Soviet Warning To Foreign Interventionists

MOSCOW, October 10

Impertalist intrigues in the Arabian Peninsula seriously feopardise peace and the security of the peoples in that area and the world over, PRAVDA'S Political Correspondent Viktor Mayeusky, writes concerning foreign armed intercention in the internal affairs of the young Yemen Arab Republic Republic.

PEAKING about the serious concern felt by inter-national opinion in connection with the reports about the in-vasion of Northern Yemen by vasion of Northern remen by Saudi Arabian and Jordanian troops the author declares that this invasion is one more at-tempt of imperialist forces "to tempt of imperialist forces to suppress the popular revolution by fire and sword, to instal a most reactionary regime such as those which always have been and are the accomplices of the colonialists in the seizure and plunder of the and plunder of the wealth of the Arabian Peninsula".

This attempt, Mayevsky stresses, is "fraught with serious consequence and cannot but be most resolutely protested by all peace-loving

It is quite obvious, Mayevsky goes on, that the revolution in Yemen is the internal affair of Yemen is the internal affair of the Yemeni people. "However, the imperialist circles of the Western powers refuse to re-cognise that. Britain, the Uni-ted States and other Western powers ostentatiously do not recognise the Yemen Arab Re-subble.

"Moreover, facts show that it is the ruling circles of these countries that stand behind the interventionists and counter-revolutionaries, and prod them on to a crime against the people of Yemen." The imperialists on to a crime against the properties took as the rallying point of the counter-revolution Emir Self UI Islam Hassan whose old ties with Britain are too well It is from the British Pro-tectorate of Aden that arms are smuggled into Yemen, the agents of the colonialists are trying to bribe the tribes into fighting against the re-

American military base Dah ran "protects the rights" of American monopolies on the Arabian Peninsula, and at the same time serves as the stronghold of the colonialists in the struggle against the national liberation movement. It was here, Mayevsky points out, that American arms were received to be airlifted to the northern border of Yemen.

Alarming Situation

The situation on the Arabian Peninsula is becoming more and more alarming. In an effort to stem the revolutionary movement, the imperialist powers are resorting to methods too well-known to world opi-nion from the events in Iran, Guatemala, the Congo By deceit they want to win over certain Yemeni tribes, to fragment the country, to end her territorial integrity.

Most resolute measures are needed to nip in the bud the aggression against the Yemen Arab Republic, Mayevsky writes in conclusion. No foreign interference in internal affairs of Yemen is permissible.

COMMUNIST

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adult franchise at last O FROM JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

THE people of West Bengal have won a significant victory. After over a decade of agitation by the A victory. After over a decade of agitation by the CPI and other left parties and mass organisations the State Government has ultimately decided to introduce adult franchise in elections to Calcutta Corporation and all the municipalities in the State.

It should be remembered in this connection that West Bengal is the only State in the country, is the only State in the country, where elections to the civic bodies are still held on the basis of a very restricted franchise, such as property and educational qualifications. To cite an instance, about 30-lakh people live within the Municipal limits of Calcutta city. But only about 220,000 persons are eligible to vote in the elections to Calcutta Corporation!

Explaining the Cabinet's decision, F. C. Sen, Chief Minister, told reporters on October 3, that

sion, F. C. Sen, Chief Minister, told reporters on October 3, that continuance of restricted franchise in Calcutta Corporation and municipal elections was not in accordance with the conduct of Assembly and Gram Panchavat elections on the basis of adult franchise.

franchise.
One would like to ask the Chief Minister: Has this obvious truth dawned on the Government after 15 long years?
As far back as 1953, the Com-

As far back as 1953, the Communist Bloc in the State Assembly had moved a non-official resolution, demanding adult franchise in all civic elections. But the Covernment rejected it on the plea that a Committee would be set up for the purpose. The Communist Bloc again moved a

non-official resolution in 1955. It

was thrown out.
In 1958, the Bloc submitted In 1958, the Bloc submitted drafts of twa bills for introducing adult franchise, one for Calcutta Corporation and another for all other municipal bodies. They were not accepted by the Government. Another resolution in 1961 and two draft bills during the last session of the Assembly, which were sought to be moved by the Bloc, also met with the same fate.

Continued denial of the right of adult franchise was one of the or adult tranchise was one of the most important items sincluded in the lengthy chargesheet submitted by the West Bengal State Coun-cil of the CPI to the President of India against the Congress Co-vernment in this State

vernment in this State.

It was only a few days ago that the State Council of the Party decided to build up a broad-based, statewide movement in case the Government refused to introduce adult franchise within October 1962.

Commenting on the State Covernment's decision, Jyöti Basu, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Opposition had been fighting for this since Independence, and we are very happy that at last the decision has

come. It is a greatest victory for the people."

Women's Demands

deputation on behalf of the Federation of Indian Womes.
West Bengal branch, met use State Education Minister on October 3 to submit a charter of demands, which had been signed by 50 300 neonle.

demands, which had been signed by 50,300 people.

The following demands were made in the charter:

Compulsory free primary education should be introduced throughout the State.

duced throughout the State.

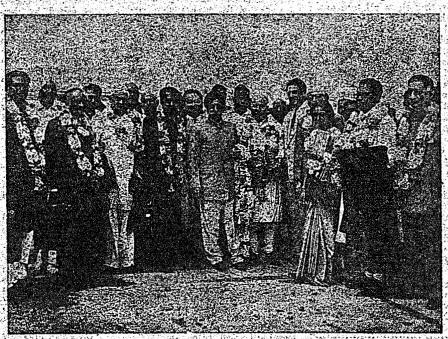
The system of free education for girls upto Class VIII, which is now in vogue in rural areas, should be extended to urban areas.

Elderly women should be given the facility to sit for the School Final Examination on the basis of a shortened syllabus, while admitted the learning the shortened syllabus,

While admitting the importance of these demands the Education Minister pleaded the Governments inability to implement the second demand owing to shortage of funds.

funds.

As regards the first demand, he said that the Government was taking steps in the matter, but it had to face a number of difficulties, such as absence of an dequate number of primary schools, etc. In this connection he said that he could not understand why Calcutta Corporation could not spend more than what could not spend more than what it was doing now on primary edu-cation in Calcutta.



An Indian Parliamentary Delegation, headed by Speaker Hukum Singh visited the Soviet Union between September 14 and October 8. On extreme left is seen Communist MP, Sarjoo Pandey.

CONGRESS TAKE-OVER IN KERALA

6 From S. Sharma

THE curtain on the first act of Congress taking over Kerala administration was rung down last evening with M.P. Govindan Nair of Kottayam being swom in as the eighth Minister and Sankar categorically stating that there would be no more additions to the

Governor Girl cancelled his tour, rushed to the capital for tour rushed to the capital for accepting resignations from two PSP. Iministers, went back to Colmbatore to fulfil an engagement and returned again to Trivandrum to sign the order regarding the allocation of portfolios.

There was hush-lush and indeem basts in the deliberations

decent haste in the deliberations regarding the new addition and swearing in to avoid pressures from interested quarters. It will

TRIVANDRUM, October 10: be recalled that Mannam had be recalled that Mannam had insisted on N. S. Krishna Pillal to be included in the Cabinet while Chacko and Sankar were unwilling to have him.
They chose young, pliable Govindan Nair who was as much a Nair Service man and against whom Mannam could

against whom Mannam could not raise his voice further. They allotted to him such subjects anotted to him such subjects as forest and temples and assignment of temple lands as were vital to Nair Service interests. Mannam therefore had to bless the choice, unwillingly though though.

That there will be no further expansion of Cabinet for some time to come is clear from the time to come is clear from the hasty reallocation of portfolios among ministers and this is intended to set at rest all speculations and pressure factics from interested groups within Congress itself.

SAMPURNANAND REPORT EVADES THE REAL ISSUES

It is difficult for an ordinary person, to keep track of the insumerable committees being set up, seminar conducted, and proposals made on national integration.

THE National Integration and committees of the Counted which was now considered to the London Counted the Counted which the Say Prizate Committee of the London counter or the Counted by D. Sampurasad, the Say Prizate Committee of the London counter or the Counted by D. Sampurasad the Say Prizate Committee or the Counted by D. Sampurasad the Say Prizate Committee or the Counted by D. Sampurasad the Say Prizate Committee or the Counted by the Say Prizate Committee or the Counted by the Say Prizate Committee or the Counted by the Say Prizate Committee or the Say Prizate Commi

In a country like India, where the

rights to a section of the people. It amounts to dividing the mass of our recople into different camps fighting each

other. The hymn of hate against Communism is one of the surest ways of hamoering the growth of that National Unity for which the Jan Sangh also

claims to be fighting.
Our country too has had its experience

of Communist-baiting. Just over three years ago, the Congress took the lead in

uniting under one banner all the anti-Communist forces in order to drive the one non-Congress Government of a state—that of Kerala—out of power.

state—that of Kerala—out of power. That unity of the anti-Communist forces

did not enable the Congress to achieve what it had set out to do. Not only

could it not destroy, or even weaken, the Communist Party, but it could not even prevent the disruption of its own ranks.

This experience of what anti-Communism has done has naturally set many

Congressmen thinking over the harm done by such a negative approach. Sober

voices are being heard inside the Con-gress that Communist-batting should cease if the country is to advance and

progress. On a large number of issues of local as well as national importance,

such as local development works, organisation of co-operatives, struggle

Echoing the notorious McCarthyite cry of Communist treachery, the Sangh language of the Central Government from 1965 onwards. Such a demand had already divided the nation into two sections of citizenship laid down in the Constitution and those who are to be deprived of those rights. Those who know the history of McCarthyism in the United States know very well to what lengths such a denial of the rights of citizenship to a section of the people can Echoing the notorious McCarthyite cry of Communist treachery, the Sangh wants to divide the people into two classes of citizens—those who have all the rights of citizenship laid down in the Constitution and those who are to be deprived of those rights. Those who know the history of McCarthyism in the United States know very well to what citizenship to a section of the people can speaking section of the people voluntarily accepts Hindi as the sole official language. The Jan Sangh protest against this decision will therefore once again divide the nation into Hindi and non-Communist Party has proved to be the biggest single political party after the ruling party, McCarthyism is something more than just the denial of citizenship

Hindi speakers. The crux of national unity lies in the recognition of the fact that our nation consists of several linguistic and cultural groups and in making serious efforts at integrating them all into one nation, even while giving full opportunity to them all to develop. It is impossible to bring about their unity and integration executions. tegration except on the basis of their voluntary consent. The Jan Sangh however, would have nothing to do with such unity with the consent of the various linguistic and cultural groups. I would, on the other hand impose its own brand of national unity on the linguistic

continuation of English as the official language of the Country. We would all like as speedy a process as possible o' establishing regional languages as official languages at the state level and at the Centre. But, any attempt to force the pace and to make Hindi the sole official language would retard the process and hence is detrimental to the very cause which the Jan Sangh claims to be hold-

and cultural groups that inhabit our

It is therefore to be hoped that all champions of national unity will set their face firmly against the Jan Sangh's campaigns on these two issues.

The same is true of communal-The same is true of communalism, linguism, provincialism and regionalism. Every one of these political phenomena has its roots in a social, cultural or economic problem. So long as these problems remain unsolved, they are bound to lead to conflicts, many of which are likely to take violent forms.

The task of anybody who examines the problem of national integration should, therefore, be integration should, therefore, be to examine the social, cultural and economic problems, which lead to a weakening of national unity, try to find solutions acceptable to the nation as a whole. The Pledge of non-violence to which signatures are being collected is, in the absence of such a solution of the problem, absolutely futile.

Namboodiripad &

One-Sided Approach

It is even doubtful whether It is even doubtful whether they recognise that certain social, cultural and economic problems exist and that it is these that give rise to conflicts. They, on the rise to conflicts. They, on the other hand, appear to think that the reason for the lack of integration is some sort of moral degeneration which has set in among the people.

How else is one to explain the fact that every upon of the second

How else is one to explain the fact that every one of the committees set up by the Government and conferences organised by them, devotes the major part of its time and energy to the discussion of the educational problem, and that consequently the solutions offered by them tend to become onesided?

The Sri Prakasa Committee on moral and religious instruction

Lulike

Gandhiji

One would like to add that to make such a fulle effort is absolutely contrary to the life and practice of Gandhiji with whose name the present campaign is being associated. His campaign for national unity was not an abstract call for unity, but a mass campaign of education and action on a series of living national problems.

Gandhiji did not evade any single problem, however difficult it might have been. He took up such concrete questions as the struggle against untouchability—in, all forms reconcilation between Hindus and Muslims on a number of disputed issues such as cow slaughter and music before mosques; the problem of regional and all-india language, etc. Had it not been for such a concrete issues, Gandhiji's campaign for national unity would not have roused and united the people.

The Sri Prakasa Committee on moral are reliations instruction and reliation integration from and reliation in the sampurnanned Committee on Emotional Integration in relation to education. The Chief Ministers' Conference, the Integration Council also devoted the major part of their time and energy to educational problems. It was at the instance of some of us, non-educational problems. It was at the instance of some of us, non-education in the control of their time and energy to educational problems. It was at the instance of some of us, non-education in the control of the control

OCTOBER 14 1983

The Real Shastri Formula

By C. UNNI RAJA

Communist alliance was hailed as the embodiment of democratic unity and model of communal amity. The alliance got 75 per cent of seats for slightly less than appear surprised as well as by those who just wanted to appear surprised.

Thus was formed the Coalition Government consisting of Congress and PSP Ministers and life either for the present maticallation and life either for the present maticallation and even hoped the coaliti

Thus was formed the Coalition Government consisting of Congress and PSP Ministers and supported by the Muslim League. PSP leader Thanu Pillai became the political situation and also with regard to the implementation of some of his suggestions, known as the Shastri formula, and at Trivandrum that the atmosphere now seemed easier than before. He was thus creating the impression that he was succeeding in toning up the Congress-PSP alliance at least temporarity.

out any interreguum.

The political correspondent of Hindu from New Delhi reported that "the general impression in informed circles is that ... this has had the effect of terminating

informed circles is that ... this has had the effect of terminating the uneasy political alliance in the State and unwelcome it was for the Congress Party to disregard the coalition and it must endeavour to keep up the appearance of a united front against the Communists". (Sept. 27)

A Look

Back

Lal Bahadur Shastri and the political correspondent of Hindu both have let the cat out of the bag. The Congress leadership holuding the High Command was manouvring to make Thanu Pillai give an opportunity to others (namely the Congress) to carry on the administration and in effect terminate the uneasy (for the Congress) alliance, while trying to keep up the appearance of a united front. This was clear from the very beginning to any close student of Kerala politics and Congress tactics.

In the very first general elections, Congress was re-

and at Irivandrum that the atmosphere now seemed easier than before. He was thus creating the impression that he was succeeding in toning up the Congress PSP alliance at least temporarily.

close student or and Congress tactics.

Musum

In the very first general Nair communal and Cathonic church organisations. This anti-

tration and rubic Works in addi-tion to the Chief Ministership. Hence the so-called democratic unity was torn with all kinds of contradictions and conflicts from

gress-FSP alliance at least temporarily.

But, within a week, to be exact on September 28, the FSP Chief Minister was 'kicked upstairs' to become a Governor and removed from the Kerala political scene. The very next morning the Congress Deputy Chief Minister became the Chief Minister.

The Union Home Minister congratulated Thanu Pillai for acting promptly in giving opportmility to others to carry on the edministration of the State without any interregum.

The political correspondent of Hindu from New Delhi reported that "the general impression in informed circles is that ... this had a clear majority. To prevent the UFL-PSP alliance coming to the UFL-PSP alliance the valled durity was torn with all kinds of contradictions and conflicts from its very inception.

The

contradictions and conflicts from its very inception.

These conflicts developed over the past thirty months into creating such a situation that the Weekly Kerala, a pro-Congress and anti-Communist English weekly, had to editorially comment that it was virtually impossible for the present Kerala Ministry to discuss any problem of the people, for each Cabinet meeting became a battle-ground where different interests fought each other (May 19, 1962).

