale Memorial hall, Tongaat, on Sunday. A large number of guests attended from all over Natal. Congratulatory speeches were made by various speakers.

The marriage of Rasool Bibi, daughter of Mr. Mohammed Haje Ahmed Bassa of Messrs Bassa Ltd., Durban, with Mr. Ibrahim, grandson of the late Mr. Mohammed Cassim Anglia and Miss Ayesha Bibi with Mr. Ismail, grandson of his uncle, the late Mr. M. H. A. Bassa and Miss Sarah Bibi, with Mr. Mohammed, another grandson of his, took place at Malvern, Durban on April 16. The ceremony was performed by Hafiz Mohammed Sayed Hafez Suleman Randewala. A grand dinner was served after the ceremony. The same afternoon a Tea Party was given by Mr. C. M. Anglia, father of the bridegroom, Ibrahim, at the Kathiawad Hindu Seva Samaj Hall, Durban.

The marriage of Mr. Amritlal, son of Mrs. P. Daya of Port Elizabeth with Shrimati Taramati, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Bausant of Port Elizabeth, took place at Port Elizabeth on Sunday April 9.

## NEWS ITEMS FROM INDIA

### Bengal Emigrants' Confession

**S**TREAMS of Muslims leaving West Bengal to East Pakistan confessed to the Governor of West Bengal that "their friends in Pakistan had advised them to leave India as they thought after the manner in which Hindus had been driven away from Pakistan, it was not safe for them to live in India."

The Governor who met Muslim evacuees at Joy nagar, the last railway port on the Indian border, inquired of them if there had been any incidents in or near their villages, if there had been any loot, arson or assault or even any threat which made them leave their birth place. They all said that there were no such incidents but they were in the grip of a strange feeling of fear caused by the numerous letters to them from their friends and relations in Pakistan.

Dr. Katju assured them that Government would continue to give them all protection. He urged them to return to their homes and stay in peace and safety with their Hindu and Muslim brothers as ever before.

The spectacle of the endless stream of refugees from Pakistan—men, women and children—carrying on their head whatever little belongings that they were permitted to bring, was also watched by Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal.

"With Darsana (Pakistan) within sight and the national flag of India greeting all arriving this side of the border, the Governor met the refugees and made anxious inquiries about their experiences of difficulties of travel, of sorrows, and spoke words of comfort and good cheer to each one of them. He exhorted the volunteers to arrange prompt relief, food, shelter, medical care and transport for them and to do whatever was needed to minimise the sufferings of the displaced and distressed persons.

With tears in their eyes and signs of extreme suffering on their faces, they related to His Excellency tales of oppression, humiliation and suffering and, above all, of the systematic "loot" of their belongings and valuables at Darsana. Some of the refugees carried with them so-called receipts issued to them at the Pakistan border for their ornaments "detained" in Pakistan. The receipts were in ink, with illegible signature and no designation of the signatory and bore no number or stamps of office.

### Volunteer Corps

The Government of West Bengal have decided to train 3,000 persons for the present as volunteers under the West Bengal National Volunteer For e Act, announces a Press note. The training proposed to be given will be of an intensive character, lasting for an average period of three weeks. Those found suitable after training will be employed temporarily by Government for such duties as are prescribed under the provisions of the Act.

Persons between the ages of 18 and 40 with good physique are eligible for training.

### Kashmir Premier's Exhortation

Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, Kashmir Premier, declared at Jammu recently that whatever happened in Pakistan and India in the nature of communal war and retaliation, the people of Kashmir would never allow themselves to be infected by that poison. Sheikh Abdullah, who was speaking at a military function to mark the conclusion of the Gen. Cariappa Sports Tournament, said: "Even if both Pakistan and India were convulsed by an orgy of communal violence, the Muslims and Hindus of Kashmir will never swerve from Gandhiji's ideals of communal brotherhood, unity and tolerance." What had been happening in Eastern Pakistan had shocked the conscience of the civilised humanity, the Kashmir Premier said. No less regrettable were the instances of retaliation and revenge in Calcutta and other parts of India. Continuation of this fratricidal war would only bring disgrace to both Pakistan and India. There could be no greater travesty of justice than that poor helpless minorities should have suffered and continue to suffer because of the sins of a mad few. The lamp of communal brotherhood and amity lit by Gandhiji and fed with his own blood, Sheikh Abdullah continued, might grow dimmer and dimmer in India and Pakistan. But it would never be extinguished on the soil of Kashmir. The people of Kashmir would strive to keep that lamp in all its magnificent glory. They would always remember Gandhiji's words—"Kashmir is the ray of light in the darkness of communal violence." Sheikh Abdullah told the youth that at this crucial moment in the history of India they had a unique role to play. Indian soldiers came to Kashmir not to fight a territorial war of

aggrandizement and annexation but as "messengers of Gandhiji's gospel of human brotherhood." They came to shed their blood in the defence of Kashmir's freedom. "If I have any counsel to give you, it is that you should keep that torch ever burning. You came here with the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi. You are the upholders of that sacred trust and the people of Kashmir regard you in that light. Come what may, we will never allow the beautiful soil of Kashmir to be tainted by even the slightest touch of communalism. Never was a greater obligation and a greater mission bequeathed to a people and Kashmiris will sacrifice their all towards that end," Sheikh Abdullah concluded.

