STOP U.S. STALLING ON

Prospects for a test-ban agreement that had opened up as a result of Soviet initiative in accepting U.S.-British demands for on-site inspections have again received a setback, thanks to Western intransigence in face of Soviet concessions.

PRESIDENT Kennedy who had announced with great tanfare on January 27 a suspension of underground tests in Nevada took hardly a week to call off that suspension and order preparations, for resumed testing.

The Soviet Union which had called for a ban on all tests to be effective from January 1, 1963, and at the same time agreed to allow on reciprocal basis two or three on-site inspections annually, besides the installation of "black boxes", came on January 14 to the three-power test ban talks hoping that the Western Powers would make some cor-

PRESIDENT Kennedy who had announced with great agreement.

At the end of more than a fortnight of talks, however, it transpired that the West refused to budge an inch or make a single move to reach agreement.

On the other hand, powerful volces were raised particularly in the United States opposing an agreement on banning nuclear tests, no matter what concessions the Soviet Union made, They came from the Pentagon and from the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

New York Governor Rocke-feller charged the Administration of having unduly "weakened" its demands, and the "father of. H-Bomb", Edward Teller, came out warning against accepting Soviet concessions. He termed it as an impending "Munich" and opposed outright any agreement on test-ban, because such a ban, he said, "would prevent vital improvements of our atomic explosives"

The Republicans threatened to make a domestic political issue of the talks based on Soviet concessions and the Director of Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, William C. Foster rushed to deny reports that the U. S. was favouring a compromise proposal involving a "sliding scale" of

TESTBAN

on-site inspections, starting with three a year and increasing with time to ten inspections

Faced with a total deadlock, the Soviet Union had no alternative but to ask for the transfer of the issue to the larger body—the eighteen-nation Disarmament Committee—due to meet in Geneva on February 12.

Challenge To Geneva Meeting

It was in response to this and as a challenge to the Geneva meeting that Dean Rusk announced on February 1, that President Kennedy was ordering resumption of preparations for underground testing, thus ending the so-called suspension which had'nt lasted a week!

Rusk announced the Administration's adherence to the hard line, declaring that "the number of inspections was not a matter of political bargaining". This when only three months ago, on October 30, U. S. negotiator Arthurpean had told the Soviet Deputy Forign Minister Kuznetsov that two or four onsite inspections would be sufficient!

Rusk now insists that nothing less than eight or ten on-site inspections can serve the purpose. Even this, one feels, would last only so long as the Soviet Union does not accept it Were the Soviet Union to accept this demand, the Tellers and Rockefellers would again raise a howl that the security of the U.S. would be threatened by acceptance of that concession.

Rusk now holds that prospects for the Geneva talks are gloomy. "At the present time", he says, "we cannot hold out great expectations that the matter can be solved promptly." This when an agreement was perceptibly within gasp and remains so. Even Foster in his report to the U. S. Congress (published on February 4) acknowledges that the Soviet consent to the principle of on-site inspection has been a constructive advance towards the solution of the problem and removes the main hurdle from the point of view of Washington.

The persistence of the U.S. in sticking to a hard and intransigent line now is a challenge thrown by U.S. atom-maniacs to world opinion and particularly to the non-aligned countries who are members of the eighteen-nation Disarmament Committee. The U.S. has told the world that it will continue, despite all possible concessions from the other side, to evade an agreement to ban nuclear tests.

India's Responsibility

India as a member of the eighteen-nation committee, now going to reassemble in Geneva, carries a great responsibility. It is the urgent demand of the day that proliferation of nuclear arms be stopped and the race for armaments put in a reverse gear. A test-ban agreement would be the first step towards its achievement, while failure again, and at a time when it is within grasp, would accelerate the dangerous process more sharply than ever before. The Geneva meeting must make the test-ban a reality now.

CRIMINALS AND ACCOMPLICES



EVERY HONEST Indian will thank Justice Vivian Bose and his colleagues for having brought

to light the enormous crimes committed by the group of top capitalists in the country, headed by Seth Ramakrishna Dalmia

The work of the Vivian Bose Commission was by no means easy. They were obstructed at every step by the tycons whose shameless activities were the subject-matter of the enquiry. A series of petitions challenging the validity of the appointment of the Commission itself; non-availability of relevant records many of which were, in the Commission's own words "deliberately destroyed in order to thwart any enquiry"; refusal of Dalmia himself to answer the queries put by the Commission—all these stood in the way of the Commission in finding out the exact nature and extent of the crimes.

The Commission, therefore, could not ascertain the full extent of the loot perpetrated by the colleagues of Ramakrishna Dalmia. It is, however, to the credit of the Vivian Bose Commission that they have been able to ascertain the extent of the "personal gains" made by Dalmia. Wading through heaps of materials, many of which are extremely difficult to unravel, the Commission has come to the conclusion that Dalmia alone has made a personal gain to the tune of Rs. 2,60,22,781.

This "master mind" behind the loot, however, was not alone. He was ably assisted by Shanti Prasad Jain whom the Commission describes as "key-man, second only to Dalmia". Among the others who helped Dalmia in carrying out the loot of public money is Shriyans Prasad Jain, at present the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

The voluminous 800-page report will repay study at the hands of every honest citizen of India. Written though in the style of a judicial report on specific terms of reference given by the Government, the data collected by the Commission make a damning exposure of the so-called "free enterprise" system whose champions are never weary of equating the public sector administration with inefficiency and corruption and the private sector with honesty and efficiency.

Here, for example, is "the truth" which the Commission has found re-

garding administration with inefficiency and corruption and the private sector with honesty and efficiency. Here, for example, is "the truth" which the Commission has found regarding the "difficulties" which the Dalmia-Jain concerns were faced with:

"The normal difficulty of how best to get round the tax laws and the abnormal ones created by their undisclosed assets (Rs. 4 crores in all), the pressures of the Income Tax Investigation Commission, the problems of an expanding business empire that was beginning to get out of control, problems of labour, and on top of it all, dissensions, especially among ladies, because of Dalmia's many marriages. The group just did not know where they were".

Can there be a fuller and more thorough exposure of the lack of personal and business morality of the top monopolies under the capitalist system?

The Government owes an explanation to Parliament and the people why this extremely valuable document has not been made available to Members of Parliament and to the general public. The Report as is known was formally presented to Parliament in January. It should, therefore, have been made available to every Member of Parliament. It should also have been put on the book market like any other Commission Report presented to Parliament. Why was it not done so?

The answer is obvious. Those who were responsible for keeping it back from Parliament and the people of India wanted to shield the heinous crimes committed by Dalmia and his colleagues. They know that, if the people are appraised of the facts which the Commission has brought out, they will demand that stringent action should be taken against all the persons named in the Commission Report, including the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

It is to be hoped that Members of Parliament belonging to every Party, the Congress MPs above all, would raise their voice against these shielding activities of the Government. Let them demand that the Report should be printed in tens of thousands of copies and circulated among the people, so that they may know what the top monopoly tycoons are doing with the hard-earned money of the common people. Let them also demand that those who are responsible for such hemous crimes be dealt with not as respectable citizens but as swindlers and looters.



GREAT HOPES FOR slovak importers to be better acquainted with the so-called non-traditional items and their export possibilities from India. "We hope that our work in the future." INDOORED TO A TO TO TO THE STORY OF THE STOR INDO-CZECH TRADE

Six-Member Purchasing Mission On Indian Tour

Great hopes for the further development of trade hetween India and Czechoslovakia were expressed here at a press conference on Monday by V. Novacek, Director of the Asian Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Novacek is leading a Czechoslovak purchasing mission currently in India trying to find out possibilities of increasing Indian imports into Czechoslovakia. tional supplier of such com-modities like Iron and Manga-nese ores, agricultural and plantation products such as vegetable oils, spices, coffee, tea, oilcakes, etc.

A DDRESSING the pressmen, Novacek pointed out that business relations between India and Czechoslovakia are developing on a basis of the three years' Trade Agreement concluded in 1960, according to which the payments between the two countries are made in non-conta, oilcakes, etc.

In recent years, Czechoslovak importers have been paying increasing attention to the so-called non-traditional items especially semi-finished and finished products of Indian industry, as well as to the products of the cottage industries. Certain purchases of commodities like jute goods, semi-finished leathers, handicrafts, coir products and so on can serve as an example." countries are made in non-convertible Indian Rupees. This means that the rupee funds earned by Czechoslovakia by her exports to India can be utilised exports to India can be unused only for her purchases of Indian commodities. Novacek said:

"The bilateral rupee arrange between our two countries. ment between our two countries has helped in the rapid development of the trade in recent years. ment of the trade in recent years, which is shown by the following figures. The total turnover of trade between India and Czechoslovakia in 1960 was approximately Rs. 11 crores, while in the year 1962, the figure of approximately Rs. 34 crores was achieved.

Significant Change

PAGE TWO

"Also the commodity structure of the trade between India and of the trade between India and Czechoslovakia has undergone a significant change during the past years. The main emphasis in Czechoslovak exports to India is now laid on the export of complete industrial plants, machinery and other engineering goods which is also in full accordance with the economical polity of with the economical policy of purposes or for the enrichment the Government of India. The of the consumer goods market share of the engineering pro-in Czechoslovakia. the Government of India. The share of the engineering products in Czechoslovak exports to India amounts to nearly 90% of her total exports to this country.

ucts in Czechoslovak exports to ndia amounts to nearly 90% of certain steps in this direction have already been taken in the vak imports from India, it can be said that India is a tradi-

market. Further efforts in this direction are however necessary both on the part of Czechoslovak importers as well as of the Indian exporters."

It is in this connection that the visit of the six-member purthe visit of the six-member pur-chasing mission from Czechosio-vakia to this country assumes

The Members of the mission will carry out a detailed study of the Indian market with a view to finding out new commodities which would be of interest to Czechoslovak industry as well as to the consumers.

Results Of Market Study

The results of this market study will be submitted to the final consumers in Czechoslo-vakia, i.e., to the various branindustries. Certain purchases of commodities like jute goods, semi-finished leathers, handicrafts, coir products and so on can serve as an example."

The leader of the Czechoslovak purchasing mission was happy that Czechoslovak goods are finding a good market in India which is proved by a steady increase in Czech exports to this country during the past full support of Indian exporters

be successful only if they get the full support of Indian exporters "which among other things "which among other things means the utmost efforts on their part to offer exportable goods in such qualities, at such prices and other conditions of sale which will be fully competitive with other world suppliers."

steady increase in Czech exports to this country during the past few years. On the other hand, he noted that owing to the existence of the bilateral ruper arrangements between the two countries, Czechoslovakia, can fully explore possibilities for further expansion of her exports to India only if she can achieve a corresponding increase of her imports from India. "In this connection I wish to In this connection I wish to express our gratitude to the Indian Ministrys of International Trade and other authorities who have given full support and valuable assistance to the mission's task and we expect to meet the same response from the Indian exporters.

Indian exporters.

"From our past experience we can say that the most active work with regard to Indian exports to Czechoslovakia has been and still is being done by the exporters of traditional commodities, while more efforts could be made by the exporters of non-traditional items in order to make Czecho-

"India, governed by honest men of excellent qualities, is making efforts to raise its peo-ple who are about four-hundred million, to levels of mate-

"A happy coincidence on this

"On this day, we send to the people of India our best wishes or a future with peace and

Bohemia, a popular weekly said: "It is a country with an-cient culture and one of the

India's Republic Day Celebrated In Rumania

JANUARY 26 was marked by the Rumanian Press with the publication of articles and photos concerning the thirteenth concerning the thirteenth
anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of India.

The article observes that a significant event in the relations between the two countries was the visit to India, in October India.

India.

Scinteia, the leading Rumanian daily, carried an article which stated that the relations between the Republic of India and the Rumanian People's Republic have developed and are developing on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence; that the collaboration between the two countries on the basis of equality corresponds to the interests of the peoples of both countries to the

on the basis of equality corresponds to the interests of the peoples of both countries, to the interests of the cause of peace.

The article notes that the commercial relations and the conomic and technical collaboration between the two countries have increased; Ru of the Rumanian people to the mania had accorded to India multilateral help for the development of relations between Rumania and India.

On the occasion of India's Republic Day celebrations, the article sends the hearty wishes countries have increased; Ru of the Rumanian people to the great Indian people of prosperity, peace and progress.

lopment of the latter's oil in-dustry; cultural exchanges be-tween India and Rumania con-tribute to the development of-relations between the two peo-

president of the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic, together with Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Coun-cil of Ministers, and Corneliu Manescu, Minister for Foreign Affairs. This visit has made a valuable contribution to a bet-Attairs. This visit has made a valuable contribution to a better mutual acquaintance between the two peoples, has created favourable ground for the development of relations between Rumania and India.

Cuba Greets India On Republic Day

EADING Cuban news papers greeted India on the Republic Day. The Hoy said: "This National Day of most numerous in the world." India is memorable for the people of the world.

"The Government of India." general disarmament, agai nuclear armament and for the this position, India has formed the distinguished group of countries not aligned with any

"On this day, the people of Cuba salute the National Day of India with best inishes that they should continue

"The chains, which subjugated India to British imperialism, are broken. India has taken part and continues to take an important part in the activities of a powerful group of people who face the strong enemy of liberty of the people, the imperialism."

rial progress....

National Day of India is that one can give news to the read-ers that the unfortunate frontier conflict between India and China, has already entered the

"Amonast nations which already constitutes a counter-balance for western im-perialism, in and outside the United Nations, the Republic of India has taken an impor-tant part of first rank, occupying positive positions in the problems of national li-beration, self-determination and disarmament.

"The Cubans on their part appreciate the genuine valour and friendship which the Govthe ple be strengthened."

The other national daily, Revolucion wrote: "The year stoday, January 26, 1963, a new anniversary of the proclamation of Republic."

The chain-

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FEBRUARY 10, 1963

THE CHALLENGE OF EMERGENCY

duce because of the importance of issues raised: UNDER Emergency, Kerala is Ulving up to its old reputation as a problem state. In fact, the overall impression one gets in this state is almost alarming. This arises out of three predominant factors of the Emergency scene: An almost otal lack of popular confidence in the Chief Minister, considerable coercion in the fund collection in the fund collection drive and the high socio-political consciousness of the people which makes them extra-sensitive to incompetence and high-handedness. At the same time, every other person you meet anywhere in the State will say that the fund collection has become a matter of personal prestige for the Chief Minister is credited. The Chief Minister is credited.

ty nor political insight. The latest incident that has made him an object of ridicule is his Law College speech in which he criticised Prime Minister Nehru's non-alignment policy and, soon after, unabashedly denied having done so. (A tape record of the speech is available).

The entire defence effort in Kerala has suffered on account of the inability of the Chief Minister or any other member of the Cabinet to provide inspiration and leadership. On the contrary, the Government has given an impression of being arbitrary and high-handed in its approach expectially to the collection of funds.

In mid-December, the Chief Minister.

The interest manifested itself in a series of government fiats. All school-going kids were asked to give one rupee per head and all college students five rupees each. Those who defaulted were threatened with expulsion. In a state, where the children of even rickshaw pullers and hamals go to school and not infrequently to college, this compulsion had a cruel edge.

Collectors of districts wrote to all citizens known to be holding

Bombay Daily, Free Press Journal, carries on its editorial page on February 4 this article, which we repro-

funds.

In mid-December, the Chief Minister personally announced that the defence fund had exceeded 60 lakhs of rupees. It is a commentary on existing actualities in the State that this statement was dismissed by the people as untrue. The general impression that the Chief Minister collections of districts wrote to all citizens known to be holding any land to say that conferences for fund collection were being to a confidence of the collector's chair manship and that the citizen was leavested to attend. If any land to holder failed to contribute, he general impression that the Chief Minister mental power.

about them. This may lead to our involvement.

3 The ground installations proposed under the sche-

me are to be manned by fo-

reign technicians. The pro-

cess may lead to their being used as foreign military bases

on our soil with all the con-

We should do nothing which may spoil our friendly relations with either

are expected. Too much ac-

are expected. Too much agrees to our airports and installations to the technicians and pilots from our Western friends may lead to our Soviet friends raising objections based on their own security considerations. It may ultimate the complications in our

ly lead to complications in our

Union which is helping us to build not only our economic potential but also defence pro-duction.

5 The Air-Cover proposal is even less advantageous to us than U.S. military aid to

Pakistan is to that country. Armaments and planes sup-plied to Pakistan are, in the last analysis, in the hands of

with the Soviet

the Western Powers or Soviet Bloc. We have a num-ber of Soviet planes and more

sequences that follow.

AIR-COVER PROPOSAL OPPOSED

RY CONGRESS MPs

Memorandum To Prime Minister

On February 1, fifteen Members of Parliament submitted the following memorandum to Prime Min-

WE are grateful to the countries which have helped in use thereof. They will use menting our development reign pilots will be employed in use thereof. They will use our airports and installations and will naturally know all

India in successfully imple-

menting our development plans. We are particularly thankful to the countries

which have given us arms aid since the perfidious Chinese

We are, however, anxious

that arms aid or any other aid that we may get should be given to us in a manner

fully consistent with our basic policies. The fact that even during the present crisis, India, under your heroic lea-

dership, stood by its accepted policies is undisputed and we are proud of the same.

we have read, with not a

little alarm, some reports in the daily press about an "air cover" which some friendly

cover" which some friently countries are offering us. while conscious of the need of strengthening our air po-wer, we are afraid the propo-sals, as reported in the daily press, do not merit our sup-port.

The objectionable features

of the plan to provide air protection to India without

actually stationing aircraft in

Their use will not be our exclusive decision. The friendly powers may in certain discount for the power of th

concur with our decision

nces decide not to

drive and the high socio-political consciousness of the people which makes them extra-sensitive to incompetence and high-handedness.

