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Soviet Aid Makes India More Self-Sufficient, Less Dependent On Foreigners

Editorial

While the Indian Parliament, Press and political circles are worried over the growing foreign exchange crisis, the latest Soviet offer of 500 million roubles comes like a breath of fresh air. It is, when we are in dire need, practical fraternal aid, from our friend in deed.

It straight puts in the right perspective the whole propaganda barrage of the reactionary vested interests who seek to panic the country, over the grave foreign exchange crisis, only to press home their evil selfish campaign that inviting foreign private capital on a massive scale is the only way to go ahead with our industrialisation plans. This is the anti-national path, of mortgaging the nation's economy to foreign monopoly groups.

There is another self-respecting and honourable path open before the country. The real path to raise the public sector to occupy the commanding height, achieve rapid industrialisation and march towards economic independence has broadened out before our country, with Soviet aid for our Plans.

The Prime Minister And This Terrible Waste

THE Chambal Project is after all getting completed, after long delays which have been the subject of very wide criticism throughout Madhya Pradesh.

The Prime Minister has agreed to inaugurate it. An aerodrome is being constructed, right near the project, for him to land straight from New Delhi and save him the motor-drive from Neemuch, which has a very fine aerodrome already and is only 150 miles away.

This new aerodrome has no earthly use except for this visit of the Prime Minister and later on, for some distinguished foreign dignitaries for whom such special flights might be considered necessary. If this is not a crazy waste of public funds what else is it?

Back in 1954 also it was announced that Pandit Nehru would visit the construction site, etc., in Chambal and then also work on building the aerodrome had begun. Twenty thousand rupees were spent but when it became known that the Prime Minister could not come, the work on the aerodrome was stopped and these thousands went down the drain.

Talk about waste must stop. The specific waste of public funds like constructing this aerodrome near the Chambal Project, just for the use of the Prime Minister once, and the casual use of foreigners later on, must stop. The rot in the standards of the public morality must be resisted here and now. Here is a case where the Prime Minister must himself intervene.

THE FRIEND IN DEED !

IT all began only five years ago with the Indo-Soviet agreement to build the Bhilai Steel Plant and set in motion such a healthy chain reaction as to give India a big and modern national steel industry during the Second Plan and lay the foundation for further and more rapid industrialisation in our Third Plan.

The Contrast

Indian Ministers and officials negotiating aid abroad were politely offered in New York, Washington and Bonn the traditional tailor's scissors to cut the Plan according to their "expert" advice before they could "safely" give us "aid". Our representatives, however, failed to see the imperialist butcher's knife held behind.

In contrast when they went to the Socialist countries, in Bucharest, Prague, Budapest, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow, they heard words of fraternal sympathy and understanding and brought back news of good cheer. During his recent visit to India Khrushchov himself declared, "India's striving to develop industry is understandable and near to the Soviet people."

The USSR was the first friendly Government to offer aid for our Third Plan with the first offer of Rs. 180 crores and now another Rs. 60 crores bringing the grand total of all Soviet aid to us to Rs. 385.6 crores.

Imposing List

A look at the list of Soviet-aided projects in our Third Plan is enough to visualise the new, grand and forward-moving prospect that emerge before our country.

Raising Bhilai's capacity to 2.5 million tons, it alone will produce one-fourth of the ten million steel target.

Building the heavy machinery plant at Ranchi, with a capacity of 80,000 tons of machinery every year, it will occupy the most strategic position in our economy. It will produce every year the whole complex to set up a modern steel plant like Bhilai. It will set in motion the process of continuous expansion of our national steel industry and supply the heavy machines that produce other machines for India's growing industries.

The Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur will produce 45,000 tons of machinery and supply the wherewithals to Indian coal workers to dig more coal in the public sec-

tor, which has been sadly lagging behind.

A plant to manufacture precision instruments (industrial control instruments).

Construction of three giant thermal power stations, a new one at Singrauli of 250,000 KW, expansion of Neyveli to 400,000 KW and at Korba adding another 200,000 KW.

Erection of a heavy electrical plant which will produce huge transformers, motors and other electrical machines.

Building the big public sector refinery at Barauni.

Aiding the exploitation, development and production of oil and gas by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Cambay and other areas.