### Faith In Government

The Government of India should be trusted to do whatever was best for the country, said Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress, while referring to the East Bengal situation, in an interview with 'Bharat'. The laymen should not meddle with the happenings in East Bengal, as Government had taken the necessary steps, he added.

### Tata's Trust Contribution

A contribution of Rs. 25,000 for the relief of refugees in West Bengal has been received in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and Sir Ratan Tata Trust.

### Passengers Harrassed

Passengers who arrived in Bombay by the B.I.S.N. steamer "Dwarka" complained that many of them were harassed in Karachi by the inhabitants of the city when they disembarked there for sightseeing.

### Incident Near Assam - Border

An attempt to remove an Indo Pak boundary pillar near Bholaganj (Assam) is reported to have been foiled by the timely intervention of a military party of Indian Union. It is reported, a party of Pakistan armed police was removing the pillar on Indo Pak boundary, at Bholaganj. An Indian military party hastened to the spot and the miscreants, who included 50 Pakistani armed police escaped to Pakistan territory.

### Aid To Annamalai Varsity

The Government of India have given a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for equipping the departments of botany, chemistry and zoology of the Annamalai University, according to the finan-

cial estimates presented to the University Senate. It was stated at the meeting that a commission was shortly expected to visit the university, and if its recommendations were favourable the university was likely to get a recurring grant of nearly Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs from the Government of India.

### Muslim Refugees From China Settle In Kashmir

Six hundred Muslim refugees from Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), who have left their home following Communist victories in China, have been permitted to make Kashmir State their home. Most of these refugees are at present staying in Leh and Srinagar. The people of Sinkiang are of Turkish by race and largely desert nomads who raise sheep and wool. They propose to take up namda-making as their main occupation. Their leaders are meeting the Kashmir chief Minister, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, to seek his assistance in establishing the cottage industry. Recently a delegation consisting of Mohammed Amin Burga, a former Deputy Governor of Sinkiang; Mr. Isa Yusuf, former Secretary General of the Sinkiang Government, and Col. Adam Sabri, Chief of the provincial nationalist forces, met Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Secretary of the External Affairs Minister, and pointed out that Kashmir, besides being contiguous to their homeland, had cultural and ethnic affinities with it. Its climate also suited them. They gave an assurance that they had no intention to take part in any political activity. The refugees have also sought the help of other countries of Asia, and nearly 200 of them have been permitted to settle in Saudi Arabia. Egypt proposes to provide educational facilities for some of their students.

### Aurangzeb Gift To Moscow

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, mentioned an interesting precedent for India's gift of elephants to other countries. He said that when the Indian Ambassador in Moscow, Sir Radhakrishnan, recently visited the University, he was shown the first Moscow newspaper, which came out on January 2 1703. That paper carried a news item saying that the Emperor Aurangzeb of India had sent various gifts to the then Emperor of Russia, Peter the Great. Among them was an elephant.

### Industrial Potential Of India

Dr. S. I. Thrope, Industrial Advisor to the Government is confident that India stands "a fair chance" of becoming a lead-

ing Industrial power of the world. India has almost all the raw materials for her requirements and the additional advantage of finding enough buyers in the country. No other country except Russia and America was so favourably placed. Dr. Throne did not believe that the fact of India's

being over-populated went against her. "Even its over-population can be used to an advantage" he said. Also he did not consider the absence of capital as an unsurmountable obstacle, and quoted the example of Japan, who had built up her economy with very little investment.

**INDIA'S ROLE IN WORLD PEACE**

**F**OLLOWING is the translation of an article by Sayid Ali Jowdat Al-Ayubi, ex-Prime Minister of Iraq, which was published in the Baghdad paper "Al Zaman."

The inauguration of the Republic of India is an important event with far-reaching significance, not only in connection with the Republic itself-for which we offer our congratulations on its inauguration today, nor even confined to the good and even growing relations which bind India and the Arab countries, but because it also ush is a bright dawn embracing many strong hopes in its fold, and confidence in the future.

I am convinced that the inauguration of the Republic of India marks one of the distinctive turning points in modern history, besides it is an aspect of understanding between countries and nations, and an aspect also of their relations founded on mutual cooperation, aiming at the realization of the consolidation of the world community, without being endangered by aggression, want, exploitation and persecution.

Those who have had the chance of studying the modern Indian national movement will find that this movement has derived its strength from two important sources.

Firstly, from the teachings of Gandhi.

I consider Gandhi as a spiritual leader, who had chosen the way of sacrifice, and who was able to inspire hundreds of thousands of people with self-respect, filled them with love of freedom, and pride in their Indian nationalism. Thanks to his talents and deep thinking that he was able to teach this to his people. After his martyrdom he became a symbol which will be more and more respected and revered by the coming generations.

Secondly, the inspiration of the Indian leaders headed by Pandit Nehru.

They have been able to inspire the people with a new national spirit which enabled them to shake off the foreign yoke.

I am convinced that India after having achieved its independence, will play an important role in maintaining peace and security not only in Asia but also in the whole world.

But another question arises, What has made India great and strong? Is it her natural wish to grow, or her desire of self-preservation, or again her realization through the wisdom and aspirations of her leaders that she should change the directions of the wheel of history and follow the laws of evolution and perfection by exploiting her hidden potentialities, the high spirit of the youth, and the natural riches of the country? She has adopted science, realizing that science is the weapon of modern times, and by a sound leadership she hopes she has put an end to defeatism. Thus she will preserve the valuable inheritance of the Orient in all its aspects, its ideals, humanity, initiative, noble character which aims at usefulness, prosperity, perseverance of the good habits and advantageous devices.