The Chief Minister is credited with neither administrative ability nor political insight. The drive was hap hazard and lukewarm at the beliatest incident that has made him an object of ridicule is his Law College speech in which he criticised Prime Minister Nehru's show some interest in the matter.

Defence Fund.

To a people who are educated, politically alive and highly conscious of their rights, the coercive attitude of the Government has been unacceptable. Today all over the State, one hears open criticism of the Chief Minister, of the Government and of the party, that rules A wave of reparty that rules. A wave of re-sentment is rising against the present leadership.

present leadership.

This has been helped along by the administrative inadequacies of the Government. For example, it announced a 'Christmas For Victory' plan of house-to-house collections on Dec. 23, 24 and 25. But even in the capital city of Trivandrum no collectors went to the houses for the simple reason that the Government had failed to organise the necessary. son that the Government and failed to organise the necessary machinery for it.

press on February 1:

Vietnam.

My attention has bee

trawn to a UNI despate

ofreplated to the Indian Press purported to be bas

ed on a report from Berlin published in the Times of

I had given no interview

to any newspaper abroad. The report of N. S. Khrush-chov describing Chinese at-

tack on India as "Hitlerist

In fact, it is well known that the socialist, as well as non-aligned countries have refrained from using

any harsh terms concern-ing the border conflict in view to help in bringing about its peaceful settle-

This entire report is no-thing but a concection.

the final decision will lie in

We are extremely happy to

learn that India would be in a position to manufacture MIGs by 1966 and HF-24 jet

fighters by 1964. That we feel is the best way to build our air defences on a sound basis.

That programme must be

(Sd.) Amarnath Vidvalan-

kar, Gopikrishna Vija-yavargiya, K. D. Tripa-thi, Liladhar Asthana,

Bhadra Yajee, Nawal

speeded up and expanded.

foreign hands

policy" is totally wrong.

All government servants have been ordered to contribute a percentage of theif salaries. All taxiowners, hotel proprietors, contractors, cinema owners, transport companies etc., have also been asked to give a fixed quota each. In short, every segment of the population has been obliged on pain of governmental displeasure, to contribute to the Defence Fund.

To a people who are educated, politically alive and highly conscious of their rights, the coercive attitude of the Government has been unacceptable. Today all over the State, one hears open criticism of the Chief Minister.

A highly educated citizen of Shertallai, a coastal town, organised a volunteer force of some 500 young people for blood donation. He then contacted the Tahsildar said that he had not provide the facilities. The citizen then wrote to the Chief Minister. For a full month there was not even an acknowledgment from the Chief Minister.

He then wrote to a well-known forwarded the letter to the Chief Minister with a covering letter of the contractors of the contacted the contacted the contacted the ments for collecting the blood not intimation about it and could not provide the facilities. The citizen then wrote to a well-known frowarded the letter to the Chief Minister with a covering letter of the contacted the contacted the contacted the ments for collecting the blood on a contacted the contacted the contacted him to make arrangements for collecting the blood on intimation about it and could not provide the facilities. The citizen then wrote to a well-known frowarded the letter to the Chief Minister.

Trivandrum editor who in turn forwarded the letter to the Chief Minister with a covering letter of his own. When I met the Editor, he still hadn't received a reply from the Chief Minister. This is a measure of governmentary to give a big boost, not to the collections. This, if it comes, may give a big boost, not to the collections. This, if it comes, may give a big boost, not to the collection. This, if it comes, may give a big boost, not to the collection. This, if it comes, may give a big boost, not to the collection drive, but to the wide the collection and productive. A group of women, led by Smt. V. V. Giri and a minister's wife, have already done excellent work collecting clothes, banana chips and the administer in Kerala also. The Chief Minister himself has remarked on this more than once, but the res-

Chief, Mannath Padmanabhan, who took all credit for rousing the people of the State against Communists, has been content to remain in the background during the war emergency. He has issued a general statement in support of the war effort and that is all. Also conspicuous by their inaction is the Moral Re-Armament people who, in other times. people who, in other times, constituted a very aggressive platform in the State with considerform in the State

form in the State with consuerable power over several ministers.

The latest hint dropped by the Chief Minister is that he may introduce legislation to boost collections. This, if it comes, may be boost, not to the

INSPIRED REPORT OF PSP-SP ENTENTE VIETNAM TIMES FOUNDERS IN DELHI CHAIRMAN of the Communist Party of India S. A. Dange, issued the following statement to the

NEW DELHI-

A vehement tussle between the Praja Socialist Party leaderships at the State and local levels is anti-cipated following the abrupt and recriminatory note on which unity parleys of the two parties ended here.

niterest shifts to U.P. and Rajasthan, where the Socialist Party's national committee has asked the united socialist legislature parties to function as legislative wings of the SP "within the framework of the socialist constituwork of the socialist constitution and discipline" This attempt will be resisted, Prem Bhasin, Secretary of the PSF told IPA, since it was an ob-vious attempt to disrupt the Praja Socialist Party by win-ning over its individual mem-

bers to the SP. PSP circles here saw in the appeal contained in the Socialist national committee's resolution to local PSP units for merger with SP over the head of their all-India leadership, a dangerous move, which if persisted in, will completely wreck all chances of unity.
"No party can allow such an attempt to disrupt its ranks pass unchallenged"; a top PSP

eader stated. The PSP was not even provided with a copy of the SP national committee's re-solution as courtesy demanded, while the PSP had rushed their unity proposal, to the Socialist Party be-fore releasing the text to

A. M. Tariq, Shanta Vasist, S. C. Deb, Jawa-harlal Rohtagi, Sheel There is no concealing the sense of bewilderment in PSP circles over this turn of events. They were obviously unpre-pared for a straight rejection Prabhakar, Balkrishna Wasnik, Shymlal Saraf, Arjun Arora, Dr. Gopal of their unity proposals, which festo as their working basis.

were described as "construc-—IPA.

THE centre of immediate tive and conciliatory". The interest shifts to U.P. and PSP Secretary, Prem Bhasin pointed out that the national executive resolution had accepted the SP manifesto as the "basis" for unity, going more than half-way in meeting the SP's requirements.

"But there is a vital difference between the basis and the superstructure", he stated. The PSP could not gloss over some on which there was a differ ence in approach, since that would lead to superficial unity instead of a lasting one. The SP leaders were aware of some of these aspects, which had now been mentioned in the national executive's resolution tion.

hopes for unity are pinned on action from helow-by the loaction from below—by the lo-cal and State units of PSP, who, they believe, will merge with the corresponding units of the SP. This is described as an expression of the "urge for unity" in ranks of the PSP to which the leadership is putting impediments.

But this assessment is not shared by PSP leaders, who consider the urge for unity to be in both parties, and a two-way process. This is reflected in the case of the U.P. action, where the united legislature party had marged without pre-conditions, and subse-quently adopted the programme part of the Socialist mani-

PAGE THREE

2 Aircraft are not proposed to be handed over to India.
Foreign technicians and fo
ast analysis, in the hands of Pakistan and they are free to decide how best to use them. In the matter of use of the proposed Air-Cover, however, ERRITARY 10, 1963

the country are-

Singh, D. C. Sharma.

Novacek added: "It means that besides her traditional im-

ports of Indian products which will of course continue in the future, it will be necessary to look for other commodities which

look for other commodities which can be used either for industrial

The Czechoslovak Purchasing Mission in Delhi . In the Centre is V. Novacek, leader of the Mission

United Sooti Mill Mazdoor Sabha Executive Reconstituted

once again revived. Prepara-tions for struggles and strug-

fruitless and expensive legal

As a result, bonus was won in one mill after an-other. In the Swadeshi Cot-

ton Mills for nearly nine

years extra work was being taken from the workers. Now acreduction of an hour and

a half per week was effected there. Similarly, the arbi-trary dismissal of old work-

erary dismissal of old work-ers from the mills was stopped. Disputes which had been hanging fire for years on end were now set-tled.

of "vakil-leaders" further on

Hence during the 1962 general elections they set them-

selves only on aim: to secure

the defeat of Yusuf in the As-sembly constituency and S. M. Bannerji (Communist-suppor-

ted independent) in the Par-

majorities and the candidates of the PSP and the SP all lost

In this background, when in

July 1962, the General Coun-

cil of the United Scoti Mill Mazdoor Sabha decided to have annual elections and ap-

general strike of 1954 in the form of wage-rise and other

the path of disruption and

A good example of how the national crisis created ment, have been recommended by Chinese aggression against India was sought to be utilised, in collusion with unscrupulous mill-owners, for furthering personal and party ends by the politi-cians of the Praja Socialist Party and the Socialist Party is provided by Kanpur.

K ANPUR also provides an equally good example of how the Communists' patriohow the Communists' patrio-tic devotion to duty has led to political isolation and virtual gles in the milis replaced the rout from public life of these opponents of the accepted bouts in courts. policies of the nation.

In the United Sooti Mill Mazdoor Sabha of Kanpur a struggle had been going on between the Communists and some others led by the PSP and the SP for some time. The struggle was not merely for leadership. Two policies were

The nowerful United Sooti Mill Mazdoor Sabha, representing the interests of nearly 40,000 textile workers of Kanur. had come into existence dous pressure by workers. In that year, in the name of rationalisation, the textile ty-coons of the city had launched an offensive against the workers. 11.000 workers were threatened with retrenchment. Thousands had already been laid off. Work-load was increased. Attacks on trade union rights were intensified.

All this made the United Union a strong, vibrant centre of struggle. It also added greatly to the popularity of the Communists. On the other hand, it drove the tribe of "wattll-leaders" further on There was an instinctive urge among workers to unite to face this onslaught. The united Union was born. It brought together under one banner Praja Socialists, Socialists. Communists and some important Congress trade unionists like Raja Ram Shastrade tri and Arjun Arora, apart from a number of indepen-dents. The Communists had from a number of independents. The Communists had played an important part in the creation of this united liamentary constituency. Actually the two policies were put to vote. Yusuf and Bannerji won with a thundering

The united Union led the workers through a glorious 90-day general strike the same year. The offensive of the owners was halted. Talks also began for getting bonus for

INFLUENCE OF CPI

As a result of this struggle the Communists gained in in-fluence and prestige. But the others who occupied strategic positions in the Union soon abandoned the path of unity and struggle for winning workers' demands and led them into the morass of liti-gation. Trade Union workers the PSP and the SP turned to professional litigants and lived off the earnings of the workers. They also got closer to the owners who themselves needed them. Disgusted Con-gressmen began dropping out

As a result of this award, the workers in the rationalised section of the mills are to get a total wage-increase of 1½ lakh rupes per month and as this increment is to be given retrospectively from August 15, 1961, the 25,000 workers employed in the rationalised section are also to get Rs. 15 lakbs as arrears of their of the Union.

However, in 1961, veteran

Communist leader S. S. Yusuf was elected President of the United Sooti Mill Mazdoor Under his leadership wages. the role and character of the Thirdly, about 1,500 old and Sabha were transformed. The arly forgotten traditions of

a total gratuity of Rs. 10 lakhs in the Award.

This certainly was not the time when the discredited PSP and SP leaders would have liked to be removed from the positions they occupied in the Union. On the other hand, the owners too were looking opportunities to sabotage mplementation of the they could only arrange to eliminate the Communists who were the accepted leaders of the bonus and wage increase struggle—from the new General Council, they would be able to weaken the Sabha and then use their stooges of the PSP and the SP to cause difficulties in the working out of the recommendations of the Sampurnanand Award.

The elections of the General Council of the Sabha were held in the mills. There these leaders and owners worked

thus securing an absolute majority. All the others to-gether could win only 102 WRIT AGAINST

AWARD

Having lost all hope the owners were now preparing to file a writ against the Award in the High Court. Needless to say the PSP and SP leaders were completely with them in this anti-worker move.

Communists and their sup-porters won 145 of the 247 elected seats of the Council,

Just then came the massive aggression of the Chinese on October 20. This they thought was a god-sent opportunity through which they could easily turn their minority into a comfortable majority.

They launched an anti-communist campaign in the city. In the anti-communist hysteria that was worked up theey formed an all-parties' united front in the name of national defence It was actually an anti-communist front.

They called an unauthorised meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sooti Mill Mazdoor Sabba The President's powers in the constitution of the Sabha are supreme. But they did not bother even to obtain his concurrence be-

jointly to have the Commu-nists and their supported ell-minatd.

But the results came as a invited. And although the Executive Committee has the any office-bearers,—these po-wers in the Sabha's constitu-tion vest only in the General Council—yet in that meeting they decided to expel from the Sabha's membership, its Pre-sident, S. S. Yusuf and five other Communist leaders including Ram Asrey, General Secretary of the U.P. Trade Secretary of the U.P. Trade Union Congress, and, Rayi Sinha. They also coopted some more persons of their ilk and 'elected' PSP's Ganga Sahay Choube President of

They had done this to fore-stall the meeting of the new stall the meeting of the new General Council. In fact, quite a few of them—nearly one-third of them—had not even been elected members of the new Council.

But when they found that their antics had little effect on the workers or the new Gene-ral Council and the Council was going to meet despite them, they grew totally despe-rate and started organising hooliganism. They put a lock Sabha, sent all sorts of com-plaints to the police, threatened to take recourse to violence against the legitimate office-bearers of the Sabha.

They counted on the sup-port of the local authorities.

* ON PAGE 13

West Bengal

* FROM AJOY DAS GUPTA

PEASANT CONVENTION

New Orientation In The Movement

CALCUTTA, February, 4:

Peasant leaders from different districts of West Bengal assembled in a convention on January 27 at the Calcutta Muslim Institute Hall and discussed the new orientation which the peasant movement and organisation should adopt in the present context of national situation.

orientation was stressed by the speakers and the convention adopted a draft resolution on tasks of the peasan-try in the national defence and increase in production. It was also resolved that wide discussion would be held on the resolution and district conventions would be held during the coming three months and then a provincial conference would be held.

pointed Sri Jai Deva, a Congressman, as election officer, the gentlemen of the PSP and SP got frightened. The convention was of opinion that the two tas They knew that 1963 was going to be an important year from the point of view of the workers. The Sampurnanand national defence and increase Award had come and the workers were now scheduled to get the fruits of their great of action to build up all-in

Biswanath Mukherjee, President, WB State Kisan Sabha, presided over the convention.

Biswanath Mukherjee opening the convention said that peasants irrespective of ed in the increase in production and there lay the basis of broad unity of all peasants. But he regretted that the rulling party and the government were not taking adequate and necessary steps for increased production, though it seemed that some realisation was

NEW AGE

THE need for such a re- mount importance to the nation and national defence.

> In this connection he cited many examples how vested in-terests and local officials were harassing peasants who were taking initiative in defence work and for increased production. He mentioned arrests of large number of kisan leaders and expressed his hope that Government would still change its attitude and take proper steps to stop harrass-ment of the peasants.

> Mukherjee said that radical land reforms and democratic set up in the countryside and taken to unleash the huge po-tential productive forces of the peasantry. He stressed that all-in peasant unity for more production was vital to-day and no organisational impediments should be allowed to block this development.

Sunil Sen. Assistant Secre tary, State Kisan Sabha said that the movement for increased production and national defence and the move-ment for peasantry's own de-mands should merge into one common movement Roy, ex-President of the State unity built up on the basis of broad national questions sedawning on some of them also broad national questions se-that the increased agricultu-cured very many demands of ral production was of para-the peasants in the past and

in the present context could

Debi Neogy of Coochbehar thought that today all parties and the government were realising the necesity of increased agricultural production and on this basis broad unity was possible. Speakers from other districts also spoke in the same tenor giving examples from their own field of work.

Bhowani Sen, former General Secretary, AIKS, dealt at length on the current politi-cal and economic situation in the country and developments following the Chinese aggres-sion and how a new alignment of forces ing. He said that the new situation enjoined on the workers and peasants to adopt new outlook and new methods of work. Increased tories meant strengthening the national defence, he fur-

VESTED INTERESTS

He explained how the vested interests in robbing the peasants and opposing their aspirations were hampering the production as well as the defence potential of the country and human energy which could be released for the purpose. In this broader perspective, the peasantry will have to fight and that it had become the

* ON PAGE 15

FEBRUARY 10, 1963

IN THE PRESENT CONJUNCTURE, THE MOST CORRECT POLICY IS THAT OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE...

States Ho Chi Minh-Novotny Joint Communique

During the recent State visit of Czechoslovak President Antonin Novotny to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh and President Novotny had conversations on the consolidation and development of relations of cooperation and friendship between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and on important problems in which both countries are interested.

pendence, democracy and social-ism have developed and consoli-dated day by day. The socialist ism have developed and consoil dated day by day. The socialist countries are taking vigorous steps in their economic construc-tion, and developing the great influence of the world socialist

world situation.

The Soviet Union, centre of the Socialist camp, is making giant strides forward in building communism, and is leading the world in advanced branches of science and technology. China and the other brother, socialist countries are also recording big achievements in building socialism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union — the Party of Great Lenin, the tested and experienced vanguard of the international Communist movement. tries, continue to exert their great influence upon the development of human society.

coexistence among countries different social regimes. The different social regimes. They are happy to note that this policy has

Nuclear Tests

The two sides hold that the most urgent problem in the present world situation is to struggle continuously for settling the question of general and complete disarmament. They are of the opinion that the drafts tabled by

Place orders with

FERRUARY:10. 1963

R OLLOWING are some ex-cerpts from the joint state-ment signed on January 26: will continue striving to impel The representatives of the two have so far obstinately repudiated the general and complete disarmament — to constructive and concrete negotiations.

The two sides attribute a particular importance to the question of ending nuclear weapon tests. They hold that it is necessary to strive to reach an agreement providing for the definitive cessation of nuclear weat pon tests.