Revent the visit of Home Minis-

Revent the visit of Home Minis-

**nue, if it wanted, as a powerless timary leaders and their hold on the Congress organization in the State.

**Last month one of the Ministry to The Congress High Command the coalinet suddenly died. He was a former president of the Nair Service Covernment through a violent struggle and central intervention.

The Congress organization in the Congress organi

characterised the situation at an uneasy truce and doubted when ther there was any long lease of life either for the present Ministry or for the purely Congress Ministry that might come afterwards (July 7, 1962).

The real Shastri formula was not the formation of a high level Cabinet Sub-Committee nor reallocation of portfolios, nor bringing somebody from outside as Chief Secretary and Chairman of the PSC. All this was only a russ. The real formula was to get Thanu Pillai accept Government to do the two partners of the coalities in which the PSP could continue, if it wanted, as a powerless functor partner.

Ever the Congress connet today the communal reactionary leaders and their hold on the Congress organisation in the

Civic Poll Results

REFUTE CONGRESS CLAIMS

voters of the 26 Municipalities and the newly constituted Calicut Corporation elected 689 councillors this time, 72 of these were elected, without contest. Though there was only local excitement and intense activity, in certain areas between 70% to 85% of the electorate participated in the poll.

No sooner had the results been the burden of the same song.

An analysis of the electroal results tells a different talk. In the former Malabar Area, for instance, there are five Municipalities. It will be recalled that in the last parliamentary poll, no Congressman or PSP candidate was returned from any of the same song.

No sooner had the results been announced than R. Sanker the new Congress Chief Minister

Trivandrum, October 8.

HE first civic poll since the formation of the Kerala State is over. Six lakh

Kerala State is over. Six lakh

Municipal Municipal Research State is over. Six lakh

Municipal

Except in the Cannanore Council, the Congress as a party has been reduced to a minority; the Calicut council which for the past quarter of a century was controlled by a century was controlled by Congress has slipped out of their hands, the Congress hao-

The Communists have emerged 18 strong and as the single largest party and with independents belonging to the Muslim League and others will control the body. The League has 10 and independents 5 and the PSP which contested 12 seats has been wiped out.

far as PSP was concerned, though Trivandrum District is claimed to be their fortress, together in Attingal and Neyyattinkara Coun-cils PSP could manage to scrape

In Quilon, Congress could mus-ter only 8 seats while the RSP and Civic Front got 18 each and will together run the Quilon

In Alleppey Congress openly allied itself with League and could get only 16 seats while the Communist included Civic Front secured 18 Seats.

Thus in 18 Municipal Course Thus in 13 Municipal Councils non-Congress parties have advanced their strength and they will run these councils on a broad non-party basis. It will be recalled that this approach was rejected by the Congress and even in Kozhikode where an understanding animal parties had been arrived at the Pradesh Congress directed its unit to militare directed its unit to withdraw from this pact.

The Civic Front including Communists will control eight Councils and they are Attisgol, Moovattupuzha, Perumbavoor, Badagara, Shertallai, Tellicherry, Quilon and Alleppey.

In five Councils — Chittoor, Paighat, Changanassori and Vat-kom, no single party or group has emerged as a majority.

In Tellicherry too out of the 32 seats Congress could secure only eight and the Civic Front including Communists has secured 11.

In Badagara, Congress has been reduced to a pitiable 3 out of the 28 seats; Communists are 14 strong, League 7 and PSP 3. In Palghat, Congress has secured only 12 out of 32 seats.

Taking the Councils in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin area,

Taking the Councils in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin area, more or less the same story is repeated. In Attingal, while the secured 11 seats out of 20, Congress secured only 3. As Poor Ten.

Courtesy: HINDUSTAN TIMES

THE resignation of two tion campaign.
Praja Socialist Minis- Large sections ters of Kerala has brought to an end a phase in history of Parliamentary Government in our country—the phase of Congress forming a coalition with other parties in order to govern a coalition with other parties in order to govern a more than these hopes and missioned that the coalition would continue and grow strong.

ate. Congress-PSP Government of Kerala, which took office in February 1960 and has now first experiment made Congress by way of forming a coalition government. There existence, for some Orissa, Congress-Ga-

Muslim League) with a view to win elections and subsequently to form a coalition plete.

overnment. pected to last long. They were matters of some arrangement being made between partners ners in coalition Ministry, they had fought each other in elechowever, was not a post-election arrangement. It was the result of a political alliance made earlier and operative during the period of the elec-

masiva Subbarayan, Governor of Maharashtra, at 9 A.M. on

Saturday the October 6, 1962. By his passing away India has lost an able administra-Saturday the October

tor and statesman who had

Dr. Subbarayan was born

on September 11, 1889. He had his early education in the Newington School and Presi-dency and Christian Colleges,

Madras. He then went abroad and obtained his MA and B.C.L. degrees from the Uni-versity of Oxford and LL.D

from the Trinity College,

served the country with great

Large sections of people owing allegiance to the three
parties that formed the coalition had therefore hoped and
expected that the coalition

expectations were misplaced Coalition became partly in-operative as soon as elections were over; the major partner, Congress refused to have Mus-lim League inside the coalition. The facade of the coa-lition, however, continued for some time; the Muslim League became an integral part of the

ime in Orissa, Congressination of Orissa, Congression of Orissa, Congression of Orissa, Congression of Orissa, Congression of Original Congression of the exit of two PSP mir now the dissolution of the tri-ple alliance has become com-

plete.
The obvious conclusion that follows from this deve-lopment is that it is impos-sible for Congress to form a lasting alliance or coalition vancore-Tamilnad Congress, Muslim League and PSP have all learnt from experience that coalition is, for the Congress, nothing but a temporary device to get over an inconvenient situation As soon as the situation im-

DR. SUBBARAYAN Madras Bar and soon made his name as an advocate. He was a Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1920 to 1926 and Chief Minister of to 1926 and Chief Minister of Madras from 1926-30. In the first popular Ministry formed in Madras, he was Minister for Law from 1937 to 1938 and held the same portfolio from 1947 to 1948. He was a Member of the Constituent As ber of the Constitu sembly till December, 1949.

Dr. Subbarayan, served as India's Amba nesia during 1949-1951 and as elected a Member of Parwas elected a member of Par-liament in 1954. He was ap-pointed Minister for Trans-port and Communications in September, 1959, and Gover-red of Maharashira in May, HE whole country learnt with deep regret of the death in Madras of Dr. Para-

A person of wide culture and rare charm Dr. Subbarayan was well-known for his keen interest in sports and social welfare. In his death the country has suffered a great loss. For some time his health had been poor: not-withstanding this he bore the burden of office upto the very last with patience and dig-nity.

On receiving the news in Tricandrum, E. M. S. Namboodistaad, General Secretary, CPI, said, "Dr. Subbarayan had a habit of being friendly to everybody who came in touch with him. He was well-known for his broad cision and liberal outlook."

partners in coalition as well as the Opposition parties have been sufficiently softened up, Congress would, strive to transform the coalition into a

single party Congress Mini try. At the time of the fo

mation of Congress-PSP Min-istry in Kerala in 1960, Mus-

lim League and PSP had thought that the Congress re-quired their help in order to fight and defeat the Commu-nist Party: in that sense, they

thought, Congress was sincere in its declaration that every-

thing should be subord nated

to the supreme necessity of fighting a successful battle

They should by now have become wiser; they had seen, in real life, that anti-Commu-

ism was for Congress only

If the performance of erst-while PSP ministers in the current sessoin of Kerala le-

gislature is any guide, it seems that the lesson has not been

learnt. The statement made by them after resignation makes it clear that, even now, they are more concerned with so-called "defence of demo-

cracy against totalitarian

not, of course, mean unscru-pulousness of the Congress to

on the other hand, means a

Constitutional

The manner in which single

The manner in which single party Congress Government has been brought into existence in Kerala raises certain questions of constitutional propriety.

PSP leaders themselves have raised the question as to when they it was constitutional.

ther it was constitutionally

proper for the Union Home Minister to entice PSP Chief Minister away from the PSP and from Chief Ministership

by offering him the lucrative

also questioned the propriety of the Congress party—their

own partner in the coalition_

NEW AGE

post of a State Go

Propriety

Totalitarianism here does

against Communism



that correct answers to them would not serve marro

Take for instance, th tion whether it is contitution-ally proper for Congress (which after all came out as the biggest single party in leg slature only with support of Muslim League and PSP) to form a single party Congress government

It is worth recalling that, even with the support of the Muslim League and the PSP, Congres would secure only 33 seats out of 126—one less than required for a box required for a bare majority in the legislature; it is also admitted by all that, if Congress had fought the elections without any alliance, it would not have become even the biggest single party, not to speak of a majority party. Under these circumstances

is it not necessary for the Congress, to once again go to the electorate and get a clear verdict in its favour before it forms a single party Government?

nism was for Congress only one of the means with which to strengthen its own one-party rule. No more can they repose any faith in the declarations of the Congress which has at last come out in its true colour—as the ruling Party which would stop at nothing in its bid to maintain itself in power itself in power.

The question however is:
Has the PSP learnt the lesson? This question is, in a way. answered by the PSP. it to in the opinion of their party, unfair to the people of Kerala to impose on them another midterm election.

PSP's Solicitude

If they were really so solici-If they were really so solici-tous towards the people, if they had honestly wanted to avoid a mid-term election they would have asked the State legislature also to be elected in February (when the elec-tions to Lok Sabha took place).

resort to any mean trick to perpetuate its own rule. It, tions to Lok Sabha took place). In that case, the people of Kerala would not have had to go through Lok Sabha elections in 1962 and 1967 and in the intervening period an additional election to the State legislature. Having refused to programme and the Party which fights for that programme, which proved effective in fighting and weakening Congress monopoly in power. Whether you are in office or in opposition, it is want function legislature. Having refused to do that, the PSP should share opposition, it is your function to help Congress in preventing the one political force that can successfully challenge the Congress from coming out vic-torious—such is the directive which guides the activities of

mid-term election to be con-ducted—now or three years later? Constitutional propriety dictates that the time is right now (when the coall'on has been dissolved). An election now would help us to test the validity of the claim made by the Congress that it enjoys the confidence of the people to such an extent as to be entiti-ed to govern the State on tre ed to govern the State on its

own.

This however is extremely inconvenient for the PSP.

For, such an apepal to the electorate now would virtually wipe the PSP out of the State Legislature. Not the State Legislature. Not a single one of the 14 Assembly seats now occupied by the PSP would be secured by that party unless it is once again able to form an alliance with either the Congress or the Muslim Learne. League.

deciding all consequences which followed the apoint-ment of the former PSP Chief nent of the former PSP Chief dinister as Governor of Punab, without consulting their coalition partner.

The questions however cover only a limited field of constitutional propriety. Still wider, still more important, questions are involved in the recent political development in Kerala. These, however, are not raised by the JARA SINGH'S DEFEAT

THE defeat inflicted on Master Tara Singh and his group in recent elections of President of Siromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee is a measure of the serious crisis which has gripped Sikh communalism in Punjab and its representative, the Akali party.

For nearly four decades has

For nearly four decades has Masterji dominated Sikh poll-ties. Everybody who tried to displace him from the position which he has been occupying had to learn that it was imposiable to defeat him. Here however is a group—led by Sant Fateh Singh—which has successfully challenged Maskarji's leadership and got his nominee defeated in the Presidential election. The successful candidate supported by Presidencial election. The successful candidate supported by the Sant group, secured 90 votes, while Tara Singh's no-minee could muster only 64.

Some of the Congress leaders, however, appeared to deluding themselves with deluding themselves with the comforting thought that the defeat of Master Tara Singh's group "is the defeat of com-munalism, separatism and sec. tarianism"

Punjab Congress President Darbara Singh made the above comment on the result of the SGPC elections.

It will be extremely dangerous for the forces of se-cularism in Punjab and out-side to share this comfort-ing thought with the Punjab Congress chief. They should realise that the basic out-look of the Sant group is

Singh. The fact however redo that, the PSP should share with its coalition partner the responsibility of having imposed a mid-term election on Kerala.

The question that now remains is when actually is the mid-term election to be conducted—now or three ways. need for Hindu-Sikh unity.

The parties and organisations which take their on secularism will therefore on secularism will therefore have to be vigilant against in-trusion of religion into politics, even in the milder form mani-festing itself in the Sant's approach.

that Masterji's defeat is a good augury. It will make the soil of Punjab politics ready for a firm struggle against re obscurantism and communalism. The mildness in tone shown by the Sant group will also be helpful in that it exposes religious obscurantism and communalism in its most rabid form.

But the forces of secularism cannot afford to think that these objectively favourable feat communalism and sepa-ratism. The forces of secular-ism have to be extremely vigi-ant and active; on their vigilance and activity depends the extent to which an effective fight can be put up against

E.M.S. Namboodiripad (October 10)

OCTOBER 14, 1962

CPI State Councils' Resolutions

ON FEDODS IN PUNJAB

The Executive Committee

THE Executive Committee of Punjab State Council of the Communist Party of India shares in the sorrow and grief of the common people of the State who have suffered terrible losses consecuted the source of the source of the suffered terrible losses consecuted terrible losses quent on recent heavy rains and unprecedented floods. The suffer-ing people need immediate relief and material assistance in full and material assistance in full measure. The Executive deplores that the State administration has failed to rush immediate relief and succour to the victims of this dire calamity.

calamity.

Joint efforts of Government, all political Parties, mass organisations and social service organisations are needed to render effective relief to the flood victims. It would be to the flood victims. It would be criminal for any Party to make political capital out of this calamity and unpardonable on the part of the ruling Party to spurn the cooperation of other Parties and to use relief work in its

be set up at State, District and lower levels for correct assessment of loss and equitable distribution of material assistance to the

people.

The Executive calls upon the immediately State Government to immediately allocate Rs. 10 crores at least for gratuitous relief besides assistance in other forms of relief. The Exein other forms of relief. The Exe-cutive further urges the Central Government to make available adequate grants out of Flood Relief and other funds for relief to the flood striken State.

Heavy and untimely rains and floods have inflicted untold misery on our people and unparalleled losses on the economy of our State. Final official estimates of havoc wrought to houses, crops, lands,

wrought to houses, crops, lands, capital assets and other property and loss of human lives and cattle and loss of numan lives and cattle are yet to come. Meanwhile Chief Minister Kairon has confessed that the damage has been more extensive than in 1955 and today's Ministerial estimate puts the loss at Rs. 100 crores. Reports so far received from

that thousands of families have been rendered homeless and shel-terless. Scores of villages have been terless. Scores of villages have been washed away. Dozens of lives have been lost, buried under falling debris or swept off by swirling currents. Kharif crops have been completely destroyed or considerably damaged over extensive areas, Lakhs of acres of lands still lie under sheets of water and Rabi sowing has been rendered impossible there. Thus agricultural production in the State has received. impossible there. Thus agricultural production in the State has receiva severe blow.

our capital assets like roads, bridges, sy hons, canals, drains, railways and public buildings have been considerably damaged. Rail and road com ications have remained suspended for days and weeks, adding to the hardships of

the public.
Flood waters this year have entered towns like Kapurthala,
Jullundur Cantt., Jakhal Mandi,
Jagraon and Kaithal, which had never faced such a vicissitude within living memory.

The worst-affected parts of the

State are Ferozeour, Sangrur, Karnal. Patiala and Bhatinha districts. Jagraon Tehsil of Ludhiana, Jullundur Tehsil of Jullundur, Tehsil of Jullundur, Tehsil of Millundur, arts of Am'ala and Hissar districts and large areas of Amritsar and Gurdasour districts.

The worst victims of the cala-plement its ten year old promise mity, as ever are the agricultural to distribute waste lands. Even

The Executive Committee of the Punjab State Council of CPI which met in Jullundur on October 3 adopted the following resolution:

workers, artisans and other village and town poor. Their mud houses have collapsed in thousands. At places their entire bastis have been razed to the ground. They have no shelter and no food to eat and the following resolution:

Government to undertake following concrete measures:

The drainage works so far executed are utterly deficient and defective and have only added to the fury of floods.

The flood afflicted areas and face total unemployment in the people need immediate.

have collapsed in thousands. At places their entire bastis have been razed to the ground. They have no shelter and no food to eat and face total unemployment in the worst-affected areas. It is these distressed people who need prior relief in the form of provision of shelter, food, clothes, medical relief and employment.