However, India has advanced to forge her way in the struggle for existence by giving the best example and laying the strongest foundations of a gigantic awakening which carries with it a wise lesson and a good example of tolerance, perseverance and loyalty to her ideals.

**Middelburg Indian Sporting Club**

The 29th annual general meeting of the Middelburg Indian Sporting Club was held at Messrs. Moonda's Lounge recently. The following officials were elected; Patrons: Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Mr. D. E. Jooma; president: Mr. C. A. Jooma; hon-secretary: Mr. Mahomed Carrim; asst. secretary: Mr. M. J. Moonda; hon. treasurer: Mr. O. H. E. Jooma; vice-captain: Mr. M. I. Jooma; field Manager: Mr. M. I. Kola Jnr. A Working Committee of 8 members and a selection committee of 5 members were elected.

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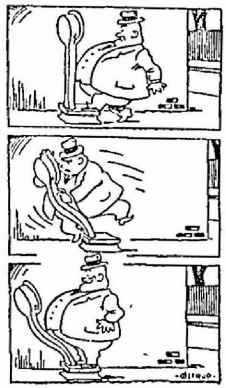
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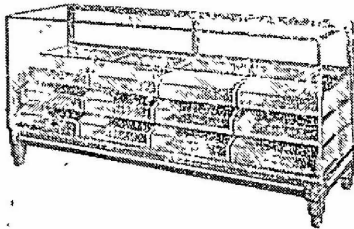
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સને ૧૯૦૩માં સ્થપાયું.

પુસ્તક ૪૮ મું—અંક ૧૬

શુક્રવાર તા. ૨૧ એપ્રિલ, ૧૯૫૦.

શુક્ર નક્કલ પેની.૪

## “ઈન્ડિયન ઓપિનિયન”

શુક્રવાર તા. ૨૧ એપ્રિલ, ૧૯૫૦

### આફ્રિકનોનો સવાલ

આફ્રિકનોના સવાલનો ઉકેલ આફ્રિકનોના જ હાથમાં રહેલો છે. ખ્રીટીશ તંત્ર દેશ જેવી સ્થિતિ હાંદની ત્રીસ કરોડની પ્રબળી હતી તેવી જ સ્થિતિ સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં આફ્રીકનોની છે. સાઉથ આફ્રીકાનું આર્થિક બંધારણ આફ્રિકન મજૂરી પર અવલંબિતું છે એ સ્વિકારા એલી વાત છે. એવી જ રીતે ખ્રીટીશ સામ્રાજ્યનું બંધારણ ધણે જ અર્થે હાંદ પર અવલંબિતું હતું. ખ્રીટીશ સામ્રાજ્યને પોષવાને હાંદ ને ભુષે મારવામાં અને તેનું લોહી ચુસવામાં આનું હતું. ગોરાં સાઉથ આફ્રિકાને પોષવાને આફ્રીકનોને ભુષે મારવામાં અને તેનું લોહી ચુસવામાં આવી રહ્યું છે. ગમે તેટલો પ્રયત્ન કરવા છતાં હાંદની પ્રગતી રોકી નહિ શકાય. ચાલુ દમન અને જુલમથી લોકો માં અસંતોષ અને નિરાશાએ પર કહ્યું અને પરિણામે લોકો પાંચે માર્ગે ચઢવા લાગ્યા. પરંતુ એથી હાંદનું કળું વળ્યું નહિ. વધારે સમગળ બળે નબળાં બળને ઘણી દીધું અને માણસની સ્વતંત્રતાને કચડી નાખવાના હેતુ વાળા અધર્મિત્વાસિક રોલેટ કાયદા લાવવામાં આવ્યા.

ચકિતતાથી ભેચું છે. એવીજ વસ્તુ આજે સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં થઈ રહી છે. આફ્રીકનો પર અમાનુષ્ટિ કાયદાઓથી દમન અને જુલમ થઈ રહ્યાં છે, જેથી વધતી જતી ગતીએ તેઓમાં અસંતોષ અને નિરાશા ઉત્પન્ન થઈ રહ્યાં છે અને તેઓ લાન લુટી જઈ રાહત મેળવવાની આશાએ હાંસાને માર્ગે ચઢવા લાગ્યા છે. પરંતુ જેમ હાંદમાં એથી કળું નહિ વળ્યું તેમ અહિં તેઓનું પણ કળું વળશે નહિ. વધારે સમગળ શસ્ત્રો વડે તેઓના નીળંગળ શસ્ત્રોને કચડી નાખવામાં આવી રહ્યાં છે અને દમન અને જુલમનું પ્રમાણ વધવા લાગ્યું છે.