The representatives of the two countries declare that they are in favour of a rapid liquidation of military bases abroad and withdrawal of troops from other In connection with the prob-

In connection with the prob-lem of general and complete dis-armament, the governments of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia have on many occasions expressed the will to take part in the elaboration and realization of measures likely to relax world tension and help create a favourable atmosphere in relations among States, such as formation of atom free zones in Central Europe, the Far East and other parts of the world, conclu-sion of a non-aggression pact be-tween the member States of tween the member States of NATO and those of the Warsaw treaty organization, and prohi-bition of war propaganda.

The two Presidents hold that vanchism constitute the main danger to peace in Europe. Eighteen years have elapsed since the end of world war two, yet, its aftermaths still have not been eliminated. The west German mili-tarists, relying on the aggressive NATO bloc, are feverishly pre-paring war, trying to equip themselves with atomic arms and laying provocative territorial claims on neighbouring countries. In face of such a stuation, it is all the more necessary to con-

many.

many.

The two countries fully support the correct proposals of the Soviet Union—and the German Democratic Republic on signing a peace treaty with Germany and, on that basis, normalizing the West Berlin situation, thus extinguishing a smouldering hothed of war in the heart of

The two sides resolutely de-nounce the attitude of imperialist countries of stubbornly opposing the restoration of the legitimate the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations Organisation, an attitude which was exposed at the seventeenth session of the UN General was exposed at the seventeenth session of the UN General Assembly. It is necessary, to restore as early as possible the lawful position of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations. At the same time, both sides declare full support for the just stand of the Chinese people on the liberation of Taiwan and expulsion of the Chinag Kai-shek clique from that historical part of Chinese territory.

The two sides express their satisfaction at the decision of November 21, 1962, of the Chinovember 21, 1902, of the climese government on ceasefire and withdrawal of troops in the Sino-Indian border areas, and its readiness to negotiate with the Indian side.

At the same time, they welcome the efforts made by the six countries meeting recently in Colombo and by other Asian and parts of the world, conclua non-aggression pact bethe member States of
and those of the Warsaw
organization, and prohiof war propaganda
two Presidents hold that
Jerman militarism and rem constitute the main
to peace in Europe. Eightirs have elapsed since the
world war two, yet, its
hs still have not been eliThe West German militarism and the world.

Colombo and by other Asian and
African countries to speed up the
peaceful settlement of the SinoIndian boundry problem. They
express the hope that China and
honourable solution to the border problem, in keeping with the
interests of both peoples, and to
the benefit of the consolidation
of Asian-African solidarity and
the maintenance of peace in
Asia and the world.

The two sides note with satisfaction that in the recent period the national liberation movement abolish the vestiges of colonial ism still continues. The two sides resolutely demand urgent and unconditional application of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial counmucependence to colonial countries and peoples, adopted by the 15th session of the United Nation General Assembly on the initiative of the Soviet Union.

Cuba: War Averted

The two sides hold that, thanks to the resolute stand of the Cuban people and government, thanks to the persistent, efforts and firm and correct measures of the Soviet Union, and, at the correct to the soviet of the soviet of the soviet when the soviet thanks the soviet when the soviet was the soviet when the soviet was the soviet when the soviet was the soviet wa sures of the Soviet Union, and, at the same time, to the support of the other socialist countries and all forces of peace in the world, it was possible, recently, to stay the invasion of Cuba by US imperialist forces, to safeguard the fruits of the Cuban revolution, and to discard the os imperiants forces, to sare tuons of Communist and workers guard the fruits of the Cuban parties are helpful to settle certain problems of the international communist movement, and need careful preparations.

countries fully support the strug-gle of the brother Koreau people for withdrawal of US troops from South Korea, and peaceful reuni-fication of Korea.

The two sides warmly wel-The two sides warmly welcome the settlement of the Laotian question, and wish the Laotian people victory in building a peaceful, neutral independent, unified and prosperous Laos. They hold that the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos must be fully respected and scruppingly implemented.

The two sides heartily come the achievements of Cambodian people in maintaining their peace and neutrality. They note with satisfaction the important recorded by the note with satisfaction the impor-tant successes recorded by the Republic of Indonesia in the re-covery of West Irian. They de-clare full support of "the just struggles of the peoples of Kalimantan Unira, Angola and other Asian, African and Latin American countries to wrest back and consolidate their na-tional independence against colotional independence, against colo-nialism in all its forms.

The two sides stress the neces-sity to develop to the fullest extent international cooperation in the economic and commercial fields, on the basis of the princihelds, on the basis of the princi-ples of equality and mutual bene-fit. In this connection, they de-clare their support for the con-vening of a world conference on trade and development, with the trade and development, with the participation of representatives of all countries concerned to discuss problems of economic and trade relations in the world, find measures to positively settle these problems, and lay the basis for creating an international trade organisation.

organisation.

The representatives of the Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee have exchanged views on the strengthening of solidarity and unity of mind within the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

The solidarity and unity of mind of the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' and the Communist and Workers' Parties constitute the guarantee for all victories of the cause of building socialism and communism in the socialist countries, and consolidating peace, of the revolutionary movement of the people of capitalist countries, and of the national independence movement. In the present intermovement. In the present intersupreme internationalist duty of every Marxist-Leninist, Party to work continuously for greater work continuously for unity in the world com

The two sides unanimously hold that, as pointed out in the 1960 Moscow statement, the Communist and Workers Parties Communist and Workers Parties must seek, through consultations, to reach identity of views on important international problems, and coordinate joint actions in the struggle for common goals.

Consultations between delegations of Communist and Workers

The two sides express their admiration for the valiant struggle of the Cuban people to defend the fatherland, and declare total support for the five demands of the Cuban government.

The representatives of the two countries fully support the struggle of the brother Koreau people for withdrawal of US troops from and Workers' parties will do everything to consolidate the unity of the international Com-

> It is the responsibility of all brother parties to maintain the firm unity of mind of all coun-tries of the socialist camp, and of the international Communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Movement

Parties, the representatives of the Vietnam Workers Party Central vienam workers Party Central Committee and of the Czechoslo-vak Communist Party Central Committee solemnly declare that they will actively endeavour to

The two Parties are pleased to note that the friendship and fraternal co-operation in the political, economic and cultural fields between the Democratic developed day by day.

They hold that ties, will make a significant con-tribution to the consolidation of intimate relations between the peoples of the Democratic Repub-lic of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, and to the development of the brother of the Der

During their conversations, the representatives of the two countries expressed the firm conviction that from now on the relations and cooperation all fields between the two peoples will continue to develop success

The two Parties are unanimous to hold that the current visit to Vietnam of Comrade Antonia Novotny, First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and President of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, as well as the visit of Comrade Ho Chi Minh visit of Comrade Ho Chi Minh. President of the Vietnam Work-ers' Party Central Committee and President of the Democratic Re-public of Vietnam, to Czechoslo-vakia in 1957, are events of im-portant: significance for the strengthening of the mutual understanding and solidarity be-tween the Partie and tween the Parties and govern-ments of Vietnam and Czechoslo-

They express the firm conviction that Comrade Antonin tion that Comrade Antonin Novotny's visit will enhance fur-ther the intimate friendship between the two peoples, and con-tribute to strengthening the for-ces, solidarity and unity of mind of the socialist camp, and to safeguarding of, world peace.

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Employers Sought To Garner More Profits

AITUC State Units' Memoranda

More than two and a half months have already elapsed since the Industrial Truce Resolution was adopted in a tripartite meeting of workers, employers and government keeping in view the national emergency.

HE Truce Resolution enjoined upon the parties various
obligations during the emergency.
While the workers had been
fully discharging the responsibilities voluntarily undertaken by
them towards stepping up of
production, suspension of demands as far as possible, contribution to the National Defence
Fund, and so on, in many places punding to the National Detence Fund, and so on, in many places employers sought to utilise the emergency and the Truce resolu-tion to their partisan ends.

tion to their partisan ends.

In many places retrenchments,
dismissals, charge sheets etc.,

dismissals, charge sheets etc., have increased in number and in others, production has been deliberately brought down affecting the income of the workers. Lay off and closures instead of diminishing have gone up.

In view of these disturbing developments, it is no wonder that a review of the working of the Truce resolution has been asked for by the trade unions. The All-India Trade Union Congress in December itself had suggested a meeting of the Standing Labour Com-

mittee to assess the working of the Resolution. The Union Labour Ministry has not yet decided anything in this re-

decided anything in this regard.

Meanwhile, two state units of the AITUC, West Bengal and Punjab, have submitted detailed memoranda to the respective Chief Ministers drawing their attention to the seriousness of the decided.

attention to the seriousness of the situation.

These two memoranda point out that in these two states, workers led by the AITUC unions have already contributed more than Rs. 20 lakhs to the National Defence Fund and raised production level substantially high. They have refrained in many cases from raising industrial disputes despite glaring injustice and burning grievances only out of consideration of their duties and obligations under the Truce Resolution. There has been no case of work stoppage in either of these states.

The memoranda point out

The memoranda point out

bosses made very little or no contributions to the NDF while the workers have donated their mite unstintedly. In many cases, employers have taken unilateral steps in compelling the workers to do overtime work without the to do overtime work without the statutory financial benefit being granted to the workers. In many cases, the extra production by the extra efforts of the workers is being appropriated by the em-ployers towards augmenting their profits.

profits.

Such a position is directly opposite to the Truce Resolution since it envisages that "all advantages accruing to the industry arising out of the extra efforts of the workers should go to the consumer and/or be made available for defence efforts".

Roth the memorands have de-

Both the memoranda have demanded of the governments immediate steps to rectify the gross instances of violations of the Truce Resolution by the employers and intervention in cases of disputes of pressing nature.

One interesting aspect of this One interesting aspect of this development is that while the Union Deputy Minister for Labour & Employment in reply to a question of Indrajit Gupta

admitted on January 21 in the Industrial Resolution, a spokes Lok Sahha that government had man of the Labour Department received complaints from various of the Government of West Rentrade union organisations of vio gal said a few days back that no lations by the employers of the thing of the sort has come to letter and spirit of the Tripartite.

LIC Employees' Gain

to a five-year on Jan 24 an

ABOUT 35,000 employees of the Life Insurance Corporation will get an immediate annual monetary benefit of Rs. 1.66 crores as additional wages, besides bonus and allowances, with retrospective effect from January 1, 1962.

The employees in various wage, categories will get an increase in their monthly pay packets from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30. The fitments will be made by stages, according to a five-year agreement signed on Jan 24.

Workers' Cntributions

from Assam that despite the arrests of prominent trade union leaders, workers have given their best for the work of national defence in an organised manner.

The Cha Mazdoor Union of Jor-hat till the first week of January has collected more than Rs. 1,000. While expressing regret at the arrest of the General Secretary

REPORTS have come from Assam that destroite the arrests of prominent trade union leaders, workers have given their patriotic efforts without any relaxation.

The Motor Workers Union of Tinsukia has collected Rs. 131 from its members for the NDF. Other collections reported are: Plywood and other workers of Makum — Rs. 47:50 nP. Tea Labour Union, Dibrugarh — Rs. 113, Plywood workers of Mariani

Rs. 800.

Foil Reactionary Bid To Subvert National Policies Mir Mushtaq Ahmad's Statement

others have taken the initiative to set up a body to defend our national policies-non-alignment, democracy, secularism and socia-lism. We have called it: "The Committee for Nonalignment, Democracy and Socialism". The Committee has accepted a policy statement which explains in some detail the reasons and the background for the for-mation of the above-men-

tioned body.

We consider the Chinese aggression on our country a challenge to our nation not in a vague sense. We think it is a challenge to the policies that our nation has evolved during the last 15 years, inder the inspiring leader-ship of our Prime Minister, Nehru. However, instead of recognising this fact, certain organised forces inside the country have sought to take partisan advantage, of the situation created by Chinese aggression and have mounted a challenge to our national policies of non-alignment, democracy, secularism and socialism. They have even challenged the leadership of

are still being raised and are still being raised, demanding that we line up with a certain bloc, that we give up planning and socialism (obviously to please certain Powers). Some of these people would even be presented and over the seek the co-operation of all those elements in our political life who have faith in these policies and who desire that these policies must be upheld at all cost.

Mir Mushtan Mir Mushtan and over the presented and over the seek the co-operation of all those elements in our political life who have faith in these policies and who desire that the policies and the poli wers). Some of these people would even be prepared to hand over Kashmir to Pakistan to purchase what they call "friendship with Pakistan" This way they want to give a burial to our deeply-

S OME Congressmen and cherished policy of secularism. It is to describe such people that Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad and some other leaders have coined the term "internal Chinese". We have to meet their (internal Chin-ese) offensive on our national policies with the same determination as a against the

Chinese aggressors.

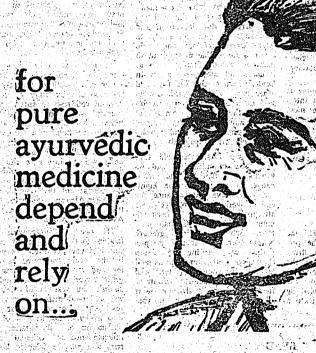
We firmly believe that our national policies are correct, they have given our country great morale and material, strength and that they cannot and must not be abandoned in the present situation. On the other hand they have to

the other hand they have to be strengthened—to meet more effectively, with the Chinese aggression. Since an organised attempt against these policies is being made by reactionary forces, there is need for an organis-ed effort to counter them and to defeat them. Our Committee is a small attempt in that direction.

that direction.

We propose to organise a campaign—through public meetings, seminars, debates, etc.—to popularise these national policies, to uphold them and to defend them against attacks. In this connection, we seek the co-operation of all those elements in our political life who have

nmittee for non-alignment, Democracy and Social-ism", Aruna Hall, Urdu Bazar,



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FERRUARY 10, 1963

DXANPLE OF PEACEFUL SE TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM

By JAROSLAV DLOUHY

Western politicians and ideologists in their present anti-Communist campaign quote examples of the post-war development of the Socialist countries in Central and Eastern Europe, as an argument to prove that coexistence with the countries of the world Socialist system is impossible.

mis have chosen socialism as in Germany.
the higher social form of their lt is easy to answer the
development, claiming that it question why the putsch was development, claiming that it question why the purson was happened under the pressure attempted precisely in Czechoof the Soviet Union and as the result of the manoeuvres Powers traditionally considerof the Communist Parties in these countries. This is how the "West", and because of these countries. This is how American diplomat George Kennan, for example, formulated it in the Foreign Affairs ance as a springboard against of January 1960. President the Soviet Union. A victory of Kennedy expressed the same the reactionary forces would views in his interview granted drive a wedge into the East to the Soviet paper Izvestia in European People's Democra-

The February 1948 events in Let us recall how Churchill Ozechoslovakia are frequently urged Truman in his telegram used as a concrete example of April 30, 1945 to have the because there the develop-ment was the most dramatic and the people's fight against reactionary elements within reactionary elements within his opinion this action could the country was fought and completely change the postwon in the course of but a few war situation in Czechoslovadays. The Western circles kia, and have at the same mentioned above like to talk time also a strong influence days. The Western circles kin and have at the same mentioned above like to talk time also a strong influence about these events as a "Communist coup d'etat" or "putsch".

The Communist Party did not conceal its goal—a social—

Essence Of February Events

The essence of the February events has become abundantly clear in the course of the past fifteen years. Even the Czechoslovak post-February refugees admit, willy-nilly, in their books and memoirs that the point then was an attempt of reactionary forces ("demo-cratic" forces in their vocabulary, of course) to reverse the inner struggle of the liberated country and to impose rity. This is evident, for example, in the book "The Communist Subversion of Czechoslovakia" (1959) by former Czechoslovak diplo mer Czechoslovak diplomat J.
Korbel, who confesses that at
that time twelve Ministers
had put in their resignation,
presuming that thus they
would cause the downfall of
Gottwald's Government and a substantial weakening of the Communist Party before the

plotting, in accord with Dr. E. Benes, then President of Czechoslovakia, to form a caretaker government which would be a transition to a government in which the strongest political party, the Communist Party, would not be re-

This plan was to conform This plan was to conform to the procedure of the USA's aggressive policy in Europe, and was to link up with the preceding elimination of Communists from the Governments of Italy, Belgium and

T is apologists of capital— France, as well as with the ism of all tints attempt to USA's intercessions in Greece and in Turkey, and with the ple of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Ruma— breaking up of a common policy of the four great Powers and the power great P

its geographical location as-signed it particular import-

Let us recall how Churchill American army occupy Prague and possibly the larger part of Czechoslovakia, because in his opinion this action could

ist State. Klement Gottwald said in the meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czecho-slovakia in January 1947: "We embarked on a peaceful, popu-lar democratic road towards lar democratic road towards socialism. This road is more complicated, in a certain sense the more difficult one (i.e., in comparison to a forceful one), but it is the right road. The winning of the nation's majority in the every-day struggle for the fundamental national interports to an important struce. fundamental national interests is an important stage, a milestone on this road to socialism. The reactionary forces saw that it was high time to carry out their attempt to change the situation, because the approaching elec-tions in 1948 threatened them with a worse defeat than they had suffered in the May elections in 1946.

In vain do the reactionary refugees claim that President Benes indecision was to blame for the failure of the putsch. In the course of the February events Dr. Benes clearly saw that he would be ousted just like the reactionary politicians It is a well-known fact that Zenkl, Sramek, Lettrich, Lausthe reactionary forces were plotting, in accord with Dr. E. Benes, then President of Czeaccepted the resignation of the Ministers and entrusted Klement Gottwald, the repre-sentative of the largest political party, with the formation of a new government.