Heavy and untimely rains are no doult a natural phenomenon, But the resultant floods are in the main man made. They are the direct result of lack of effective and proper drainage and failure of the Government to execute expeditiously, fool-proof anti-flood and anti-water-logging measures. The manner in which roads, canals and syphons have been constructed and drains dug in disregard of natural flow of water and against advice of common people has resulted in accumulation of rain

Grants amounting to Rs. 200 per house for building a house and Rs. 100-150 per house for repairs be distributed immediately, with priority for Harijans and other village and town poor.

Free food should be supplied period in all worst-affected areas. to the Harijans and other people for the next three months in the affected areas. Similarly free fodder be supplied to the dis-tressed

For the public in general cheap grain and fodder denots be opened. Special steps be taken to control prices and curb profiteering.

Free clothing, blankets, quilts and bedding be supplied to the

with priority for Harijans and other village and town poor.

Pending construction and repair of houses, tenting accommodation be provided to the needy shelterless.

Speedy steps be taken to prevent outbreak of human and cattle diseases and for distribution of free medical aid. Medical students and volunteer doctors should be detailed to work for a certain

Flood waters should be drained out to clear lands for cultivation.

Seeds, fertilizers and other material pre-requisites should be distributed to assist Rabi sowing.

The Harijans and other village poor rendered unemployed should be provided with gainful work in drainage, anti-flood and other works of rural development

On Struggle Against Land Tax Increase In Andhra

of India met at Hyderabad from Sep:ember 11 to 15. The Council passed the following resolution:

THIS meeting of the Andhra today the Government is not dis-Pradesh Council of the Com-munist Party of India warmly greets the Kisans and other sections of the people who have raised their voice of protest against the Land Revenue Additional Assessment Bill and carried on persistent agitation and held onstrations against it.

This Council expresses its satisfaction and joy at the fact that faction and joy at the fact that Kisans, belonging to various shades of political opinion have come together and joined in this protest agitation. This council also extends its warm greetings to various political parties, mass organisations and individuals who joined hands and held conventions at the state and district levels against this Bill. The Council appeals to all of them to carry forward this agitation and to hold conventions in districts and taluks where such conventions are not yet held.

Rejecting all reasonable propo-

Rejecting all reasonable propo-sals put forward by the opposition parties, organisations and indivi-duals, on the floor of the Legis-lature and outside it, the State Government, using its majority in the Legislature, passed the Additional Land Revenue Bill as an Act. It refused to replace the existing unjust, unscientific and lopsided Land Revenue system by

a steeply graded income tax on agriculture.

As a result of this Additional Land Revenue Act, not only will the Land Revenue burden on the entire peasantry increase, but the injustice, and lopsidedness in the existing system will also increase much further. Revenue burden on the common peasantry will in-crease, comparatively more. The burden on poor lands will also increase comparatively more. On some categories of land, the land

revenue rates will increase four to five times.
Rates for wet land in Telangana will reach the maximum rates fixed by the Act. Exorbitant penal rates will fall on cultivation of the state waste land. Thus Additional Land Revenue Act is resulting in more injustice and irregularities.

The Government failed to im-

The Andhra Pradesh Council of the Communist Party, contention of the Government that this taxation has become necessary to secure funds for the plans. The communist Party has time and tradesh Council of the Communist Party of India warmly is the Kisans and other sectoday the Government is not use tributing all the available waste, lands it is refusing to implement even the assurances given oy the Sanjivayya Ministry to the Agri-cultural Labour and Kisan organi-

cultural Labour and Kisan organi-sations. Several categories of waste lands are still excluded from dis-tribution. Exorbitant penal rates are being imposed on cultivators of waste lands. Eviction orders are still being issued.

The Council feels that the declaration of the Chief Minister San-jiva Reddy about some likely alterations in the Land Revenue Act do not in the least, satisfy the peasantry, since there will be peasanty, since there will be no-basic change in the enhanced land revenue. The very fact that within a few days of the enactment the Chief Minister has to come out with proposals for alterations shows that the Act was unrea-sonable and passed in a great hurry.

taxes on the common people.

The Communist Party has time and again raised its voice for putting an end to corruption and waste in the administration, for running the industrial and commercial concerns in the public sector more efficiently so as to make them profitiyielding, the scrapping of the prohibition which has proved an utter failure in practice, nationalisation of the scheduled banks and coal mines, stopping tax evasion and stoppage Revenue Additional Assessment Act, which was enacted instead of

land under the projects, 250 acre plots of waste lands reserved in piots of waste lands reserved; in the name of cooperative farming and all other waste lands should be distributed amongst the agri-cultural labourers and poor pea-The Council feels that if the

make them profityielding, the scrapping of the prohibition which has proved an utter failure in practice, nationalisation of the scheduled banks and coal mines, stopping tax evasion and stoppage of privy purses. The Council demands that the unscientific Land Revenue Additional Assessment movement.

Act, which was enacted instead of implementing the above alternate methods, should be scrapped.

The Council demands that the Government should take the following steps regarding the increased Land Revenue and the communist Party is ready to participate in the stringels and making the stringels are stringels. sonable and passed in a great hurry.

Hence the Council feels that there is no other alternative left than to conduct a struggle for the withdrawal of this enactment.

The Council does not accept the The Council appeals to all the peasants holding various policies that are agitating the increased Land Revenue and the problem to accept the The Council appeals to all the peasants holding various policies are the The Council appeals to all the peasants holding various policies are the The Council appeals to all the peasants holding various policies in the struggle and make to a success. The Council appeals to all the peasants holding various policies to all the struggle and make the success. The Council appeals to all the struggle and make the success. The Council appeals to all the peasants holding various policies to all the peasants holding various policies to all the struggle and make the council appeals to a success. The Council appeals to a success. The Council appeals to a success. The Council appeals to all the peasants holding various policies to all the struggle and make the peasants holding the success. The Council appeals to all the peasants holding the success that a success the peasants holding the success that a success the pe

FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN MANIPUR

The Manipur State Council of the CPI has reiterated through a resolution that the people of Manipur will not be satisfied with any set-up which falls short of a full is only a few lakh rupees. democratic set-up.

T is needless to say that the ters; and to implement it, the Constitution has been amended by the 14th Constitution Amendpeople of Manipur have been demanding a Legislative Assembly and responsible Governme years, says the resolution.

It was in the year 1960 the eople of Manipur for the people of Manipur for the second time plunged in a mass movement for responsible govern-ment under the leadership of the Assembly Demand Co-ordination Committee. The Government of India assured them of a change in the administrative set-up and the introduction of the assembly.

Now, as a result of the continuous pressure of the people, the Government of India has taken a step for the setting up of an The Union Government has al-assembly and a council of Minis ready recognised Nagaland, as the

(B) A council of Ministers or both with such constitution, powers and functions in each case, as may be specified in the law.
This arrangement falls far
short of the aspirations of the
people of Manipur.
The Union Government has al-

16th State and the said State will have the necessary paraphernalia of a State under the Constitution.

The arguments against the set-ting up of full democratic adminis-tration for the Union territories has therefore lost all basis. In respect of population and income, Manipur is in a better position than Nagaland.

ment Act.

The amended article of the Constitution provides for the setting up in the Union Territories of (A) A body whether elected or partly nominated or partly elected to function as a legislature for the Union Territory, or The Manipur State Council therefore demands that full responsible government be introduced even under the present amended Constitution and the legislature be manned by elected people and the Council of Ministers, too, be made responsible to the legislature. In order to make the administration fully democratic, it is necessary that the number of members in the coming legislature be fixed at

PAGE FOUR

OCTOBER 14, 1962

NEW. AGE .

PAGE FIVE

INDIA AND COMMON MARKET

In recent months the countries of South-East Asia 20 per cent of Pakistan's exbelonging to the British Commonwealth have been ports. giving much attention to the Common Market prob-Press comments on Britain's intention to join the Six are full of anxiety and indignation. "A threat to national economy," "Betrayal"—this is how the British government's intention is appraised in these coun-

As the press delves into the details of the plans for European integration, the collusion of the imperialists becomes clearer to the peoples of India, Ceylon, Pakistan and these converties.

Huge colonial empires, but also at dealing a blow at the countries which have thrown off the colonial yoke.

It is general knowledge that other countries. It is no longer a secret to anybody that Britain's prospective entry inconcentrating NATO's economic potential in the same hands and preserving the

the economy of a number of South-East Asian countries has for many decades been deto the European Economic veloping under the direct in-Community aims not only at fluence of the British market. In recent years Britain ac-counted for 27-29 per cent of India's exports, 28-34 per cent remnants of the one-time of Ceylon's exports and for 17-

As for their key export goods—tea jute, and jute articles, and cotton—these countries are still more dependent on the British market for their sale. Britain accounts for about 60 per cent of Indian tea exports, 80-85 per cent of her tobacco exports, 90 per cent of her hides and skins exports, about 50 per cent of her wool exports, etc.

These facts cannot be dismissed and it is quite clear that Britain's entry into the European Common Market will unfavourably affect the economies of India, Ceylon and Pakistan—these coun-tries will be fenced off from the British market by a high

This is Gomti Devi. Her husband died in 1960, "I am all alone now." she said. "We had no children." Yet she sits there in serenity, reading her prayer book.

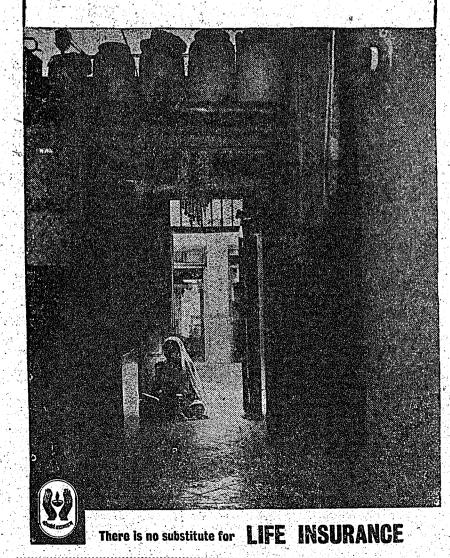
Her husband used to earn only, Rs. 250 a month. He died young suddenly, of heart failure. Yet he left her Rs. 5,000. "I got this from his Life Insurance policy*", she explained.

Someone lonely, someone loved

So Gomti Devi has some money to fall back on, some security in life. Today she can sit there in serenity, reading her prayer book, because her husband had the forethought to insure his life. She is lonely today, but she has the memory of his love.

9 Endanment Assurance Police mithout qualita

PAGE SIX



The exports of India, Pakistan and Ceylon will diminish, they will receive less foreign currency which is the main means of paying for their imtional economies. Even India. which possesses bigger resour-ces than her neighbours, will find itself in a difficult posi-tion. As Economic Review, the official organ of the ruling Indian National Congress, said the curtailment of Indian ex-ports will inevitably have an

The Ceylonese press is sounding the alarm. Ceylon Daily News says that "the apprehensions that Britain's entry into the EEC will undermine the economic foundations of the island are quite real." Pakistan's Minister of Traductrice Abdul Kasem

However, the public of the Asian countries quickly understood the actual meaning of these all-embracing promises. "Assurances to the effect countries are ready to sign bilateral agreements with India, Pakistan and Ceylon," stated the Indian newspaper Decean mine the economic foundations of the island are quite lateral agreements with India real." Pakistan's Minister of Industries, Abdul Kasem Khan, has declared that Britanian newspaper Deccan Tribune, "rather pursue the aim of softening the blow." ces for the country.

The public of a number of Reading South-East Asian countries correctly appraises the British

Promises ent's actions° as a blow at their national inte-

In point of fact, this is a blow at the young states' national economies, which are not strong yet, and, in the first place at the state sector.

Definite quarters in Britain are interested in frus-trating the efforts of these countries to create their own state industries. They would like to use the Common Market to make them fully described to the controlled dependent on the capitalist

It is quite obvious that the working people will primarily suffer as a result of these plans. Peasants make up the bulk of the population in the countries of this region. Re-duced exports of agricultural produce will strike a telling olow at their interests.

For the workers of cotton and lute mills in India and Pakistan and of tea planta-tions in India and Ceylon the conversion of the Six into the Seven spells increased unemployment and a new offensive of capital on their living stan-dards. Industrialists are already raising the question of "production costs" which they think can be done

London Conference

At the London conference of the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth, India, Pakistan and Ceylon sharply criticised Britain's intention to toin the Common Market. Prime Minister Nehru of India declared that if the present to get a closer acquaintance proposals for Britain's entry with it in May this year into the Common Market when the US Senate Foreign were adopted, this would have a most adverse effect on India's economy.

Speaking in London, Pre-sident Ayub Khan of Pakistan declared that by setting up the Common Market the Western world was shutting the door of its markets to goods from the underdeveloped countries, compelling those

countries to remain nothing but raw materials producers and was going to dictate the terms of trade to those countries making them pay much higher prices for the indus-trial goods supplied by the West.

The only thing that India, Ceylon and Pakistan managed to obtain from Britain and the members of the European Economic Community was a promise of the conclusion of all-embracing agreements on adverse effect on the fulfile bllateral basis."
ment of her five-year plan.

However, the public of the

questions of trade, the imperialist states, at the same time, manifest a suspicious readiness in promises to "compensate" the losses, which the underdeveloped countries will sustain as a result of Britain's joining the European Economic Community, through the increase of their "aid". Thereby they completely revealed their true intentions with re-gard to the peoples of these countries. These are to curtail the sources of currency of the emancipated countries, under-mine their financial independence and make their economic dependent on the imperialis

Though stubborn in the

The Indian magazine Alf-India Congress Committee Economic Review made the following just remark about the imperialist a'd: "No matter how large this aid might be and how generously it might be offered, it will never be able to substitute our own currency incomes, rather it will never be a good substitu-tion for them. The national currency sources ensure a feeling of independence and self-respect. Foreign aid, on the other hand, invariably makes the receiver feel equality and dependence."

The peoples of India, Cey-lon, Pakistan and other counlon, Pakistan and other countries have already come to know very well from their own experience this aspect of the imperialist philanthropy. It was as a result of this philanthropy that Pakistan found itself involved in a military alliance with the imperialists which has been a source of great misfortunes to its neagreat misfortunes to its peoa decision to curtail the aid to India by 25 per cent as a punishment for her foreign policy.

However, it would be wrong to believe that there are no forces that think otherwise in the British Commonwealth

★SEE PAGE 19

OCTOBER 14, 1962

UNDER SHADOW OF IMPERIALIST WAR PREPARATIONS

USSR Postpones Abolition Of Taxes

on September 24, a Decree was issued by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on postponing the abolition of wage taxes levied on factory and office workers. Below is reproduced an editorial of Izvestia on the Decree.

The decree states that it the sums received from tax has been resolved for the sources. These "energetic threat requirements. It is from the postpone the to call a spade a spade are comes for social insurance. On September 24, a Decree was issued by the Pre-children; in 1958 the figure

time being, pending a special statement, to postpone the further abolition of wage taxes, levied on factory and office workers, who were to be freed of taxes as of October 1, 1962, and to postpone the fur-ther curtailment of the rates obliged to give away 25-30 per cent of their wages as taxes. of these taxes, according to the Law of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics "On Abolishing the Wage Taxes levied on Factory and Office Work-

ers" of May 17, 1960.

This measure is prompted by the interests of the people, by interests of our country's security. The Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme So-viet of the U.S.R. emphasises that it is due to the fact that at present our country is carrying out important measures in ensuring the further growth of agriculture and industry, in increasing cons'derably output of consumer goods as well as an extensive housing construction programme, which call for additional budget allocations

It is also connected with an intensified aggressive scheming of the imperialists and the need to strengthen the Soviet Union's defence capacity.

Recent Record

It is common knowledge that the gradual abolition of taxes on industrial, professional and office workers began in our country in 1960

Starting with October 1, 1960 the levying was ceased of the income tax and the tax on unmarried citizens and citizens with small families factory and office workers getting a monthly wage of less than 500 roubles (in the old scale of prices). At the same time the rates were considerably the rates were considerably curtailed of the taxes on monthly wages within the 501-600-rouble bracket.