On The Oil Front

India's annual oil import bill is of the order of Rs. 100 crores and it is rising yearly. Soviet aid has not only helped India to discover her vast resources but has made possible the task of building a national oil industry.

The Soviet offer has compelled the three Western oil refineries to offer price reduction and even reconsider the old agreements which gave them virtual monopoly rights.

India after independence

has already spent more than Rs. 1,500 crores in importing foodgrains. The Indian Government is actively considering the proposal to start large mechanised State farms, in selected regions, in India's vast fallow lands. There is already one such Soviet-aided State farm at Suratgarh. Food Minister Patil is planning to visit the USSR to negotiate Soviet aid and machinery for more Suratgarhs.

Speeds Up Development

In its totality, Soviet aid helps India achieve economic independence, makes us more self-sufficient and less dependent on foreign countries for our existence.

The hallmark of Soviet aid is that it speeds up India's industrialisation and strengthens the public sector. All of it is for the public sector and heavy and basic industries.

On the other hand, the picture of the "aid" from the capitalist Western countries is that it is designed to keep us ever dependent, it is meant to control our industrialisation plans by seeking partnership with Indian monopolists, it demands the restriction of the public sector by keeping it confined mostly to social overheads.

These are two different

types of aid, because they are countries of two different social systems. Socialist USSR offers us the friend's helping hand. Monopolist-capitalist West throws its hook along with the bait, to get hold of Indian economy for its rapacious exploitation.

Honourable Possibilities

Repeated experience has proved that Morarji need not bow to the servile beggar's go with the West, that the more we rely on our own national resources and the help we get from our good friends of the Socialist camp the more the statesmen, bankers and industrialists of the West come to their senses, that they can no more deal with India in terms of a friendless dependent country. The chain reaction set in motion by the latest Soviet crude oil offer proves it to the hilt. The latest Soviet offer of 500 million roubles again highlights the new positive and honourable possibilities that actually exist.

We thank India's friend—the USSR. We demand that Finance Minister Morarji must not bow India's head when he meets his friends of the "Aid India Club" in Paris on September 12.

(August 31)

B. C. Roy Accepts Opposition Demand For Assembly Session To Discuss Assam

★ From JNAN BIKASH HOITRA

The West Bengal Assembly will meet at 9 a.m. on September 2 to adopt unanimously a resolution on the Assam situation. The resolution will be sent immediately to Delhi, where Parliament will be discussing the issue.

THE decision to hold this emergency session of the Assembly was taken at a meeting of the Congress Legislature Party on August 29 in response to the demands made by the Opposition parties.

Opposition's Suggestions

Earlier, representatives of Opposition parties in the Assembly—the Communist Party, PSP, Marxist F.B., RSP, F.B., Lok Sevak Sangh and Socialist Unity Centre—met and decided to send a letter to the Chief Minister requesting him to incorporate the following demands in the agreed resolution to be placed before the Assembly.

- A public judicial enquiry into Assam disturbances by a Supreme Court Judge;

- Administration of law and order under the supervision of a Central Minister for some time;

- Rehabilitation of refugees should be placed under the control and supervision of a Central Minister and riot victims should be paid grants and adequate compensation for loss of life, property and means of livelihood. The entire financial responsibility for the Assam evacuees in West Bengal should be borne by the Centre;

- The language issue should be decided at a conference of all interests concerned and not by a majority vote in the Assembly. Pending such an agreement status quo should be maintained;

- Census operations, due to begin in October next should be postponed till a peaceful atmosphere in Assam returns.

Congress Party Meets

The letter was handed over to Dr. B. C. Roy just on the eve of the Congress Legislature Party meeting. Dr. Roy referred to the letter at the meeting and was understood to have remarked that a common ground might be found to prepare a unanimous resolution, on which there should be no speeches when introduced in the Assembly.

But, he was reported to

contrary, it is actually on the increase.

This is explained by the fact that despite the claims of the Assam Government, these uprooted people feel that the conditions in that State are still far from normal. There is no denying the fact that they have completely lost confidence in the Assam Government and its police. It is now abundantly clear that they will not go back to the land of their adoption unless effective measures are taken to enable them to live there in peace and security, with their rights as Indian citizens fully guaranteed.