Government Of National Front

gle shot, without any violence. The decisive event in the course of this five-day crisis was the Congress of the Work Councils on February 22, which proclaimed, practically which proclaimed, practically unanimously, a one-hour pro-test general strike. This de-cision of the Congress was fully supported by the deter-mined working class which already had then its armed People's Militia for the pro-testion of the featuries. tection of the factories.

The fact that the elemination of reactionary elements from political life took place by the regular constitutional process without any bloodshed —and, similarly, it was the case also with the other European People's democracies— deprives the reactionaries of using bugaboos such as "blood-covered victims of the revolution", "red terror",
"civil war". This is why they
try to substitute "enslaving
of human personality", "loss
of moral ideals", etc., for

This, of course, changes nothing of the fact that the experience of Czecho-slovakia's February 1948 proves that a peaceful transition from the democratic stage of the revolution to the socialist stage is possible as N. S. Khrush-chov mentioned it at the Twenty-Second Congress of the Communist Party of the

Development To Communism

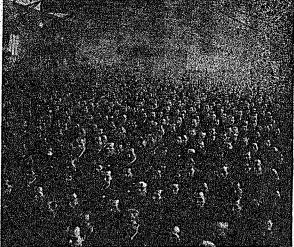
slovakia's February is all the more significant, as this tran-sition to socialism occurred in a country of high industrial and cultural standards, a country which by its social and class structure was very similar to the West European and advanced overseas coun-

Within the fifteen years since February 1948, Czecho-slovakia has covered a consi-derable stretch of its road in the development of Communist society. From a people's democracy, which was a form of dictatorship of the prole-tariat (then already more dramatic, of course, than are the bourgeois democracies), it is changing to an all-people's state, in which increasingly broader strata of the popula-tion participate in the man-agement of the state and its economy.

economy.

The expression of this development is the Constitution of 1960, which already outlines the further development towards communism, for exam-ple, by emphasizing the stea-dily expanding functions of social organizations which are social organizations which are taking over the tasks of the state power. The moral and political unity of the people was considerably consolidated by the deepening of socialist democracy and the getting closer of the individual classes Also the new government and strata of people. Czechowas a government of the alovakla's position became National Front. The defeat stronger also in international of the reactionary forces was political relations, and the will help to overcome the diffi-

NEW AGE



Delegates of the Congress of Work Councils in Prague; February 22, 1948.

security of its independence culties relatively fast. After is more solid than ever be-all, not even in 1962 did the

The principal struggle for the victory of socialism was fought, of course, in the field of economy. In this respect, Czechoslovakia has achieved successes which not even her successes which not even nerenemies can underestimate and contest. By 1962 indusrial production had increased roughly about four times. Czechoslovakia produces at present, for example, over 7 willing tone of crude steel, as million tons of crude steel, as compared to 2.6 million in 1948. Engineering production grew more than seven times.

Czechoslovakia has placed herself among the leading countries in the world with regard to the living standards of her inhabitants. The workor her inhabitants. The work-ing people's social situation is characterized mainly by the feeling of security that only such a people can have who have been rid of all fears of loss of employment, of drops in prices of agricultural pro-ducts, of a seeming overpro-duction of the intelligentsia,

Not even the economic difficulties which have arisen, particularly in the course of last year, diminish any of the successes of the socialist building-up in Czechoslovakia. The Twelfth Congress of the Communist Party of Czecho-slovakia held in December 1962, analysed these short-comings and outlined the basic directions for their rec-

One of the main causes for these difficulties was an in-adequate level of planning and organizational work, the consequence of which was the disruption of proportion-ality in the development of the individual branches of

ality cult. which hampered the development of creative scientific work, had quite a considerable share in the emergence of these shortcomemergence of these shortcomings. Clinging to patterns and dogmas led to ignoring and neglecting reality and diverted from the proper solution of newly arising problems.

It certainly will not be possible to remove the temporarises.

sible to remove the tempo-rary difficulties of Czechoslo-vak economy overnight, but there can be no doubt that an improved work management and the utilization of the sound initiative of the masses growth in the state economy stop (industrial production rose by 6 per cent), even though the effect of this growth is being impaired by the lagging of certain bran-ches, particularly of agricul-ture.

Czechoslovak citizens, cele-brating this year's anniver-sary of the February events, realize that apart from the economic successes and the rise of the cultural standards of their lives the victory of socialism also strengthened their national and state security. The alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries safeguards Czechoslovakia primarily aga-inst the demands of the West German revanchists which are voiced more and more frequently even by official snokesmen of the Bonn state. Developments in German Federal Rep leaves no doubt about the fact that in its policy the spirit of the Third Reich is becoming more and more evi-

Glaring Difference

Citizens of Czechoslovakia can well imagine how they could withstand West Ger-man revanchism if their country had been a part of of the system of the Western alliances. A bourgeois Cze-choslovakia would have no better chance of asserting her rights than she had in

The militarist recklessness of certain Western govern-mental circles, willing to un-leash a nuclear war at the expense of the masses of t level of development of social street which must be solved on a scientific basis.

Also the era of the masses of people of the whole world, and the solve ed on a scientific basis.

Expense of the masses of people of the whole world, and the masses of people of the whole world an unconditional antagonism. The principle of peaceful coexistence and competition in today's world. today's world, the principle of a peaceful solution of inter-national problems, the policy leading to the elimination of the war danger on the basis of general disarmament—this is not only the official politi cal line of the Communist Party and of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, but a serious and sincere wish of all of its in-habitants.

February 1948 is also in this respect of decisive significance, because it placed Czechoslovakia definitely into the peace camp, into the camp of enemies of wars, into the community of those who community of those who strive for progress, peace and justice in the world.

PRESS MONOPOLIES IN INDIA

By H. D. MALAVIYA

Last week we reprinted from the Socialist Congressman an article on Hindustan Times and its role during the emergency. We reproduce below another article from the same journal. In his introduction the

The giant monopoly press, also called the Jute Press, has of late revealed to the readers, and the people, its ugly face with feroclous fangs which progressed, the Indian press threaten the very democratic grew in size and importance. structure we have built up unSeveral important leaders editiringly under Shri Nehru's leadership in the years since our hard-won freedom. The menace of a news media controlled by narrow-minded, profit-hunting, non-intellec-tual and basically corrupt jute barons and others of that category presents a challenge to only to be met, but the menace has to be defeated and troun-ced if we want to survive as a free, democratic society. The following study is an attempt we understand it thoroughly.

THERE has been an enormous increase in readership of journals in India in the last few years.

Previously, there were comparatively few papers, and some of them owned by British interests in India. The politically active persons in the country had to depend on the British dominated journals for most of the news. But Indian opinion always revolted against the pro-imperialist out-

To counteract their vicious propaganda and the smearing npaigns they launched aga. own papers. Thus, Gandhiji started Young India, and later Harijan, Lokmanya Tilak had Kesari, and Lala Laipat Rai

took a very bold lead in start-ing the Hindustan Times. The only capital these lea-ders possessed was that of their undying urge to spread of our national

interests, and the only fit they sought was national advance and peoples' welfare.

As the national movement

ted journals to propagate the views of Indian nationalism. The period gave birth to giants among journalists who brought glory to journalism. The Bombay Chronicia under late S. Abdulla Brelvi and the Free Press Journal under late ken spokesmen of Indian free-dom and progress. The Am-rita Bazar Patrika played a

great role.

And the National Herald, initiated with Jawaharlal Nehru's blessings and guidance, and under the able editorship of late K. Rama Rao and now M. Chalanathi Rao fought relentlessly for the

cause of India.
Initiated with a small capital, often collected in small donations from the public, donations from the public and devoid of any profit mo tives, these dailies served India well

With the formation of Conces in 1937, and in the two national press got add tional

Literacy and education expanded, the process of urbanisation went apace. Big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, which were also the strongholds of national move-ment, grew. Printing technique was improving. The thirst for knowledge became more widespread. India had come into the vortex of world politics, and the people wanted to know about the happenings in distant countries.

Newspaper readership, therefore, increased by leaps and bounds. After the end of World War II, with the advent of Independence, a newspaper had become a necessity in a middle-class household,

and for politically active per-sons, as also among univer-sity students. Though every peasant household in the village could not afford a paper, Tamil papers, too, have shot the peasant leaders, Gaon Sa- up their sale from 11.9 lakhs bhas and village teachers to 22.67 lakhs, an increase of managed to procure a daily aper, or at least a weekly, o read and convey the contents to those around them, all round increase in sale of Thus the vast village popula-tion too was getting conscious of developments in the wide world.

world.

The newspapers thus came of age in national life.

The following table, giving

the figures of circulation some select papers during the four years of 1939, 1947, 1952 and 1960, indicates the enormous rise of newspaper rea-dership in India:

English

Hindu

Times of India

Hindustan Times

Language Journals

Andhra Patrika

Thus, in about 20 years, the

Mathrubhumi

over seven lakha in Malavalam by nearly six lakhs, the increase in this case being into existence the phenomena of Multiple Units, Groups and Chains. These terms are demore than hundred per cent vned as follows:

more than one newspaper of the same title, language and periodicity under common ownership from different cen-

to 22.67 lakhs, an increase of cent percent. In Marathi, the increase of circulation is over two lakhs. There is thus an

papers all over India.

The ratio of journals per thousand of the population in

India is no doubt nowhere

because of our poverty and low literacy. Yet the signs of

future growth are unmistak-

TARTE T

1838 51.481 61.199 94.231

1939 1947 1952

17,730 28,667 34,115 51,433 69,465 65,032

95 498 58 977 85 749

13,700 32,707 39,500

950 10,507 16,159 3,635 8,850 23,086 7,000 19,027 25,736

growth, the lag was made

good in post-war years with vengeance. A proprietor pub-lishing a journal from one centre, started simultaneous

Vear of

ment

1914

1923

1932 1936

In the war period the need

Group: Publication of more than one newspaper under common ownership from the same centre.

Chain: Publication of more than one newspaper under common ownership from more than one centres.

for newspapers increased, and if restrictions on newsprint in the press world. In the place placed a check on their of one (at the most two) paper A new pattern thus emerged

1960

37.837—Delhi Edition)

21.825_Delhi Edition)

run by one institution under

Circulation

(1,21,117

1.20.866

43,324 47,072

Growth of Multiple Units

	The state of the s	(Oncomment in taking)	
Year	Multiple No. Units Journ		
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960	8 2 23 6 23 6 23 6 23 6	0 11,8 9 2 13,09 9.7 3 11,38 6.1	

Thus the circulation of all newspapers controlled by Mul-tiple Units has risen from 2 lakhs to 12.35 lakhs, i.e., an increase of over 600 per cent. The notable names under this category with their circulation as in 1960 are as follows:

It is of interest to note that on the basis of above figures the average of papers per Group works out to 207 papers with an average circulation of about 42,000 per Group and about 15,200 per paper. These averages compared favourably

Name of Journal Centres of Publication Circulation				
1				
1. Indian Express	Delhi, Madurai,			
네 선생님의 공동시	Vijayawada, Chittoor,			
	Bombay	2,06,709		
2. Dinamani	Madurai, Chittoor	97,175		
(Tamil daily)	Bombay, Vijayawada	45.9		
(Telugu daily)	Delhi, Madurai,	56,767		
4. Sunday	Vijayawada, Chittoor,	50,101		
Standard	Bombay	1,87,858		
5. Screen	Bombay, Vijayawada,			
	Madurai	70,499		
П	Total:	6,19,008		
6. Times of India	Damilian Walls	1 50 054		
7. Navbharat	Bombay, Delhi Bombay, Delhi	1,58,954 99,907		
Times	Adminay, Demil	33,801		
	Total ;	2,58,861		
00		_,_,,,,,		

the guidance of a national leader, the press now entered the phase of commercial venture run in different languages and from different centres by industrialists seeking invest-ment of fabulous wartime pro-

men who took to it as a profession and followed the dictates of the proprietors circulation being in matters of policy. The missionary zeal of earlier years, the zest to fight for cial causes or ideals vanished. Profit, more profit, came to be the chief concern of the papers, and their

Thus, in this category, the policy became increasingly identified with the protection of the interests of the industrialist-proprietor. most prosperous journals are run only by three press mag-nates. Their vast resources enable them to print publications simultaneously from several centres.

This category contains some of the best newspapers not connected with any major in-

Generally speaking, the Groups have not become harmful to the development of a free, independent and

It is in the development of

Newspaper Chains dominated by certain powerful monopo-lies that the cause of a Na-

tional Press has suffered most

grievously. A Chain, which presupposes setting up various

papers in different languages

from different centres, requires enormous resources and a keen desire to capture the en-

Chains

Total . 9 87 618

others.
There is another interesting indication of the vast expansion of the three principal Chains. The following table shows the number of papers controlled with their total circulation by the three prin-

Chain

(ii) Rennett-Coleman &

(iii) Hindustan Times

tion, but it has behind it the most influential and deter-mined elements among the Indian monopolies The dailies are the most important factor in the national

18.67

21.11

(Circulation in lakhs)

Percent of

17.0

13.7

nand can be seen from the following table:

No. of No. of Chains Journals

1958

1959

1960

lakhs.

Within a period of five years the number of Chains had doubled, the papers controlled by them have increased by 66

per cent, and their circulation has shot up by over seven

Thus a handful of 17 news-

Chain on an average controll-

just three Chains shocking.

15.78 lakh copies.
The rest of the 62 papers share among themselves about

16 lakh circulation These 62

No. of Chains with 7 papers

Of these Chains, there are

some which are placed in this category merely for technical reasons. Their circulation,

and consequently other revenues, remain pretty small.

There are six Chains with 21

press They wield great poli-tical influence and their capa-city for political campaigning paper owners are putting on the market an average of about 1,50,000 copies, each is indeed incolculable It need hardly be stated

ing about six papersi But if we go into more details, we find the average to be deceptive and the degree of concentration into the hands of Now let us see to what ev-

tent the newspaper monopo-lies control the daily press.

The Press Registrar's Report for the year 1980 gives the total circulation of all dailies trol between them 41 papers with a total circulation of of general interest as 46.10 for 313 papers.

Of this, Chains, Groups and Multiple Units controlled the circulation of 31.10 lakh copies. The Multiple Units controlled nine per cent of all circulation, Groups 23.8 per cent and Chains 34.7 per cent. Of the total circulation in

category dailies, the three principal Chains claimed nearly 9 lakhs; i.e. three own ers took 20 per cent share in the sales.

It may be noted that all the three Chains are operating in English-language papers. It has been possible for

papers, the average sale of each of which is not more than 10,000 copies. these principal Chains to grow at such a rapid rate because, inter alia, they have followed This gives us some idea of the internationally accepted practice of dividing the market and enabling each to fatten in its own groove. Of the the rather disproportionate development and the fatten-ing of just three or four three Chains, the Express Newspapers operates in the South. Its empire is spread far and wide in the South and Chains at the expense of all a number of its papers are published from various centres there. It has to fight-local competition in the area but none of the other two Chains threatens it there. This toge-

No. of

20

Circulation

7,61,897

8,69,354 8,20,719 7,53,554

3,68,215

4.84.064

1,81,613

1.92.474

Year Papers

1958

1959

1960

1958

1059

HINDUSTAN

SELLING the type of stuff and propaganda the Hindustan Times does, apart from the political advantages it may be giving to its farseeing owners, is also a highly profitable venture which would even appeal to a gaddi-reclining sethia, cut away from all sethia, cut away from all politics and thought, and

Below we give some in-formation about the econoformation about the economics of the Company Hindustan Times, Ltd., based upon authoritative, published company records.

1959-DIVIDENDS

1960-60 61 0.9 0.9 ASSETS, PAID-UP CAPITAL, RESERVES

(in Rupees lakhs) 1959- 1960-

Total Assets Paid-up capital 13.2 Reserves 22.5

The Company pays a pro-fit of 8 lakhs, certainly not

tisements totals the stag-gering figure of 71.2 lakhs, and a big percentage of it comes from the tax payer via Government advertise-

taxpayers pay so that the other's best interests a injured and jeopardised!! (Socialist Congressman)

KANNAMWAR'S PRAISE FOR CARIAPPA DISTRESSING

Says Arjun Arora

A RJUN Arora, M.P., an Convener of Congress Fowrites in the Socialist Con-

Gen. Carriappa for his countrywide tour which ac-cording to him was to educate people on the present situation. Those who have heard some of the Gene-ral's speeches have a diffepur, for example, he ridicular for example, he ridicular political leaders as a presenting bouquets to exwhole. His utterances else-

where were also aimed a undermining people's confi-dence in political leaders. Students of history are aware that such sweeping Students It is distressing to find ceded attempts at fascist Shri M. S. Kannamwar, or military coup. While Chief Minister of Maha- Gen. Carianna more rashtra, congretation association with Jan Sangh and R.S.S. has intrigued many. The General has helped the rehabilitation of The Chief Minister of rent impression. At Kan- Maharashtra should have

Times of India trebled its cir-culation, and the Statesman had doubled it. In case of the Hindu, the increase is more Hindu, the increase is more than three times, and Hindustan Times has recorded an increase more than 600 per cent. In language papers also the increases are phenomenal. The Kerala Kaumudi has shot up from mere 950 copies in 1939 to 43,324 in 1960, and the Andrease Patitle shoots from Andhra Patrika shoots from 3,635 copies to over 47,072 copies during the same period.

Another index to the rising terest, etc., were put on the circulation of newspapers is market.

provided by Table II, which gives the figures of number paper could not hold out in and sale of papers in different languages in India during 1956 and 1960:

centre, started similitaneous publication from another city to cover a wider public. If he was running a paper in one language, he started the same in a couple of other languages. If he owned only a weekly, he launched a monthly, or a deliver both and so on daily, or both and so on.