આથી આફ્રિકનોએ પોતાની સુકિતને માટે હાંદ પોતાની સુકિતને માટે જેને સફળતાથી ઉપયોગ કરી શકે તે બળને ઉપયોગ કરતાં શીખવું પડશે. તેઓએ જુલમગારને નહિ પણ જુલમનો તીરસ્કાર કરતાં શીખવું પડશે અને જુલમગારની સામે આંગળી સરખી પણ ઉચકવા સીવાય, રીખાઈ રીખાઇને મરવા ના ભેખમે પણ જુલમને તાબે થવાનો ઇન્કાર કરવા તઈયાર થવું પડશે. તેમ કરવાને તેઓએ નૈતિક અને આધ્યાત્મિક શક્તિ કેળવવી પડશે. બલકે આએ આખાં જગતે એ શક્તિ કેળવવાની જરૂર છે, કેમકે, એટમ અને હાઇડ્રોજન બોમ્બ કરતાંયે એ શક્તિ ચલી જાય છે. એ શક્તિ સ્વચ્છંદી અને અનીતીભરેલું જીવન જીવવાથી નહિ મળે. શરીરે આપણે ભલે નીળંગળ હોઈ અં પરંતુ આપણામાં નૈતિક અને

આધ્યાત્મિક શક્તી એટલી હોવી જોઈએ કે જુલમગાર ભલે આપણુ ને ગમે તેટલો નમાવવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરે પરંતુ તેના મારથી આપણે ભલે તુટી પડીએ પરંતુ નમીશું નહિ. એ શક્તિ પ્રાપ્ત કરવા ને તેઓએ કેડી પીણાને સહંતર ત્યાગ કરવે પડશે, સ્ત્રી સંગ કરવાનું, જુગાર રમવાનું છોડવું પડશે, તેઓના જીવનની જરૂરી યાતોને એટલી ઘટાડી દેવી પડશે કે તેઓ સંયુક્તપણે સ્વાવલંબી બની શકે અને કોઇના ઉપર આધાર રાખવાની જરૂર ન રહે. માણસબત આજે વીણાને રચેલી આધુનિક સગવડોની ગુલામ બની ગયું છે. એ સગવડો આશિર્વાદ રૂપ થવાને બદલે શ્રાપરૂપ થઈ પડી છે. આફ્રિકનોને પોતાની શક્તિનું લાન નથી. આહિં તે તેઓ રાજ્યનું આપું તંત્ર સ્થીર કરી દઈ શકે છે. પરંતુ તેઓની આજની સ્થિતિમાં તે ઈથી એ નહિ થઈ શકે. એ તેઓ સુખી થવા આહતા હોય તે તેઓએ સરકાર કે જુલમગારની નીંદા કરવાનું છોડી દઈ સૌથી પ્રથમ પોતાના જીવનને માર્ગ બદલવાનું શરૂ કરી દેવું પડશે.

આપણે બધા જ આજે જીવનમાં સાદાઈ લાવવાને બદલે તેને શુચવણુ વાગુ બનાવી રહ્યા છીએ અને જેમ જેમ આપણી જરૂરીયાતો વધારાતે તેઓ છીએ તેમ તેમ વધારે શુચવણુ ઉભી થાય છે અને પરિણામ દુઃખ, દુઃખ અને દુઃખ જ આવે છે. દેખાવો, ઉરકેરાટભય લાવણુ વીગેરે બાહ આડંબરથી

આપણું કળું વળવાનું નથી. ખરી જરૂર આપણા પોતાનામાં જ રચનાત્મક કાર્ય કરવાની, આપણાં પોતાનાં નૈતિક અને આધ્યાત્મિક જીવનનું ધોરણ સુધારવાની અને સ્વાવલંબી બનવાની છે. આપણે હાંદીઓએ આ કાર્યમાં આફ્રિકનોને બનતી સહયો મદદ કરવી જોઈએ. સરકારને ચેલેજ કરવી અને જેલ જવું તેમાં જ બધું આવી જતું નથી. તેટલાથી જ ઈન્ટ પરિણામ આવવાનું નથી, એ આપણે બીજા શરીર, મન અને આત્માથી શુદ્ધ નહિ હોઈએ. આફ્રિકનો અને અન્ય કચડાયેલા લોકો સાથે આપણે એક થઈ જવાની વાત કરવી સારી લાગે છે પરંતુ આપણી પોતાની જ લડત ચલાવવાની આપણે શક્તિ નહિ કેળવી શક્યા હોઈએ ત્યાં સુધી ખીલઓની સાથે બળી જવાની વાત કરવી નીરર્થક છે. એ એ શક્તિ કેળવેલી હોય તે આપણે આપણી જ લડત લડીને ખીલઓને અનુકરણીય દાખલો બેસાડવો જોઈએ. આજે આફ્રીકનો અને કલડો સાથે બેસાડવો આપણે વાત કરવી તેને અર્થ વાજબીપણે એવો જ ધરો કે આપણા પોતાના લાભાર્થે આપણે તેઓને ઉપયોગ કરવા ઈચ્છીએ છીએ. આફ્રીકનો પ્રત્યે આપણને ખરી લાગણી હોય તે આપણે તેઓને આપણી સાથે ઘસડવા નહિ જોઈએ પરંતુ તેઓની ઉન્નતિમાં વાણીથી નહિ પણ આચરણથી આપણે તેઓને સહાયતા આપવી જોઈએ.

