

# WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

THIS is not the first time that we Indian Communists have been glibly labelled "traitors". And it will not be the last.

We Indian Communists are not alone in being attacked as "traitors". Communists the world over have been subjected to this charge at one time or the other. Whenever the battle gathers strength and the working masses go into action, the enemies of the people hit out at the vanguard of the working class, the Communist Party.

The Indian people know the Communists as sons and daughters of the soil, whose loyalty is to the working masses of our Motherland, to the sacred cause which unites the workers of the whole world. To the red banner of our Party have come the finest fighters for our country's independence. Next week will be celebrated the golden jubilee of the immortal Ghadar Party. Go and ask the peasants in the Punjab and they will tell you—the Communist Party is the inheritor of the immortal Ghadar Babas, nearly all of whom served and are serving the cause of India, under the Red Flag with the white hammer and sickle.

From every stream of India's liberation struggle, the brightest drops joined our Party

to make it the mighty force it is today.

And yet those who fattened on British titles and contracts and jagirs, while the Ghadar heroes rotted in the Andaman Islands, dare call the Party of the Ghadar heroes a party of traitors! Let the dogs bark, the soil of Mother India knows whose blood has given it life.

Our crime today is a crime which we are proud of. We head the greatest mass movement of the toilers ever organised in this country. Are the millions who take part in this historic movement "traitors"? Is it treachery to declare that the toilers shall not starve? Is it treachery to organise the toilers for collective action against the stranglehold of the monopolists?

But words have a meaning and cannot be distorted. The people know who are the real traitors to this land. They are those who would sell its independence and sovereignty for a handful of silver, those who grow rich out of the hunger of our masses. It is they who are the traitors.

But who can stop the thief from yelling "catch, thief"? Only this time it is in vain. For, the people know who are the traitors.

## NEW AGE

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

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### DEMONSTRATION BEFORE PARLIAMENT DATE CHANGED TO APRIL 15

THE National Campaign Committee has decided to defer the date of mass satyagraha before Parliament by a few days. The AITUC central office informs that the date now fixed for the satyagraha is APRIL 15 instead of April 6.

The AITUC central office states that the decision to change the date has been taken in deference to numerous representations received from various trade unions mainly on the ground that April 7 to 10 are paydays in most of the places and a postponement by a few days will facilitate the collection of funds for the satyagraha.

The meeting of the National Campaign Committee will be held on April 3 in NEW DELHI as fixed earlier.

# TTK's Challenge Will Be Met

## BHUPESH GUPTA DECLARES IN RAJYA SABHA

In two very powerful and hard-hitting speeches, delivered in a tense and exciting atmosphere, before the Rajya Sabha adjourned sine die on Tuesday Communist Group leader BHUPESH GUPTA tore the mask off Finance Minister T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI and exposed the monopolists' friend in him and warned the country that he is a "danger signal", a "challenge to the wholesome democratic public opinion in the country".

Bhupesh Gupta said that the Communist Party accepted his challenge and proposed to fight TTK and his policies inside and outside Parliament.

THE impeachment of TTK came in the wake of uproarious scenes in the morning when Communist members had repeatedly sought to get the Finance Minister's statement on Monday in the House that every Communist is a traitor expunged from the proceedings and the Chair had refused to concede the request. The Deputy Chairman VIOLET ALVA had maintained her ruling of the previous day that the words uttered by TTK need not be expunged.

Loudly protesting against this, Communist members walked out of the House after about 20 minutes of stormy debate marked by frequent exchange of words between Communist and Congress members, interruptions, points of order and the Chair's admonitions—through all of which Bhupesh Gupta and other Communist members kept a sustained volley of protest against TTK's statement and pressed for its expunction.

Bhupesh Gupta also tried to move a privilege motion against TTK who, he said, had committed a gross breach of privilege by his remarks. Bhupesh said: "He has tried to malign us and

thus he had prevented us from discharging our functions as members of Parliament in relation to the budget proposals. He has done with a motive; he has done it maliciously and wilfully". The Deputy Chairman who took time to consider the motion later announced that she has refused consent to it.