No Shelter, No Food

As misfortune never comes singly, their sufferings have not lessened—not to speak of having ended—with their coming over to West Bengal. Over 37,000 of them have been herded together in hastily improvised camps in North Bengal and in Nadia District. Arrangements regarding food, shelter and medical treatment are anything but satisfactory.

To cite an example, about 2,300 evacuees have been "housed" in tents in an open field at Dhubulia, about 60 miles from Calcutta. The conditions in which the refugees have been forced to live in this camp are, to say the least, extremely deplorable.

The tents afford little protection against the torrential rains. Each family of four to five members is given free rations of two seers of rice, two seers of atta, 14 chataks of pulses and a cash dole of Rs. 4.56 for a period of 14 days. But most of the inmates do not possess any cooking utensils and, to add to their hardships, no fuel is available for miles around. There are practically no facilities for medical treatment. Little wonder that 27 children, aged two to twelve years, recently died due to malnutrition and lack of medical attention!

State Govt.'s Attitude

The present sufferings of the Assam refugees are largely due to the callous attitude of the West Bengal Government.

The conditions now prevailing at Sealdah, one of the two big railway stations in the

LIFE SENTENCE FOR COMMUNIST M.P.

Kansari Haldar Convicted In Kakdwip Case

THE Judge of the Third Tribunal, Alipore, delivered judgment on August 29 in what is known as the "Kakdwip Conspiracy Case," in which Kansari Haldar, Communist M. P., and Jogendra Guria, a Communist worker, were charged with conspiracy to commit murder and arson in the Kakdwip area between January 1948 and March 1950.

The case then opened in March 1950, in the court of S. K. Sen, Judge, Third Tribunal.

Kansari Haldar and Jogendra Guria were sentenced to imprisonment for life. Jogendra Guria was given benefit of doubt and acquitted.

People's Leader

History Of The Case

The history of the "Kakdwip Conspiracy Case" goes back to January 5, 1953, when proceedings started in the court of P. K. Das. Kansari Haldar, Jogendra Guria and 34 others were charge-sheeted by the police. Of them, Haldar, Guria and four others were said to be absconding.

Eight of the 30 accused in the case were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Kansari Haldar was arrested in New Delhi on August 21, 1957, and Guria was arrested near Balasore in Orissa on November 22 of the same year.

The evidence of 99 witnesses in this case was recorded in March 1958, and the charge-sheet was framed on May 5.

A petition was then filed

city, are reminiscent of the days of the 1950 influx of refugees from East Pakistan. About 2,000 refugees are packed like sardines in the halls and a godown of the station. The filth and squalor around the area would put even a pigsty to shame.

In the first place, the Government has refused to recognise the displaced people as "refugees". They are being treated as "deserters" and, as such, have been placed under the charge of the Controller of Vagrancy! The State Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Department, therefore, has no responsibility whatsoever for these unfortunate people.

Lastly, the Government has not explained why it has not yet put up new huts on the sites of existing camps and made necessary arrangements for medical treatment and supply of adequate quantities of free rations.

before the High Court for quashing the proceedings. It was, however, rejected on June 6, 1959. The Supreme Court also turned down an appeal in December of the same year.

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People's Leader

During the British regime, Kansari Haldar was a prominent Congressman of 24 Farganas District, his field of work being Diamond Harbour area.

Shortly after the Kisan Sabha was formed in undivided Bengal in 1936, Haldar joined the Kisan movement and was elected Secretary of the 24 Farganas District Kisan Sabha.

Through the Kisan movement he came in contact with the Communist Party which he joined in 1939. For ten years, he was the President of the Union Board in his own area.

In the General Elections, Haldar was elected to the Lok Sabha by defeating his Congress rival. He polled the highest number of votes all over the country.

Kansari Haldar came of a Scheduled Caste family of Sarehat Union of Diamond Harbour Sub-Division. He is now 55 years of age.

THE FILTH

IT was not only due to the higher production figures that the Russians won India's public opinion. Hardly any propaganda trick was too old and bad for them when it was a question of winning Indian sympathies for the Soviet Union. The Germans in Rourkela, on the other hand, dropped many a brick by expressing their views and desires freely.