### હરદ્વારનો કુંભ મેળો

ઉત્તર પ્રદેશના સહરાનપુર પ્રગણામાં આવેલ યાત્રાનું સ્થળ હરદ્વારમાં ગયા માસથી શરૂ થયેલા કુંભમેળામાં દસ લાખ ઉપરની માનવજનની યથા દતી કુંભમેળા દર બાર વરસે યાપ છે. આ વર્ષે તે માસની મધ્યવર્થી

શરૂ થયો અને એક માસ ચાલશે. યુકત પ્રાંતની સરકારે તેને માટેની જોગવાણી કરવા રૂ. ૨૫ લાખની રકમ કાઢેલી છે. કુંભને વિષે પુરાણોમાં જણાવાયું છે. વાત એવી છે કે દેવો અને દાનવો



છગરાનું અને દેવજીતના ખેરાલુ પર છગરાનું અસરકારક છે. કોઈ પણ માણસ પોતાના છગરાના અંત સુધી દુષ્ટ રહી શકે નહીં. તેથી જ્યારે સર્વોદયવાદી એને પોતાના વીચારોને સામ્પ્રવાદના ચોક્કામાં ભેસાડવા મથતા જેઈ છે અને 'કેલોગોનું રાષ્ટ્રીયકરણ', 'વર્ગ-વિહીન સમાજની રચાવના' વગેરેની વાત કરતા માંબળું' હું ત્યારે મને

આશ્ચર્ય થાય છે અને લાગે છે કે તેઓ ગાંધીજી જેના પર ખૂબ મુકતા એ વાલીપણના અને વખૂંધર્મના સીદાંતને ભુલી જ ગયા છે. સર્વોદયના સીદાંતોનું સ્વસ્થ તરે એ સંપૂર્ણપણે સમજ્યા હશે કે કેમ એવું મને તો શંકા છે." મને લાગે છે કે આ યુવાનની ડીકા વીચાર કરવા જેવી છે."

કૃષિશાસ્ત્રલક્ષ મહાશયાળા.

નિહિલના શમશેર યાદુર સીદ જેમણે ખસી મુરસીમોને રક્ષણ આપ્યું હતું અને ઘણા દીવસો સુધી અનાજ પુરૂં પાડ્યું હતું તેમની યાદુરુદીની

તેમણે તારીફ કરી અને જણાવ્યું કે પોતાના અનના ભેખે મુરસીમોને અથા વેચા ઠાળાના એવા કેટલાયે દાખલા બન્યા છે.

**ભયંકર જુઠાણું**

[કલકત્તાના ૧૩ મી ફેબ્રુઆરીના અનાવે માટે કલકત્તા મેદાનના સરદાર ના બાપજીને જવાબદાર લેખતા પા-કીરાતાના વડા પ્રધાને એક નીવેદન માં કલકત્તામાં મુસલમાનોની ચણેલી હુદકાશ, આગ અને તેમનાં છુન ડાંગેની યોજનામાં સરકારનો હાથ દતો એવો આલેખ મુક્ય છે. પાકીરાતાને સરકાર અને અખખારોના યોગે આલેખના જવાબમાં સરદાર પટેલે ૧૨ મી માર્ચ આલેખ નીવેદનોના અંતભાગ નીચે આપ્યો છે.]

એ સ્પષ્ટ છે કે પુર્વ બંગાળમાં જે બન્યું તે માટે સરકારને બદલે પાકીરાતાની કેન્દ્રીય અને પ્રાંતીય સરકારો એ અત્યાચારનાં કાર્યનીક સુચામાં શેષી યોગે બહાનાં બતાવે છે.

મારા કલકત્તાના બાપજીના જવાબ માં મારે કાંઈ કહેવું નહીં. તે દરકાષ માણસ વાંચે અને પોતાનો નીચું યાંધે. 'ફીના'ના કલકત્તાના ખચરખની એ મારા બાપજીમાંથી આ પ્રમાણે કરવા લેખિક વાક્યો આપ્યાં : 'મારા પોતાના જ પોલીસ ઉપર તમારે બેખ અખવા નાખવા ન જોઈએ. નોખાખાલીમાં તમારાં જ પુકરો, સ્ત્રોએ અને બાળકો ના લોદીથી તમે જે સ્વતંત્રતા જોવા છે તેના તેઓ રક્ષકો ને. નોખાખાલી બુલશો નહીં. તમારી માતૃભૂમિનાં મદરત્વનાં અંગે કપાષ ગયાં છે એ બુલશો નહીં. બુલશો નહીં કે તમારું ખેચ હપ્ત હાંસચ યયું નથી, અને છેવટે એ પજુ બુલશો નહીં-કે તમારે અને તમારી પોલીસે બીન કાઇકની સાથે હડવાનું છે."

એને મારા મુળ બાપજી સાથે સરખાવશે તો આ જેવું નરાતાર બુકાણું છે એ જણાઇ આવશે. નોખાખાલીનો જે એક જ વાર ઉલ્લેખ કર્યો હતો અને તે બંગાળને વેધી પર્થેથી માતાના એ અને હુ:ખોની વાત કરતાં કથો હતો. સામ્પ્રવાદીઓ અને 'બીન' સમાજોરોથી તરવાના બધની વાત કરતાં જે પોલીસના ઉલ્લેખ કરતાં મારા એ બાપજીના જ એ બાગને ભગતા શબ્દો હું ટાંકું છું: "બુલકત્તા માં આપણે પોલીસને દવકું નામ આપવા ટેવાયા ડીએ. આપણે આપણી એ મનોદશા બદલવી જોઈશે. તમે જે પોલીસને માળેના હેતા એ પોલીસ આને તમારી જે પોલીસ સેવા કરે છે તેનાથી બુદી હતી. તેઓ સ્વયસેવકો છે; તેઓ મહાન જવાબદારી