After the uproar and walk-out in the morning, when Bhupesh Gupta came back into the House to speak on the Appropriation Bill (1964) he was in an unforgiving mood and ready to take TTK to task. Speaking first on the motion for consideration of the Bill and later during its third reading, Bhupesh Gupta subjected the past and present activities of TTK to a searching examination and mercilessly flayed the Finance Minister for his policies of appeasing Indian and foreign monopolists. Bhupesh said:

"Mr. Krishnamachari symbolises the spirit of monopoly in our economy and he encourages the deprivations of monopolistic concerns in our economy. He is the symbol of monopoly which has already become very powerful in the economy of India. Therefore we are opposed to him. We

want to storm that centre of monopoly capital, whether in the economic life or in the political life of the country. That is why we criticise him."

Meeting TTK's argument that he is only implementing the Prime Minister's policy, Bhupesh Gupta said:

### By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

"Mr. Krishnamachari says it is the Prime Minister's policy and he has his blessings. True; we know it is the Prime Minister's policy. For the government policy the Prime Minister is responsible but in that set-up he is the Finance Minister and he must have a specific responsibility. In this matter the collective responsibility is of the government and the Prime Minister is answerable for it but the Finance Minister in matters of finance is personally responsible."

TTK was not present in the House to hear or answer the charges against him made by Bhupesh Gupta. The latter said that he had requested that TTK should present himself in the House so that he

would not be accused of making an attack when the Minister was not present. However, Deputy Minister TARAKESH-WARI SINHA who replied to the debate tried to defend TTK and suggested that he had not meant to hurt anybody by his statement in the House on Monday and she pleaded: "Let us forget and forgive".

Bhupesh Gupta's broadsides had a very disturbing effect on some of the members on the Congress benches. Particularly his references to TTK's role in the Mundhra deal evoked protests from some of them and he was constantly interrupted.

At one stage M. R. SHERVANI raised a point of order

that Bhupesh Gupta's speech was "absolutely irrelevant" to the purposes of Appropriation Bill.

Bhupesh: No, no. It is appropriate here.

Deputy Chairman: This is his introduction.

Bhupesh: This is the speech if I do not have faith in that Minister, it is my right to say that. Please do not take away my right. This is not the introduction. This is the theme of my speech. The day-long uproar in the House had been actually sparked off by a provocative statement by T. T. Krishnamachari, while he was replying to the general debate on the budget on Monday, that every Communist is a traitor. Trying to defend himself against criticisms, TTK had

then first said that "Communists of the Red variety or the Pink variety and the Pale Pink variety, such as those that are with us (meaning his own partymen) 'are all the same'".

NIREN GHOSH retorted that the Finance Minister was "Congressman of the black variety". TTK then came up with the accusation that every Communist is a traitor. The words he used were: "I may be a Congressman of the black variety but I am not a traitor to the country as every Communist is".

Bhupesh: Madam, I protest against this. On a point of order, Madam, I protest against this. This must be expunged. He has no business to call us traitors.

TTK: I say that the Communists are traitors to this country.

C. D. Pande (Congress): Madam, let him (Bhupesh) sit down.

Bhupesh: I can ask him to shut up.

Pande: Ask him to withdraw what he has said.

Bhupesh: He has said that every Communist is a traitor.

Deputy Chairman: Will you please sit down?

Bhupesh: Ask him to withdraw.

Pande: No, never. The Finance Minister will not withdraw.

Deputy Chairman: The Minister has not called anyone a traitor except that in explanation he has made a general remark. Bhupesh protested that it was not so and continued to

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# DENATIONALISATION MOVE REVIVED IN ANDHRA

From MOHIT SEN

HYDERABAD: The sweep of the mass campaigns apart, there were two other developments in the state which are of more than local interest.

It now appears that the Andhra government is going ahead with its denationalisation scheme as far as the Rajahmundry Andhra Paper Mills is concerned, albeit in an altered form. It will be recalled that some months ago the SANJEEVA REDDY Ministry had wanted to rush through the sale of the Paper Mills to the private sector. Protests from the Communist Party, Praja Party and from within the Congress had held up this move which was totally at variance with the declared socialist objectives of the ruling party.