Besides these, film journals. women's and children's maga-zines, monthlies of literary in-A person running a single paper could not hold out in the competition. Running

more papers simultaneously under the same roof gave the TABLE II (Circulation in lakhs) 1956 1960 Total No. of Circu-lation Language Journals Circulation Journals 591 608 8 224 Hindi Bengali

Gularati Kannada Marathi Tamil : 124 .. 3,050 10.952 4.651 14.992 N.B. The total is inclusive of figures for Oriya, Punjabi,

Sanskrit journals. No details are given in the columns against 'Others' as the figures are negli-

Multiple Units

The trend of starting a newspaper of the same title from two or more centres simultaneously in the same language was initiated by some of the well-established concerns and has been followed by the smaller owners with advantage. The Multiple Units have shot up from eight units controlling 28 daily newspapers with a circulation of over 2 lakh copies in 1955 to 23 units controlling 60 journals commanding a circ

We shall see in brief the ex-

tent of growth of the Multiple

Units, Groups and Chains and the consequent growth of

Thus, in a span of about six proprietor advantage in re- . The following table shows years, circulation of journals duced costs, increased sales the comparative annual in English has increased by and more advertising at a growth of this form of owner-over six lakhs, in Hindi by comparatively lower cost. ship:

In 1960, of the Multiple with the averages of papers inits, eight were owned by owned by the industrial mag-Units, eight were owned by just three proprietors and these eight units commanded a circulation of nearly ten lakhs, i.e. over 75 per

The remaining circulation was distributed in about 15 units, of them a respectable Vishwamitra (Hindi Daily— 97,175 copies) Thanthi (Tamil Daily—1,42,199 copies), Mara-tha (Marathi Daily—38,644 copies). These papers are not owned by any of the top industrial houses of the country.

Groups

dustrial house of the country. The Hindu of Madras, the Free Press Journal of Bombay, the Malayalam Manorma of Kottayam, Matrubhumi of Ko-zhikode, the Kesari of Poona, are some of the well-known are given in the following

Despite repeated warnings from different interests, the Chains are going from strength to strength and monopoly grip over our press has grown apace, much to the detriment of national interests.

The growth of Chains and the increasing circulation they

	(Circulation in lakhs)
No. of No. Year Groups Journa	
1959 36 99 1960 42 115	15.36 8.3 17.51 9.6

TARLE V

1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 The first Chain appears in it has, makes it easier to fight 1960 to be where it was in 1957 Actually, however, it has shown considerable adventure and, controlling as it does the largest number of papers with the highest total circulation, there is no need to believe that its development has stop-

The second Chain has grown copies in 1957 to 5,93,957 copies in 1960, the increase being about 62 per cent. The third Chain has compa-

It has also set up its shop in Bombay and is running a

prosperous paper in Marathi An interesting development about this Chain is the lapse of its empire in Madras proper in 1959-60, when it losed eight of its papers pub

Another Chain operating from Bombay is that of the Bennett Colemans. It had had the advantage of British own

terest. Its well-edited daily, an illustrated weekly, a film fortnightly, and a women's journal already commanded an all-India sale among the And its venture in the field

years when the British held sway in India. That gave its journals an authority, pres-tige, efficiency and circulation associated with Government-supported papers.

It has maintained on oil India perspective and has ini-tiated journals of all-India in-

of Hindi since more than a decade ago has been remarkmonthly, a children's maga-

zine and so on.
The third Chain, the Hindustan Times, operates from Delhi. Its English dally en-Joys a good sale in parts of North India. Though other Chains have started their own publications from Delhi (more for prestige reasons), the posi-tion of this Chain remains untion of this Chain runs impaired. This Chain runs an English daily and dailies mocklies in Hindi from

TIMES-**PROFITS**

interested only in seeing the piles mount.

my record	18:
OME	
es lakhs	
1959-	1960
60	61
	11.37
51.4	57.0
ts 58.8	71.5
114.7	131.6
ROFITS	
es lakhs)	
֡	OME ees lakhs 1959- 60 51.4 ts 58.8 114.7 ROFITS

Before Tax After Tax

The figures speak for themselves. The Hindustan Times has total assets of more than 360 lakhs! Which

The income from adver-

Tories In A Glue Pot After E.C.M. Reverses

British Press Reaction To Failure Of Negotiation

Macmillan's effort to drag Britain into the Common Market has been finally crushed single-handed by General de Gaulle.

hopes and aspirations of the no alternative to the Common Tory regime and has consequent. It is very foundation to its root. For 15 months, it 'tried to pursuade the Common Market injected into the arguments now raging in the country by a hard-for 15 months it tried to pur which said: for 15 months it tried to pur-suade the British people to be-lieve that either this country

of the ministers and Macmillan's personal appearance over the television (when he tried to embellish it with Churchillian flamboyance) have only proved their horself. their bumbling incompetence, monumental arrogance and utter incapability to understand the changing realities of modern

the national press.

Daily Herald, once an upholder

of Labour's cause, wrote:

"Today the mood of Britain and of American and most of

and of American and most of Western Europe — is one of anger with President de Gaulle.

"However instified "However justified, that anger must not be allowed to provoke-Britain into turning away from Europe (minus socialist Europe — O.G.). This would be to play de

Gaulle's game.

Mr Edward Heath is absolutely right to insist on this...

Only de Gaulle is against us.

Time, history and geography are on our side." The Guardian, the supposed-to-

European Funeral

PAGE TEN

negotiation, by demonstrating that France intends to dominate the Six....President de Gaulle has shattered the concept of a has shattered the concept of a Greater Europe that inspired many of his partners. The European funeral' is not simply the burying of British hopes in Europe. It is also the internment at least temporarily, of the united Europe that M. Schumann and M. Monnet foresaw."

"The veto," wrote Daily Tele-ph, "seems likely to remain as g as President de Gaulle re-ns. Yet the European Community is too valuable to be cast permanently aside. That must be remembered

T is a shattering blow to the ing the months ahead. There is hopes and aspirations of the no alternative to the Common

countries to let Britain in; and for 15 months it tried to pursuade the British people to believe that either this country must throw in her lot with the ECM, or drift for ever on the dead seas of her memories.

The Government was so obsessed with the idea of entry that, without admitting publicly, it believed in making vital sacrifices and betrayal of national interests to avoid a breakdown at Brussels.

With France's brusque rejection, all the humiliations of those loitering discussions, the dissertous assumption that once in, Britain could then bargain for better terms, have been brought to an end. In the end, it has only humiliated the party of Harold Macmillan.

The reaction of the monopoly

Harold Macmillan.

The reaction of the monopoly press, however, as expected, has been to cast Mr Macmillan as a lonely but gallant hero and President de Gaulle as a resurrected Bonaparte. In fact, the outbursts and modernise their agriculture."

Market: Countries there are the vast developing economies and markets of the socialist countries of the monopoly was developing economies and the common markets of the socialist countries and modernise their industries and modernise their agriculture."

Indignation

flish it with Churchillian flamboyance) have only proved their bumbling incompetence, monumental arrogance, and utter incapability to understand the changing realities of modern times.

That no lesson has been learnt from France's actions is clear from the editorial comments in the national press.

Daily Herald, once an upholder revolving in this country ought to

growing in this country ought to be directed against its proper target — the Government, which has produced a mess, tried to wriggle out of it (the economy) wriggling into Europe. There is nothing like building up a foreign enemy to draw fire from those at home. De Gaulle is being a built up as the scapegoat for Mr. Macmillan.

While the progressive quarwhile the progressive quar-ters have opposed Britain's en-try with positive alternative programmes, Macmillan reveal-ed during his television broad-cast that with France's veto to his application, he and his Government have run, out of Government have run out of

Funeral

By forcing an abrupt end to the said:

tideas.

This point was hammered home by Richard Crossman, the Labour MP. When writing in the said:

The Guardian he said:

he Guardian he said:
"When the Premier decided to
ppear on television last Wednes-"When the Premier decided to appear on television last Wednesday, what the viewers wanted to hear was not a moan about de Gaulle but a clear answer to a single question — what alternative have you for Britain now that your plan to get into Europe has collapsed? And this a question that Harold Macmillan did not answer and will not a be held.

not answer and will never be able to answer."

Indeed, this vital point was too much to be over-looked, and the political correspondent of The Times had to admit it to great embarrassment to the Government.

"No alternative policy could be The collapse of 16-months: West Germany should have a cobbled up now, or offered now. Iong negotiations for British finger on the nuclear trigger," -conful italia upo polita da Francisco de la Militar Bandado e e especial de especial de Artenis (Constanta de Constanta de Constanta de Constanta de Constanta de

FEBRUARY's: that did not equally exist and receive thorough considerations before the decision was taken by the Government to make the plunge into negotiations with the Six. This is to say that any alter-Six. Inis is to say that any ance-native the Government may have up their sleeves is a rejected policy, a plan that was judged and found inferior to membership

and found interior to membership
of the Treaty of Rome."

The bankruptcy of the Government has never been more starkly revealed that at present.

There is every indication that if
there is a General Election now,
the Labour Party will certainly send its representative to Down-ing Street and Macmillan has to find refuge in the West End find refuge in the West End. office of his family business. Macmillan Publishing House



-Eccles in Daily Worker

MUTUAL RECRIMINATION IN IMPERIALIST CAMP

* From P. KUNHANANDAN

BERLIN, February 2:

in ruins President Kennedy's policy of an "equal partner-ship" between the United

States and an enlarged Com-

mon Market including Britain. This is a clear victory for

Paris-Bonn policy of "inward

looking Europe" and European Defence "relatively indepen-dent" of United States domi-

nation and with their own

Good News For

The collarse of negotiations

is good news for the British people who fought tooth and nail Macmillan's humiliating

market entry policy. But it has brought great disappoint-ment and frustration and a

foreboding of serious troubles

to American-British imperial-ists, since their plan for a "grand alliance" is snapped

and Atlantic solidarity will never be realised without Bri-tish imperialist participation.

It is a clear writing on the

ces to any suggestion that

British People

The imperialists who laughed happily and toasted for the trigger in the White House and the Elyssee Palace when China went madly dogmatic, unleashing an ideological struggle in the international Communist movement, are now caught in history's worst post-war

struggle for market, profit, spheres of influence and mili-tary domination in other people's land.

This inter-imperialist rivelry that grew along with the cold war has now burst into an open camp split Two sharply antagonistic leader-ships have emerged: The Paris-Bonn axis versus the American-British combine.

Tremors of this violent rupture in the imperialist camp with President de Gaulle's outright rejection of the U.S. Polaris offer and French veto of British entry into the Euro-pean Common Market at the Brussels negotiations did not confine to Europe alone. Across the Atlantic it hit the Americans, Canadian Pre-mier Diefenbaker, has publicly rebuked the United States 'unwarranted intrusion" and "open public pressure" Canadian defence affairs.
American monopoly organs
and Senators are using abusive language against de Gaulle and his pact with Ade-

nauer. The imperialist efforts at West European integration are disintegrating. Both the im-perialist groups of leadership are trying their best to muster support for their policies in Europe and other conti-nents. The most reactionary torship of Spain and Salazar's ship, has said 'No' to nuclear Portugal are now being clessarms for West Germany. "The verly wooed by the Paris-Labour Party is completed." regimes like the Franco dicta-Bonn axis on the one hand opposed, utterly, unequivocal-and the United States on the ly, now and in all circumstan-

wall that the Tories shall not pass the next general election urgently demanded by the Britons Labour victory is predicted Most influential British daily Guardian in its editorial described the forthcoming election of Labour Party leader as an election of "perhaps a Prime Minister" and Harold Wilson, a candi-

he declared in British House of Commons. The Tories are at the lowest ebb.

The endless waiting by the British in the heat and cold for market membership has intensified British econ difficulties. The economy has stagnated, unemployment is alliance crisis.

Unlike in the Socialist camp their's is not an ideological in ruins President Kennedy's these for the reason that struggle but a cut-throat struggle for market and the socialist camp and there is strain in her relations with Europe—all these for the reason that struggle for market and the social struggle for mar to the Common Market.

The Brussels collapse des-cribed as a "Black Day" for Anglo-American imperialista followed closely on the heels of the Franco-German pact for a "new future for Europe The treaty that was signed by President de Gaulle and Chan-cellor Adenauer in Paris on January 22, did not delibe rately mention the British entry into their Europe. On the other hand it stipulates close collaboration between two States in military, foreign affairs, economic cooperation and cultural affairs, constituting a direct challenge to the United States' leadership in Europe. The pact programme clearly stated that the "two Governments will consult be-fore any decision on all im-portant questions of foreign policy" and "problems relating to the European commu-nity and to European political cooperation."

Therefore all talk about the forts to get Britain in has to be taken with a pinch of salt. In this connection a UPI reve-lation from Washington is significant. According to this a confidential French documents has falled into the hands of U.S. officials showing that de Gaulle's supporters were told at least three weeks ago that Britain's bid to enter the market must be blocked because France was in danger of being enveloped by NATO and the United States. This document was circulated by the Gaullist organisation to the friendwspapers and the French

* SEE FACING PAGE

FEBRUARY 10, 1963

A dangerously aggressive military axis was forged in Paris on January 22 by General Charles de Gaulle and Thancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany — an alliance all too reminiscent of the Rome-Berlin axis

Actor just as that mad axis isst and the trusts of france and their profascist henchmen.

lent guidance and with financial subsidies of American and British imperialism, blinded by their anti-Soviet policy, so has this new axis of authoritarian French.

After signing the treaty with de Gaulle, Adenauer exclaimed:

"The crowning point of my article of most beautiful day of my life". and West German neo-Nazis and monopolists taken shape with the help of billions of dollars and the military protection of Washing

NATO RIVALRY

Promulgated only a few days after President Kennedy's State of the Union message, the treaty for the new West German-French axis is a slap in the face to Kennedy who, in his message, had called for an anti-Soviet Atlantic alliance extending from West Germany to the US.

with Truman.

nedy and Macmillan are not pro-perly assessing the failure, the bankruptcy of the anti-Soviet policy which renewed the power of the revenge-seeking neo-Nazis and the West German monopo-

* FROM FACING PAGE

German leaders just before de Gaulle's January 14 Press Con-ference. It was at this news conference that the French President rejected Kennedy's Polaris offer and said Britain

was too close to the United States to be admitted to the

ing to the Bonn correspondent

1) suspicions have been voiced in some British and American

muarters that Dr. Adenauer

tacitly approved President de Gaulle's resolve to exclude

The Americans expressed acid reaction to the Paris-Bonn collusion. The New York

Times editorially wrote "A Europe based on a Franço-German Axis will no more en-

dure than the pre-war Europe

of Italian German axis. The problem for the West is to tide over the three years until

de Gaulle's term as President

ends. The United States is also confronted with a new situa-

f New York Times (February

Mutual Recrimination

created by Hitler and Mussolini in October, 1936. A ND just as that mad axis lists and the trusts of France and

career — the most beautiful day of my life".

He was enthusiastic Because this new West German French alliance makes it possible for his planners to think in terms of world power, without being tied

ILLUSIONS

The posturing de Gaulle, that caricature of Napoleon III, him, self a caricature of Napoleon I, may think that he has hold of the reins, that he is top man in the axis.

De Gaulle thinks he has the Just as in 1936, none in the West German regime under his leadership of the Western powers thumb because of his possession took seriously the peril of the Rome Berlin axis, so today Kenof nuclear weapons know-how.
But he has forgotten how Napo-leon III, at Biarritz; France, met with Bismarck to draw up the France-Prussian alliance of April, 1866; which wound up four years later in the Franco-Prussian War when Bismarck smashed France.

tion that will require a poli-

has threatened seriously the

ward strategy depends on concentration of Allied divi-

European Economic Cormunity is expected to be

ns, of the British army on

sons, of the British army on the Rhine (Germany), a pivotal force on the North-

France was withholding two army divisions from the Al-

Section 19

ADENAUER AND DE GAULLE IN MILITARY AXIS

uary 21, 1963:

"Despite General de Gaulle's twilight fantasies, West Germany, is the most powerful nation in Western Europe today".

What the West German mono-polists and neo-Nazis get out of this new axis is revealed in the treaty itself, unlike the Rome-Berlin axis of 1936 which hid its warlike intent behind ambiguous phrases. phrases.

The treaty signed by de Gaulle and Adehauer is primarily a military one. Most of its provisions, even those seemingly dealing with peaceful activities are aimed at guaranteeing and increasing the military power of the alliance.

Germany to the US.

The new de Gaulle-Adenauer axis not only vetoes the Atlantic Teaty Organization.

NATO has been the core of Washington's anti-Soviet military and political policy that began with Truman.

Just as Napoleon III made himself where hereficent motive force a slinger only vetoes the Atlantic of the whole social order" in the constitution of 1853, by administrative centralization, described the ventralization of the power of the work of the vetoes and West Germany. With West Germany with Truman.

NATO has been the core of Washington's anti-Soviet military power of the amazing provisions of the new treaty provides for the whole social order" in the control of the education of the young people of both France and West Germany. With West Germany with Truman.

NATO has been the core of Washington's anti-Soviet military to the power of the amazing provisions of the new treaty provides for the whole social order" in the control of the education of the young people of both France and West Germany. With West Germany with Truman.

West Germany also gets the right to move into the which are now supposed to independent but are ruled puppets of French imperialis

The new treaty practically gives West Germany veto power on French Foreign policy as long

liance and was threatening further cut in her manpower supply to NATO.

tical, no less an economic re-adjustment." Anger, bewil-derment and anxiety prevail-ed in all imperialist circles in the U.S. and Britain. U.S. Senators denounced President Similarly in the econon field, the Euratom, the Coal and Steel Community and all other European monopoly combines will get equally se-vere blows from this imperialde Gaulle's opposition to Bri-tish entry to ECM and to the multi-national nuclear force ist camp rupture. proposed by Kennedy.