ઉપાડી રલા છે. કાયદો અને વ્યવસ્થા ના આ રક્ષકો પ્રચે તેમને માન અને સદાનુભુતિ રાખવાં જોઇએ, તમે એ નહીં રાખો તેા તમારે એ માટે પરતાવેા કરવેાનુંપરશે." 'ફીના'ની જુઠાણાં ઉભાં કરવાની શકિત માટે બાએ જ મારે હવે ડીકા કરવાની જરૂર રહે છે. પાકીરાતાના વડા પ્રધાને પોતાની રીતે વળી વધારે હોદ્દાધારી બતાવી છે. દષ્ટ વાક્યો લખને બેગાં જોડયાં અને એક મેળખધ જેવી વાત ઉખખવી કાઢી, અને કહ્યું કે "અમને માલીલી મળી છે તે પ્રમાણે જે' તમને જે વાક્યો કહ્યાં તેના કરતાં તેમણે ખરેખર જે કહ્યું તે તો વળી વધારે ઝેરી હતું. અને તે અખખારોમાં આપવામાં આવ્યું નહોતું." પાકીરાતાના વડા પ્રધાને મને જે અંબલિ આપી છે તે હું તેમને તેમના જ શબ્દોમાં 'પાકી પાણી' હું અને કહું છું કે તેમને 'બીલકક વાઈની જ માદિલી' આપવામાં આવી છે. 'વહુ ઝેરી વચનો' જેના તે ઉલ્લેખ કરે છે તેમાંનું એક અવતરણ કદાચ આ દશે, તે તે અને તેમની પ્રેરણાનું સ્થાન બને એ સુચક રીતે ઊડી ડીછું છે: "શુરસો કે ઠીરકાર તમને મદદ નહીં કરે. આપણા બંને હાંકુ સુસધમાન બાપજો આપણાથી તીણુડા પડી ગયા છે. પાકીરાતાને અને હાંકીરાતા બંને ની પ્રજા સમૂહ યાય એમ આપણે સો ઇચ્છીએ છીએ. પરંતુ તે માટે બંને એ ધીરજ, હોમત અને ડહાપણ બતાવવું જોઇએ."

**સુરત હિંદુ એસોસીએશન**  
આથી નાટકાલ નિવાસી દરેક સુરત હદહસાની યુજરાતી હાંકુ જ્ઞાતીએ કે જેઓ ઉપરાકત સરથામાં અચારે અગાઉ પ્રતિનિધિત્વ નહોતી ધરાવતી તેઓને જણાવવામાં આવે છે કે તા. ૧૨-૩-૧૯૪૦ ની મીડીટાના દરખ અનુસાર તે જ્ઞાતીઓને દાખલ કરવામાં આવી છે. મેમ્બરશીપની અરહહા ફાર્મ માટે મેમ્બર થવા ઇચ્છનારાઓ ને મંત્રીને મળવા તીન તિ કરવામાં આવે છે.  
**નારજીભાઇ ખુશાલભાઇ મીટ્ટી**  
**૧૪૩ મીન્સએવર્ડ સ્ટ્રીટ,**  
**ડરખન.**

**યુ. પી. ના વડા પ્રધાને કરેલી હાકલ**

**શહ** જ્ઞાનપુર ખાતે દુકે મુદતપર બાપજી કરતાં યુક્ત પ્રાંતના વડા પ્રધાન પંડીત પટે જણાવ્યું હતું કે પુર્વબંગાળમાં હાંકુએને આપવાને એક જ માર્ગ છે અને તે હાંદમાં ફરબીને પુરેપુરી સુરક્ષિતતાની ખાત્રી આપવાનો છે. પાકીરાતાને સુધરેહું છબન ટકાવી રાખવાની આપણે હાંધે જ દરજ પાડી શકીશું જ્યારે આપણે હાંધે દાખવેા બેસાડીશું અને જગતને બતાવી આપીશું કે હાંદ લણખતીએ ને સુરક્ષિતતા આપવાની શરત પાળી રહું છે જ્યારે પાકીરાતાને પોતાની વસતીના અચુક વર્ગ પ્રચે જગલી પજીનાં કૂચો છોડ્યાં નથી. હદહસાના પ્રખ્યા વીસતારોમાં બનેલા બતાવેા સંબંધમાં બેાહત્તાં તેમણે કહ્યું કે એવાં અનીચારી કૂચોથી લોકોએ ધમને અને ભવનવાતાના સિદ્ધાંતોને જ લાંછન લગાડ્યું છે એટલું જ નહિ પરંતુ હાંદની ઝાંતી માં ખંબર માણું છે. સુધરેલાં બગતે સમક આપણે આપણાં મરતકો શરમ થી નીતાં કરવાને વખત આવેલા છે, ખીટીય તંત્ર હેણ જુલાગીના અને રાષ્ટ્રીય પંતના અરખમાં અરખ દીસે ના કરતાં પજુ આપણે ખરાખ રીતે વલી છીએ. આપણે સ્વરાજ્યને ના લાખ છીએ અને ખીટીસના બાહાં આપણી સામે. હુરકા રલાં હતાં હાંધે જ સુધરેલા રહી શકતા હતાં એવું આપણે સિદ્ધ કરી આપ્યું છે. જે સથમાં એક વખત એવી શાંતી અને સુખેષ્ટ આપનાં રહી હતી કે હાંકુ કહીશ મવ્ચે કોષ બતાનો બેદ સમજ શકતો નયેતો એટલું જ નહિ. પરંતુ એક કમના લોકો બીજી કમના લોકો, ને કાકા, કાકી, અને બાઇ અંદર નહીં અબેધીને બોલાવતા હતા, તે સથની શાંતીના આને આપણે સિંધ પાડ્યો છે.