Here is an example. In all their publications, even in purely technical reports on their foundry works, the Russians stress that they adjust themselves to the living conditions of the Indians and do not claim any special rights (like the Germans do). For example, in Bhalai no Russians took a drop of alcohol, because their Indian brothers were prohibited to drink alcohol by law. The clever Russian interpreters play this propaganda record to every visitor of Bhalai: "Since the laws of the State in which Bhalai is situated prohibit the drinking of alcohol, you will not find any Soviet citizen in Bhalai who drinks alcohol."

These declarations do not only work on the Indians, but above all on the German journalists. There is hardly a West German illustrated journal or paper carrying reports on Rourkela and Bhalai in which the Russians' teetotaler declaration is not repeated. Reporter Hubman of the Munich illustrated Quick praised the Russians by writing: "They... strictly adhere to the Government's prohibition of alcohol."

Nothing would be more erroneous than the assumption that the vodka-proof Soviet citizens in Bhalai had really to abstain from alcohol. They have only drawn the lessons from the German clumsiness.

Drinking Habits

When in 1959 the first mechanics from the Ruhr region settled in tents near Rourkela, the drinking of alcohol was prohibited there by law. The first thing the Germans did was to fight for a special permit; and the authorities who did not want to incur displeasure of the technical artists from Germany, consented. They cancelled prohibition for the entire district of Rourkela—also for the natives.

After the German's joy in alcohol in India had aroused scathing comments, the Russians had their wits about them and renounced the easing of prohibition with great words and considerable propagandistic ado.

Another example: When the Germans started the construction work in Rourkela, they asked the Indians to allow them to build their own hospital for the mechanics and their families. This separation attempt of the Germans annoyed the Indians;

yet they agreed (the hospital will be transferred to the Indians after the completion of the steel works).

Similarly clumsy were the Germans in regard to their club in Rourkela. They built an impressive establishment with kitchen and dining-hall, swimming-pool, tennis-ground, skittle-alley and open-air cinema and called it the "German Club." Passers-by are instructed by a plate at the entrance: "For members only". But only Germans can be members. The Indians, thereupon, erected their own club; later the "Brahmani Club" was built which admits both Germans and Indians as members.

Fishy "Ayahs"

But what most confused the Germans in Rourkela was that they were rich people for Indian conditions. Their employees had been generous in finances: every mechanic receives a daily wage of Rs. 40, his monthly income, tax free, thus amounts to Rs. 1,200 (independently from

their salaries in India, each firm pays their mechanics the amount of their last salary plus a nearly 30 per cent grant for tropical countries to a German bank account. Their entire income in Germany and India amounts to 2,000 to 2,200 marks per month). The mechanics could afford a high standard of living.

A number of them engaged their own servants—so-called "ayahs"—for a monthly wage of 60 rupees. (An elementary school teacher in India gets a salary of 45 rupees from the State). But they did not keep the ayahs in the native slang—"for drinking"—but "for bedding"—as "Frauleins". In this way they severely violated the strict Indian laws against prostitution.

The yearning of the women-less Germans for womanly warmth was soon talked of in all parts of the country. Numerous prostitutes came from Calcutta. Steel Minister Swaran Singh complained to the representative of the Indian-Gemeinschaft in New Delhi, Dr. Kaupisch (who in 1958 had changed over from diplomatic service to this association): "Forbid your mechanics the relations with these women." Kaupisch who had no such powers, proposed: "Don't allow women to come to Rourkela, that is

much simpler." The Minister, in reply: "Ours is a free country. We cannot forbid anything." Things remained as they were.

"Fitters Hostel", in which the German fitters live like in barracks, was soon populated with these fishy ayahs, so that Hindustan Steel Ltd. also became furious. They forbade the Germans any contact with the bedding-girls. The mechanics declared hypocritically that they could not protect themselves from the women who invaded their bachelor flats without having been asked to. The company, therefore, had a respectable barbed wire fence built around the "Fitters Hostel" in order to protect the invaded Germans. The Germans thereupon lamented: "Captives in Rourkela."

Many of these human problems were solved when the German workers had completed the spacious "German Club",—their ayahs remained in the bungalows, which had been completed and rented by their mechanics. Enjoying dance-music and beer they would sing their Rourkela songs:

We love women, fight and adventure, but no remainder in the whisky-bottle.

Well, who keeps an ayah, does not retain his health long.