With all these comp ications This biggest-ever crisis facing tim, President Kennedy is very cautious, avoiding any move to penalise de Gaulle at the moment. He is carefully imperialist strategy of the North Atlantic Alliance for aggression against Socialist Europe For, imperialist forexamining what could be salvaged from the wreckage of Brussels. His first series of diplomatic pressures in Paris sions as far east as possible.
One consequence of Britain's exclusion from the and Bonn having falled, he is trying to rally minor partners in the Six. Macmillan was rushed off to Rome to beg the next strongest Common Mar-ket partner, the Italian Pre-mier. At a later stage econo-mic pressure against de Gaulle may be employed. Washing-ton is using the possibility of a Labour victory in Britain if ern flank in Europe. This would come at a time when France was withholding two market entry is not salvaged and its (Labo to Bonn getting nu pons to rally West German militarist forces behind US ENGLAND , FRANCE

All European political commentators admit that the roots of all this trouble lie in the American habit of putting heir nose into everything. As James Reston wrote in New York Times, "In the years after the war when American power was supreme, we ac-juired the habit of getting what we wanted. And let us admit it, we are still irritated when we are crossed."

While the major imperial-

While the major imperialist powers are getting at each other's throats, the policy of peaceful coexistence of Socialist camp and its appeal for vicky in New Statesman fetterless free world trade

While the major imperialist powers are getting at each throw yery well today that de Gaulle military-politic whose yery well today that de Gaulle military-politic from 1918 to 1923, what imperial or real could not achieve pact in an era of mighty at the world and sharp representations.

Yicky in New Statesman fetterless free world trade

as it is based on an anti-Soviet "A secret agreement already strategy. It provides for consultations and agreements between Adenauer for Franco-German West Germany, and France on all cooperation in the manufacture matters dealing with NATO, relations between East and West, and the necessary delivery system, the European Common Market.

It makes the new axis a centre for international trade war against the US. Britain and probably Japan, in a provision which calls for reinforcing French-West German co-operation in garricult tural and forestry policy, energy, It makes the new axis a centre for international trade war against the US, Britain and probably Japan, in a provision which calls for reinforcing French-West German co-operation in Magricultural and forestry policy, energy, and industrial development.

REARMING NAZIS

But the biggest menace to humanity lies in the provisions making accessible to the West German neo-Nazis all the machinery of war supposed to be denied to them forever under the Potsdam agreement.

* "Franco-German institutes of operational research" to be set up to bring their doctrines of strategy and tactics together into a single conception. * "Exchange of personnel be-

tween the armies".

Ministers

Mest German force ourselves."

In this perilous economic situation, the US looms as the biggest obstacle to expansion of West German world trade. Undoubted ly, Adenauer and his crowd feelthat the new axis can be the means for blackmail, threat and even outright force to overcome the US rival.

When Adenauer, after signing the axis treaty in Paris, was asked by reporters whether because of historian in the Adenauer, after signing the axis treaty in Paris, was asked by reporters whether because of historian world trade. Undoubted ly, Adenauer and his crowd feel that the new axis can be the means for blackmail, threat and even outright force to overcome the US rival.

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When Adenauer, after signing the axis treaty in Paris, was asked by reporters whether because of historian world trade. Undoubted ly, Adenauer and his crowd feel that the new axis can be the means for blackmail, threat and even outright force to expansion of West German world *Drawing up appropriate armaments plans and of prepara-

What this really means was underscored by a statement in London by William Warbey, member of parliament, who

The military nature of this axis pact was made clear by the fact that of the 25 experts who accompanied Adenauer to Paris to negotiate it, 14 were top West German army officers. They were headed by Inspector-Gen. Foersch. who as a top Nazi officer in World War II was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thou-

DE GAULLE'S THREAT

The threat to all humanity of the atomic weapon as possessed by the West-German-French axis, was dramatized by Gen de Gaulle a few weeks ago when he snarled a warning that he might use

"We will adhere to the deci-

with the US, he replied:

"America must conduct its
economy in her own interests
and we must do so as well, and
at the most we can compare how
far our mutual interests allow an

1) Joint deployment of

Chiefs of Staffs of two States for their aggressive

inst Socialist countries in the political and economic

policies;

sphere of scientific evalua-tion of common plans, for

armament and financing

the armament production

4) Exchange of army units, officers, teachers and

students of military acade-mies of two countries;

programmes in Contrast— Ulbricht Plan

Mutual recognition of two German States and their political systems;
 Renunciation of all

force and respect for posi-tion of existing borders;
3) Renunciation of testpossession, production and purchase of all nuclear weapons;
4) A halt to all armament

5) Recognition of pass-ports of two German

States: 6) U.N. Force for West

for war as elaborated in the

7) Conclusion of treaty for executing a systematic on trade and cultural relance-colonialist policy; tions between East and 8) Claim for domination West Germany. Common Market: and

-7) Other measures to acfor war as embolated in the prant of quire atom bomb and pre-January 22: vent peaceful coexistence.

without any bloc restrictions Hitler Germany failed to are attracting millions of achieve in 1939-45 will never minds An average European be realised by the Adenauer-knows very well today that de Gaulle military-political knows very well today that de Gaulle military-political what France could not achieve pact in an era of mighty adfrom 1918 to 1923, what impevance of socialism and sharpening of inter-imperialist con-

NEW AGE

PAGE ELEVEN

TTS OK! THE PANEL OF FIVE SAY WE'VE WON!

FARCE IN LOBIENZ 3,000 people. However, the group led by him shot down 3,610, persons in the operation Gottbus alone. This figure was mentioned in the report signed by Wilke on

Investigation Into The Crimes Of Fascist Invaders

The Byelorussian commission for the investigation of crimes committed by German fascist invaders has stated that the trial in Koblenz (Federal Germany) of Heuser and eleven other former Security service (SD) men is a farce.

HE West German authorities incinerator near the Trostenets who headed the Security three who headed the Security service in the security service is a farce.

THE West German authorities incinerator near the Trostenets refused to grant visas to camp, and on the entire territory. Soviet witnesses — victims of Byelorussia. Soviet witnesses victims or or bycomments. All these crimes. peaceful civilians.

nesses utterly expose Heuser and other fascist murderers who are now on trial in Koblenz. These documents fulls documents fully expose them in the vilest war crimes and crimes against humanity. The text of the report of the Byelorussian part in the investigations of Nazi Crimes.

The Hitlerite murderers

into factories of death.

The fascist monsters shot, victims, burned, hanged and buried alive "In the morning of February hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war and peaceful civillans in the vicinity of the village of Blagovshchna in a special in the barn how several German

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1963

The January issue contains: "Common Market-Ins-

trument of Monopolies" by P. Suslin; "Vital Questions of the Development of the Socialist World System" by N. S. Khrushchov; "Agricultural Problems in the EEC" by Y. Lisovsky; "Some Features of 20th Century Bourgeois Sociology" by G. V. Osipov; "Elimination of Distinctions between Peasantry and Working Class" by Nariman Altov; and other regular

them of peaceful civilians.

This became known from the ed with exceptional brutality statement by L. M. Zamyatin, and sadism. At the end of June head of the Foreign Ministry 1941, near Slutsk, the fascist This became known from the statement by L. M. Zamyatin, head of the Foreign Ministry Press Department, at the press conference held recently in the Writers' Club in Moscow. The press conference was attended by numerous representatives of the Moscow public, Soviet and foreign newspaperment.

The orders and dispatches of SD, army units and the police, the evidence furnished by with the statement by L. M. Zamyatin, and sadism. At the end of the substance of the press conference was attended by monsters drove several thousand sir Soviet prisoners of war to the field. A big fire was kindled between two lorries. The prisoners, and diseases were compelled to jump over the fire. Those who failed to do that were shot, those who shot down. This lasted through all night.

all night. Let the world know the Let the world know the stark truth which the West German judges in Koblenz strive. to conceal from the public. Let the people think how to prevent another nightmare and the resurgence of feeries.

fascism.
The documents and evidence

ed to Minsk, Bobruisk, Lutsk to take from Byelorussia-everything it had. This was said by Kube. General Commissar for Byelorussia and a close friend of Hilter, who was executed by Soviet partisans.

Assiduously carrying out the Fuehrer's orders, the Nazis killed in less than two years in Byelorussia nearly 1,500,000 peaceful civilians and over Boo,000 prisoners of war, destroyed or burned down more than 200 towns, 9,200 villages, plundered, 10,000 collective farms, 92 state farms and 316 machine and tractor stations, and drove about 400,000 people to Germany.

80,000 corpses of Soviet prisoners, murdered and tortured to Germany.

80,000 corpses of Soviet prisoners, murdered and tortured to Germany.

80,000 corpses of Soviet prisoners, murdered and tortured to death by Nazis, were dug out at victims from the shelter. They the graveyard near the Glint shele village not far from Minsk. The Nazis turned two villages into factories of death.

The fascist monisters shot, burned, hanged and buried alive.

ing four children."
Strauch, SS Obersturmbanfuhrer, who headed the Security
Service in Minsk, boasted that
by April 1043 some 130,000 out of 150,000 people "disappeared" on the territory of the general

MONSTROUS PICTURE

alone This figure was mentioned in the report signed by Wilke on June 18, 1943.

In July 1943 Wilke conducted "political measures" in the area of the operation German. He had three SD units at his disposal. During the operation the Nazis huddled over 100 residents of the Dory village, Voloshinsky district, including women and children, into the church, threw grenades into it and then set it affre together with the killed, wounded and alive.

In the same village the Wilke subordinates drove another 100 residents to the house of Frantz Trembitsky. Part of them were shot down and the rest were burned alive. Over 60 persons were shot down by Nazis in the village of Selo, and 72, mostly children and old men, in the village of Yanush Kovichi.

At the end of September and the beginning of October 1943. Wilke together with two SD units, subordinate to him, took part in the operation Fritz which was carried out in the area of

part in the operation Fritz which was carried out in the area of Gluboko Ye — Lake Naroch. On October 14 he cabled the results

witnesses most me noor one after another to describe the horrible scenes of torture, exe-cution and wholesale massacre in which Heuser and others in the dock in Koblenz had taken part. A documentary, "The Victims A documentary, "The Accuse," shown to all was also an indictment these assassins and their pat

DOCUMENTS OF CRIME

At the end of the press con-ference, the Soviet and foreign journalists were shown photo-stats of testimonies of witnesses and other documents, accusing

villains? Why did they not allow witnesses to be present

These documents reproduce a monstrous picture of terror and plunder perpetrated by Nazis. But they have not been presented to the court in Koblenz. Maybe Heuser and other defendants behaved differently, maybe they had no part in these atrocities?

They took direct part in this fascist orgy and encouraged their subordinates to do so. This is what the documents presented at the pressconference reveal. About 128,000 persons were driven outside in the city of Baranovichi and its environs. Heuser was one of the active murderers but not a single word was said about this at the trial in Koblenz.

Wilke is accused of killing

Was Carried out in the area of Gluboko Ye — Lake Naroch. On collow witnesses to be present at the trial, witnesses of bloody crimes, who escaped death by a miracle?

Why do such people as Von Dem. Bach Zelewski, former Obergruppenfuhrer, who was personally appointed by Himmler to liquidate partisans, or Major. General Gerf Ebergard, former operation. The beginning of the operation: "Monday, February 8, 1943. 5 a.m. — the beginning of the operation. The beg

FROM RUINS TO A NEW CITY

20th Anniversary Of The Battle Of Stalingrad

* FROM MASOOD ALI KHAN

VOLGOGRAD, February 3, 1963. The 20th anniversary of the great and epoch-making battle on the banks of the Volga which turned the tide of the Fascist hordes and marked the beginning of the end of Hitler was celebrated in this heroic city amid scenes of rejoicing and ceremonies of warm gra-titude and thanksgiving to those brave warriors of the Socialist Motherland who saved the freedom of their country and astounded the world by their earth-shaking feats of self-sacrifice and unprecedented

of the Stalingrad of those days has arisen the beautiful new city of Volgograd with its wide streets, impressive build-ritsyn and the Revolution. ings and mighty industry with here now one has to look hard for the traces of the mighty

battles of the heroic past.

The legendary Pavlov House, so-called after the legendary Sergeant Pavlov and his com-rades, now forms a beautiful ensemble of columns on the new Lenin Square. Only the ruins of the red brick build-ing of the mill—also a famous scene of heroic resista have been kept intact to remind the young and old of the great battles and they tower over the banks of the river Volga, a grim reminder of the destruction of war amid a re-

station, now named after the historic 22nd Congress, Socialist Republics was played ing desire of the Soviet peolighted a torch on the banks and a salute of guns fired ple for peace and were a grim of the Volga which was carried to the Square of the Fallion in killed, wounded and lers; warmongers and aggressen Heroes where the dead of prisoners in the crushing desire of the Soviet peolighted a torch on the banks and a salute of guns fired ple for peace and were a grim reminder to all aspiring Hitchen the sounded and lers; warmongers and aggressen the crushing desire of the Soviet peolighted a torch on the banks and a salute of guns fired ple for peace and were a grim reminder to all aspiring Hitchen the sounded and lers; warmongers and aggressen the crushing desire of the Soviet peolighted a torch on the banks and a salute of guns fired ple for peace and were a grim reminder to all aspiring Hitchen the sounded and lers; warmongers and aggressen the control of the sounded and lers; warmongers and aggressen the sounded and lers warmongers and aggressen the sounded aggressen the s

ROM the ruins and ashes the last war rest in the sha-

Here on the Square were assembled the veterans of the war, commanders of the great battle Marshals Yeromenko. Chuikov. Rudenko. Voronov, Generals and also Voronov, Generals and also Heroes of the Soviet Union Yakov, Pavlov and Vasily, Zaitsev, delegations of the heroic cities of Leningrad, Sevastopol and builders of the new Volgograd.

FLAME

From the torch an eternal flame was lighted in memory of the martyrs and the heroic dead, a flame which will burn day and night to remind us of their supreme sacrifice. The anthem of the Union of Soviet

der who had just been made a Marshal by Hitler at last surrendered after long hesitations. He came out of his litment store. (This store is again functioning. We saw hundreds of busy buyers there and the room in the cellar had galoshes and rubber shoes stored on shelves and in pack-Sfalingrad and officially dec-

tle of Stalingrad. And Von Paulus, the German Comman-

Stalingrad and officially dec-lared a three-day mourning for the nation. The whole freedom-loving humanity re-members with gratitude the mighty defenders of the city. The museum here has the portraits of fighters, arms and the records of the great battle. There is an address by President Roosevelt of U.S.A. who wrote that the battle "will inspire forever the hearts of all free people", and there is the sword with the inscription "To the steelhearted citizens of Stalingrad, the gift of King George VI in token of the homage of the British people." There are presents to the

heroic city from all over the world, the earth of heroic Port Sald in a Pyramid and also gifts from Indian friends of the Soviet Union.

The meetings and ceremo-nies demonstrated the burnple for peace and were a grim reminder to all aspiring Hit-

FEBRUARY 10, 1963

★ FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

SHILLONG, February 3:

Most disquieting news of a communal fracas has come from Silchar, the district headquarter of Cachar, the southern border district of Assam.

A CCORDING to available dess Saraswati in the after-reports till the time of noon of January 31. Pelting of writing, five precious lives stones was followed by heated were lost and as many as 55 altercation leading to the fra-others were injured in the cas. clash A 72 hour curfew was 144 Cr.P.C. were promulgated by the authorities in Hailakandi subdivision of the dis-

The measures taken by the authorities, it is claimed, prevented further incidents Full details are not yet

available; the Government has not isued even a Press note till now. According to reports reaching here through various sources, the trouble was touched off when some on some people who were going in a procession for the imnersion of the image of god-

* FROM PAGE 4

They were also supported by

some Ministers.
Hence, the police at once came down on their oppo-

nents. Cases under section

107/17 were launched against leading members of the Sa-bha, including Yusuf. The

However, undeterred by all

this, the new General Council of the Sabha met, as schedul-

ed on December 23, and coopt-

heir splitting activities to

maintain the united character of the organisation, at the suggestion of Communist lea-

ders, some of the old PSP and

SP members were re-coopted to the Council. Out of the 17

members coopted, 8 were non-

On January 28, the results of the unanimous election of new office-bearers of the Sabha were announced by the

Returning Officer. Ganesh Dutt Bajpai, a Congress lea-der, has been elected new Pre-

sident and Ghanshyam Saran

Sinha, a Communist trade unionist, has been elected General Secretary. The Gene-

ral Council has also elected

S. S. Yusuf the Sabha's representative on the tripartite Supervisory Committee which will supervise the implementary

tions of the Sampurnanand

However, the offices of the Sabha are still under police custody and the whole "dis-

oute" of the elections has been

referred to the labour depart-ment of the government. Due

ed honorary members. Despite

cases are still going on.

Authorities

Support

But the number of casualties show the fierce nature of the clash.

nation recalled how fifteen years ago, on that day, the ugly force of communialism robbed the Nation of its father. None could suspect that within a day the same ugly force would raise its head

again.
Following the report of the incident many questions are being asked here. Was it only a sporadic flare-up? minorities, without any in-citement or provocation, in-dulge in pelting of stones on

ANTI-PATRIOTIC GANG-UP

IN UTTAR PRADESH

towards the country.
When they were kept out of

joint functions and meetings, they convened hundreds of separate meetings in all parts

of the city. Through these

big and small meetings they exhorted the people and spe-cially the workers to contri-bute their maximum to the

defence effort.