પજીની તેઓ પર કેવી છાપ પડશે એ વીચાર કરતાં હું ધવ્યું છું. અંધાણુથી વીરે બેાહતાં તેમણે કહ્યું કે કેટલાક લોકોને હુદકાટની યડસ લાગશે તે પછી તેનો અંત આવશે જ નહીં અને આને પજુ કેટલાક દાખલા બની ગયા છે કે જેમાં રમખાણો દરખીયાન હાંકુએને પોતાના સ્વાર્થને ખાંતર હાંકુએને જ મારી નાખ્યા અને હુડી લીધા છે. આવી વલણ તે નિરંકુશપણે આજુ રહેવા દેવાશે તે યુદારાજ સથાશે. તેમણે ચેતવણી આપી કે આવાં કૃચો ને આજુ રહેશે તેા સરકારની પાસે તેને કચડી નાખવાને પોલીસ અને સરકાર પુરતાં નહીં.

જેઓ ધરખાર વિનાના યથ ગયાં છે તેઓને બનતી સયથો મદદ આપવા તેમણે જણાવ્યું. કાપેલા પોતાના હાથ માં નહિ લેતાં પુર્વ બંગાળનો સવાલ સરકારનાં હાંધમાં છેાડી દેવા તેમણે જણાવ્યું.

એ જ પ્રગણ્યામાં બીન એક બાગમાં જ્યાં સૌથી વધારે તુસાન યથ હતું ત્યાં બાપજી કરતાં પંડીત પટે કહ્યું કે હાંકુએ, જેઓને એક કીટી સરખી પજુ મારતાની મનાઇ છે. તેઓએ હાંકુ ધર્મ ને લાંછન લગાડ્યું છે. મારી ખાત્રી છે કે જેઓએ આ ધેાર કૃચા કથો છે તેઓમાંના ઘણા ખરા નંકાપાર પાકીરાતાને પુર્વ બંગાળ કયાં આપ્યું એ પજુ જણવા નથી. આપખતરખી લોકોએ તેઓ બમાવ્યા છે. પુર્વ બંગાળના હાંકુએને નામે જેઓએ હુડા ચલાવી છે તેઓમાંના ઘણા ખરા યુનેગામ હતા અને પોતાના સ્વાર્થો હેતુએ સાધવાને માલગઠના નિરોપ લોકોને તેઓએ બમાવા હતા, તેવા જ્ઞાની પાસેવી નીવાસિનોને માટે એક પે પજુ મળવાની આસા યી

રાખી શકાય તે તેમણે કહ્યું કે અચૂવ્ જો ઉચાવનારાઓની યોડી અંકુચાએ કાષ્ટએ માનવી નહિ ને એ. કાયદો પોતાનું કામ કરશે અને જેઓએ આ તેક્ષાનેમાં ભાગ લીધા છે તેઓ તેની સુકમાંથી છડાવી નહિ શકે.









**પરચુરણ**

—શુદ્ધપ્રધાન સરદાર પટેલે જણાવ્યું હતું કે, ૧૯૪૫ થી ૪૬ સુધીમાં ૪૦૦ વંદિશીઓને ભારતમાંથી દેશનીકાલ કરવામાં આપ્યા હતા. ખીજા એક પ્રશ્નના ઉત્તરમાં તેમણે જણાવ્યું હતું કે, વીધ્યપ્રદેશના ભારતી અંગે જુદા જુદા પ્રકારની માગણી કરવામાં આવી છે. પ્રજા હાથમાં તેને કેન્દ્રના વહીવટ તથા રાખવાની સરકારનો નીચું પ છે.

—ભારત તેમજ પાકીસ્તાનના વડા પ્રધાનો વચ્ચેની મુલાકાતની અમેરીકા માં ટેલીવીઝન માટે એક અમેરીકીન કંપની તરફથી શીશ્મ ઉતારવામાં આવી છે. આ કંપનીના એક પ્રતિનિધિ શી. જ્યોર્જ હાર્મેન કે જેઓ દુર પુર્વનો પ્રવાસ કરી રહ્યા હતા તેઓ એ કામને માટે નવી દિલ્હી તરફ ઉપડી ગયા હતા.

—મુંબઈ સરકારે એક તાત્કાલિક અપવાદી યાદીમાં જણાવ્યું છે કે “હાલ પ્રવર્તતી તંબ પરીસ્થિતીના વીચાર કરતાં બહાર સલામતીના હિતની દ્રષ્ટિ એ જરૂરી જણાયથી, મુંબઈ અને પુનાના હોંક મહાસભાના કેટલાક નેતાઓ અને સક્રિય કાર્યકરોને એટકાવત માં લેવાની આવશ્યકતા ઉભી થઇ છે.