A dissenting Congress MLA had written to the Prime Minister about the whole

issue on the eve of the Bhubaneswar session of the Congress. PANDIT NEHRU had written back to say that he had referred the matter to the Planning Commission, thus taking it out of the purview of the state government.

An official spokesman now claims that the Planning Commission has advised the government to turn this public sector project into a joint public-private venture with the government holding "substantial minority shares." In line with this advice the Andhra cabinet has decided to promote a joint stock company for the project with the government holding only 33-

1/3 per cent of equity shares.

The spokesman admitted that the three private sector parties in the running are the BIRLAS, SOMANIS and KARAMCHAND THAPAR. He added that it "would not be possible to raise the necessary capital from the private sector in case the government retained a controlling interest in the company." And without private capital the government would be unable to find the funds for the expansion and modernisation schemes which are already under way.

The shape of things to come was indicated by yet another cabinet decision taken on the same day. The government has decided to sell all its shares in the Azamjahi Textile Mills, provided the transaction does not lead to any loss. At present the govern-

ment holds about 38 per cent of the shares of the value of about Rs. 30 lakhs.

The reason given is that with 38 per cent of the shares the government has little control over the operations of the company and that the returns are not commensurate with the amount of capital locked up. Mutatis mutandis the same argument can be trotted out at some future date to hand over complete control of the Paper Mills to the private sector tycoons.

It would be interesting to find out what exactly was the advice of the Planning Commission and if the state government is interpreting it honestly. And if the Planning Commission has given the green signal for phased denationalisation then all-India democratic opinion should flay the saboteurs of the public sector growth.

## Specious Plea

The lack of finance plea is hard to swallow and one can legitimately ask if the Life Insurance Corporation and other public sector financiers could not have helped out. The scramble among the tycoons to get hold of the Rajahmundry Mills is a clear enough indication that they regard it as a profitable prize, since their desire to own it can scarcely be out of philanthropic motives.

The other development demanding attention was the extraordinary behaviour of the Collector of West Godavari. He called a meeting

of MLAs, panchayat samiti presidents and some officers to discuss the plan for additional area for the second crops in the district.

When one of the MLAs, a Congressman at that, rose to state his opinion, the Collector more or less told him to shut up and sit down as "this was not the Assembly" where anything could be spoken. As he repeated this insult to other MLAs and to the Assembly as a whole, the MLAs and some others walked out in protest.

Later in the Assembly Communist MLAs VANKA SATYANARAYAN, S. R. DUTTA, P. SYAMASUNDAR RAO and some Congress MLAs raised the issue as a matter of privilege. The Collector, in the meantime, sent a letter expressing conditional apology and giving a twisted version of the facts.

After some heated discussion, in which the Chief Minister more or less acted as an advocate for the collector, the Speaker reserved his ruling till the day after.

Sensing the anger of the Assembly, the Chief Minister, it is reported, got the collector to write another letter expressing unconditional apology. The Speaker, then, ruled that though it was a fit case to be referred to the Privileges Committee, he was not doing so in view of the second letter. He expressed the hope that the Chief Minister would see that no other official again showed disrespect to the Assembly as a whole or to any MLA. Amid protests from the Opposition this ruling was accepted by the House.

# BUS FARES LOWERED

Madhya Pradesh CPI Calls Off Agitation

From B. K. GUPTA

BHOPAL: The bus fare agitation in Madhya Pradesh has been called off by the Communist Party, following the decision of the government to enforce lowered rates from April 1.

In a statement issued here after its two day session, the executive committee of the Madhya Pradesh state council of the CPI greeted friends and workers of the Party and the people for the valiant fight and the determination with which they fought against the increased bus fares.

The statement said: "We specially greet the 400 volunteers who offered satyagraha and courted arrest and at places braved police excesses and worst jail conditions."

Termining the government announcement as the "victorious fruit" of these efforts, the committee hoped that the government would take note of the widespread resentment among the people and give adequate relief.

## Failure To Hold Price Line

The statement said: "The committee condemns the increase and the imposition of additional sales tax on the daily and conventional necessities of the people. This government, which despite its loud professions, have miserably failed to hold the price line, has perpetuated an intolerable injustice by increasing taxes on the people."

