

Guns boom over Kashmir... ..since independence in '47

Kashmir boundary dispute has long history

By BEN TAHIR
For Canadian University Press

Editor's Note: Two weeks ago an article concerning Kashmir was written from the Indian Standpoint. Ben Tahir is a Pakistani who came to Canada five years ago.— The following represents a Pakistani Student's Position:

(CUP) When the guns boomed over the high and low grounds in the former princely state of Kashmir last month, it was not the first time that her people had seen such action.

Kashmir, a former land-locked British protectorate had been a separate suzerain state as far as the geographical and historical limits of the Indian sub-continent extend.

The borders of 84,471 square miles of Kashmir skirt five strong powers in that region. To the north lie Afghanistan, the USSR and China (Sinkiang). To the east lies Tibet, not under Chinese control. On the south she borders India, and on the west, Pakistan.

Under the Independence Act of 1947, the British divided the sub-continent into India and Pakistan.

The princely states numbering several thousands were given the choice of either joining India or Pakistan or remaining independent.

Most contiguous states opted with either of the emerging nations.

Junagadh, Manwadar and Mangrol, however, not contiguous

with Pakistani territory, declared their accession to Pakistan.

The Nizam's Dominion of Hyderabad Deccan, a 700-year-old Moslem state, wished to remain a dominion under the Crown, but signed a standstill agreement with India for postal and telegraphic communications.

Kashmir signed a standstill agreement with Pakistan, but her Hindu Maharaja signed the instrument of accession with India against the wishes of his 77 per cent Moslem subjects.

There were also the French Indian possessions of Pondicherry, Karikal Chandernagor, Yanaon and Mahe, and Portuguese settlements of Goa, Diu and Damam.

Later in 1947, India sent her 'Liberation Army' into the states of Junagadh, Manwadar and Mangrol, claiming that the majority of the population were of Hindu faith and that the Moslem rulers had no right to accede to Pakistan.

India in 1948 attacked Hyderabad Deccan on the same pretext, while that country was fighting her case before the United Nations. Within four days the 18,000,000 people of Hyderabad Deccan capitulated to the Indian Army and Air Force.

The country was subsequently annexed and given over to the neighbouring provinces. The case of Hyderabad Deccan was shelved at the United Nations.

When Indian troops were sent into the state of Kashmir, Pakistani tribal irregulars fought alongside Kashmiris against the In-

dian Army and the Maharaja's soldiery.

The hostilities came to an end in 1949 under UN auspices. A ceasefire line was drawn with about two-thirds of the country under Indian control. Lt.-Gen. Nimmo of Australia headed the United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan (UNCIP). Of the 40-man staff to oversee peace in Kashmir, 9 were Canadians.

Kashmir, a country four times the size of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island together, is as picturesque as Switzerland. The lofty peaks in the Pamir Knot reach over 25,000 feet, and attract many a mountaineering expedition. The southern plains dotted with lotus-laden lakes bring honeymooners by droves to lavish on the houseboats.

Kashmir's only two roads linking the outside world to her before 1947 wound their way through the present West Pakistan territory.

India built a road in the fifties as a supply route to her 100,000-man army stationed in Kashmir.

Kashmiris' dream of making their country an Asian Switzerland has become their nightmare. With three of the stronger neighbours, India, Pakistan and China, controlling 100 per cent of Kashmir land even suggesting such a dream becomes quite impossible.

Since 1949, twelve UN resolutions were announced and all were accepted by Pakistan. India has not accepted any.

The Indian argument is based on the fact that Pakistan did not withdraw her forces as the second condition of the UN resolution; the

third condition was for India to permit a plebiscite for the Kashmiris to decide their preference to join either of the states.

Pakistan has made several proposals for a plebiscite in Kashmir at the UN and by representations to the late Indian Premier Nehru.

Pandit Nehru had on several occasions agreed on principle that the Kashmir problem should be solved but he had a deep emotional attachment with the country, which he considered his home.

It takes India 100,000 armed men with a large local constabulary to govern the land.

Economically and strategically West Pakistan is dependent on this area, as the Rivers Indus and Chenab flow through Kashmir into Pakistan. Indian attempts to damn this water at will have spelled disaster to the Pakistani agricultural economy.

With the war over Kashmir, India faced an opponent one-fifth her strength. It was the first time the Indian Army and Air Force had met with strong resistance, unlike their easy victories in their earlier adventures. It was a fight between Indian quantity and Pakistani quality; between might and right.

As the Kashmiris can never hope to make their country another Switzerland, the only chance they have is the United Nations, for a plebiscite to choose their ally with whom they could live in harmony and without dread.



