

Guns of September have silenced but Kashmir border "scene of war-like tension"

By SHREESH JUJAL
For Canadian University Press

Though guns have silenced on Indo-Pakistan borders the time being and the United Nations sponsored ceasefire has apparently come into force, the 475 mile long front line in Kashmir is still a scene of war like tension which on any occasion may spark a new conflagration.

This undeclared war has been viewed as one of the gravest in the twenty year history of the United Nations, for it was feared that any further escalation might drag the whole world to the brink of a third global war.

The quest for peace was therefore the immediate need of the hour, realized by all major powers from Soviet Russia to the United States. Meanwhile Communist China appeared well set to jump into the turmoil to feed her own grand scale designs.

The current climax in the crisis developed on the night of August 5 when several thousand armed Pakistani raiders led by Pakistani Army officers in plain clothes crossed the U.N. ceasefire line and advanced toward Srinagar, the capital of Jammu and Kashmir state, with orders to organize a rebellion against India among the Moslem majority.

This was established by the report of the U.N. Secretary General U Thant to the security council in which he said:

"General Nimmo (Chief of the U.N. observer group in Kashmir) has indicated to me that the series of violations that began on August 5 were to a considerable extent, in subsequent days, in the form of armed men, generally not in uniform, crossing the ceasefire line from the Pakistani side for the purpose of armed action on the Indian side.

"This is a conclusion reached by General Nimmo on the basis of investigations by the United Nations observers in the light of the extensiveness and character of the raiding activities."

The Indian army then moved to drive the raiders out of Kashmir and cut the guerrillas' supply routes.

Indian action was met by Pakistan's U.S. supplied Patton tanks and F.86 Sabre jets. Within a short period the undeclared

NOTE—The author of this story, Shreesh Jujal, is an Indian student in Canada studying student journalism. He has been working at The McGill Daily on a CUP program. He is a former international affairs vice-president of the National Council of University students of India.

The following article expresses an Indian viewpoint of the Kashmir situation. We would be most interested in following it with a Pakistani viewpoint.

war spread to the international boundary line between India and Pakistan in the west as well as in the east.

But the roots of the conflict are deeper than the current development.

The essential reason for this international crisis is that the basic facts behind it have been forgotten by those concerned with the vital question.

The genesis of the tragedy dates back about 17 years.

According to the Independence Act of 1947, Britain partitioned British India into India and Pakistan according to Hindu and Muslim majority areas. But the princely states outside British Indian territory were left to join India or Pakistan solely according to the decision of the ruler of the state.

The Act stated: "An Indian State will be deemed to have acceded to the Dominion, if the Governor General has signified his acceptance of an Instrument of Accession executed by the Ruler thereof."

The Act did not contain any provision for ascertaining the wishes of the peoples of princely states before joining either state. In accordance with the act Pakistan and India accepted the accession of more than 560 princely states into the two Dominions. They did so not on the basis of the general will nor on religious considerations of the peoples of the states.

The ruler of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India on October 26, 1947 by signing the instrument of accession, duly accepted by the then Governor General of India, Lord Mountbatten.

Pakistan, desiring the annexation of Kashmir, sent armed tribals backed by three brigades of the Pakistan Army to conquer

the Indian state. India complained to the U.N. security council regarding continued Pakistani aggression.

Ignoring the legal accession of Kashmir to India, Pakistan complained about India's refusal to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir.

The U.N. then passed two resolutions dealing with the ceasefire and the plebiscite question and moved to set up the U.N. Commission on India and Pakistan (UNCIP).

The initial resolution on August 13, 1948 required that Pakistan should first begin withdrawing all of her forces, regular and irregular, from the entire state of Jammu and Kashmir. Upon completion India was to withdraw the bulk of her forces, keeping however sufficient forces for the maintenance of order.

The subsequent resolution, on January 5, 1949, acknowledged the right of a plebiscite but was to come into effect only after the first resolution had been carried out.

The chairman of the U.N. Commission assured the Prime Minister of India towards the end of December 1948 that "in the event of Pakistan not accepting these proposals or, having accepted them, not implementing parts 1 and 2 of the resolution of 13th August 1948 (dealing with ceasefire and withdrawal of Pakistan forces from Kashmir), India's acceptance of them should not be regarded in any way as binding." This assurance was included in the second interim report of the U.N. Commission.

For the last 17 years Pakistan has totally ignored the implementation of this resolution.

She greatly strengthened her military position in occupied Kashmir (so called "Azad Kashmir") and set up foreign air bases in the territory.

Since then an enormous change has altered the situation. India could not wait indefinitely for Pakistan to fulfil the prerequisites laid down in the U.N. resolution of 1948. The people of Jammu and Kashmir have meanwhile exercised their rights in the last three general elections, and each time have affirmed their being an integral part of India, although those in "Azad Kashmir" have never taken part in any election.

Some sections of the Western press accepted the Pakistani line that the Kashmir issue is one of religion.