And when the climax of these fetes is reached they throw the Indian waiters with clothes and all into the swimming-pool.

After the completion of the bungalows many mechanics' wives came to Rourkela. (Rourkela parson Dr. Eberhard Peusch, 39: "The wives are of course a very appealing element"). Many a German mechanic had also his girl-friend come whom he married at the German Consulate General in Calcutta or in the church of Zarakuda (Vice-Consul Vogel: "Every week one marriage").

German Wives

Many of the German wives could not grasp their sahilroles. Whether formerly a typist or woman-worker, in Rourkela they could keep as many servants as they liked; their husbands' earnings were sufficient.

They rented big bungalows at low prices and employed a

So Ugly Is The Reality, So Damaging Is It To West Germany That Their Own Press Has To Make Such, Devastating Exposures

(We publish below extracts from an article appearing in Der Spiegel, an influential anti-Communist West German weekly magazine, entitled "Russians on the Roof." Alarmed at the striking success of the joint Indo-Soviet venture at Bhalai, some West German circles are anxious to expose the filth and mess at Rourkela, in a quixotic attempt to improve matters. Recently, the West German monopolists have started pouring forth any amount of expensive, glossy publications to try to hide the ugly reality. Here from their own Press is the true picture of the scandalous situation at Rourkela. Next week we shall publish further extracts.)

Girls Are Unsafe

Pastor Peusch reported: "The Christian Indians in the jungles had come to know that Germans had arrived at Rourkela. The Indians thinking all Germans were super-Christians, asked for a visit, and so I went with some mechanics to them in the jungles."

In Bhalai—on the contrary—no Russian woman

bearer as cook and waiter, a mail as gardener, a dholi as washerman, and an ayah for the children; expenses for this personnel: Rs. 200 to 250 per month. The German wives did not have to raise a finger in the house or garden.

Dr. Peusch did not comment on the events during this expedition to their fellow-believers, but only the consequences: "I never undertook such a trip again" and "the Christian mission in the jungles has forbidden their girls to go as ayahs to Germans who have no wives in Rourkela."

Thousand rupees was stolen from a mechanic of the electrical firm Siemens A. G. At the same time his Indian bearer disappeared. He turned to five of his mechanic-colleagues for help who remembered that a brother of the run-away worked with a German family. Suspecting the run-away was the thief and his brother knew all about it, the five Siemens mechanics summoned their bearers and ordered them to get the run-away's whereabouts out of the brother. When he posed to be ignorant, they asked the other bearers to torture him. Hot irons burned naked portions of the body.

Another example: a mechanic of the Hamburg crane building firm of Kampwagel which did exemplary work in Rourkela, raped an Indian girl. Of course, in the German settlement other human fauxpases were made that did not occur in Bhalai.

IN ROURKELA

U. S. MISSILES ON INDIAN SEAS

The Ceylon Government seized all copies of American news-magazine TIME of August 1, which contained a cheap slanderous story against its new Prime Minister entitled, "Tearful Ruler". The TIME reeks with propoganda for the sordid American way of life and their criminal war plans. This particular issue contained the story of a new successful deadly weapon, the missile Polaris, and how the aggression-plotters of the USA plan to establish submarine-cum-Polaris bases on the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. I do not know of a single important Indian paper that has called the attention of our people to the new menace.

POLARIS was fired in the last week of July and here is Time's description of the same: "Suddenly the blue-green Gulf Stream erupted with convulsive fury. Like a marlin in a cascade of brine, a grey, bottle-shaped monster leaped into the afternoon. For an instant it hung against the sky—silent, ominous, streaming foam. Then it came alive with unearthly racket. Its tale belched flame, and it climbed into its new element with incredible ease. Arcing high into the thin, cold reaches of space, the first ballistic missile ever to be fired from a submerged submarine swung surely toward the south and east. Polaris, named after the mariner's bright pole star, needed no such guidance now. Brief seconds after it breached the water of Cape Canaveral last week and screamed down the Atlantic missile range, it was on its own—and it was on target."

Rear Admiral William Raborn, Jr., boss of the U.S. Navy's Polaris project, described this new weapon of war in the following words in a message to Admiral Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, "This new star of peace hoisted a trail of missile smoke from salt water to space as a signal of a bright new addition to seapower, a new strategic use of the world's oceans which will be felt around the world and across and behind the iron and bamboo curtains."