MAID MARION

This column is intended to provide concrete advice and comfort to students with problems. Please send all letters to Maid Marion, c/o The Dalhousie Gazette. A determined effort to answer all letters will be made. Anonymous signatures will be quite acceptable.

Dear Maid Marion,
The other day I wanted a roasted marshmallow more than anything else in the world so I went behind Shirreff Hall where there's lots of dry leaves for a neat bonfire. I really didn't mean to do any damage but the dean called the arson squad. Do you think the dean has it in for me?

Zelda Q.

Dear Zelda,
I think you do have a problem. Have you ever tried to understand the dean? Have you ever explored your own personality in terms of a desire for a marshmallow? Have you ever considered the deep emotional significance and Freudian overtones of burning autumn leaves? I am enclosing a pamphlet entitled "A Handy Guide to the Marshmallow, Inner Tension and Pipefitting" which I am sure will be a great help.

Dear Maid Marion,
I had an interview with the dean yesterday during which he suggested I leave the campus and take a Y.M.C.A. course in basket-weaving for intellectual stimulation. I got a 31% average on my last set of exams and my professor said the paper I just handed in was the most abstruse he had ever had the privilege to read. Since I attend all my classes and spend eight hours studying every day, I greatly appreciated his kind remarks. Do you think the dean has it in for me?

Clyde S.

Dear Clyde,
I think you have a problem. Your difficulty may be one of adjustment to the social and cultural advantages of campus life. Throw yourself into extra-curricular activities: join a fraternity, run for the Students' Council, play football, audition for "Julius Caesar" and offer your writing talents to The Gazette. Then see your dean again. If his attitude does not change, even in view of your substantial contributions to the really important things on campus, report him to the R.C.M.P. as a subversive element in Canadian society. Things should improve after that.



Next Monday Treasure van is opening here

OPEN MONDAY EXOTIC GOODS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD

W.U.S.C. on Dalhousie campus will be sponsoring TREASURE VAN this year from October 25 to October 29.

The display will be open in the Library of the Men's Residence from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. The public is very welcome.

Treasure Van visits colleges and universities from Newfoundland to British Columbia. The sales are held on the campus, and are organized and operated by the local W.U.S.C. committees.

It is part of the World University Service, an organization which was set up by faculty members in various countries after World War I, to assist students.

Niello work from Thailand, ivory and silks from India, mother of pearl from Jordan, turkish coffee sets from Yugoslavia, Mantillas from Spain, poison rings from Egypt, "Wife Leaders" from Barbados are some of the exotic gifts which can be bought at "Treasure Van."

The Treasure Van itself has been in existence only since 1952. It was the brain child of a courageous and enterprising Canadian, Ethel Mulvaney. As a member of the Red Cross in India for many years, Mrs. Mulvaney had the idea of buying Indian crafts and selling items in Canada. The profits were given to the Indian government for famine relief.

During World War II, Mrs. Mulvaney was imprisoned in a Japanese camp, and it was during this time that she fell upon the idea of helping other people in need.

In 1952, the National Committee of the World University Service met at McGill University. It occurred to Mrs. Mulvaney that the same idea could work with universities. The sales started originally as the "India Sale" and since then, the committee of the Treasure Van has added a new country each year. Today there are 20 countries participating.

Where possible, the buying is done directly. However, this is not always feasible, and the committee has its own brokers in the countries involved. The committee tries to visit the country for its initial selection.

The four-fold aim of Treasure Van is: to develop an interest in the work of native craftsmen in different parts of the world; to enable these craftsmen to raise their standard of living by providing a market for their goods; to draw attention to the international activities of W.U.S.C. and to raise funds to promote the work of W.U.S.C.

A sampling of some of the goods which will be on sale at Treasure Van can be seen in showcase six on the first floor of the Arts Building.

Treasures From Afar

Kangaroo skin rug, kohati knife at Dal's oriental marketplace

Do you want a coye-leader; a kangaroo skin rug, or a kohati knife? If you do, come to The Treasure Van. - Dalhousie's oriental marketplace. Sway to the strains of exotic music amid the richly decorated lounge of the Men's Residence.

Treasure Van will receive its first guests at 10.00 a.m. Oct. 25. The official opening, with Libbie Christensen, radio and television personality, as guest of honor, will begin at 7.30 pm that evening.

The birth of Treasure Van was a result of World War II. Mrs. Ethel Mulvaney who was taken prisoner in Malaya resolved that when the war ended she would do everything possible to help those less fortunate than herself, by stimulating a demand for the handicrafts.