Korean campuses are shut down to curb student riots

SEOUL, South Korea — The South-Korean government has closed the two oldest and best known universities in Korea in a bid to crack down on student disturbances against the recent treaty between Japan and South Korea.

Korea University and Yonsei University have been closed down indefinitely for "disobeying an

earlier government instruction to punish professors and students responsible for the recent anti-government, anti-Japan demonstrations."

Since the middle of August, massive student demonstrations have been held throughout South Korea including one on Aug. 23 when 7,000 students went into the streets of Seoul and over 200 were arrested.

The students condemn the treaty as a humiliation for South Korea, claiming that it links the country with a historic enemy for cold war purposes and increases war tensions with North Korea.

The ratification of the treaty has produced a major crisis in South Korea. All opposition members of the national assembly walked out in protest, and the students claim that the treaty is "illegal and unconstitutional."

In addition to these two private universities, the state-run Seoul National University and several other universities have been shut down for a week to disperse students. The two universities were closed effective Sept. 4.

In the beginning of September, the national police arrested 90 students accused of being organizers of anti-government demonstrations. Of these, 80 students were arrested at the gate of Seoul National University's Liberal Arts and Science College on suspicion of attempting to hold a rally. They were taken into custody when they attempted to enter the college.

The police also arrested Professor Cheng Suk Hai of Yonsei University for being a member of the group of over 300 professors who had earlier issued a statement opposing the controversial treaty with Japan.

The police are on the look-out for 75 more student leaders who are being sought under the government's intensive campaign to root out the sources of student troubles. Thirty-three students have also been formally charged with violation of South Korea's anti-Communist law.

The lead in the action last month was taken by student leaders at Seoul National University's Law School. The Student's Federation of Junior Colleges in Seoul has also taken a stand against the treaty.

International students

MALYASIA IN MINATURE STAGED

By CHEAH KEESALK
SPECIAL TO GAZETTE

Rongzeng" and "The Dance of the Lights."

The year's activities of the I. S. A. (International Students Association) were very successfully launched on Friday night, Oct. 1 by its first major event, "Malaysia Night".

Long before 7.30 p. m., an eager and enthusiastic crowd had already gathered in Room 21, in the A and A building. The 130 people there were not to be disappointed. The evening started off with a bang when M. H. Tan, the President, presented an exciting slide show tour of Malaysia. Halifax was not forgotten, as a few humorous comparisons were brought up.

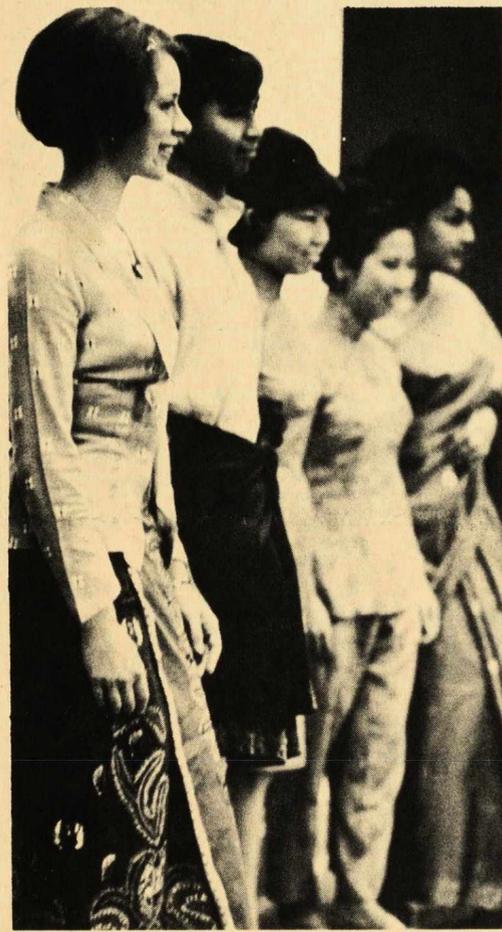
Ted Lawrence took up the story and gave a thoroughly stimulating illustrated talk on his impressions of Malaysia, from which he had just recently returned. The eyes of the audience must have popped to see a Canadian so well-versed with Malaysia. The brilliantly colorful highlight of the evening was the Fashion Parade, exhibiting examples of typical national dresses worn in Malaysia. More exotic and mystical still were the dances - "The

The first, an oriental mixture of the samba, shuffle, cha-cha, and the go-go steps, made the audience yearn for a dancing space. Eerie shadows leapt about when the performers danced the "Dance of the Lights" in blacked-out media.

Two rousing songs of Malaysia must have made the audience wish that they knew the language, so that they could join in too. "Rek Tek Tek" and "Rasa Sayang" are typical folksongs.

The evening was rounded off by a cut-and-thrust question and answer session, mainly on economics, education, and governmental systems of Malaysia.

At the end, the folks were treated to refreshments and a miscellaneous display of things Malaysian. With this precedent, you readers are advised to come out for future activities of the I. S. A.