Beginning with October 1, 1961 another considerable sec-tion of the working people were relieved of taxes. These included factory and office workers getting a monthly wage of up to 60 roubles in the new scale of prices (up to 600 roubles in the old scale of orices), and the tax rates on the wages of industrial, professional and office workers

Benefits getting a monthly wage with in the 61-70 rouble bracket-were substantially reduced.

ably increased. According to a statement carried by the official magazine of the U.S. Department of Commerce, in the United States "state authorties took energetic mea-sures in 1961 for increasing

OCTOBER 14, 1962

HE decree states that it the sums received from tax mount has been resolved for the sources". These "energetic tural received from tax mounts and the sources of the source sources". These "energetic measures", if we were to call a spade a spade, are nothing but a new increase of grants to factory and office pressure of the tax machine.
The industrial, professional
and office workers of the
"free" (capitalist) world are

> The Soviet people know very well that the abolition of wage taxes in our country was one of the many measures being carried into life by the Communist Party and the Soviet state for raising the peoples living standards.

Reduced Hours

The year of 1960 saw the completion of the change-over of all of the country's indus-trial, professional and office workers to a 7-hour and 6hour working day.

The shortening of the working day means the curtailment of wages and concealed unemployment. It is generally known that the Soviet Union has long ago rid itself of un-employment, and the change over to a shorter working day was accompanied by the maintenance of the wages at the former level, and some-times the wages were even increased substantially, parti-cularly with the low-paid categories of employees.

Housing is one of our coun-The Communist Party and the Soviet government are solving this problem both insistently and consistently. In the past four years new homes were provided for about 50 million people, which is almost a quarter of the country's population. This year, for instance, the state allocated more than 5,000 million roubles for housing construction.

Moreover, there is extensive housing construction carried on with the means of enterprises and organisations, as well as with the state credit means. As a result the housing facilities in towns and

getting a monthly wage within the 61-70 rouble bracket were substantially reduced.

Thus, a substantial number of indstrial, professional and office workers, have actually already been freed from wage taxes.

The direct benefits, received by the population, amount to approximately an annual 800 million roubles (in the new scale of prices).

It should be kept in mind, at the same time, that the same time

takes have not been reduced cial and cultural undertakings in a single capitalist country, and in some they have noticeably increased. According to million roubles under the state budget alone. The state spends these monies on nurseries and kindergartens, general edu- severingly. More and more cation schools, hospitals, etc. schools, hospitals, nurseries This year nurseries and kindergartens care for 5,400,000

comes for social insuren workers, for pensions, for grants for single mothers and grants for single mothers and mothers having large families, stipends for students, free medical assistance and free tuition, as well as for many other payments and benefits that the population get.

Take such a vital matter for the working man as h's pension. In the capitalist countries the working people have to contribute from their own

to contribute from their own earnings to the insurance fund and consequently pay for their pensions themselves ahead.

In the USSR, the state shoulders the entire expense. We have currently 22 million pensioners: furthermore, the old-age pension is at least half a person's earnings. This half a person's earnings. This year alone the state will have to pay out 8.100 million roubles in pensions.

The rapid growth of social production is the prime factor behind a steady advance in the people's standard of welfare. Thus, in the first half of this year industry produced nearly 10 per cent more than in the corresponding period of last year. Consumer production has particularly grown especially the output of such cliural and househo dities as television sets, fr'd-ges, washing machines. and the like that are in high popular demand

Investments In Agriculture

To provide people with plenty of food is of tremen-dous importance in raising the population's living standard. It is for th's purpose that the Communist Party and the Soviet government are investing made in the seven-year plan. This year for instance, state investments in agriculture and state credits to collective farms for the acquisition of machinery and the erection of livestock premises and other buildings total 4,400 million

In addition, the Soviet state tra expenses by reducing the prices of farm machinery, spare parts for it and for fuel, and also by giving the collective farms d'acounts on the income tax, which is important for stimulating the growth of agricultural production. The Soviet people know that

The Soviet people know that the Commun'st Party and the Soviet government will conti-nue to do all in their power to develon socialist industry which is the foundation of our economy, and to boost the output of consumer commodities and of grain, meat, milk and other form products. The housing programme, with its aim of doing away with our housing shortage, will be carried out consistently and perand kindergartens will

At the same time the Soviet government has one more sacred duty by the people to fulfil. This is the duty of ensuring the peaceful life and peaceful vocations of the Soviet people.

The CPSU Programme says that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union steadfast ly upholds and defends gains of socialism and the cause of world peace, and works tirelessly to deliver mankind for all time from wars of aggression. The Len-in'st principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems always has been, and remains, the general principle of the for-eign policy of the Soviet state.

And proclaiming this general principle, the CPSU Programme emphasises:

Sacred Duty

"The Party maintains that as long as imperialism exists the threat of aggressive wars will remain. The sive wars will remain. The CPSU regards the defence of the socialist motherland, and the strengthening of the defence potential of the USSR, of the might of the Soviet Armed Forces, as a sacred duty of the Party and the Soviet people as a whole, as a most important function of the socialist state. The Soviet Union sees it as its internationalist duty to guarantee, together with the other social'st countries, the reliable de-fence and security of the entire socialist camp."

It is precisely because the peoples interests are supreme peoples interests are supreme for the Soviet government that it cannot but reckon with the facts of a wilful ag-gravation of international tension by the arch-aggressive forces of imperialism, who are recklessly playing with fire, engineering one provocation after another against the Sovet Union and the other socialist countries and imperilling universal peace.

President Kennedy recently Pres'dent Kennedy recently asked Congress to grant him the right to call up 150,000 reservists. But thinking, apparently, that this is "not enough", that international tension should be aggravated still further, U.S. Congressmen and the reactionary press demand an onen military indemand an open military interrent on (or military block-ade, which practically is the same) against revolutionary Cuba, and insist on the demonstration of the positions of srength policy in West Berlin. South-East Asia and in any other region of the world.

Recently Defence Minister MacNamara boasted, in his us-ual manner, in the Senate that the United States was strong enough to liquidate any state enough to inquidate any state of emergency that might develon either with the aid of nuclear or conventional weapons. The bell'cose hysterics of the U.S. reactionaries connot but make the peace-loving nations more vigilant. All these warmongering,

provocative statements are made against the back-ground of the feverish arms race and to the thunder of continued U.S. nuclear tests. Suffice it to say that

of the 92,500 million dollars budget of the United States, the greater part—more than 50.000 million dollars—are spent in the 1962-63 fiscal year on military needs.

Can Soviet people, all peaceloving nations. more brazen provocations of the frenzied West German revenge-seekers, their wild threats against the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries? Can they by-pass the fever sh attempts to build a Franco-West German military alliance one of whose inspirers General de Gaulle openly advo-cates, the "organisation" of Europe "from the Atlantic to the Urals?"

Can they "overlook" the polsonous mushrooms of the U.S. nuclear tests, the launching of a series of spy satellites, pro-vocative flights of U-2 planes the setting up of American air force and naval bases in all parts of the world and in the close proximity of the Soviet Union and other socialist

All these facts, considered separately or together. impel the peace-loving nations and, of course, the Soviet people to be vigilant and take the necessary measures for the defence of their countries and

for curbing the aggressors.

The Soviet state cannot and will not cut its expenditures on the economy and the advance of the people's well-being. That is why it is compelled to postpone the further abolition of taxes paid by the industrial and office workers. It stands to reason that when the international situation changes, the measures outlined by the Party and the Government for the abolition of taxes from the population will be completely fulfilled. for curbing the aggressors.

People **Approve**

The Soviet people rightly understood and unani approved the Government's measures when a little more than a year ago it increased military expenditure and ceased the reduction of the Armed Forces in view of the heightened world tension.

"The interests of the people and the Government are one and inseparable in our socialist country," said then N. S. Khrushchov, speaking over the rad'o and television. "We shall not foist onto the people the unnecessary difficulties unjustified by the interests of the cause

The Soviet people know this full well. They, no doubt, will correctly understand and unanimously approve the Decree as a step called for by the interests of all working people and the security of our

The Soviet people, closely rallied around the Leninist Party, its Central Committee, and the Soviet Government will work still more selflessly people is being raised and communism is being built and will be built by the labour of

MOVEMENT AGAINST U.P. LAND TAX BILL

Concessions Won

Formally, the UP Landholdings Tax Bill is still on the anvil in its original form, proposing a 50 per cent enhancement of the State's land revenue. But, in fact it is clear that the measure as conceived is

S POKESMEN of the Ministry have announced that landholdings upto eight acres would be exempted from fur-ther taxation. The fact that the Government has climbed down to this is itself taker for the democratic opposition And the fight is not yet ended.

Ministry to make this concession, a very notable part was played by the Congressmen of the State. It would be no exaggeration to say that their determined intervention forced the pace of events, and compelled the Ministry headed by C. B. Gupta to agree to modifications in the original Bill. The experience of this united resistance to the antipeople tax measure and the gains already made have fur-

Exemption Limit

The Communist Party and other parties, as also a very large number of Congressmen themselves, are demanding that the exemption limit should be raised to twelve-and-a-half acres.

Opposition circles are particularly enthused by the growth of such unprecedented of the Communist Party in forging the united front and

The opposition to the de tructive move—then the Bill had not come-was, as is well known by now, initiated and spearheaded by the Commust Party and the State Kisan

joined by the Praja Socialist Party. The Jan Sangh and the Swatantra came afterwards. But events have shown that the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party are more inter-ested in fishing in troubled waters than realising the popular demands.

Lohia Socialists, however, due to their own deep inter-nal problems, were then saying that "to launch any stru ele at this time and fo next two years, would be a crime against the people..."
It was much later that they saw the light. A review of the role of all these parties is it-self an interesting lesson

after the Communist Party and the Kisan Sabha had started to mobilise raised from Congress circles also against the suicidal move of their Ministry. Gradually, as the movement caught up and neonle began to stir, as they had not done in recent times, the voices of Congress-men and even Congress Commore insistent and spread.

the Communist Party and the Kisan Sabha to observe June 16 as a Protest Day put the whole movement on nmense potenbecame clear even to thos

The Praja Socialist Party, spurning all offers of joint work gave calls for its own demonstrations and signatur campaigns. Even though I themselves they did not add up to any spectacular results, they helped in creating an atmosphere of struggle. In this respect, even the declarations Swatantra Party were help-

The Socialist Party did not

The most important of these nditions was that once starbe withdrawn without their concurrence. As a result of all these, a

great movement arose in the State. Lakhs and lakhs of people were drawn, one way or other, into it.

Not only individual Congressmen and Mandal Con-gress Committees, but even District Congress Committee came out openly against the proposed tax and passed strongly-worded resolutions.



CPI STATE COUNCIL RESOLUTION

The full text of a resolution on the U.P. Land Tax but adopted by a joint meeting of the Action Committee and Secretariat of the U.P. State Council of the Communist Party on September 28. at Lucknow is griven to the common man. It has levied 28, at Lucknow is given

ON the question of finding N the question of finding resources for the Plan, the position of the Communist Party has been and continues to be that unless serious efforts are made at economy and certain profit-yielding big industries, such as Sugar and Electricity in U.P., are nationalised, there is no justification for further taxing the common man. Moreover, all taxes should be levied in an equitable manner. Moreover, all taxes should be levied in an equitable manner, keeping in view that the incidence of taxation is in proportion to the capacity, of the tax payer. The present taxation policy of the U.P. State Government stands in claying contrast to these prin-

in glaring contrast to these prin-ciples. In the face of widespread ciples. In the face of widespread opposition, the government has reversely had not done in recent mes, the voices of Congressmen and even Congress Comittees hecame more and core insistent and widespread.

The tremendous success achieved by the joint call of the composition, the government has retreated partially on the issue of land tax, but it still refuses to accept the proposals of effecting substantial savings. In administrative expenses, realising the arrears running into crores from industrialists and big businessmen, and nationalising the Sugar and Electricity industries.

and middle class tenants and the rural population.

The Communist Party will firmly oppose the Urban House and Lana Tax Bills in their present forms in cooperation with all progressive and democratic forces in the State. It will make efforts to build only account. efforts to build and organise

forces in the State. It will make efforts to build and organise a strong movement to demand that the Governor should refuse assent to the present Urban House and Land Tax Bills.
Radical change in the taxation policy of the government can be brought about only on the basis of a broad-based political movement of the working masses and unity of all democratic forces, including those inside the Congress. The Communist Party will consistently and untiringly work to bring this about.

It is in this background that the Action Committee of the U.P. State Council of CPI hails the unity of all progressive forces against the proposed land tax measures, which has forced the government to give up its earlier position and announce that it is ready to exempt land holdings upto 8 acres.

only because the people and spe-ciany the peaasntry expressed themselves in no uncertain terms and rallied round the calls of resistance given by our Party and other Opposition parties, but also because large sections of Congressmen, including Congress Mi.As, came openly against such a measure, as never before since the Congress took power.

Congress took power.
The Committee hails this unity of action achieved between de of action achieved between de-mocratic forces inside and out-side the Congress on this issue and is confident that, if carried forward, this can bring about the desired shift in the taxation

policy of the government.

Though the Communist Party is of the opinion that an overall increase in the land tax in U.P. is unjustified and that taxation in is unjustified and that taxation in the rural areas, should be on a graded scale based on net incomes; the Party can lend its support even to the present measure if the exemption limit is raised to 12½ acres and the tax levied on larger land holdings is on a graded scale.

With a view to consolidating unity in struggle against universe.

With a view to consolidating unity in struggle against unjust taxes, to bring about a radical change in the present taxation policy and also secure relief for the common man, we appeal to all to demand amendment to the present land holding tax on the above lines.

gle, but its leaders began to
Bulandshahr, Basti, Bahraich, talk of joining it if some of Faizabad, Bijnor, Gorakhpur cannot do; he is far too obligation of their conditions could be accepted by the other parties.

Bulandshahr, Basti, Bahraich, richer classes. But this he cannot do; he is far too obligation of the conditions could be accepted by the other parties.

Bulandshahr, Basti, Bahraich, richer classes. But this he cannot do; he is far too committed to lecting signatures against the and scores of other district and local Congress committees pleaded for an anadoment of the measure. In the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Chief Minister one-and-a-half acres or at and his few supporters had an extremely tough time. They had to use subterfuges to gag and guillotine discuss

Even the huge Council of Ministers, packed with Gupta's yes-men, got sharply divided and Gupta

a printed form to members of the UPCC and the Congress Assembly Party, as also to other Committees of the Con gress, to sign and forward to him to develop the campaign of opposition to the fatal

Despite all pleadings and pressures of their Chief, even

the willing Congress legisla-tors began to find it d'fficult to go to their constituencies and face their electorate.

And on Sepember 4, three days before Nehru's announ-

cement in the Lok Sabha

and defiantly raised the ban

ner of revolt in the State As-

sembly itself by voting against the move to introduce the Land Holdings Bill. It was

obvious to everyone that there was an influential organised

Leaders rushed to Delhi for

force behind him.

Congress MPs from III spoke up against fine Bill.
They all said one thing: "If
this measure is allowed to be

Command to intervene.

the Bill

Gupta's

Difficulty

enacted, the Congress in UP would be wiped out."

It was this mounting pres-sure that forced the High

issue was referred to the Plan-

ning Commission and the lat-ter told Gupto to go slow and exempt at least uneconomic

holdings from the purview of

But C. P. Gupta had committed himself so much and gone so far in his foolish

it difficult to get out of the mess he had created. So even after his return from Delhi,

he continued to hold out threats and talked aggressive-

Gupta's difficulty is that if he cannot find resources for developmental activities under the Plan from the people, he

to find them from the

most two and a half to three most two and a nair to three acres only. He is understood to have told members of the Planning Commission that given freedom to act, he would be able to solve all problems.
Unfortunately for him, his
self-confidente has always run

sharply divided and Gupta and his supporters were almost shouted down. At least three of the Cabinet Ministers threatened to oppose the Bill and to resign from the Government on this issue, if necessary.

A sen'or Minister in the Cabinet wrote to the DCCs to pass resolutions and write to the Government and the Congress High Command against the enhancement of land revenue. Mohan Lal Gautam organised in Lucknow a "forum" of Congressmen and openly denounced the move to levy the land tax. He sent out

Later, A.P. Jain, K. D. Malaviya, Mahavir Tyagi and some others also spoke up in the

same strain.