"Deterrent For '60s"

THE POLARIS HAS BEEN CHRISTENED IN THE AMERICAN WAR-MAKERS' JARGON AS THE "DETERRENT FOR THE '60S." ITS SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING HAS BOOSTED THEIR SAGGING MORALE. THE TIME CLAIMS, "POLARIS GAVE FIRM PROMISE THAT THE U. S. IS READY TO MOVE INTO A NEW AGE OF SECURITY AND DETERRENCE WITH A REVOLUTIONARY WEAPONS SYSTEM. THE NUCLEAR SUBS THAT ARE ITS LAUNCHING PLATFORMS CAN ROAM THE WORLD'S OCEANS AT WILL, DIFFICULT TO DETECT AND DESTROY, AND READY TO DELIVER THEIR LETHAL BIRDS ON TARGETS 1,200 MILES AWAY WITH AN ACCURACY WITHIN A MILE. ONE SUB ALONE PACKS 16 MISSILES, AND EACH LOAD OF MISSILES PACKS THE EXPLOSIVE PUNCH OF ALL

4. "They will open a new sea frontier along 8,000 miles stretch of the Indian Ocean where the U. S. now has no bases."

No comments are necessary to understand the aggressive designs it is meant to serve and the danger to the peace of the world and sovereignty of every nation that it embodies.

The U. S. President told the Senate, "Never in my long military career has a weapons system of such complexity been brought from its original conception to the operational stage with such sureness and speed."

By 1965, the Navy plans a fleet of 45 FBM Submarines—30 on station at a time around the Eurasian landmass. And by 1965 Rear Admiral Raborn plans to extend Polaris' range from the present 1,200 to 2,500 miles per missile.

Three-and-a-half billion dollars were spent on the Polaris project before a single shot was fired. It was the first instalment on the Polaris fleet that will run up a bill as

than Eisenhower had asked for early this year. This is the biggest military outlay of the U.S. since World War II. A UPI report stated that the extra fund would go for the purchase of two additional Polaris missile Submarines, expanded development of the long range B-70 Bombers and new heavy tanks.

Cold War Atmosphere

The London Daily Herald is far from being Left and is a loyal supporter of the U. S. policy of war and aggression. Its Washington Correspondent Harold Hutchinson in his August 15 despatch described the present day USA as "an armed camp full of pessimism." He wrote that despite this being an election year, there was no talk among the ruling circles about old-age pension or full employment or housing, "there is no talk of disarmament but only of more and deadlier arms."

the Burma National United Front in a statement strongly protested against the U. S. war plan to station its "Polaris" rocket-equipped submarines in the Bay of Bengal. The statement added that the stationing of rocket-firing submarines in the Bay of Bengal and setting up a rocket-bases on the soil of Thailand by the American imperialists amounted to committing aggression against Burma.

The Anti-Nuclear Weapons Organisation of the students of Rangoon University in a statement on August 11, declared, "We strongly oppose these U. S. activities and demand that no war base be established near our country."

"The war preparations of the U.S. are not only aimed at the Soviet Union, China and other Socialist countries but also directed against the people's struggles for national freedom, democracy, social progress and peace."

The Burmese patriotic opinion is vigilant and they are rousing their people to the new menace. One cannot expect the regimented Press of Pakistan under Field-Marshal Ayub to speak up.

Base Against Us

THE POLARIS SUBMARINES IN THE ARABIAN SEA AND THE BAY OF BENGAL GIVES THE U. S. AGGRESSOR THE STRATEGIC BASE AGAINST OUR OWN COUNTRY AND THE WHOLE EURASIAN SOCIALIST LAND MASS TOWARDS THE NORTH, WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF HAVING A PHYSICAL BASE ON OUR OWN NATIVE SOIL. THE U. S. PLAN OF HAVING POLARIS SUBMARINE BASES ON THE ARABIAN SEA AND THE BAY OF BENGAL IS A PART OF THEIR GLOBAL PLAN AS PROJECTED IN THE MAP ON THIS PAGE. IT IS A MENACING DANGER TO THE SAFETY, SECURITY AND SOVEREIGNTY OF INDIA, AND OF ALL THE AFRO-ASIAN NATIONS AROUND, AND TO THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

The Indian monopoly Press while formally supporting the country's independent foreign policy of world peace and international cooperation is at heart pro-West and this is revealed by its total black-out of the Polaris story and the menace it constitutes to India, Asia and the peace- and freedom-loving world.