Communist intellectuals and cultural workers organised special cultural shows to raise funds and to inspire people to

make sacrifices.
They defended and explain-

ed the national policies and

carried on an equally sharp

camaign of exposure against

those who were demanding a change in our policy of non-alignment and were slander-ing Prime Minister Nehru or

The first big contribution made by the people of Kan-pur was the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs. This sum was given

by the working class through its leaders, S. S.

Vusuf, Harbans Singh (Sec-

This campaign not only

patriotic people of the bona fides of Communists and their sincere efforts, but also greatly helped to expose the dis-

ly helped to expose the dis-ruptive and anti-national slo-gans of the PSP, SP and Jan

On the other hand, gradu-

ally Congressmen also began to see how the so-called unit-

ed front for national defence

was being utilised by these elements against the Congress,

elements against the Congress, its highest leadership and its policies, and they also began to voice opposition to their nefarious activities.

Ultimately the continuous

nefatious activities.
Ultimately, the anti-national front was broken up. The Congress came out of it and formed a Patriotic Front for

a similar elements only more ing production.

demanding his removal.

Only the previous day the

Answers to these and many other pertinent questions, perhaps, will not be available im-mediately. But it is felt in political circles here that whatever might be the immedeplorable development could not have taken place had not

ing to provoke workers to spo-

up communal passions to egg the workers to go on strike if they were not given a holi-

The owners are helping these elements with their own anti-patriotic attitude and ac-

tivities. While they are preventing the implementation of those recommendations of the

Sampurnanand Award which are in favour of the workers.

they have already begun to put into practice those recom-

mendations which are favour-

to 15 in a year and taking

work on Sundays in lieu of

of the labour department of

the government is also add-ing fuel to the fire. The workers are losing about Rs.

5,000 per day in wages due to this. Further, the owners

sands of workers are being

laid off. Production is being

instance, 200 looms have

been stopped from working. They are trying to close down a shift altogether.

Communist and other lea-

disrupt national production

able to themselves such

other holidays in the week

On Shab-e-Barat (January and Sankranti (January 14) days, they even tried to work

moment faltered in their duty desperate. They are now try-

day.

Employers

Take A Hand

DISTURBANCE IN SILCHAR

a procession of the majority maintain that notwithstand- for any principle and most community celebrating a ing the present emergency, an unscrupulously exploited the puja? Could not the authounder-current of communal- communal sentiments to furritles scent it earlier and ism has been there in that disforestall it, by preventive measures? Are not the authorities armed with trict, and for the matter of it. enough nower to do so

threatening the plains of As-sam, alleged anti-national ac-tivities by members of the minority community in other places without specifically substantiating these charges with indisputable facts, and ged with communal tension for quite some time now. Well-informed sources here even a whispering campaign patriotis against certain members of and the the State cabinet belonging to popular the minority community are cited as fuel to the fire of

It is also known that openly branded communal elements earned a respectability during the past few months, thanks to the Chinese attack on our

What is noted as most regrettable is that even the ruling party has not been free from infection by the virus of communalism. Far from it, it has itself become a refuge for communal ma-niacs of all shades

the ruling party in this State has been fought on communal line for a long time. Even the national emergency could the national emergency could not dissuade the rival factions from the path of factional struggle that more often than not was given a communal twist. The publication of an open letter by a leading Congressman making allegations against certain Ministers that smacked of communal bias, retallation by the official group by suspending that Congress leader (incidentally even the Prime Minister reportedly expressed the view that this open letter was that this open letter "anti-national"), arrest some Congress members belonging to the minority com-munity under D.I. Rules and subsequent disciplinary action against them while they are campaign by the supporters of the latter on communal lines are some of the patent facts that bear out the contention of communalism in this State

Congress Responsible

While according to compeders of the Sooti Mill Mazdoor Sabha are fighting against all these attempts to disturb or disrupt national production.
The workers have shown deep understanding of the issues and, standing firmly behind their leadership, have so far defeated the game of right-reactionaries and their allies.
But the State government group of Assam Congress, the Ministerial group also cannot shirk its responsibility. It has also been noted that the secuwise simple case. Unless it organising support to national gives its verdict, the new policies and to Pandit Nehru's cannot function.

Meanwhile a radical change has taken place in the policies and their leadership, have so far deteated the game of right-reactionaries and their allies. But the State government must not add to their strain and to the difficulties of the Communist leaders, played a situation by delaying their decision about the authenticity and legality of the Sabha's tion.

These this cours of it and defeated the game of right-reactionaries and their leadership, have so far deteated the game of right-reactionaries and their allies. But the State government must not add to their strain and to the difficulties of the situation by delaying their decision about the authenticity and legality of the Sabha's new classification. lar elements in the Congress felt distressed at the way the communal twist was given to the group fight in the ruling party; but they could not or did not try to combat it even though observers noted how this was threatening to imastanding the tion.

1 that was

1 the Commander the FSP, SP and other

1 the Commander the Commander

their their factional interest. and with that end in view sidtried to take advantage of the present emergency to fan the under cover of anti-communism of communalism of communalism of communalism of communalism of the "defence" of the country the Press as the alleged "dubi- from "communist menace ous role" of the minority com-munity at the time when the Chinese invading force was most determined forces agathe secular elements could not inst communalism

Perhaps, they were afraid that should they come out openly against the disruptors of national unity and join hands with secular elements outside their own party, their natriotism would be expected. patriotism would be suspected and they would

Arrests Of Communists

It has also been noted by Observers that the Commun Party, which is the most consistent fighter against communalism of all shades, has been sought to be completely paralysed by the arrest of most of its leading cadres. It is also felt that if the secular elements in the Congress had joined hands with the Com-munists and other secular for-The inner factional strife of ces, the communalists who are wrecking the unity of the country even in this hour of national emergency could have been defeated

But in the absence of such a united struggle against them, the communal elements, taking advantage of the weakening of secular forces, are getting the upper hand and wrecking the unity of the people.

It is by now known to the whole country how the people of this border State rose to the occasion to meet the challenge of the invaders of our country. The people of the State sank their differences to forge a solid unity against the enemy. The State Gov-ernment also responded to the spirit of the people and took the popular enthusiasm for national defence.

But the Govern to take note of the menace of communal disruption; it, perhaps, developed a compla-cent attitude towards this danger and did not fully utilise the situation to strike at the communal disruption. Instead, its blow was directed against the very force that could be its best ally in the struggle for forging a solid-unity against both external aggressors and internal wrec-

Administrative measures claimed to have been taken may quell the disturbances for the present and may also for the time being check the spread of the disturbances to other areas and all secular elements in the State would welcome stringent measures by the Government to suppress communal disturbances. But there is serious apprehension of a chain reaction unperil the State. less a determined battle
On the other hand, while against communal forces was
the power-hungry sections in waged by all the secular forces
the ruling party cared little unitedly.

PAGE THIRTEEN

PAGE TWELVE

PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE (P) LTD.

and Professor of International Economy of the University of Stockholm, had some harsh and alarming words on the state of US coons. words on the state of US economy and social conditions in his paper for the recent Tenth Anniversary Convocation of the Centre for the Study of Democratic Institutions of the Fund of the Republic. He was among a group of speakers before the session of the convocation on the "Role of Government in the Economy".

tion. He criticized the custom of US economists of measuring growth by national output for this country but doing so in relation to per capita in other lands. The rate of progress per head in the US "we believe is about the one that poor India has realized during its two first five-year plans", Myrdal observed.

Myrdal a Social Democrat.

Myrdal, a Social Democrat, stressed that he is for a "strong" America because in the sphere of world affairs he wants it to preserve its role, but he added sadly that "the most important problem in the world today is now to get America out of the automatism of relative economic stagnation". He said, continuation of the stagnation "means frustration in its foreign relations not to the socialist countries that worries him but America's relations with its friends, "particularly in a further warned that the "famous built-in is "extremely dangerous". Myrdal, a Social Democrat, stressed that he is for a "strong" America because in the sphere of world affairs he wants it to preserve its role, but he added sadly that "the most important problem in the world today is now to get America out of the automatism of relative economic stagnatism of relative economic stagnatism." He said, continuation of the stagnation "means frustration in its foreign relations not to the stagnation "means frustration in its foreign relations not to the stagnation "means frustration in its foreign relations not to the stagnation "means frustration in its foreign relations not to the stagnation "means frustration in its foreign relations not to the socialist countries that wornies with its friends, "particularly in West and in its internal life" and "extremely dangerous".

"America's relations with Western Europe are now on an entirely different basis", he said, to serious depression excluded".

"America's relations with Western Europe are now on an entirely different basis", he said, to serious depression excluded".

"The future is also darkened by the treto in the labour force with two million youths entering it annually now and an anticipate with two million by 1055 as the "war babies" enter the field. With automation and other economic changes and emphasis on greater education and skill, the burden will "fall increasingly upon the poor", said Myrdal and added "Idleness is a damaging way of life for the young, particularly in west and in its internal life" and its low."

"America's relations with Western Europea countries "are striding ahead" economically, "the snag ahead" economically, "the snag ahead" economical provided in the labour force with two million youths entering in the treb added sadly the tree million by 1055 as the "war babies" enter the field. With automation and other economic changes and emphasis on greater education and skill, the burden will "fall increasingly upon the poor", said Myrdal and added "Idleness is low".

He pictured this steadily rising mass of chron American economy is "in a rut" and needs some "social engineer-ing in a radical fashion in order to overcome the relative stagna-tion which is creeping upon it.

He said the "relative stagnaries after each incomplete re-employment".

Myrdal further warned that
while the "famous built-in

while the famous outleting stabilizers have, until now, prevented the recession from developing into serious depressions, a serious depression "cannot be excluded".

From December 8. New York

The printing workers are on

strike and till now there has

The workers went on strike

nical improvements like auto-

natic linotyping from teletype

etc., which would mean staff

many workers. The printers are backed by the Newspaper Guild, whose members range

from office boys and clerks to

The Typographical Worker's Union called for strike in only

three daily newspapers and

the other five dailies were not

touched, but bound by a 'mu-touched, but bound by a 'mu-tual aid' pact, the monopoly-publishers' group declared a news blackout and forced the

ers have been dismissed.

In the wake of this magni-

ficent strike, precise demands were put before the publish-

reduced hours of work, bigger pay packets, etc., so that the benefit of technical improve-

ment also goes to the work-

More than 19,000 workers

On one side is the news-

voice of American monopoly

cuts and unemployment for

sible settlement.

Hold Out

Myrdal, a Social Democrat,

Monopoly Vs Workers

New York Printers' Strike Continues

capital in general; on the other is the united front of long... established craft unions in the publishing field led by the 113-year old striking "big six" local of the Typographical union.

Though the readers are in the other without preveneral readers.

difficulty without newspapers

to read, they are in sympathy with the striking workers. On

January 15, a mass solidarity rally was held in New York and the biggest picketline in the history of New York

marched on the streets in sup-port of the printers. The picket demonstration was a grand united front reflective

of composition of New York's

the employees, they are hold-

ing out doing odd jobs. News-week writes that 250 of the 2,000 dismissed newspaper employees have found minor jobs—some with radio, televi-

sion etc., others doing physical work, like taxi-driving, but the majority remains jobless.

wake of this magnistrike, precise demands
ut before the publishacceptance, such as In Washington, where most has become chronic and there

tited papers to shut ston etc., others doing physinues. Official U. S. statistics
say that there are about forty
say that there are about forty
law that there are about forty
say that there are ab

capital in general; on the meanwhile a series of bills

workers.

Although the strike and the lockout imposed by the employers have led to a very about 5,000 workers. This difficult state of affairs for strike has been settled.

of the New York newspapers are no prospects of alleviat-have branch offices, staff em-ployees have been laid off. On the contrary, rising lab-ting it. On the contrary, rising lab-our productivity and techni-slashed by 20 per cent the salaries of 900 staff members ther unemployment. With such a huge number to New York in the offices in of memployed persons al-

in danger of "losing out as the uncontested leader within the Western world". Myrdal said the situation is even more dangerous because "that low rate of economic growth is dependent upon heavy armament expenditures that swallow up half the federal expenditure budget. This is "not a healthy situation" in a country

He said he didn't see anything wrong with organized business, including big business, it it were only counter-balanced by equally strong organizations of the people as workers and consumers. But the citizen's participation in public life "is lower in America than generally" in similar lands. a healthy situation" in a country
that is "trying to reach a disarmament agreement", he said.

Myrdal suggested that there
is strong pressure in the US
against a shift away from
armament economy.

The future is also darkened by

are being introduced and are under preparation for intro-

duction in the new session of the Congress that would:

Put trade unions under the anti-Trust laws and prosecute them if they take

Make it compulsory

investigate;

allow a three-month "cooling off" period in threat-

ened strikes, during which a Presidential commission will

Make arbitration compul-

tries.

Just a couple of week back

sory in "essential" indus-

These strikes, according to

various progressive news

papers are just prelude to other big actions which would come off certainly if the pre-

nues Official U. S. statistics

sent state of affairs

dustry-wide action against

Results Of Fulfilment Of 1062 Plan In USSR Statistical Board's Report

1962 were announced late last month.

the workers are unorganized" and that the "people as a whole are not organised to press their interests as consumers."

He said he didn't see anything

He said the "basic problem is the lack of active, continuing and deversified participation in public affairs on the part of the

Industry overfulfilled the 1962 plan and gross indus-trial output was 9.5 per

cent higher than in 1961.

The volume of Soviet industrial output amounted to 63 per cent of the American production. (In 1957 1961).

It was 47 per cent).

Real

it was 47 per cent).

In the past four years gross industrial output increased 45 per cent instead of 39 per cent as envisaged by the Seven-Year Plan (1959-65).

Grain harvested—9,000,-000,000 poods set an all-time record in the history of the USSR. This in spite of unfavourable weather conditions in a number of major agricultural areas.

Crop area reached 216, The volume of retail 000,000 hectares, an intrade of the state and co-crease of 11,400,000 hectares operative system increased s against last year.

Close to 800 big indus-trial undertakings were

Projects

The newly commissioned projects include four blast furnaces with a total capacity of 4,400,000 tons of pig ing mills, and also facilities for the output of 33,000,000

tons of iron ore a year.

The Soviet Union in 1962 produced for the first time ore steel than all the European Common Market countries put together. While production in the Six dropped to 72,700,000 tons, Soviet steel production went up 8 per cent to 76,300,000 tons.
Turbine units with a

capacity of close to 8,500,000 kw were commissioned at About 75,000,000 people the electric stations. Brat- (or one-third of the popusk Hydropower Station in lation of the country) mov-Siberia, the world's biggest, ed into new homes.

R ESULTS of the ful-filment of the econo-mic plan of the USSR for 1962 were announced late capacity being 4,500,000 kw. construction increased by

He said the US is also far behind others in education and the need of training people in line with changes in technology. The cur-

of training people in line with changes in technology. The current programmes to lift depressed areas and retraining were declared by Myrdal to be far short of the real problem.

His main conclusion called for Government planning of the economy or what is commonly known as state capitalism. Myrdal seemed to be aware of diffi-

dal seemed to be aware of diffi-culty of planning an economy of private and competing owners, but said the "radical" step must be taken or there is no prospect of an economic growth and advance for America.

-USSR in 1962, according to increase of six per cent or approximately 9,000,000,000 roubles as compared with

Real income of factory and office workers, on the average, increased by two per cent and those of col-lective farmers by five per The nonulation received

from social consumption funds (education, medical services and other social benefits) 28,400,000,000 roub-les, as against 26,400,000,000 roubles in 1961. The volume of retail trade of the state and co-

by 6 per cent.
The foreign trade turn-

over amounted to 11,800 million roubles. It grew by 11.5 per cent with all countries, by 17 per cent with cil and by more than 30

About 60 000 000 meople (more than one quarter of the entire population) are attending various educa-tional establishments. Last year the national economy receive 770,000 specialists including over 120,000 engineers. By the end of the year the number of scienti-fic workers exceeded 450,000.

Over 2.000,000 flats were proximately 450,000 house were erected in the countryside.

About 75,000,000 people

The real basic outlook of the leaders of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has become ever more apparent during this period of Emergency.

announced in his speech on October 24 that the DMK fully supported the Government in all steps taken to stem Chinese aggression. On this, more than 300 steps taken to stem Chinese ag-gression. On this, more than 300 DMK prisoners headed by the opposition leader in the Assemb-ly, V. R. Nedunchezhian, were released from Jail by the Govern-

so everything looked beautiful. The Government was rallying the people against Chinese aggression and the DMK was rallying the people to support the Govern-

ment.
Of course, this sudden state-ment of Annadural that the border was to be de-ainst Chinese aggres-

JUST before or at the time of Chinese aggression on India, the main leaders of the DMK were undergoing imprison agent in their mock struggle against rise in prices. As readers of New Age will recall, this struggle supposedly against rise in prices was essentially a demagogic stunt to impress the suffering people and was utilised by the DMK leaders, and even popularised by them as the first stage on the path of struggle for Dravida Nad, for the disruption and division of India.

Inimediately after Chinese aggression C. N. Annadurai, MP announced in his speech on October 24 that the DMK fully supported the DMK fully supported the DMK fully supported the Government drew quite a number of smiles in Tamilnad. Tamilnad has been that the territory north of the boundaries of New Age will be a boundaries of Andhra and Karnataka, was ruled by the DMK. Peven referring to Tibet, had sald that the Hindimperial ists had an eye on it. Till October 1962 DMK never spoke of norders of a territory ruled by Hindi-imperialism.

Thus, thought the Chinese offensive against India was over four years old, it was only in 1962 that Annadural suddenly discovered that he must subscribe to the defence of India against Chinese aggression; hence the DMK leaders may most appropriately be described as 'emergency' patriots — patriots born only after the emergency was declared!

- From Our Correspondent

EMERGING FACE OF D. M. K.