If Gupta had still any doubts about the strength of reelings of the State's people on this question and about the capacity of the opposition par-les to launch a mass move-ment, these doubts were laid

he Communist and Praja So-

These parties had announced their resolve to fill up I

alist Parties

From RAMESH SINHA

It must also be mentioned that during this period both the Socialists, as well as the Jan Sangh, tried at least once rest on September 10 when ne of the biggest demonstra-ons that has ever taken lace in Lucknow was held by monstrations before the Council House in the State d their resolve to fill up UP's ails if the Bill was not with-Capital. Both these demon-strations held at the end of rawn. They had, each one of them separately given a call for the enrolment of 10,000 vo-unteers for going to jail. August and beginning of Sep tember proved to be damp

While this work was going rapidly and successfully and had roused great enthueople, the Jan Sangh and he Swatantra Party forgot all bout doing satyagraha. The

Tactics

to change their tactics. Both of them separately and inde-pendently gave calls for desquibs.

The Jan Sangh had made a great deal, of noise and cla med that it would bring a lakh people—peasants from all over the State—on the all over the State—on streets of Lucknow on Sep-

whom they are locked in eter-nal rivairy and abused the Communist legislators who were not willing to play into their hands.

Jan Sangh

Bil. The Swatantra aPrty talukdars thought discretion to be the better part of valour and refrained from talking even about signature cam-

At that time, when passions were running high and jail-going seemed imminent, both these parties of the reactionary vested interests developed cold feet.

The Socialist Party, on the other hand, employed a diversionary strategem: they be-gan to create scenes inside the Legislative shamber. They defied the Chair, broke all nor-mally accepted canons of parllamentary behaviour and eti-quette, brought a privilege motion against a member of the Praja Socialist Party with

One must say that this was not altogether a new trick of theirs. They had employed it in the past too, and often suc in the past too, and often succeeded in getting headlines in the press. But what turned out to be new was that this time they had obviously overplayed their hand. They are today the most isolated lot in the Legislature and commanding least respect, as also the most demonstration.

affected most by the measure will be their patrons, leaders and financiers. None should, therefore, be surprised if the Jan Sangh in the days to come starts some struggle, symbolic or other-wise. And since there is-still a section of the peasantry which will be affected by the Bill, if it is not further get the sympathy and support of the common people all over

the State Another important reason for this support will be that the Government has recently levied a number of other anti-

their leaders felt as



h rally in Aminuddaula Park in Lucknow after the

thousand turned up, even Tax (one crore) and the bus passenger tax (5 per cent) whose burden falls on the march at the head of the pro-

Thereafter, till recently, It has also rushed through they talked only of signature campaigns. But now that a Assembly a measure to tax on urban houses

campaigns. But now that a big victory has been won, they have become more active and are threatening to start satyagraha.

But the more important reason for their suddenly becoming extremely aggressive is that, after the eight acre exemption announced by the Government spokesmen, the people who will be men, the people who will be pury Allahabad, Agra—and the municipality of Gorakhpur municipality of Gorakhpur have passed resolutions against it and the Communist Party and other parties are trying to build up a powerful statewide agitation against it. Local and State Parties' conventions ventions and meets are being

called.

Popular anger is also evpressed over the fact, that the Government has not yet moved even its little finger to realise from the textile and sugar tycoons the ar-rears of 10 to 20 crores of rupees. Instead of using the money given to it by the Central Government for developing the public sector, it has advanced it to its fav-ourites like Ram Ratan Gupta, S. P. Jain and others to use it in their own way.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party and the Praja Socialist Party are demanding that the exemption limit should be raised to 12½ acres. Bulk of are demanding the same.
About a hundred of them in Assembly are reported to have signed a petition to Nehru and the High Com-mand, urging their interven-

West U.P. Fears

Congressmen of the Western districts are particularly dis-turbed because the holdings of even the peasants in those parts are somewhat bigger. Charan Singh, Agriculture Minister, also supports this demand and so does the Finnance Minister Kamlapati Tripath! Hence there should be no impression that the battle is over. The situation is still highly explosive.

While, in keeping with its even the peasants in tho entirely national app

Party has offered to the Government that if the exemption limit is raised to 1242 acres, it would lend its support to the Taxation Bill, it has also made it clear that if this is not done the struggle will

The Chief Minister, faced The Chief Minister, faced with such stout opposition both from within and without his party, has almost gone mad with rage. He was luriout at Lal Bahadur Shastri's open intervention but as he could not attack him directly, he attacked his own Cabinet could not attack him directly.
he attacked his own Cabinet collaegues in a meeting of Congress workers at Kanpur.
He spoke of the difficulties, they were creating in his way and said that they had gone back on their earlier commitments!

ments.
As is the habit of important
Ministers in this State, he had
taken an information department official with him for ment official with him for press coverage of his speech to the meeting of Congress workers. The official concerned dutifully handed out the gist of the Chief Minister's speech to the PTI which flashed this news bit of a scoop.

inister was told that he had committed a grave Parliamentary indiscretion. Knowing nothing better to do, he shamefacedly denied that he had ever uttered these foolish words—throwthese foolish words—throw-ing naturally the whole press corps in the Capital and the State into a paro-xysm of disgust and anger.

Gupta denied the statement in the State Assembly, where a number of privilege motions had been tabled against him by the opposition parties and there escaped its responsibility. But pressmen could not submit to the insult and the press committees of Kanpurand Lucknow immed'ately passed resolutions expressing their distress over the Chief-Minister's conduct. The issue is yet far from dead.

Another incident was when an ex-Judge of the Allahabad. High Court, Bind Basini Prain the State Asse

* SEE OVERLEAR



Demonstrators from Allahabad carrying posters.

BREZHNEV-TITO COMMUNIQUE

Soviet President's Successful Belgrade Visit

A joint communique on the official visit of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to Yugoslavia between September 24 and October 4 was released in Belgrade at the conclusion of the visit.

had with President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual respect and pertained to matters of Yugoslav-Soviet co-operation and to current international problems.
"During the talks": states

the communique, "the President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the US-SR noted with satisfaction that the Declaration of the Governments of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union of June 2. 1955, provided a good founda-tion for fruitful cooperation and expressed their conviction that the mutual friendly relations and cooperation would develop and expand also in the future in every field in the same spirit".

Identity And Similarity

"In the course of the wide exchange of views concerning current international problems and tendencies of development in the world, there was noted a unanimity or similarity of views of the two was noted a unanimity or is a real and acceptable foun-similarity of views of the two dation for the conclusion of sides", states the joint Yugo-slav-Soviet communique.

Both sides believe that in In welcoming the ever the present conditions the

In welcoming the ever broader application in the world of the principles of world of the principles or peaceful coexistence, respect confirmation in the 18-Nation Disarmament of territorial integrity, equation nuclear tests in the atmosphic, mutual respect and non-priere, outer space and under interference in internal affects, the communique states, of talks on the conclusion of Being deeply convinced that a treaty to refrain from expeace can be preserved and premental blasts underground during these negotiaconsolidated. Yugoslavia and

≯FROM OVERLEAF

increased. Gupta lost his tem-per—how dare an ex-Judge come out against his great

He went to Gorakhpur, where Bind Basini Prasad reades, to address a meeting

of the Sugar Millowners

tage of the occasion to launch a vituperative at-

tack against the entire judiciary, saying that they are 'short-sighted', "lack-ing in vision", "do net understand political questions", ordered

tions", and so on.

Bind Basini Prasad, of
course, gave him a suitable

reply, saying that it was no

monopoly of people like Gupta to know and understand poli-tical and national questions. But more than that, even more

appropriate replies to this ill-

of Bar Associations including those of Gorakhpur and Allahabad, which have passed resolutions condemning the

pered attack of the Chief

er on the judiciary een given by a number

tack against the

clation and took advar

T states that the talks erto, hey are resolved that President Brezhnev unwaveringly to pledge themad with President Tito and selves for the solution of all controversial international questions by negotiation".

"In view of the strained relations between the United States of America and Cuba and of some aggressive im-perialist statements by the st extreme circles in the United States, which is a matter of concern to the world, the two sides pledge themselves for normalization of these relations of the basis of the principles

Support For Test Ban

The two sides consider general and complete disarma the fundamental means of se curing peace in the world. In pledging themselves for the termination of the armament race and for the urgent prohibition of every form of test with nuclear weapons, the communique states, "the two countries consider that the proposal submitted by the unaligned members of the United Nations Disarmament Committee

early reaching of agreement in the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee on the banning of ground during these negotia-tions and fill the conclusion consolidated, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union firmly declare themselves for the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence by all states and state that as hith-

Together with all these, the resistance of the Municipal Corporations to the proposed Urban House Tax and the

students agitation against en-hancement of fees have made the Chief Minister the most

unhappy and unpopular man

in the State.

Apart from the energetic

mass campaigns of the Com-

munist and Praja Socialist Parties, the common approach among Congressmen, Com-munists and others to this is-sue of Land Tax Bill, often

leading to mutual consulta-

tions at local and higher levels, has kept the disrup-tionists and reactionaries of

the Jan Sangh and the Swa

tantra Party at bay and pre-vented the Socialist Party from diverting the main cur-

rent and purpose of the mass movement. There are enough

ment would register further

indications that the

STRUGGLE

santry if land revenue was lar has also moved for con-increased. Gupta lost his tem-per—how dare an ex-Judge Gupta in the Allahabad High



Brezhney and Tito.

In stressing the significance of a favourable international atmosphere for the solution of this matter, the communic states, "the two sides also up-hold the formation of atom-free zones in central Europe, the Balkan Peninsula, in Africa and in other parts of the world, confident that this would conribute to the at-tainment of the mentioned Objective".

"The Soviet Union", the communique goes on, "upholds the policy of Yugoslavia and of other peaceable Balkan countries aimed at consolidat-ing peace in the Balkans and at developing cooperation beween peoples".

Question

With reference to the German question, the two sides consider that the need to sign a peace treaty with Germany and to normalize the state of agairs in West Berlin has matured. "Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, which have suffered enormous human sacrifices and material losses ow to the aggresion of fascist Germany during the second world war cannot but manifest a natural concern over the dangerous course of events in the heart of Europe and revival of German militarism. The ion of a peace treaty with Germany would answer the interests of security and consolidation of peace in the whole world", states the communique. It also underlin that in settling the German question the fact should not be lost sight of that there are two sovereign German state

In noting with pleasure that the universal nature of the United Nations Organization is growing, the two sides conder it untenable that the People's Republic of China has as yet not acquired its legiti-mate seat in the world orga-nization.

Colonialism

"Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union together with other peaceful countries", states the munique, "resolutely advocate the complete and unde-layed liquidation of colonialism and the giving of every posisble assistance to the peoples who have set out on the path of ind-pendent development with the aim of streng-

complete banning of nuclear thening their national econo-

ple and the agreements

West Irian and Laos.
Pledging itself for the holding of a world economic conference under United Nations auspices, which had been moved by the developing countries at the conference in Cairo last summer. the communique states "the el'mination of artificial barriers, embargo and the like in international economic relations and in world trade and discrimination in the field, such as the Common of the Presidium of the suptemental of the Presidium of the Presidium of the Suptemental of the Presidium of the Suptemental of the Presidium of the Presidium of the Suptemental of the Presidium of the Suptemental of the Presidium of the Suptemental of the Presidium of th tant prerequisite for the con-sol'dation of peace and inter-national cooperation as a

The communique notes with satisfaction that significant results have of late been accomplished in the development of friendly relations be-tween Yugoslavia and the tween Yugoslavia and the operation soviet Union and that there the join are favourable conditions and clusion.

friendly mutual interests further to expand economic, political, scientific, cultural and

tical, scientific, cultural and other forms of cooperation.

"Of special significance is the progress made in the field of economic relations, especial constants." ally commerce", stresses munique, which adds that there is also interest and a resolve in the two countries to develop every form of econo-

Will Grow

The two sides also consider that it is useful for the deve-lopment of mutual relations and better understanding to expand contacts and coopers tions between representatives The joint Yugoslav-Soviet communique particularly welcomes the termination of the struggle of the Algerian people and the agreement of the presence of favourely and the presence of favou presence of favourable pros-pects for wider scientific cooperation. The communique states that during the negotiations it was noted as spe-cially significant for mutual understanding, for the deve-lopment of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union to expand measures for informing public opi-nion of the two countries about current events and developments in them.
"The vis't of the President
of the Presidium of the Sup-

tion to the further consol'da-tion of friendship and compre-hensive cooperation between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the of Soviet Socialist Re and accordingly also a contri-bution to international cooperation as a whole", states

the joint com

INDIA AND E.C.M.

*FROM PAGE 6

South-East Asia countries. Some of the newspapers and magazines of these countries have of late started intensivel advocating the idea that Britain's joining the EEC "should not give rise to panic" and that the opposition to the plans of the British government "is of no avail, because this greater the plans of the British government "is of no avail, because the greater have already hear this question has already been

There are also other voices which assert that the consequences of Britain's joining the Com-mon Market "are still not clear" and that they even may be of benefit to the young Asian states. It should also be mentioned

that of late a certain change of attitude to the Common Market is shaping out on the part of the most influential Indian capitalist circles. The indian capitalist circles. The "big business" bosses apparently consider that Britain's joining the EEC would give them more profits than losses. The Indian monopolies count on using the future economic difficulties for strengthening difficulties for strengthening their positions at the expense of the state sector and

kening the part of the state

kening the part of the state in the country's economic life. These obvious anti-national plans have no support among the broad sections of the population and now, with the countries of socialism existing in the world, with the bastions of the colonial emires tions of the colonial empires collapsing under the onslaught of the national-liberation revolutions, the imperialists have lost their absolute sway in the world. Imperialism can still inflict sufferings on the peoples but it is power-less to force them to the knees and turn back the wheel of history.

All those, who hold dear the All those, who hold dear the interests of their nation, met with approval N. S. Khrushchov's idea of convening an International Trade Conference and on setting up an international trade organication and the conference and organically approaches all the councilor and the conference and confe tion, embracing all the countries and areas of the world. As the closest pos native to the Co they set forth the 'dea of development of economic co-operation between the peoples of the continents of Asia and Africa and the countries of

Pravda, September 26, 1962)

OCTOBER 14, 1962

SIGNIFICANT VISIT

ROMANIA LIBERA of September 28—the day when the President of the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej together with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic Ion Gheorghe Maurer left for Indonesia and India—point out that this mission of friendship to the two big Asian countries is a new illustration of the peaceloving foreign policy of the Rumanian People's Republic.

C EASELESSLY developing fraternal relations with the countries of the socialist community
of which she is a member, SCHNIEIA
points out, Rumania guides herself unswervingly on the principles of peaceful coexistence and
the world, have a multi-millenary
culture, and an outstanding role
in the history of mankind,
Although Rumania is many
thousands of kilometres away from
the two Asian countries, the co-operation with all countries, irrespective of their social systems. One of the most vivid expressions of this policy is the steady strengthening of the links of friendship with the states that have shaken off the shackles of colonial yoke and have started on the road of independent development. The Rumanian people follow with warm solidarity the fight of the Afro-Asian states for consolidating their independence, for solidating their independence, for liquidating the difficult inheritance of colonialism and forging a prosperous economy, their contribution to the efforts of the peace-loving forces to a part the peace-loving rces to avert the danger of a war, for the achievement of inter-

war, for the achievement of international détente.

The friendship and co-operation between the socialist countries and the newly independent states is one of the most important foundations of maintaining and strengthening world peace.

The Rumanian People's Republic pays particular importance to her manysided links of friendship with India and Indonesia. The Indian

thousands of kilometres away from
the two Asian countries, the
Rumanian people followed with
great sympathy the fight of the
patriotic forces in Indonesia and
India for doing away with the
colonial domination and joyfully
hailed their victory in this struggle,
their development as independent
and sovereign states, the important positive role they play today on the international arena.

Message Of Peace And Friendship

Together with all progressive forces, the Rumanian people sup-ported the fight of the Indian and Indonesian peoples for and Indonesian peoples for liquidating the last remnants of colonialism on their territories, hailing with live satisfaction the liberation of the Indian territories Goa, Daman and Diu, and the recent conclusion of an agreement concerning the taking over by Indonesia of West Irian.