Record Your Protest

A nationwide protest against the American plan of aggression and enslavement, against stationing of the Polaris missile in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal is an urgent need of the hour. No difference among India's national parties should keep them divided on this issue which concerns the honour, safety and the duty of our independent, peace-loving and proud nation.

THE BOMBS EXPENDED BY BOTH SIDES IN WORLD WAR TWO (INCLUDING THE A-BOMBS DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI).

What other strategic objectives is the Polaris designed to serve?

1. "With Polaris submarines at sea, no enemy can possibly figure knocking out U. S. power with a strike at SAC air-fields and missile bases.

2. "In the long pull of cold war, Polaris will relax pressures on overseas allies, some uneasy at the provocative presence of U. S. missile sites."

3. "Polaris itself is listed as an intermediate range missile but Polaris-plus submarine bids to be perhaps the most effective inter-continental missile of all."

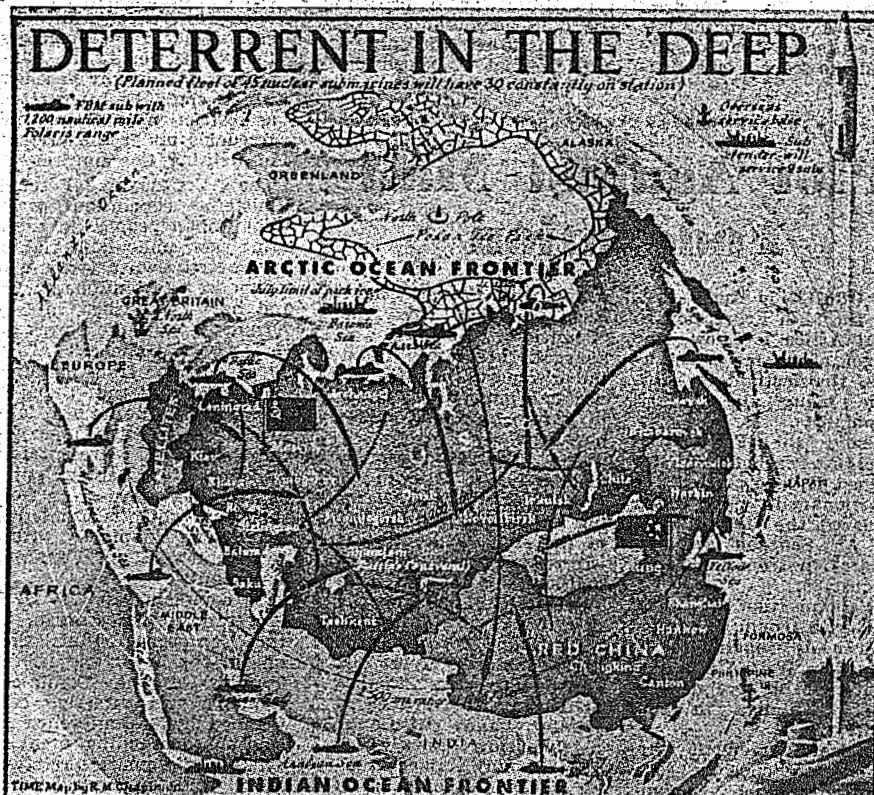
large as the entire budget for the Strategic Air Command.

Soon after their success with the Polaris, the U. S. Defence Department announced an increase of 500 million dollars in military outlay to step up arms drive and war preparations. The U. S. military budget for fiscal year 1961 will total 41.5 billion dollars which is 500 million dollars more

Hutchinson went on to say that during his 8,000 miles travel in the USA, "Never have I been far from a bomber, a missile base or a great war factory. Nine-tenths of the news in the papers, radio and TV is about the cold war." Such is the atmosphere inside the USA out of which comes this Polaris weapon.

Soon after the news of the Polaris appeared in the TIME,

THE "POLARIS" PLAN



From: TIME