"The committee calls upon all its units to continue to arouse public opinion on this issue and urges upon the government to review the new lives imposed. The additional revenues sought to be raised could easily have been met from saving wasteful expenditure which is prolific and evergrowing."

Referring to the high prices and the failure of the government to check profiteering and to ensure supply of rice through fair price shops, the

committee called upon the government to "take bold measures in the interest of the common people," to effectively counter profiteering and to enter into bulk purchase of rice to ensure adequate stocks for government cheap grain stores.

The committee expressed its dissatisfaction at the "paltry increase" of five rupees in the dearness allowance of government employees. Even this petty increase is more than offset by the price rise and tax increases. The committee demanded a minimum increase of Rs. 10 in DA to be given to government employees immediately. The concessions given to big business, especially to the Birlas, by the Madhya Pradesh government caused serious concern to the people, said the committee.

It demanded that the agreement with the Birlas for the sale of bamboos in Shahdol district be revised immediately. The government should also take steps to realise the promise of starting the paper mill by 1964.

The committee noted with satisfaction the growing people's movement in Gwalior against the octroi exemptions given to the Birlas. It endorsed the decision of the Party's Gwalior unit to launch an agitation in this regard and demanded that steps be taken to end the "wanton looting of the people and state" by the Birlas.

The committee welcomed the decision of the government to set up a municipal committee at Nagda including Birlagram. This, the committee hoped, will ensure the democratic rights of the people and end the discriminatory concessions enjoyed for long by the Birlas.

The committee also condemned the aggressive postures of Pakistan on the country's borders and called for the observance of March 22 as Hands Off Kashmir Day throughout the state.

# SPOTLIGHT

I DO not know how serious UP's Home Minister HARGOVIND SINGH was in declaring in the state Assembly that communalists would be dealt with firmly if they tried to disturb the peace.

He cannot, however, be unaware of communal incitement of a rabid variety that is being carried on under his very nose. A notorious tabloid—mouthpiece of RSS and Jan Sangh propaganda in Lucknow—is peddling dope which is bound to poison the atmosphere and cause communal turmoil of the worst kind.

In one of its latest issues, this yellow journal has published an illustrated two-page spread headlined "Eloquent picture of Pakistani atrocities" and another write-up on the harrowing experiences of a girl victim. These are tendentiously done pieces aimed at rousing "Hindu" anger to fever pitch in order to turn it against the Muslim minorities in India.

Immediately after the Calcutta riots, GOLWALKAR had come out with the thesis that

## INCITING COMMUNALISM

these were caused by Muslim aggressiveness; the Muslims in the city played the Pak game (according to the Sangh scribes, every Indian Muslim is "a Pakistani walking on two legs"); and the government was duped into suppressing the Hindus. This thesis gives an alibi to Hindu communalism, and paves the way for more communal riotings to be engineered with impunity.

Pursuant of this game, the above-mentioned article alleges that "government was duped by the conspiracy of the Muslims, government instead of seeing that the Muslims were aggressors, called out the army to protect them; it opened the gates of Raj Bhawan for the Muslims, and committed atrocities against the Hindus."

Propaganda of this kind indicates two things very clearly—firstly, that the Sanghites aim to intensify division of the common people to create communal disorders to gain their petty ends, and, secondly, that their swearing in the name of "our oppressed Hindu brethren in Pakistan" is nothing but rank hypocrisy. They have no real solution to offer for the problem of the Hindu or Christian minorities who are the victims of communal reaction in Pakistan.

Jan Sangh Executive members, meeting in conclave in Delhi on March 1 and 2, adopted a resolution on the subject which proclaims their bankruptcy from house-top as it were. The resolution called for "liberation of Pakistan" and an "exchange of population."

The only practical value of

the call for "liberation of Pakistan", as the sponsors of the irresponsible and mischievous resolution are surely well aware, is to help create a climate of strife in which there should remain no escape from the pincers of the exchange formula.

If ever such a game was crowned with success, the Hindu communalist leaders, by the irony of history, will have proved themselves the greatest disciples and vindicators of the architect of Pakistan. The "Hindu Rashtra" which they will thus achieve will veritably be a Hindu Pakistan.