In 1952 several McGill students, unable to attend a WUSC seminar, met with Mrs. Mulvaney - Treasure Van was born. This enterprise, which was intended to provide foreign markets for Indians and to raise funds to help WUSC projects was to visit every Canadian campus once a year.

The Van has acquired a permanent collection of gifts over the years. The first, a gold and silver chest, was donated by the Maharajah of Mysore. Since then contributions from the elite has produced a fascinating collection of dolls from all over the world.

Treasure Van sales reached an all-time high of \$141,158.00 in 1964-65. Up until 1959 the management of this enterprise was in the hands of Mrs. Mulvaney - 25% of the gross sales going to W. U. S. C. Responsibility passed to W.U.S.C. in 1959 with Mrs. Mulvaney as Honorary Director.

The object of Treasure Van is four-fold. A real attempt is made to arouse interest in the crafts and cultures of other countries. It is hoped that Dalhousie sales staff and hostesses will be in their national dress, International folk-singing and dancing will highlight the opening night activities.

By producing a market for craftsmen in developing countries, they will be able to raise their standard of living. Approximately 25 countries will be represented at the local Treasure Van.

The proceeds from Treasure Van are used by W.U.S.C. to finance student-welfare projects in Canada and overseas. Along with money from SHARE campaigns, these funds buy books and medical services for needy university students the world over.

Now that we all know what Treasure Van is let's not miss it. The committee still needs volunteers. Needy university students and craftsmen need your support.

Malaysia Night charms audience

Following the highly successful "Malaysia Night" the International Student's Association (I.S.A.) presented an even more spectacular evening on Friday Oct. 15 - the international folk song Night. More than 300 eager people jammed Room 21 of the A and A Building to hear folk songs from around the world.

Of this number, about 50 had to stand throughout the entire performance, thus attesting to the ever-growing popularity of the I.S.A. programmes in Campus and in Halifax.

"The Pirateers," a popular local folk-singing group, thrilled the audience for the best part of the first 45 minutes of the well-proportioned programme. Their songs must have brought back nostalgic memories to those in the crowd who were away from home. Following the intermission, the Dal-Kings Chorale, under the direction of Professor Wilson, gave tremendous renderings of well-known songs, some of which left the audience gasping at their skillful eulays. An African singing group took up the threads and gave a fine rendition of African songs. Their skill was further heightened by the absence of musical accompaniment.

M.S. Talwar of India charmed his way into the hearts of the people by his impromptu witticisms, ending with his appearance with a lilting and undulating Indian song. The next popular instrumental rendition of "Gold-finger" of James Bond fame, was given new scope by a highly talented trio headed by Arthur Chin. The vibrant electric guitars combined very well indeed with the throbbing Calypso beat of the Bongo drums. Two other songs they played were thunderously received.

Miss Barby Wilson, who hails from Brazil, next sang two Latin-American folk songs in tongue-twisting Portuguese. With her third song, "Lemon Tree", which she claimed originated in Brazil, impressed the audience with her charm and encouraged them to sing along.

Oriental magic pervaded the air in the room when the Dalhousie Chinese Students' Society Singing Group came on stage, to sing of mountains, swaying trees and love. This group left the audience enchanted by the romantic Chinese songs.

Miss Nancy White, a talented singer from Sherriff Hall, was very well received when she sang popular folk songs. Her own innovations left the audience bursting with laughter and admiration.

The West Indian Singers capped off the memorable evening with three hot Caribbean songs. They swayed in unison as they portrayed in song "The Evening Tide", and "Island Woman" and the most popular of all "Liza". Their performance brought the audience at first refused to budge, hoping for more of the exceptional talent to appear on stage. But the I.S.A. had to say good-night reluctantly. However, the crowd had been well-rewarded for spending their evening in Room 21 and would surely come back for more of the I.S.A.'s activities.

The next function of the I.S.A., "Festival of the Films" promises to be an equally exciting event. Do not miss this interesting evening on Friday, Oct. 29 in Room 21, A and A Building.

Sadie says there's hope for you, too

In three weeks, that long-awaited event will take place; breathlessly anticipated by both sexes of this university - that wonderful phenomena called Sadie Hawkins Week.

Unfortunately, few people know it exists. A few brave girls stalwartly will take the big step if it is a boy they have known for at least a year, but the main body of women students are horrified at the suggestion. It has been impossible to organize a united onslaught after boys. "Me? Ask a boy?" Well certainly. Here is your chance girls, when you are within your rights to be FORWARD! Think about how daring you can be. From October 25 - 29 every girl on Campus has the opportunity to be a Daisy Mae. You don't have to wait for that hunk in History class to ask you for coffee first.