—મુંબઈમાં નીચેની વ્યક્તિઓને એટક માં લીધી છે:—શ્રી. વી. ડી. સાવરકર, શ્રી. શાન્તારામ શિવરામ સાવરકર, શ્રી. આર. અમરવાલ, શ્રી. એસ. એસ. સગે, શ્રી. એસ. વી. દેવધર, શ્રી. નારાયણ હરિ હરલેકર, શ્રી. ડી. એસ. અબકર અને શ્રી. વી. પી. નાથક.

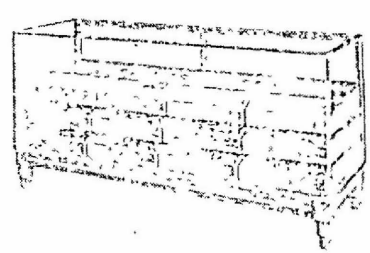
—પુનામાં એટકમાં લેવાયેલાઓનાં નામ નીચે મુજબ છે:—શ્રી. એસ. એમ. માટે, શ્રી. છ. વી. કેતકર શ્રી. જે. એલ. ભોપટકર, શ્રી. એસ. આર. દાને અને શ્રી. છ. એમ. અમરકર પકડાયલા વૈધી શ્રી. સાવરકર નખીલ હોંક હોંક મહાસભાના માછ પ્રમુખ અને પ્રખ્યાત મહાસભાવાદી નેતા છે. શ્રી. કેતકર “ટેસરી”ના સંપાદક છે શ્રી. દાને “હર્ષનીક કાવ” ના સંપાદ છે. શ્રી. માટે પુનાના મરાઠી “મખાત” ના લેખક છે. શ્રી. જે. એલ. ભોપટકર સુનીખ્યાત શ્રી. એમ. પી. ભોપટકરના ચીરજીવી છે.

—મુંબઈમાં ચલેલી આ ધરપકડો પ્રોવેનીન ડીટેન્શન એક્ટ અન્વયે મળેલી સત્તાના આધારે મુંબઈ પોલીસ કરી છે.

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**ગોરા**

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# આ ઓફીસથી મળતાં પુસ્તકોનું સુચિપત્ર

શ્રી. પી. ના ઓરડાને ખીલકુલ ખ્યાન દેવામાં નહિ આવે. ઓરડર મોકલનારાઓએ ઓરડર સાથે ચેક અથવા પોસ્ટલ ઓરડર મોકલવા મહેરબાની કરવી.

મેનેજર, 'ઇન્ડિઅન ઓપિનિયન'

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ગાંધી વિચાર ડોહન ગાંધીજીના વિચારોને રૂપદત કરતું પુસ્તક  
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દ્વિરીકની વાતો ન્હાની વાર્તાઓનો સુંદર સંમંદ ૧ ૧  
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## સર રાધાકૃષ્ણનની કૃતિઓ

જેઓ કીલોસોફીકના મહાન લેખક છે તેમના પુસ્તકો ડિ'ડુ ધર્મ,  
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 બળવાનોર પીતાની તસ્વીર આપવીય શરીઃ જેમ્સ કોનોલીનીનું જીવન  
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## ધાર્મિક સાહિત્ય

શ્રીમદભગવત ગીતા ગોરા અક્ષરોએ સંસ્કૃતમાં  
 ધર્મોત્થાના ચરિત્રો સંતોના ચરિત્રોનો સંમંદ  
 શ્રી ધોળવાસીજી આ વેદાંતથી બરપુર મંથને લખેલો મી,  
 ન્હાનો મી આમાં સુધ્યો છે. ૧૦ ૦

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અંકકાર કાંસના વિખ્યાત લેખક અનાતોલની નોવેલ  
 યામા લેખક કુપરી, એક રશીયન પત્રીતાનું ચિત્ર દોરવી નવલકથા  
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 આત્મ કથા ગાંધીજી  
 તેજ ચિત્રો આમા ગાંધીજી કૃષ્ણમજવાન, શીવાજી, આરી નેતાઓના  
 જીવન વિશે લખેલું છે

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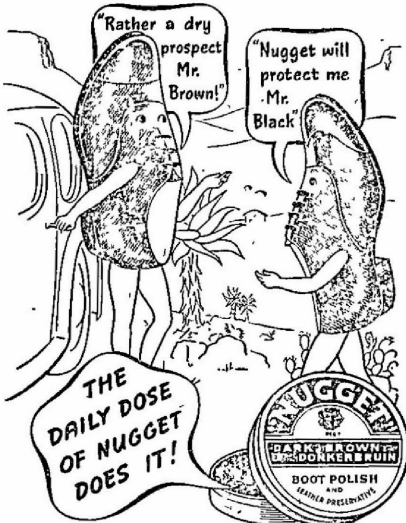
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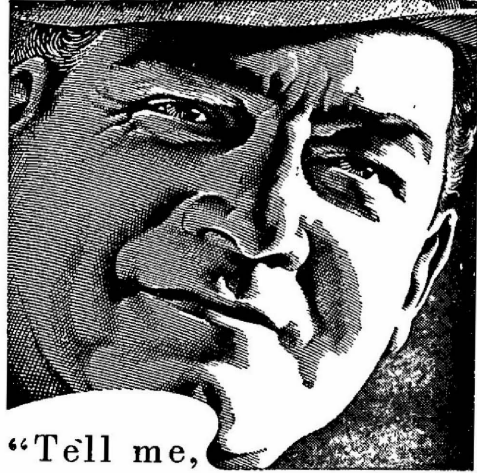
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