But, as a historian friend suggests, the credit for that will not really belong to QUAIDE-AZAM JINNAH but to Hindu Mahasabha's VIR SAVARKAR who, in fact, was the first to expound the two-nation theory. No wonder the Hindu Mahasabha has come out more full-throatedly for the exchange-of-population slogan. GANDHIJI had rightly warned: "To drive every Muslim from India and drive every Hindu and Sikh from Pakistan will mean war and eternal ruin for the country. If such a suicidal policy is followed in both states, it will spell ruin of Islam and Hinduism in Pakistan and the Indian Union." (Prayer meeting in Delhi, September 20, 1947).

These words highlight the foul game which the Sanghite elements are playing. They also show that no "ifs" and "buts" can be brooked in the matter of dealing with their evil designs.

—GARUDA

The maladies besetting our educational policies, the confusion that has characterised the growth of educational institutions and teaching at the secondary and university levels, were spotlighted by Communist members in the Lok Sabha last week during the debate on the demands for grants of the Education Ministry and the government asked to give a positive lead and direction to the state governments and universities to end this messy state of affairs.

THEY supported the Higher Secondary Scheme, demanded more sustained effort to attain targets in the field of primary education and urged quicker transition from English to regional language as medium of instruction in universities.

P. K. Vasudevan Nair speaking on the demands welcomed the new Education Minister M. C. Chagla and wished him well in the difficult task he had undertaken. Nair pointed out that this Ministry had failed in the last many years to give a clear and definite lead in the moulding of a new system of education for the country. The tall promises made in this field have failed to materialise.

He recalled that the promise was to provide universal free and compulsory primary education for all children in the age group 6-14 by 1960. But now the position is such that the target will not be attained even by 1960. As regards the 12-year higher secondary education, it has also been given a go-by. In the university stage, many of the universities have still not introduced the three-year degree course.

Nair asked the government whether it was clear in its mind about these objectives. Educational policy cannot be considered in isolation from the fundamental economic and social objectives. There must be a progressive direction in our educational policy. But even today outmoded ideas reigned in this field. In this connection, Vasu-

devan Nair said that it was high time many of our universities and higher educational institutions were rid of superannuated personalities who do not know what is happening in the present-day world and who do not know what our people are aiming at.

## COMMUNISTS IN PARLIAMENT

Taking up some of the major problems in the field of education today, Nair drew the attention of the House to the falling standards and said that it has a very close connection with the question of medium of instruction. Because the medium is regional language in the secondary stage and English in the university stage, students find the changeover from one to the other difficult.

Nair criticised the government for its failure to implement the recommendations of the University Education Commission which had suggested that the changeover from English to regional language should not be a distant perspective. Another recommendation of the Commission that a Board of scientists and linguists should be formed to prepare the necessary material in the form of textbooks had also not been implemented.

# Govt's Educational Policies Sharply Criticised

Demand for Sustained Correctives

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

He commended the Higher Secondary Scheme, but pointed out how it was being scuttled. He wanted to know whether there was any consideration of educational principles behind the recent decision of the Kerala government to introduce two-year junior colleges. He also charged that the state government was doing out new colleges to private managements on community basis. Another point he made was about the slow pace in providing primary and secondary education to girls.

Vasudevan Nair also requested the government to see that more facilities for education are provided for working people by introducing more correspondence courses and evening colleges. He also drew the attention of the Minister to the grievances of the employees of the Survey of India and of the non-teaching staff in Delhi schools and sought their remedy.

Hiren Mukherjee, Deputy Leader of the Communist Group, in his speech on the Education Ministry's demands laid stress on the need to step up scientific research in the country. In this connection he said that he had received lot of complaints about the working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, about bossism and bureaucratism in its functioning.

He pointed out that there is perhaps some diminution in the quality of scientific

work also because of lack of coordination between teaching and research. Coordinated research is not taking place at the pace it ought to. The CSIR is not making adequate contribution to better coordination of scientific research with national targets of industrial development. Commenting on the very poor state of scientific publicity, he deplored that Vigyan Pragati had only 300 subscribers.

Hiren Mukherjee made a special reference to the poor state of affairs in the Visva-bharathi and suggested it was falling in its high ideals and traditions. He highly commended the National Discipline Scheme and paid tributes to the late Gen. Bhonele for his great service.