The working people in Rumania follow with great interest the

efforts made by the Indonesian and Indian peoples for the development of their economy and culture, the consolidation of their national independence, the raising of their material and cultural level.

President Of Rumania

CLICADOLLE **

On visiting Indonesia and India, the Rumanian state leaders will take to the peoples of those coun-GHEORGHIU-DEJ tries the message of peace and friendship of the Rumanian people Rumanian Press Comment

The leading articles of newspapers SCINTEIA and
ROMANIA LIBERA of September 28—the day when the GHEORGHE Gheorghiu-Dej, Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic, First Secretary of the Cen-

The defence of peace is an aspi-The defence of peace is an aspiration common to the Rumanian people just as to the peoples of Indonesia and India. The foreign policy of Indonesia and India is highly apreciated in Rumania, policy that is based upon the principles of peaceful coexistence and promotes, in the spirit of Bandung relations of co-operation with all countries, speaks out in favour of the settlement of outstanding international issues by means of He began work as an apprentice at the age of 11, and later on worked as an electrician. He started taking part iternational issues by means of negotiations.

ment when he was 18 years governments of the two big countries headed by President Sukerno and Premier Nehru make along-side the countries of the socialist camp and the other independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America constructive contribu

America constructive continuous to strengthening peace.

Alongside the socialist countries and the other peace-loving states the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of India speak in favour of immlementing general and com-Republic of India speak in favour of implementing general and complete disarmament—the key-problem of international life. It is only the policy of the imperialist circles, adepts of the arms race and preparations of war that have hindered the realisation of an agreement on this problem just as on the problem of banning as on the problem of banning nuclear tests—agreement that is insistently demanded by all the peoples in the world

Rumania just as the other socia-Rumania just as the other socia-list countries, gives full support to the national liberation movement. Together with India, Indonesia and other states in Asia, Africa and Latin America the socialist counlail resolutely struggle for the

*SEE PAGE 14 ed at Doftana-

Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej

Chairman of the Supreme Council of the National Eco-nomy, and in 1946 he became M'nister of National Eco-Rumania—in illegality at that time—and in a short time he became one of its most prominomy and later Minister of At the National Conference Industry and Commerce. of the Railway workers of Rumania in March 1932.

GHEORGHE

tral Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party,

1901 in a workers' family in

in the working class move-

In 1930 he joined the ranks

of the Communist Party

Rumania in March Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej

Communist Party-in

Arrest And

elected Secretary of the Ac-tion Central Committee which —under the leadership of the

ary-February 1933 organised the strikes of the Railways and oil industry workers,—the

most powerful struggle of its kind in the history of the

bominable jail in Rumania-

and at other jails and concentration camps. While serving the term he maintained a close

contact with the anti-fascist

and workers' movement in the

country and in the summer of 1943 he took the lead in work-ing out the plan to overthrow

the military-fascist dictator-

ship in Rumania.

the most

was born on November

Birlad city.

nent workers.

In the same year as a member of the Rumanian Delegation he participated in the Peace Conference in Paris.

After the abolition of the ple's Republic (in December 1947), he was appointed First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers. From 1952 till 1955 he was Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Rumanian Beauty Bea Rumanian People's Ren

At its Session in March 1961 the Grand National Assem-Having been arrested and tried by the War Council he was sentenced to 12 years of forced labour and was detainbly elected Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej Cha'rman of the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic.

As the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party and the Chairman of the State Council, he leads the activities of the Ruma-nian People, for the conti-nuous economic and cultural development of the country and for the building

In August 1944 he broke Forging out of the concentration camp and directed the ac-tion of overthrowing the Friendly Ties fascist government and of

Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej has visited numerous friendly countries as the leader of turning the arms against the Hitlerite invaders. After Rumania's liberation Rumanian Govern from the fascist yoke, Gheor-ghe Gheorghiu-Dej eminent organiser and State Leader gations. He was the leader of the Delegation of the Rumanian People's Republic at the 15th Session of the United Nations' Organisation. carried on a vast activity for country and for the building of a new Rumania.

In his role as the spokestions of the Rumanian Peo-ple, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej is concerned with the promo-In October 1945, he was elected the General Secretary of the Rumanian Communist Party and in February 1948

Was elected the Communist Party and in February 1948

Was elected the Communist Party and in February 1948

Was elected the Communist Party and in February 1948

Is concerned with the promotion of the ideas of Peace and Progress, extension of friending in the Tourist Party and in February 1948

Was elected the Communist Party and in February 1948

Was elected the Communist Party and in February 1948

For his long and fruitful activity, for his outstanding work dedicated to the Rumanian People, the title of "Hero of Socialist Labour"—the highest distinction in Ruma— In November 1944 he was appointed Minister of Communication and Public Workers, is also the recipient of many

PREMIER MAURER

Bureau of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Vice-President of the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic, Ion Gheorghe Maurer was born on September 23, 1902 in Bucharest in a family of in-

He studied at the Bucharest Un'versity and graduated from the Law Faculty in 1923. He is a Doctor of Law and since 1956 he has been a Mem ber of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic.

Since his youth, Ion Gheorghe Maurer joined the work-ing class movement and in 1038 hecome a member of the

For his active participa-tion in the struggle for the liberation of the country from the fascist voke he was arrestand sent to a concentra-

After the military-fascist dictatorship had collapsed and Rumania was liberated from the Hitler te yoke (in August 1944), Ion Ghorghe Maurer carried on an intense activity in the domain of reconstruc-tion and development of the

MEMBER of the Political national economy of the country. From 1944 till 1946 he was State Under-Secretary in was State Under-Sec the Ministry of Con tion, and from 1946 to 1947 he was State Under-Secretary in the Ministry of National Eco

nomy.
In October 1945 he was elected member of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and in February 1948 member of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party. After the abolition of mo-

narchy and the proclamation of the Rumanian People's Republic (December 1947), Gheorghe Maurer discha various important - State du-

Scientific Work

Simultaneously he carried on scientific work as the Dir-ector of the Institute of Juri-dical Research of the Acade-my of the Rumanian People's Republic In July 1957. Ion Gheorghe Maurer was ap-pointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Rumanian People's Republ'c. He was the leader of the Rumanian Delegation at the 12th Session of the General Assembly of the



Ion Gheorghe Maurer

United Nations' Organisation and has represented the coun-try at other i nternational meetings. In January 1958, he was

elected President of the Presidium of the Grand Na-tional Assembly of the Ruma-nian People's Republic. Since March 1961, he has

been the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Vice-President of the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic.

The title of "Hero of Socialist Labour"-the highest distinction in Rumania—and other orders of the Rumanian People's Republic as well, were conferred upon Ion Gheorghe Maurer for his dedicated service to the progress and pros-

Gen. Secy.

the democratization of

was elected the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party—the party that emerg-ed from the fusion of the Communist Party and the So-cial-Democratic Party.

in November 1945 he became

IN MEMORY OF A FEARLESS FIGHTER

Mrs. Piroja D. R. D. Wadia, —Pilly, to most of us, who knew her—breathed her last on September 24, 1962 after a long period of illness which caused her intense suffering. Her mortal remains were cremated at the crematorium in Bombay on the 25th morning, where a large number of friends had gathered to pay their last tribule to her memory.

with our political ideas on many issues, but that made no difference

that the Communists, men and women, were working devotedly for the country's freedom. This

donation she continued as long as the commune continued properly.

But the most moving memory is

But the most moving memory is of January 23, 1946, when our PHQ was attacked. About 65 comrades, including women and children, were trapped inside Raj Bhuyan when a deadly attack, in-

bnuyan when a deadiy attack, in-cluding attempts at arson, was made. Our comrades fought brave-ly defending the PHQ and several of them were badly wounded. Curfew was imposed in the area

BORN and married in rich families, all the wealth and comforts were available to her. But that could not be, could never be, the end in her life. Intensely sensitive by nature, she could not stand any human suffering. Injus-tice done to any human being

angered her.

In the course of giving whatever relief she could, she would never discriminate, either because social position of the sufferers. She had a large circle of friends of different political affiliations and she was always fearless in defending any person or cause she found to be just and patriotic.

Those of us who were Party whole-timers living at the Central Headquarters in Bombay, will remember two major events which

member two major events which had endeared Mrs. Wadia to us.

We can never forget those acts.
In 1954, Mrs. Wadia visited our.
Headquarters and the commune
and sat down in the common dining room to partake of the simple fare served for lunch. I remember, she even washed her plate at the end of the lunch, just like any one of us. The next thing we knew was that she had decided that the food given to the hard-working comrades was not nourishing enough (as meat could be served only once a week within the patry amount of Rs. 27/- per head allotted for food at the PHQ) so she would donate Rs. 100/- p.m. to

We all knew, she did not agree and police with guns were patrol



past mianight. Immediately she got her husband Mr. D. R. D. Wadia to drive her to Raj Bhuvan at 1 am. and arranged to remove the wounded to various hospitals. She personally went in search of those who were missing We who ing. We, who were present that evening, will always cherish this memory of Mrs. Wadia who had shown great courage and sym-

Mrs. Wadia later took very active part in all progressive move-ments and was a prominent mem-ber of the All-India Peace Council at the Youth Festival. in Berlin (GDR) in 1951 and came back immensely moved. Later she joined the ISCUS Women's delegation and visited the Soviet Union in

For the last four or five years, she had to retire from all social activities due to her bad health. She had made Panchgani—a hill-station near Poona—her home She had made Panchgani—a hill-station near Poona—her home during that period. But even there, her restless soul would not let her keep quiet. She oreanised a school for the village children, celebrated national days and festivals to bring some cheer into the hearts of those poor children and their families.

She was greatly disturbed by the rise of right-reactionary forces in our country. Even from the sick-bed, she talked to people about the implications of the opposition to Krishna Menon's candidature in North Rombay in the opposition. North Bombay in the general elec-tions. She often spoke about the

Spanish Civil War, growth of fascism in Europe and of the Second World War which brought the greatest suffering to humanity. She held that Gandhiji, for whom she had great respect, would have been shocked at what was happening inside our country. One thing for which she lived and worked and desired till the last,

AGAINST LAND REVENUE SURCHARGE IN BIHAR

PATNA, October 2:

MEETING of the Bihar State A MEFTING of the binar State Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India was held at Patna on the September 29

situation arising out of the post-ponement of the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill, circulated by the Bihar Government.

The Committee noted that about three lakh peasants had demonstrated against this Bill in front of over a hundred Government of the Bill of divisional and Block levels at the divisional and Block levels at the call of the Communist Party of India, the PSP and the Jharkhand Parties. Moreover, a number of Congressmen, including some legislators, had voiced their opposition to this anti-peasant measure inside sation.
The Committee felt that it was

State Government to postpone its consideration till the next session of the legislature.

so long as the Bill is not with-drawn, the threat of its enactment is always there, and is likely to materialize during the forthcoming session of the Legis-

Hence, the Committee decided to intensify the agitation against this Bill and to hold a powerful popular demonstration before the State Assembly at the very commences

Election

programme of the forthcoming bye-election from the Muzaffarpur Town Assembly Constituency, the Committee reaffirmed the candi-dature of Ram Deo Sharma and members to assist the Muzaffarous

the "Since I bought a Raleigh, I reach my office feeling as fresh as a daisy! That's because my Raleigh runs so worker says: beautifully smooth and light." The foremost name in bicycles Fit a WITTKOP saddle for added comfort.

CUBA-frontline of peace

By ROMESH CHANDRA

The visit to our country of the President of Mexico is, in a way symbolic of the growing solidarity between the peoples of Afro-Asia and Latin America.

the peoples of Afro-Asia and Latin America.

It is not necessary to speak of the cultural bonds and affinities—enough and more has been sald about them in the official speeches. But there is something more, which binds the chiral speeches. But there is something more, which binds the three continents together—and that is the common struggle against the consequences of years of imperialist rule and exploitant and thus the necessary. Threat, as for Cuba threatening the that is the common struggle ag-ainst the consequences of years of imperialist rule and exploi-tation—the struggle to detend and strengthen national indepen-dence and end the hunger and poverty which are the dominant features of the life of the masses.

For too long has Latin America been hidden from Indian eyes by the Dollar Curtain. And it is good that the curtain is being pierced and form asunder as the peoples of the continents assert their will to independ and their will the independ and their will the independent and their will the independent and their will be independent and

their will to independence from
the death grip of Uncle Sam.
On the eve of his arrival in
India and during his State tour,
President Mateos of Mexico has
reasserted his belief in the right
of every people to choose its own
form of Government, without
foreign interference. In drawing
pointed attention to this fundamental right embersion in the pointed attention to this funda-mental right, enshrined in the United Nations Charter itself, our distinguished guest is throwing the spotlight on the key question which is today posed before all Latin America: Has Cuba the

answered not only by the Latin American people but by the peoples of the whole world. For, the United States he United States imperialists have already created a situation, fraught with peril for all mankind, round this very question of the right of Guba to determine

Make no mistake about the extent of the danger. It is true that immediately following the clear statement of the Soviet Union warning the US Govern ment against any new aggression against Cuba, President Kennedy stated at a Press Conference that there was no question of armed action against Cuba "at this time", be justified and is not uired. This was a welcome required. This was a rejoinder to those important and influential elements in the USA who were clamouring for imme-

But while saying all this, President Kennedy and his Gopernment were, at the same time, helping to create war rpassed in peace time.

The United States Congress has been made to empower President Kennedy with the right to take military action against Cuba any time he thinks fit. For, the Go-vernment is asked to take action whenever it feels that the situawhenever it feels that the situa-tion in Cuba in any way "hin-ders" the functioning of the roct test ground at Cape Canaveral Florida, or creates a threat to

All this arrant no down to this — that President Kennedy may act when he likes. It is something like the famous Aesop fable of the wolf and the

As for Cuba threatening the security of the mighty USA—the cery idea is so familastic that it is clear that it is clear that it is clear that aggression

The fact is that Cuba's crime is that it has decided to be a socialist State, that all the threats socialist State, that all the threats and boycotts, the open aggressive attacks have failed to destroy the Revolution. The US, Government, for all its lip sympathy to the UN Charter, refuse to permit the Cuban people to assert their right to decide their own form of Government.

SOBER

But the US Covernment dare not attack Cuba right away, despite the clamour of the Pentagon. The reasons are put quite frankly by what may be called the more sober voices in the US administration and press. Listen to Chester Bowles, Fresident Kennedy's special adviser in Latin American, African and Asian Affairs:

American, Arrusan
Affairs:

"If under present circumstances", said Bowles in his address to the golden jubilee convention of Hadassab, the Women's Zionist group, "we were to follow the

urging of the extremists and to attack Cuba, we do irreparable harm to the cause of freedom. We would undercut our influence in world affoirs, blacken our reputation in the United Nations and forfeit our traditional claim to moral leadership (1), while destroying thousands of young lives in the process."

Walter Livomann, the widely

Walter Lippmann, the widely read columnist, warned against the argument that the US could initiate an invasion of Cuba if it appeared that Cuba endangered appeared that Cuba of the US. He

"Let us not fool ourselves. Such an argument does not work. It would be laughed at, not only by all nentrals, but by powerful elements among our closest allies. There are some who think foreign opinion does not matter. But when it comes to war, it means a great deal to the belligerent, who is for him and who against him. "We could go to war if Castro injures us. But we cannot go to war, even against Castro because of what he may conceivably do in the future. We cannot wage a preventive war against Castro.

in the future. We cannot wage a preventive war against Castro, without establishing the rule that a preventive war is legitimate against our military position in Berlin, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Thalland, South Vietnam; Formosa, Okinawa, South Korea and Japan.

Japan."
Lippmann points out the absolute non-appucability of the so-called Monrue Doctrine (the long out-dated doctrine enunciated in out-dated doctrine enunciated in 1823 by US President Monroe calling for non-interference by European powers — but equally isolation of USA from Europe). "We cannot invoke the Monroe Doctrine," says 'Lippmann, "without meeting the question of what we are doing all over Europe and Asia."