MALAYS AND CANADIANS

Realizes crisis Curry -

HALIFAX (CUP) -- Opposition Leader John Diefenbaker's promise to raise per capita grants to universities from \$2.00 to \$5.00 drew a mixed reaction from student leaders this week.

Bill Curry, president of the Association of Atlantic Students said:

"This promised increase to \$5.00 indicates that at least one party leader realizes that the crisis in education has reached such drastic proportions that it must be met with solutions of a radical and substantial nature."

Mr. Curry is a first year Law student at Dalhousie University.

In Ottawa however, Richard Good, vice-president of the Canadian Union of Students commented that this increase would only partly meet the CUS objective of abolition of tuition fees.

Mr. Diefenbaker's promise would mean an additional 60 million dollars in revenue for Canadian universities. CUS estimates that about 100 million dollars would be needed to abolish tuition fees.

Mr. Curry added that he hoped the Conservative leader's promise would prompt the other parties to state their interim and long-range education policies to the electorate.

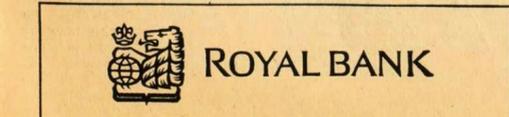
The Association of Atlantic Students represents students at fourteen universities and colleges in the four Atlantic provinces. It forms one of the regions of CUS.

Are you a candidate for assistance under the

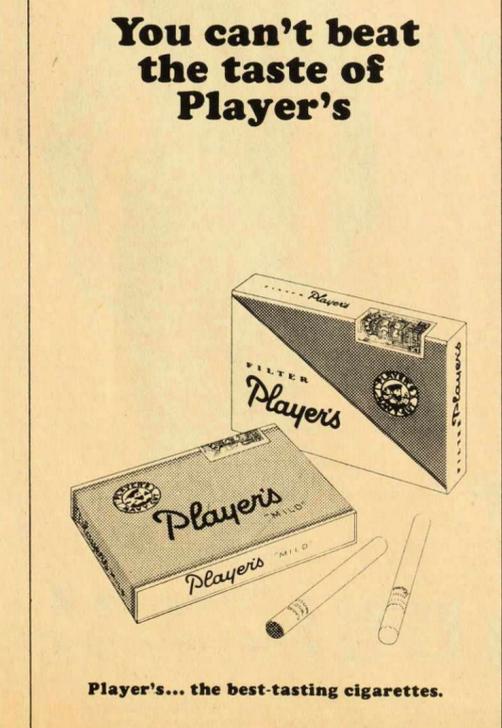
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NOTICE

Conference Applications

The Dalhousie Students' Union is calling for applications for the following conferences:

- 1) Conference on the Atlantic Community. -Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. -November 12 - 17
 - 2) The Annual Seminar on International Affairs (South East Asia: Problems of the present - Paths for the future) -Sir George William's University Montreal, P.Q. -November 2 - 6.
- deadline for applications, October 11, at 5:00 P.M.
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- All applications to be submitted to the Council Office.

India has embraced secularism as a basic principle providing equal opportunity to individuals irrespective of caste, creed, religion or colour. Pakistan is an Islamic state with an autocratic ruler, unlike India, the largest democracy in the world. India is the third largest Moslem state in the world, with some 50 million Moslems, 15 million Christians, and various other religious and ethnic minorities.

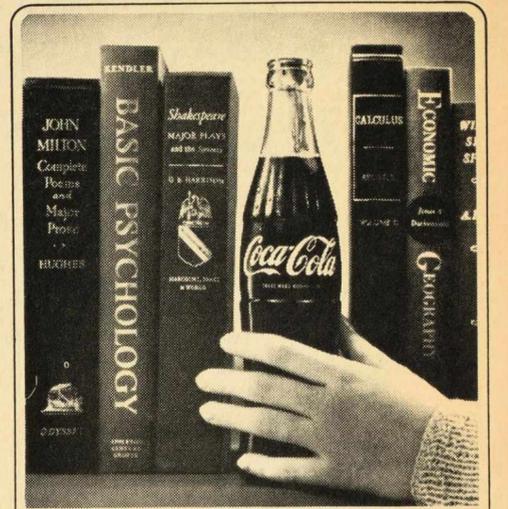
Some sections of the Western press have said that both India and Pakistan have used military equipment supplied by the United States.

The American government is aware of the evidence that Pakistan, in violation of her assurance to the U.S., has used American supplied bombers and tanks and other equipment. But India has restrained herself from using any U.S. supplied equipment.

Pakistan since 1954 has received 1,500 million dollars in military aid as against only 80 million dollars in military equipment delivered by the U.S. to India.

While Pakistan has been master-minding her military-oriented foreign policy with ambitions for Kashmir, she has found it convenient to join with China in an unholy marriage for mutual bargaining on Kashmir.

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