Sadie Hawkins is sponsored by Delta Gamma - to which every girl on campus may belong by the way - but naturally the wee small group of Delta Gams who are struggling to survive, cannot march out and sweep the boys off their feet by themselves. For the week to be a success ALL the Female population need to be solidly behind it so that "those boys that never pay attention to us" won't be able to wait until the week is over to ask YOU out.

FRESHETTES! before you are absorbed - alas - in the studious atmosphere and think of nothing but books, show what spirit you really do have. SOPHOMORES in that "slump" DO SOMETHING. JUNIORS and SENIORS away up in that lofty realm beyond such frivolity, forget the sophisticated stuff for a week.

Monday will start the week with a hootenanny or such for all where you may mingle (no excuse - "I don't know anyone"). Tuesday we serenade the fraternities. Wednesday your chance to ask "the one" out and win a

Where campuses get their money Tuition fees 20 per cent of expenses of educating students

The Christian Science Monitor - November 16, 1964

Where do colleges find the financial oil to keep going? Who is paying the all-important fuel bill?

Tuition accounts for about 20 per cent of the expenses. Private gifts, endowment income (playing an increasingly smaller role), and dining hall and dormitory enterprises help to pay about 35 per cent of the operating costs. The real bulk of the bill, on the average, is paid by the government.

Public institutions draw a full 60 per cent of their income from government sources. Private institutions depend on government for a comparatively paltry 22 per cent of their costs.

PROJECTS WELCOMED WARILY

Most government help is in the form of research projects. They are welcomed - but cautiously. Most universities fear the funds may distort the importance of teaching or of the humanities which rarely draws any research aid.

Once completed, research contracts can leave a university with an expanded plant and a stiff set of financial commitments. Yet a flat "no" to a government offer is rare. Rejection is a luxury few colleges feel they can afford. Like Harvard, however, many colleges do turn thumbs down on classified research jobs.

FUNDS CONCENTRATED

Most government contracts tend to bypass smaller colleges and concentrate at 50 to 60 of the nation's largest educational institutions. Both Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are among the "Top Ten."

In the past decade Harvard's income from this source rose from 18 to 32 per cent of its total operating costs. In his annual report, Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, Harvard president, points out that the funds - largely for supplies, equipment, salaries, and grants -

rarely go into basic educational programs. They are concentrated in the university's medical school, school of public health, and science departments of the faculty of arts and sciences.

MIT recently drew a whopping \$52 million in one year from government contracts. That figure comes to half of the institute's total annual academic expenses.

Other government help to colleges and universities comes mainly in the form of construction funds, dormitory loans, loans to undergraduates and grants to graduate students in haphazard fashion.

"Government got into the support of higher education through the back door," asserts Wilbur J. Bender, former dean of the college and admissions at Harvard University and now director of the Permanent Charity Fund of Boston.

ISSUE OF CONTROL

"The total need of higher education and the government's responsibilities have never really been examined. But the piecemeal way its aid comes in now - through so many government agencies - makes very little sense. It's not a rational, articulate, well-thought-out program. Part of the problem is that universities have neither spoken courageously or with one voice."

In general, Congress, which prides itself on the self-made men who comprise it, has given more financial attention to physical facilities of colleges than to scholarships, says Martin Lichterman, executive director of the New England Board of Higher Education.

Is there much danger of government control of educational policies? Most educators regard the threat as a greater than the actuality.

"Government control is the oldest and dumbest one in the books," says Dr. John W. Lederle, president of the University of Massachusetts. "I can't see this one at all. Potentially coercion could come. . . but it hasn't. Great state universities like Michigan and Wisconsin defy it."

TUITION CHARGE

"Fiscal hamstringing" of state universities is fast on the wane, according to M. M. Chambers, former visiting professor of higher education at the University of Michigan. Even legislators recognize the importance of independent university administration.

Next to the government, the greatest single supporter of college expenses is the tuition charge. Private institutions depend on it to the tune of 34.3 percent of their income; public colleges find it pays for 10 percent of their expenses.

Although well over \$100 million is awarded nationally in scholarships each year - compared with a mere \$10 million before the war - the hike has not kept pace with the terrific rise in tuition.

"Since the waning of the GI bill, we have as a nation turned our backs on undergraduate scholarship assistance," charges Francis Keppel, United States Commissioner of Education.

He calls the National Defense Education Act, which administers loans to more than 170,000 students a year, federal aid "at its best-stimulative rather than preemptive."

But the commissioner cautions against considering loans the only answer. There is a "peril point" of indebtedness beyond which many families are not willing to go, he says.

Actually most students who need help get through college on a "package deal." This is a combination of loans, scholarship help, and job earnings. Few "gifts" stipends are fixed, but they tend to be larger for the top students.