It is good to hear the sober voices, for they reveal what helps to hold the hand of Presi-

dent Kennedy — world public opinion, particularly that of the clous or unconscious agents seek neutrals which means among others, INDIA.

But recent developments indicate that the sober voices are beginning to be drowned and the peril to world peace grows.

The Monroe doctrine is being quoted officially, following the sting for Goa yesterday, or others, INDIA.

But recent developments indicate that the sober voices are beginning to be drowned and the peril to world peace grows. The Monroe doctrine is being quoted officially, following the announcement of the building in Cuba of a fishing port with Soviet help.

to Cuba of a fishing port with it Cuba of sishing port with it to be imposed by the USA on Cuba — and a Soviet ship's cargo of sugar was recently illegally seized in Puerto Rico. Cuban counter-revolutionaries are now not only, being assisted and trained for their aggressive actions; they are now being openly admitted into the US army in special Spanish-speaking units.

The US Government is vigorously, browbeating all its allies to join it in a blockade of Cuba—fortunately with little enthusiastic response, except from the Cer.

Above all, between Cuba and the imperialist aggressors, stands the mighty Soviet union, pledged as always to defend the national independence of all peoples. The same Soviet Union, whose declaration that it would go to the aid of Egypt played a vital role in compelling the Anglo-French-Israeli aggressors to retreat, teday stands guard over the independence of Cuba, as it stands guard over the independence of all countries defending themselves against imperialism.

join it in a blockade of Cuba—fortunately with little enthusiastic response, except from the German Federal Republic so far.

The dangers should not be underestimated. But Cuba's sovereignty is protected today not only by the valour of its own people, but by the solidarity of the people of the world.

Situation.

In India, the Peace Council has called for the observance of the modern November 15 to December 1. This fortnight will serve to rouse the Indian people against the people of the world.

The focus of mankind's attention is swinging towards. Latin

people of the world.

SOVIET

America: The battle for Cuba's right to have any social system it wants is a worldwide battle, today's frontline battle, of all the imperialist aggressors, stands is and war:

The focus of mankind's attention is swinging towards Latin America. The battle for Cuba's right to have any social system it wants is a worldwide battle, today's frontline battle, of all the forces of peace, against imperialist aggressors, stands is mand war:

Afro-Asian and Latin American
peoples will draw closer together
in solidarity.

It is a battle which equally
highlights the vital significance
for humanity today of the unity
of the Socialist countries, headed

POLICE KILLING IN CALCUTTA

* From J. B. MOITRA

About 4,000 workers are employed in the National Iron & Steel Works. They used to get one and a half months pay as Dusserah bonus. But, about four years ago, the Management studdenly stopped payment of this bonus. For the past three years, the workers were getting one month's pay as advance on the occasion of the Dusserah festival. This year, too, the management This year, too, the management refused to pay any bonus, but were prepared to advance wages for 26 days. The workers turned down this offer.

f anything goes wrong with As about 2 p.m. on the day of rocket tests of the USA — the incident, the Management

The police shot down four workers of the four workers of the National Iron and Steel Works, Belur, about eight miles from Calcutta, on October 3, for the crime of having demanded bonius. Prior to the firing, the workers were repeatedly lathicharged and tear-gassed. Then came the indiscriminate firing.

As a result of the police action, over 150 workers were injured, many of whom had to be admitted in the hospital with bullet injuries. During the clash, twelves motor vehicles, including trucks and a police van, were set on fire. The dead body of a police tonstable was found later at some distance from the factory.

About 4,000 workers are employed in the National Iron & Meanwhile, huge police reinforcements had begun to nour in

Meanwhile, huge police rein-forcements had begun to pour in, and soon the whole place wore the look of a veritable battle-field.

Many of the workers left inside the factory premises were reliably reported to have been mercilessly beaten up by the beaten up by the police.
Police sources claime

Police sources claimed that there had been 21 rounds of firing and about 100 rounds of teargassing. But the workers assert that the figures are much higher.

The police have now clamped down a reign of terror around the factory premises. More

workers have lett men nustees.
The local people are so terrorised that they are reluctant to open their mouth before strangers. So far, about 70 arrests have been

The local people are so terrorised that they are reluctant to open their mouth before strangers. So far, about 70 arrests have been made, and the hunt still goes on.

The Management has declared a lock-out, and the police are now "guarding" the factory.

AJOY MEMORIAL

THIS week we have vir Singh of Hissar, news from the little came to the Office to State of Manipur. It is one his personal contribution of the small units of the Party. At its meeting held on the 23rd and 24th Sep-tember the State Council of the Party decided to collect Rs. 1000 towards the Ajoy Ghosh Memorial Fund. This will indeed be a first decision regarding this fund from a State Council

Among the other contri-butions are Rs. 5 each from Nika Singh, Delhi and A. R. Rajpurohit from Poona,
There is another donation
of Rs. 100 from Shri Patange of Bombay, collected
by Sukhendu Ghosh,
Thanks comrade Sukhendu,
please kaen up these and please keep up these col-

please Reep up these con-lections.

Asha Srivastava from
Delhi has given Rs, 11 sent
to her by her father Com-rade Sarmandal from In-

tion of Rs. 100 from Udaya-

came to the Office to pay his personal contribution to the memory of Ajoy Ghosh. He has promised

to collect more.
Shri Hariharan from
Delhi has given Rs. 25.
Binoy Roy has given his
second instalment of Rs. 250, while Mrs. Jaya Roy Jaya Roy's contribution is only the first with more to follow. From Andhra Pradesh R. Sriramulu of Rajah-

mundry has sent a cheque for Rs. 116 which is grate-

from S. M. Kadarkaria of Bommanayak Patti (Kovil-

patti).
Finally there is the con-tribution from Romesh Goswami and Partner of Rs.

-S. V. GHATE

NEW AGE

Students from the town of Halle in G.D.R. leaving by train to help peasants during harvest

GAIETY IN BERLIN G.D.R.'s 13Th Birthday

* From P. K. KUNHANANDAN NAIR

Berlin, October 7.

Army soldiers who died liberating Berlin. At all war memorials and monuments for concentration camp victims of fascism people in their best Sunday costumes turned out early morning today thronging the streets of Berlin decorated with banners, festoons and flags.

Berlin's beautiful parks are golden with falling autumn for the streets of the streets are golden with falling autumn for the streets are opening. The streets of the streets are golden with falling autumn for the streets are opening. The streets are opening. The streets are opening the streets are opening the streets are opening the streets are opening. The streets are opening the streets are street the streets and members of diplomatic manufacture are to street the streets and manutestation of colonialism all its torms and manitestation to the streets are the property of their so-cialist state. Men and women are darcing the streets and members of diplomatic streets of the streets and manitestation of the streets are the property of the streets and manitestation of the streets are the pr

flags.

Berlin's beautiful parks are autumn

Berlin feetival of Socialist culture. All theatres are packed during the week. New Premises are opening. The Famous Leningrad Ballet theatre is in town.

of Ministers was the main spea- RUMANIAN VISIT

This year's distinguished guest is Blas Roca, Secretary of the National Directorate of Cuba's

Peasants came from remote villages in trucks and cars laden with choicest flowers for their dear capital.

Highlights of the thirtsenth anniversary celebrations one:

Homage to martyrs of antifacts struggle and Red

KERALA: NEW STIRRINGS....

FROM PAGE THREE

failure to do so would adversely affect the coming by elections (caused by the death of a PSP (caused by the death of a PSP MLA, and of the Minister mention of Thanu Pillai).

The demand being raised by a section of the Congress for the past so many months, that the coalition should be ended, is interpreted as an anti-Nair move by the Catholics.

The eviction offensive against the peasants, especially in the Communist opposition in the communist

The eviction offensive against the peasants, especially in the high ranges, is made use of by Catholic communal and religious leaders to rouse the communal passions of Catholic peasants

passions of Cambride peasants against Nairs.

The claims of different Con-gress leaders for Chief Minister-ship are being advanced on the of community.

The political atmosphere in Kerala has never in recent period been so charged by period been so charged by communal or other differences, are more and more uniting in the sent. This is the result of the activities of the coalition Gorerment which came to pomer on the basis of the so-called on the basis of the so-called ten thousand tile factory to the last one decade and a ten more and more uniting in the factory to the last one decade and a ten more and more uniting in the factory to the last one decade and a ten more and more uniting in the employers have accepted the employers

But this is only one side of the

picture. There is another side, the pointer to the future. While

That was why the Kerala State Council of the Communist Party in its recent meeting recorded its strong protest against the attempts, by anti-democratic and immoral methods, to continue and recover ment in rower which

workers in cashew factories of Outlon District and 3,000 workers of the State Water Transport Corporation went on strike for bonus. Again there were united the pointer to the ruther. While the ruling parties are degenerat-ing and disintegrating and are dividing the people on communal lines, different sections of the people, irrespective of political, communal or other differences,

the cashew employers had the refused to give any bonus this year on the plea of no profit. But cas, for the last one decade and a in half the Covernment as well as

The UTUC and KSTUC leaderships held a joint meet-ing three weeks ago to discuss the problems facing the workers in the State and set up a Trade Union Unity Committee. These are only some of the

ration based on mut

many examples. The strong feeling among all

The strong feeling among all sections of people against the continued neglect of Kerala's economic development is being concretely expressed in the universal demand that the fourth oil refinery proposed to be set up in the public sector should be located in Cochin. Most of the District Development Councils have unanimously passed resoluhave unanimously passed resolu-tions endorsing the demand. State. Experience Though the Congress and PSP leaderships rejected the appeal of (October 7, 1962).

ing the struggles. Finally the workers won.

The UTUC and KSTUC leaderships held a joint meeting three weeks ago to discuss the problems facing the workers workers.

The UTUC and KSTUC campaign, aimost all the newspapers, various Chambers of Commerce and other bodies have come forward to support the demand.

come forward to support the demand.

As pointed out by the Communist Party in June last, the only path which will lead Kerala forward to democracy and prosperity is the building up of statewide powerful mass movements and struggles in which all progressive and democratic minded people, including Congressmen and those belonging to other political parties, irrespective of and those belonging to other political parties, irrespective of caste, community and religion, come together to defend the interests of the people and of the State. Evereience is more and more confirming this.

OCTOBER 14, 1962

Chairman of the State PSP said that India had remained out of all wars and, therefore, the horrors

wars and, therefore, the horrors of war were not known to us.

Neither was the horror of nuclear tests being realised by us. It was time that these were properly and fully explained to the people and public expression of their views was made.

their views was made.

A resolution was adopted after it had been moved from the Chair paying respectful homage to the memory of Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation, who devote his whole life to the cause of humanity and world peace and calling upon the governments of the world to sign without delay an agreement for complete and general disamment including both conventional and nuclear weapons.

ment.
"As a first step, this meeting "As a first step, this meeting demands an immediate agreement for the prohibition of all tests of nuclear weapons—in the atmosphere, in outer space, underground and underwater—on the basis of the proposals put forward by India and other non-aligned countries at the Disarmament Conference in

Disarmament Conference in General.

"This meeting, extend its support to the efforts of the Government of India for disarmament and for the barming of nuclear weapons and their tests.

"This meeting, welcomes and extends its full support to the delegation of the Gandhi Peace Foundation that is convertible.

Foundation that is currently visiting USA and USSR with the object of appraising the heads of the Governments of our anxiety and views in the matter."

and views in the matter."

Prominent citizens of Trivandrum, legislators belonging to various parties, professors and educationists, workers and students attended the meeting. K. Janardhanan Fillai of the Gandhi Smarak. Nidhi welcomed the gathering while N. Narayan Nair of the Peace Council proposed a vote of thanks.

wide publicity was given to the meeting, the proceedings of which were recorded by the All-India Radio.

GUJARAT

Peace Council.

appear and several underbook to collect signatures in the city as well.

Another meeting was called in Broach by the local Chamber of Commerce in the Chamber of Commerce in the Chamber Hall under the chairmanship of Asharam T. Gandhi, Fresident of the Broach Merchants' Association, All important traders and businessmen, as well as workers and students were present.

It was decided, after the appeal had been explained by Lajpat Ral, that all Broach traders and members of the Merchants' Association, would keep the appeal signature forms in their shops and obtain signatures of all customers. The wholesalers were directed by the President to give forms to village shop keepers when they came to buy goods from the town. The meeting decided to collect 10,000 signatures to the appeal.

Union and explained the significance for the workingelass of the signature campaign. Sixty copies of the pamphlet on Ecomomic Consequences of Disarmament by Dr. B. N. Ganguli were sold. Representatives of several unions present at the meeting together undertook to collect 30,000 septime undertook to collect 30,000 were in Hyderabad City.

Mirajkar addressed a public meeting on October 3, mesided others refterated the resolve to collect thirty thousand signatures.

BIHAR

MORE than 60 members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and the Bihar Council have signed the Peace Appeal for Disarmament.

In Broach, Laipat Rai addressed in Broach, Laipat Rai addressed in Hyderabad.

On October 2, he addressed a Mehta, Ramji Mushar and Lakhan Murmu (Socialist); Paul several leading lawyers were present. All of them signed the appeal and several undertook to coulect signatures in the city as well.

Another meeting was called in Broach by the local Chamber of mic Consequences of Disarma-

both conventional and nuclear weapons.

The resolution stated further:

This meeting demands the complete prohibition and elimination of all nuclear weapons and the means of delivering them, the liquidation of all foreign military bases on the soil of any country and the ending of all military pacts. Meanwhile, this meeting demands that the transfer of non-nuclear powers be bamed and that nuclear-free zones be established by mutual agreement.

The resolution stated further:

ANDHRA

MORE than 60 members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and the Bihar Legislative Assembl

jee, Suraj Prasad, Tejnarain Jha and Pitambar Singh (Communist Party) and Biteshwar Prasad (Independent).

Some other prominent leaders and persons have also signed the appeal among whom are the following:

K. Gopalan and Awadh Behari Yadav, Councillors, Patna Municipal Corporation, Yogindra Sharma, Indradeep Sinha, Communist leaders; Jagannath Sarkar, Habibur Rahman, Ratan Roy, Ali Amjad trade union leaders, Ali Ashraf, editor, weekly Janashakti, Dr. A. K. Sen, prominent doctor and member of the Patna University Senate, Krishna Chandra Choudhary, youth leader.

Smt. Sushila Yadav, a student

Smt. Sushila Yadav, a student of the Ram Mohan Roy Institute, Patna collected 65 signatures of students and professors in her college.

PEACE CONFERENCE

N October 2, a widely repre-N October 2, a widely representative Peace Conference of the district of North Monghyr was held at Begusarai. Leaders of the main political parties, of the mass organisations, of the Peace Council and other organi-

sations joined hands to convene the Conference, which was pre-pared for by the collection of signatures on a wide scale on an appeal for general and complete disammament and a ban on michar weapons and their tests. By the time of the conference, over 25,000 signatures had been collected.

lected.

C. N. Malaviya, General Secretary of the All-India Peace Council, who was the chief guest at the conference, addressed the delegates session, as well as the open session, and secured wide-spread support for the Appeal of the Indian Committee for Disarmament and Peace.

The Conference has each like a

The Conference has established The Conference has established a permanent citizens' committee for Disarmament and Peaco, which will carry forward the excellent work begun through the holding of the Conference.

Pandit Malaviya, accompanied by Ramavtar Shastri, organiser of the Bihar Peace Council, also addressed meetings.

In Patna, they addressed two

meetings.

At Phulwari Sharif, the Pir Saheb (Muslim divine) himself

AFROM PAGE 2

THREE LANGUAGE FORMULA

ever one has to state in criticism of the committee's report, there-fore, is, in reality, to be directed against the policy of the Government and the ruling party which gave a rather one-sided which gave a rather one-sides educationistic twist in appointing this and the Sri Prakasa Committee to consider the problem of national integration.

One cannot, however, refrain

symment and the ruling party which gave a rather one-sided a deactionistic twist in appointing this and the Sil Praksa Committee to consider the problem of national integration.

Due cannot, however, refrain from making the comment that it may be report as a whole is more on how to reorganise the system of education in the country, rather than how to bring about national integration.

Since it is not within the province of this article to exact interest to the province of this article to exact into the various recommendations of the educational system (which should be separately considered), we would be recommendations of the educational system of making the province of this article to exact into the various recommendations which have a direct bearing on national integration.