Referring to university autonomy, he strongly resented the interference in our university affairs and academic life by foreign agencies and specially mentioned certain activities of the Ford Foundation.

He said that the Ford Foundation has been trying to penetrate into the affairs of Calcutta, Delhi and some other universities. Over the heads of everybody concerned, the Foundation was trying to enter into negotiations with universities and offering aid in return for certain conditions which they stipulated. Hiren Mukherjee referred to the reported 10 million dollar grant offered by the Founda-

tion to the Calcutta University on condition that the Calcutta University Act of 1951 was replaced by a new one on the lines of the recommendations of their experts. One recommendation was that there should be no kind of political interference in the affairs of the University.

He pointed out that this was highly objectionable. It may be alright for the government and our people to say what ought to be and what ought not to be. But we are not to be told by outsiders how we should run our universities. He also referred to the insistence of the Ford Foundation on changing the location of the Agricultural Department of the Kalyani University.

## Nationalisation of Oil Industry

IN the discussion on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Dr. Ranee Sen who spoke for the Communist Group reiterated the demand for nationalisation of the oil industry and severely criticised the recent manifestations of departure from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. He called the change

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# "DESH KI PUKAR"

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The DESH KI PUKAR exhibition, just concluded in Delhi after a fortnight's successful run, put the history of the national movement in the right perspective against pitiful attempts to distort it witnessed in the MA KI PUKAR misadventure at Lucknow.

DESH KI PUKAR, with all its shortcomings due to its shortness of time, is sure, to the inherent handicaps of a first attempt, has done a splendid job in highlighting two significant features of the Indian liberation struggle.

Firstly, it has shown how the British imperialists reared the Frankenstein of communalism as their chief weapon against the surging freedom struggle. With this they succeeded in bringing about a good measure of division and disruption in the upsurge. The Muslim Leagues with their slogan of Pakistan and the Hindu communalists with their slogan of Hindu Rashtra acted as their agents in the game. In developing his mass movement GANDHIJI always put the slogan of Hindu-Muslim unity in the forefront as counterblast to the imperialists' "divide communally and rule" policy.

The second thing which the exhibition correctly emphasises is that after achieving Freedom, the struggle of the Indian masses has to move towards the new goal of socialism. The greatest enemy of this movement, I must add, are Indian and foreign monopolists and the political parties, groups and politicians who champion their interests.

Exhibitions like this can never overemphasise the role of the socialist trend in the liberation struggle. (This one, in my humble opinion, suffers from inadequate emphasis in this regard).

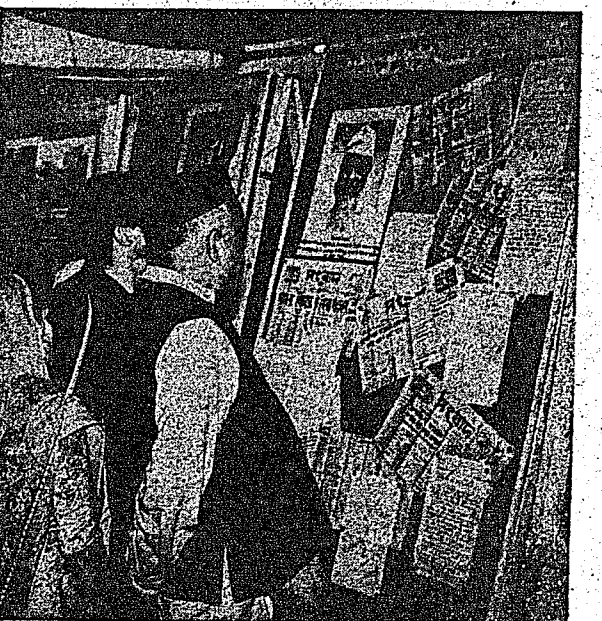
Workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, who drew inspiration from the socialist ideology, played a big part in firming up the mass movement. They were the staunch

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Display of East Pakistan newspapers. Photos: VIRENDRA KUMAR

chest in standing up against the British and their reactionary allies.

The terrorist revolutionary movement, with its inspiring role, finally rescued itself from the blind alley in which it had reached, by rallying under the banner of socialism. Most of its best cadres joined the Communist Party to carry on the fight for freedom.