Hindi-imperialists, headed by Pandit Nehru." In 1950 the DMK, even referring to Tibet, had said that the Hind-imperial- ists had an eye on it. Till October 1962 DMK never spoke of the northern borders of India as being borders which they wanted to defend but rather as the borders of a territory ruled by Hindi-imperialism.

Thus, though the Chinese of foreign and internal policies and speed with which they rush and speed with which they rush ed to India's aid and thirdly that this is a war of two ideologies, one democratic and the other speed with which they wanted to defend but rather as the borders of a territory ruled by Hindi-imperialism.

Thus, though the Chinese of fensive against India was over four years old is most and the Socialist Party.

Thus, though the Chinese of fensive against India was over four years old is most in the Socialist Party.

offensive against India was only in 1062 that Annadarai suddenly discovered that he must subscribe to the defence of India against Chinese aggression; hence the DMK leaders of India against Chinese aggression; hence the DMK leaders of India against Chinese aggression; hence the DMK leaders of the DMK, though they did not give their open support to this campaign, concentrated principally on two points in their own speeches and in their press. First, the most described as 'emergency' pattern the emergency was declared!

From the beginning of November 1962, as is well-known, throughout the country a most vicious campaign was built up, and the Socialist Party.

and respect for those who fell

for achieving our freedom as well as those who fell in de-fending it, at the borders of

of Gandhill at the crossing of

At the Mahajati Sadan por-traits of eight martyrs were

REPUBLIC DAY

ARTY and mass organisa-

of the Party, which was for-

the country.

were present.

It was this attitude that led the Executive Committee of the Tamilhad Communists in its meeting at the end of November to characterise the DMK's policies in this period as veiled support to the vicious anti-democratic campaign of the Swatantra and other reactionary parties.

The basic policy of the DMK the Opposition V. R. Nedun-chezhian. Speaking on the All-India Radio on December 10 and while calling for support for Nehru's Government, Nedunchezhian characterised Chinese aggression as the first stage in the "Communist conspiracy to con-quer the world." The steps ac-cording to him were as follows:

"First India, biggest of the "First India, biggest of the countries safeguarding freedoms and values must be devoured; then the other Asian countries; then Africa and then once the whole of Asia and Africa is in China's hand it would be easy to suppress the whole of Europe with the help of Russia".

"Hence, it is", Nedunchezhian concluded, "that the war launched against India is not an ordinary war, it is more an ideological war".

Following on this pronouncement, he ended by saying "You must know who are our friends; such of these friends have come to our help, they give us aid". Prayer meetings were held

at Barrackpore and Gandhi-ghat, and wreaths were laid there and also at the statue Park, Street-Chowringhee Road, where Governor Pad-maja Naidu, Chief Minister P. C. Sen, Mayor Rajendra Nath Majumdar and others

The meaning is clear. The entire Communist world is united behind the Chinese aggression against India as a first step to world conquest. And, obviously if anybody accepts this analysis of Chinese aggression, he must accept Rajaji's slogan of a military alliance with the West to resist Communist aggression.

In the recent period, though even till today the DMK has not openly and directly supported the Swatantra Party's political line, its emphasis has consistent tions observed Republic Day at various places of the state in spite of anti-commuanti-Communist propaganda, more openly than even the Swatantra, and on praise for the West who stand for "the democratic war nist attack of past few months. At Asansol the day was observed at the office of the Sub-Divisional Committee stand for "the democratic way of life" as the "best friends" of India. It is common talk in Tamilnad that in fact there is no difference between the basic police of the Swatantra Party and the DMK and very few important statements of DMK are issued without the approval of the leader of the Swatantra Party, Rajagopalachari. mally reopened that day, after it had been attacked and da-maged by some anti-social elements in November last. Haridas Chakravorty, MLA.

flags and called for strength-When, however, the Zonal Council that met in Kanya-kumari at the end of December clearly declared that the Governening the Party unity and organisation for defeating the conspiracy of the reaction and to heighten the role of the working class in the national ment was going to amend the Constitution and make propaganeconomy of the country. Pre-sident of the meeting Sunil Basu Roy stressed the need Basu Roy stressed the need for study and assimilation of Marxism-Leninism and to bring about ideological clarity.

Kisanlal Makharia and Kalyan also spoke in the meeting.

in the ranks of DMK because the leaders would neither commit themselves to opposing the amendment of the Constitution nor to carrying on propaganda against the proposal for constitutional amendment. But when tutional amendment. But when the matter came up in Parliament the DMK leaders were compelled openly to state that they do stand by the previous position that the country is to be divided.

divided.

And they pleaded that they have a democratic right to demand that the country should be divided just as others have the democratic right to oppose such

Differing Leadership

However, even in Parliament, the spokesmen of the DMK did-not speak with one voice, The Lok Sabha leader Manoharan the State as opposed to the Centre. And then he suggested that a consultative committee be

set up to "convert" the DMK from their present position!

Naturally, ordinary people are saying that it is obvious that no-body for instance will have the "democratic" right to demand that British imperialism should be brought back to rule over India. Equally then, why should the DMK be permitted to carry permitted to carry on propaganda for disruption and division of the country which amounts to nothing else than weakening the country and opening the way to re-imposition of foreign rule? There should be democracy in the country and democratic rights should be safe-

democratic rights should be safeguarded but not to enable persons to subvert the unity and the
independence of our country.
What of the future of the
DMK? Despite the reassertion
by them of their separatist demand, it is freely talked of inthe ruling circles of the DMK
that they cannot afford to defy
the Government. A meeting of
the main DMK leaders was held
recently in which Annadurai
Nedunchezhian and some lawvers
participated wherein they have party constitution. And we can

more and more in its true colours—another wing of Indian reaction. In the last elections it joined up with the Swatantra and the Muslim League — supposedly, as it was explained to the ranks of the DMK, as a temme ranks of the DMK, as a tem-orary election tactic. But this will surely be its permanent strategy and many ordinary followers of the DMK are asking what has happened to all the "socialistic" and "progressive" slogans freely-put out by the DMK leaders.

For Increased Agricultural Production For Defence gency added new significance this year to this day, which

Sahha workers to forge living links with the peasant masses and to reorientate their outlook

The discussions in the convention revealed the tremendous odds and difficulties in the way of increased production and mobilisation of the peasantry for it, but glimpses of the new spirit were also available. An example in a Midnapore village shows a new light. A few peasants pooled their resources and at the initiative of a Kisan Sabha. worker adopted new methods and increased the production.

This enthused the peasants nearby, who were emboldened to take Jotedars' lands on which is more than usual. The tive efforts increased production and giving Jotedars the stipulated return, themselves earned more. Now the entire village is united on the basis of more production.

This is but an isolated phenomenon as yet, but it may well be the beginning of a new

RICE PRODUCTION GONE DOWN

WHILE peasant-leaders were discussing the way to increase production, Chief Minister P. C. Sen told Press reporters on February 2 that rice production in West Bengal has come down from 47 lakh tons in last year to 43 lakh tons this year. This is also 3 lakh tons less than the 46 lakh tons average produc-

for past few years, have not come this year. So a deficit of eight lakh tons is there and is observed as a Martyr's Day. While paying homage to the Father of the Nation, the peo-ple also expressed their love this has led to increase in rice

. He further said that big producers and traders, in anticipation of fall in production, have not released the stock to the market. While admitting this hoarding by Jotedars (big producers) and traders, he did not indicate any steps to unhoard the stock and to make more rice available to the peo-ple. Whatever rice is being given from control shops, is mostly of quality as could not advise people to take wheat SMALL POX RAGING

T WO weeks back I wrote that small-pox was quick-ly spreading all over Calcutta and the authorities were tinkering with the problem. Now, the Calcutta Corporation has declared small pox as epidemic disease, after it has taken a toll of 61 lives in the week in the grip of the epidemic.

Government authorities only now are taking some steps.

They have declared refusal to get vaccinated punishable and Government vaccinators are now working in the city. But public cooperation is still being shunned.

MARTYRS' DAY OBSERVANCE

The requirement of rice for M AHATMAJI's death anni-West Bengal is 51 lakh tons of all solemnity this year as in the which came from Orissa the past. The national emer-

PAGE FOURTEEN



The Great Hush Hush

Govt. And Vivian Bose Report

Government reports are usually turned out in their thousands and dumped on poor members of Parlia-ment and journalists without much ado about their

out much ado about their utility for the recipients.
So, it was a surprise when, for once, the Government deemed it fit to keep a report back from the public. I am referring to the Vivian Bose Commission report on the Dal-

mia-Jains.

Not that the report was a secret document, not meant for publication. Far from it; the Commission had held its the commission had field its hearings in public, some of its proceedings which the mono-poly press thought fit for pub-lic consumption were widely poly press thought fit for public consumption were widely reported, and the report itself was meant for publication too. Only, the powers-that-be in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry decided to make it not available to the public without labelling it secret.

The Capital's corridors are humming with rumours about

The Capital's corridors are humming with rumours about the high-power pressure brought on the Government by the Dalmia-Jains to keep the Commission's report in the ice-box. Powerful lobbles are reported to have been at work. reported to have been at work to keep the public in the dark about the findings of the Commission, and give out only the "constructive suggestions" in

net Minister, who has been the target of consistent attack in the monopoly press, was offered a ceasefire in the pa-pers controlled by the Dalmia-Jains as part of the bargain to keep the Vivian Bose report

Another Cabinet Minister was offered "help" in a take-over bid of a language daily. over but of a language that it is not known whether he accepted the "help", but the language daily has passed on to the control of the Cabinet Minister.

These rumours receive oredence, perhaps much more than warranted by facts, by the manner in which the enquiry has been treated by the Government. Some of the queer facts about the colores of the Vivian Rose release of the Vivian Bose report are worth recount-

Seven Months To See Light

The Commission had submitted its findings to the Gov-ernment on June 15, 1062 after hard labour lasting for about six years. It took more than seven months for the Com-

the report, if the report itself could not be kept secret.

Romours claim that a Cabinet Minister, who has been certain. other aspects concerning the publication of the report it-

Only a hundred copies of Only a hundred copies of the report were printed. The style of their distribution was more intriguing than the small number of copies printed. An Under Secre-tary was entrusted with the task of personally distributtass of personally distributing the report. The copies were numbered one to hundred with blue pencil, and made available, under official receipt, to selected officials in Government departments. ments.

So much so that the members of Parliament who had shown keen interest in the report, did not receive copies of port, did not receive copies of it. The report was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha, but it is understood that the Parliament Library has now no copy of the report.

More interesting was the manner in which the report was released to the Press The Ministry gave seven copies of

was released to the Press. The Ministry gave seven copies of the Report to the Press Information Bureau, which were duly distributed to the four big dailies, two economic dailies and the "national news agency". This meant that

P. JEEVANANDAM

The National Council of the Communist Party of India, which commenced its 7-day session on February. 5, adopted the following condolence resolution on the death of Comrade P. Jeevanandam.

THE National Council of the Communist Party of India expresses its deep sorrow at the sudden death of Comrade Jeevenandam, a member of this Council and one of the leading comrades of the Party in Tamilnad.

1 2 17657

Jeevanandam's Comrade death is a great loss to the Communist Party as a whole and to its unit in Tamilnad in particular.

Comrade Jeeva dedicated his whole life to the cause of the people of Tamiinad for more people of familian for more than 30 years continuously. He was a great orator, poet and writer respected by all the patriotic sections of the

The Council places on re-cord the great services he has rendered throughout his life to the growth of the Commu-nist Party and pays its hom-age to the departed leader. The Council conveys its deep. sympathy to the hereaved family.

CEYLON PARTY'S MESSAGE

I N a message of condo-lence Ceylon Commu-nist Party Secretary, Peter. Kenneman, says:

I was deeply grieved to hear of the death of Com-rade P. Jeevanandam. The rade P. Jeevanandam. The Communist Party of India and the whole progressive movement of that country has suffered a loss by the death of this staunch fighter for the liberation and happiness, of the Indian people and for Communism. munism.

The Communists of Ceylon have the most happy memories of Comrade Jee-vanandam's visit to Ceylon some years ago and of his continuous friendship to-wards our Party and the people of our country.

We express our condo-lences to his family and his

comrades on this sad loss and salute his memory.

IN ASSAM STOP THE ROT

* By PHANI BORA

Communal tension has marred the atmosphere in Cachar district of Assam, spreading to villages as well, although there are only few incidents reported. It would seem that the tension is wide-spread though actual rioting is not taking place everywhere.

THIS has influenced the whole of the state. As a mat-ter of fact since the period of ter of fact since the period of Cachar struggle on language issue, the people of the district have been very much divided on communal lines. In fact the whole of Assam has a situation of communal tension and it had been growing around the issue of Pakistani infiltration — till the Chinese invasion of Indian border.

In spite of the attack on India by a foreign power the communal disruptive forces were not very much out of the picture. On the issue of evacuation from Tezpur, a sort of communal propaganda was let loose, saying that one community did not leave Tezpur when the Chinese were advancing.

Other Side Of Picture

There is the other side of the picture also and there is every reason to believe that Pakistani agents are active there and communal elements on both sides are very active unlike in other states in the rest

of India. In this of India,
In this background on January
31, when Goddess Saraswati after
puja was taken out in procession
in the Silchar town, lots, of people had assembled and it had become a sort of mela.

After the procession in the town some of the participants who had come from nearby villages started back for their respective areas in groups. One such group was proceeding with songs, dances and raising slogans praising the Goddess. It passed by the side of a mosque where a large number of people were engaged in prayers. This being the month of Ramzan just before the sunset there were more people there there were more people there than is usual.

than is usual.

While the processionists were asked to stop shouting near the mosque, it is reported that they did not listen and a minor alteration took place. The processionists are alleged to have complained that stones were thrown on the Goddess causing damage. On this the situation is reported to have taken an ugly turn. The processionists instead of going back to their village as they were proceeding, turned to the town again.

Then, as can be imagined by anybody, large numbers of people got furious. The rumour went round that the Goddess is injurround that the Godess is injus-ed Just near the town there was, a big bazaar that day and there the minority community was attacked. Some people in the town and in the suburbs were also attacked and an actual riot

took place.

It is reported that people became so furious that even the injured persons who were taken

to the hospital were again attack-

ed in the hospital premises.

Then trouble began spreading in the villages. Houses in refugee in the villages. Houses in refugee colonies were burnt down. Four to five people were killed on the spot and three persons sucrumbed to the injuries in the hospital-Several houses were burnt.

After all this had happened the police and military brought the situation under control. As far as I can gather from reports, the situation is tense but no incident has been re-

the situation is tense but no large-scale incident has been reported.

Police Failed

In this whole affair the police failed miserably. Although they were there when the procession began, they failed to accompany the processionists till they had actually dispersed.

cessionists till they had actually dispersed.

There is every reason to believe that there were dark forces behind the provocation who had a plan worked out and in hand.

plan worked out and in hand.

The common people of all the communities are distressed to see that the ugly incidents have already taken a toll of eight human lives, in a fratricide at a time when national unity is so much needed for strengthening the country.

needed for strengthening the country.

There should be an enquiry into the whole affair and the guilty persons and also those responsible for law and order should be brought to book.

Further spread of trouble must be prevented and communal unity maintained at all costs.

February 2, 1003.

February 7, 1963. New Delhi,

even out of the seven copies meant for the Press, the Dal-mla-Jains cornered two.

Usually, the press is pro-vided with summaries of Government reports, In

vided with summaries of Government reports. In this case also, it is claimed that the Ministry obligingly supplied the PIB with a summary. But, by the time correspondents of ordinary papers came to know of the release of the report, even the copies of this colourless, truncated summary, which the Ministry had prepared, seemed to have gone underground. ground.

The result was that the pub-The result was that the public in this country was effectively kept in the dark about the sensational findings of the Vivian Bose Commission. This almost impossible feat was achieved by the colusion of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Press Information Bureau, the socalled national news agency, the PTI, and the monopoly press in the country.

the country.

A more interesting story is

that the Commerce and Industry Ministry was angry with the Press Information Bureau for the somewhat correct version of the report which appeared in the foreign-owned The Statesman. The Ministry found fault with the PIB for having given out the copy of the report to the Press, because according to the Ministry only the "symmaty" it had provided was meant for the Press.

One had thought that the Government would be anxious Bureau for the somewhat cor-

One nad thought that the Government would be anxious to publicise the findings of the Commission, because it dealt with the frauds committed by an unscrupulous sethia and his chelas in the running of a chain of commission. running of a chain of com-panies, reputed to be the panies, reputed to be the fourth biggest in the country. Were all these queer perfor-mances due to the fear that

people of our country may really get the hang of the fact as to what sort of "service" the knights of private sector are rendering to the country and the people?

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN MACHINE TOOLS INDUSTRY

GDR exhibits in Leipzig Fair

LEIPZIG:

Among the over 100 exhibits of the machine tool inbits of the machine tool industry at the Leipzig Spring
Fair which opens on March
3, especially 54 new developments and improvements demonstrate the efficiency of the GDR machine
tool industry.

Between 1958 and 1962,
the GDR was able to raise
two-and-a-half-fold the
export of machine tools to
capitalist countries alone.

The share of products of
the engineering industry,

the engineering industry, one of the GDR's leading industrial branches, in the overall export of th GDR

will increase from 57 per cent at present to 65 per cent in 1970. Business conwill increase from cent in 1970. Business con-tacts of this enterprise par-ticularly with the state, semi-state, and private in-stitutions in the overseas national states have devenational states have developed successfully. For instance the UAR was supplied with machine tools to furnish 12 technical training schools. They are to train technicians, mecha-nics, and fitters for the young industry of the UAR.

In India, tools from the GDR will be assembled in the workshops of the Hin-dustan Machine Tools.

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