Like its predecessor, the Chief a limiter Conference, the Committee favours what is called 'the a three-language formula'. It has smade, it much more concrete than before. What is called 'the a three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended, according to which the three-language formula' is a been recommended and non-Hindi area.

The two modes of applying it are as follows: (i) The only compulsory language will be the medium of instruction); (ii) The regional language or the mother to

Standards VI to VIII: (I) The regional language or the mother tongue; (II) A modern Indian language other than the mother tongue; or Sanskrit, or Persian or Arabic; (III) English.

Secondary: Standards IX to X: (i) The regional language or the mother tongue; (ii) English; (iii) A modern Indian language or Sanskrit or any other classical language or a foreign language.

Higher Secondary/Juntor College/Pre-University: Standards XI to XII: Two of the following: A modern Indian language other

modern foreign language; (III) A present position.
classical language. It is, however,
Vocational or Semi-Vocational understand why

Vocational or semi-vocational
Group: Hindi will be the medium of instruction. The study
of English or another language,
Indian or foreign, depending on
the type of occupation to be
followed, is compulsory.

taught at two levels, a higher and a lower level, to suit varying abilities of pupils.

One of the recommendations

One of the recommendations of the committee being that the educational system should be the same in the entire country, the implementation of the above recommendation will certainly put an end to the chaos that exists now in the educational field. Most of the uncertainties and difficulties which are to be observed in the educational field now will be regional language of the State. On the other hand, this is necessary for the present and will impact on education

present position.

It is, however, difficult to understand why the principle underlying the above scheme should not be applied to college and University education. If it is correct and practicable for the primary, secondary, higher secondary and vocational students to have regional language as the medium of instruction and yet study English and Hindi (or some other Indian language in the Hindi areas), why should it be impossible for the University students to do the same?

The Committee, however, stresses the need for providing English as an associate medium of instruction in the Universities is a necessary precognisite for the general raising of the cultural standard of the people.

Another argument in tapour

people.

Another argument in favour of the recommendation is that English is going to be an associate official language even after 1985. While this is a true statement of fact, it comnot become an argument for making English the medium of instruction as distinct from instring on a high standard in English.

This, of course, is a valid and strong argument in favour of teaching English in Hindi areas, together with Hindi in all non-Hindi areas. It is sufficient argument for having high standards in the two link languages. It, however, has no validity as an argument for making them the media of instruction. As the resolution of the National Integration Council on the subject makes it clear, the medium of instruction is different from a language which has to be compulsorily taught and in which a fairly high standard of comprehension is to be maintained.

It is, of course, a welcome feature of the Committee's re-trained to the preparation of the committee's re-trained to the preparation of the committee inke the one relating to the preparation of the Committee inke the one relating to the preparation of the Committee inke the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee like the one relating to the preparation of the Committee argument for making the country and geography text books from the centre may be good, provided care is taken to give fair representation to all States in the bodies which discharge this taken. They help making the educational system more or less uniform throughout the country.

It is, however, not understandable how the proposals for, in-

hension is to be maintained.

It is, of course, a welcome feature of the Committee's report that the principle of regional language as the medium of instruction has been accepted even in relation to University education. It is, however, to be feared that, in the name of implementing the proposals for keeping English as a link language, the transition to the regional language as medium of instruction will be slowed down.

Let us make it clear that we possible to about such

feature of the Committee's report that the principle of regional language as the medium of instruction has been accepted even in relation to University education. It is, however, to be feared that, in the name of implementing the proposals for keeping English as a link language, the transition to the regional language as medium of instruction will be slowed down.

Let us make it clear that we are not opposed to have English as the medium of instruction in the Universities for those whose mother tongue is other than the regional language of the State.

The Sampurianand Committee reduced by the Government and the ruling party the fundamental weakness that it evades the real issues involved in the growing threat to national integration. The reality is not that incorrect educational methods are leading to the growth of fissiparous tendencies, but on the regional language of the State. cies are having their impact on education.

DACK FOURTEEN

and HMS unions came together.

All the political parties supported the workers. Peasants and sections of the working people rendered help and came out in solidarity with the striking workers. The workers won a substantial increase of 35 nP. in their daily dearness allowance.

Recently, on the eve of the Onam festival, nearly 75,000

truggles.
The State Government as well

all its forms and manitestations.

No matter how many efforts are made by the old and new adepts of enslaying the peoples in order to put a brake on the impetus of the liberation fight and of winnthing back its privileges, colonialism is definitely doomed to perish. active in the field of culture and art that took place and continue to take place between the Rumanian People's Republic and the two Asian countries play an outstanding role in deepening mutual knowledge and rapprochement between our peoples. tween our peoples.

The friendly feelings of the Rumanian people for the peoples of Indonesia and India bave been The socialist countries, including Rumania, together with India, Indonesia and other peace-loving states make persevering efforts to strongly illustrated by the warm reception extended in the Ruma states make persevering efforts to ensure the universality of the United Nations Organisation

ON FACING PAGE

co-operation, cultural, sports and

parliamentarians, scientists, people active in the field of culture and

a world without arms; a world without wars.

In our own country, the carious forces working for disarrmament had merged into the Indian Committee for Disarrmament and Peace and throughout India a powerful movement was being organised under the auspices of this Committee, add E. M. S.

C. M. Stephen; Secretary of the Pradesh Congress Committee,

reception extended in the Romanian People's Republic to the President of the Republic of Indonesia Dr. Sukarno and to the present President of the Republic of India Dr. Radhakrishnan. which bears great responsibility in defending peace. They speak out in favour of re-establishing the legitimate rights of the big Asian country, the People's Republic of China to UNO.

DISARMANIENT

KERALA

A well-attended public meeting held on the joint invitation of the Pradesh Congress President, Chairman of the PSP, the Secretary of the State Council of the Communist Party, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the Peace Council marked the cele-

bration of the Disarmament Day in the capital as part

A. DAMODARA MENON, a world without arms, a world

E. M. S. Namboodtripad, General Secretary of the CPI, who addressed the meeting explained the work of various organisations in India in regard to these objectives. He stated that while the Anti-Nuclear Convention held in Delhi stressed the aspect of ending all nuclear weapons and their tests, the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace held at Moscow subsequently covered wider ground and placed the question of complete and universal disarmament as the all-comprehensive objectives. He stated that while the Anti-Nuclear Convention held own at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva. This was in work of Candhill, the Father of our Nation. More and more popular awakening to the ungention of the sisues had to be created and he wished success to the efforts of the sponsors of the meeting.

of the Gandhi Jayanti week.

A. DAMODARA MENON, Kerala Minister of Industries, presiding stated that the time has come when common people should take up the cause of banning all unclear tests and weapons and striving for complete and universal disarmament. This meeting, he said, was a

weapons and striving for com-pleto and universal disarmament. This meeting he said, was a good beginning for a united effort by all interested in the object. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Gene-

of India Dr. Radhakrishnan.

On this voyage—SCINTEIA concludes—Gheorghe—Gheorghia Del and Ion Gheorghe Maurer take with them the Rumanian people's hearty greetings to the peoples of Indonesia and India. greetings that express the conviction that these visits will make a further important contribution to the development of Rumanian-Indonesian and Rumanian-Indian relations of friendship and cooperation. Relations of friendship and cooperation based on mutual respect and full equality in rights have been established and are being consolidated between the Ruma-nian People's Republic and each one of the two countries to be visited by the messengers of the Rumanian people. friendship and cooperation to Economic, technical and scientific the cause of peace and progress.

P EPORTS of meetings in Surat and Broach indicate that different sections of the people are joining the signature campaign, on the nitiative of the Gujarat

In Surat, two meetings—one of over 500 peasants and landless a gricultural workers (presided over by the Gujerat Peace Council Secretary Jashwant Chanhan) and another of over 2500 citizens (presided Jashwant Chanhan) and another of over 2500 citizens (presided over by Municipal Councillor Bachubhai) were held on October 2 to launch the signature cam-paign. The Appeal of the Indian Committee for Disarmament and peace was endorsed by show of hands at both meetings, after it had been explained in detail by

PAGE FIFTERM

CORRECT NO BOUNDAIN

ANTI-TAX **DEMONSTRATIONS**

* From Our Correspondent

At the huge demonstration held on July 30 against rising prices and growing taxation, it was announced that big demonstrations would again be held on October 2, Gandhi Jayanti day and a programme of statewide struggle would be launched. True to this, on October 2 big processions were taken out and huge mass meetings were held at Ahmedabad, Ba-roda, Nadiad, Surat, Ankleshwar, Petlad and several other places in Gujarat.

A T Ahmedabad a big effigy of foreign capital was burnt after the meeting and at Baroda a huge. Rayana win ten heads symbolising w. if ten heads symbolising rising prices, corruption, bla-ckmarket, etc., was set fire to. The procession and meeting at Baroda, particularly, were unprecedentedly large and unprecedentedly lärge and there was great popular enthuslasm.

It was announced at Ahmedabad, Nadiad, and Barodathat batches of Satyagrahis would offer satyagraha at Government offices on October 9, 16 and 22 respectively. At Ahmedabad the batch will be led by Indulal Yagnik, MP, and at Baroda by Bhal-chandra Trivedi, Secretary of the Gujarat TUC.

At Surat in the procession At Surat in the procession and meeting, hundreds of halls, landless labourers, flocked from the villages. Amrit Desal, Secretary of the Surat D. C. of Communist Party and Jashwant Chauhan, opposition leader in the Municipality, led the demonstrations, attended by thousands.

At Baroda they were led by Chandubhai Patel and others. At Ankleshwar, Mahiman Desail led a K'san demonstra-

sai led a K'san demonstra-tion. At Nadiad, the Swatan-tra Party MLA Manmohandas Desai joined, along with

others, the big procession and attended the mass meeting. He was once a leading work-er of the old Janata Parishad and the leaders of the Swatanand the leaders of the Swatan-tra Party have started frown-ing upon him for his associa-tionwith this activity of the Janata Parishad.

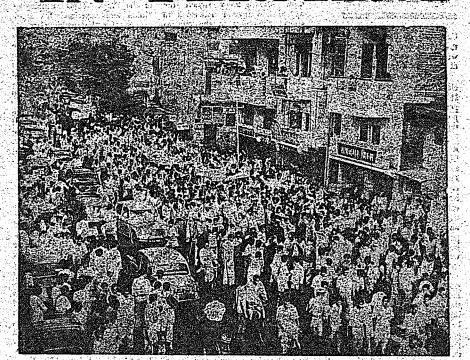
The leader of the Swa-tantra Party Bhailal Patel had even issued a statement that he was against such demonstrations as were be-ing staged by Janata Pari-shad, which he dubbed a shad, which he dubbed a Communist organisation to scare away the people. But his statement had the oppo-site effect. In the rural areas it enraged many of his supporters who sympathise with the programme of the Janata Parishad.

In The Countryside

The Janata Parishad leaders in their speeches criticised the attitude of the Swatantra Party leaders and exposed them as upholders of the old order. One of the Swatantra Party leaders went to the extent of stating openly that they regarded. Morarii Desai as the man who should



Ten-headed Ravana symbolising Congress misrule Effigy burnt in Baroda



Ahmedabad procession organised by Janata Parishad against high prices, increased taxes

take charge of the country after Pandit Nehru. This time, the Janata Pari-shad has decided to carry the struggle into the countryside, for the Gujarat Government's policies are hitting the pea-sants and the rural poor hard. A twenty per cent surcharge has been levied on land re-venue in the new budget. This

venue in the new budget. This has attrred the rural masses into action, for their condition was already unbearable. This time it was also noted that meetings, preparatory to October 2, in working class areas at Ahmedabad were very largely attended, showing the increasing interest the workers have in this struggle struggle.

In the speeches at Ahme dabad and other places, the Janata Parishad leaders, In-dulal Yagnik, Dinkar Mehta dulal Yagnik, Dinkar Mehta and others, particularly stress-ed the contrast between Gan-dhij's precepts of Swadeshi, simplic'ty, uplift of the mass-es, reducing the gulf between the poor and the rich, ending of bureaucracy and corrup-tion and ministerial pomp, etc. and the actual conditions etc., and the actual conditions under Congress regime.

They pointed contact the contact conta

under congress regime.
They pointed out the contrast between the way the people were celebrating Gandhi Jayanti as a day of protest against worsening conditions of life, and the hypocritical way the Congress less. tions of life, and the hypocritical way the Congress leaders and ministers were celebrating it. Indulai Yagnik particularly emphasised Swadeshi as a fight against growing penetration of foreign capital in our country, which the Congress ministers and the big capitalists of India were encouraging. He pointed out that big foreign monopoly capitalist concerns were carcap talist concerns were car-rying on under Swadeshi signboards.

"Scoundrels All'

At Ahmedabad, the big meeting after the procession was held on the sands of the was neid on the saids of the Sabarmati River, where Gan-dhill used to hold meetings in the early days, in 1919-1921 and 1930. Here the people were reminded that the Con-gress leaders were only ex-

ploiting « Gandhiji's while betraying his precepts

in practice.
Only a few days back, the ex-president of the Gujarat Congress, Thakorebhai Desai had told his small audience that scoundrels flourished in that scoundrels flourished in the name of Gandhiji and he asked "Who is not a scoun-drel?", admitting, "Everyone is a scoundrel!" It was pointed out by the Janata Parishad leaders that a situation should be created by the people wherein scoundrels would no longer flourish in the name of Gandhill, as many in the Congress were at present flouri-shing.

Morarii's Game'

The National Integration Week was also !naugurated at Ahmedabad in a strange way. Congress chief minister and leaders of the Swatantra Party and PSP, a leader of the millowners and an INTUC leader, etc., were invited to speak at the function, on October 2, but the Janata Parishad leader, Yagnik and the Commun'st leader Dinkar Mehta received no such invitation.

And strangely enough the next day, some pro-Congress dailies wrote that the absence of Communist and Janata Parishad leaders had become a subject of discus-sion. One staunch Congress daily even wrote an edito-rial, making all sorts of vilocharges against Commu-nists. This in spite of the fact that Dinkar Mehta had act that Dinkar Menta had attended the function. That, was how, they celebrated Gandhi Jayanti! When the people of Gujarat

are turning a new page in their history, preparing for big struggles, the Congress leaders are busy fighting one another in the worst possible way. Morarii Desa: before he went abroad had convened a meeting of the Gujarat Congress Committee at Baroda but he could not bring about any peaceful settlement be-tween the organisational wing and the ministerial wing

Charges and counter-charges and filthy abuse wer

hurled at each other and Morarji promised to solve the crisis after he returned from abroad and commented that affairs in Gujart Congress were not as bad as in other states. This worked as a signal and immediately a cam-paign for getting Balwantrai Mehta, the defeated gentle-man who would have been chief minister, re-elected from a safe constituency, was laun-ched.

Balwantral himself said that he wanted to wipe out the blot of defeat, though after being elected he would sit as a back-bencher in the assembly.

A Congress MLA from Shi-hor Taluka in Bhavnagar district has already sent in his resignation to the Con-gress High Command to make room for Balwantrai, who was defeated, it was alleged, due to the machinations of some to the machinations or some of the present min'sters. It may be recalled that sadic All was appointed to investi-gate into this allegation, but his report is still suppressed.

Thakorebhai Desa' and Ba-bubhai Patel, two other Mo-rarji-men, defeated would-have-been-ministers, are also reported to be in search of safe constituencies to enter the legislature. The press in Guarat is full of these stories every day.

The ministerial group led by Dr. Jivraj Mehta has also been girding up its loins and threatening to raise hell if the present set raise hell if the present set—
up were to be disturbed.
Even though there are no
differences of principle
among these sets of Congress leaders, Morarii wants
absolute control over Guiarat Congress and state
affairs by placing his ownherchmen in positions of
state power as well.

Indee the beaver blow of

Under the heavy blow of popular criticism and rising struggles, the Congress leadersh'p is fast losine its old control and prestige Thakore. bhai Desai had made the prophesy on July 28, "A house divided against itself is sure to be destroyed." Of course, he had said this as a comto be destroyed." Of course, he had said this as a compla'nt against the ministers of his own Congress party.