The "scarlet pimpernel" of the 1942 upheaval too later joined the Communist Party.

The great role of the working class and its Party can never be overemphasised in any narrative history of the freedom movement or the movement to attain socialist objectives.

DESH KI PUKAR was a panoramic presentation which warmed all patriotic hearts. It went with a bang because it succeeded in telling the Indian people of their great heritage of a united revolutionary success.



# SALUTE AFRO-ASIA

The sixth session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council meets from March 22 to 26 in Algiers; on the sacred soil of independent Algeria, hallowed by the blood of countless martyrs who gave their lives in the glorious struggle for liberation. Delegates from over 70 countries of Asia and Africa are expected to attend the session. And there will be observers from numerous international organisations, coming from all the continents.

THE agenda is wide and all-embracing and includes these vital questions:

★ Struggle against the policy of war and aggression by the imperialists, for the liquidation of imperialist domination, complete national independence, relaxation of international tension and world peace;

★ Concrete steps for assisting the liberation struggles in Africa and Asia; for the liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism;

★ Effective ways and means for consolidation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement.

The Indian delegation, led by Dr. TARA CHAND, carries with it the good wishes of all Indians who stand for national independence and world peace.

The visit to Algeria is in the first place a pilgrimage to pay homage to the Algerian people whose courage and heroism in the battle against imperialism set an inspiring example for all mankind. Algeria symbolises all resurgent Africa.

The Afro-Asian Solidarity and Peace movements in our country have a proud record of action in solidarity with the Algerian people's struggle for liberation. Numerous solidarity meetings and demonstrations, collection of funds and gifts in kind for the Algerian fighters were organised by these democratic organisations, which are represented by the Indian delegation.

And therefore when it breathes the free air of Algeria, our delegation will remember that the Indian people played their own part, however small, in assisting the Algerian freedom struggle in reaching its goal.

## Vital Significance

The Indian delegation goes to Algeria to take part in a meeting of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council which is of vital significance for the future not only of the two continents but of the whole world. The Algiers meetings must work out a detailed plan of action and concrete assistance to the peoples still battling for their freedom from colonialism and racialism.

India's special duty is to the victims of Salazar fascism in Angola, Mozambique and other Portuguese colonies. The liberators of Goa, Daman and Diu cannot rest till the other Goas are also liberated. Equally must our solidarity extend to the victims of the bestial apartheid system in South Africa and to the victims of the white racialists of Southern Rhodesia.

The Council meeting in

Algeria will naturally devote particular attention to the problems of neocolonialism, specially the economic domination which continues in the most subtle forms in so many parts of the two continents.

Imperialist aggressive actions and plans in South Vietnam, the whole system of imperialist military pacts and bases, the threats by the Israel government to divert the waters of the Jordan, the intervention by French troops in Gabon—all these must be severely condemned by the Council, and practical solidarity actions decided upon.

The urgent issues of disarmament and peace will be given the highest priority at Algiers. The new climate following the test-ban treaty (signed by nearly all the countries which will be represented at the session) calls for redoubled action by the peoples to compel the imperialists to agree to further steps on the road to disarmament. The latest Khrushchev initiative for an agreement for the renunciation of war to solve border disputes is sure to be discussed and supported.

## Kashmir Issue

Interest in India has been aroused by the news that the Pakistan government has sponsored a so-called delegation which will "raise" the Kashmir issue at Algiers! The HINDUSTAN TIMES has become so scared of this announcement that it has editorially questioned the propriety of sending an Indian delegation at all (HINDUSTAN TIMES, March 18).

But the fact remains that Kashmir is ONE on the agenda and one can be almost certain that any attempt by the Pakistan "delegation" to put Kashmir on the agenda will be defeated.

The Afro-Asian movement knows well that it is the Anglo-American imperialists who pull the puppet strings which keep the Pakistan government dancing. And the recent debate in the Security Council has shown once more to the whole world that the imperialists are backing the Ayub dictatorship, while it is the socialist Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia who support India's righteous cause.

The dogmatist position of the Chinese leadership, which will be put across as always by the Chinese delegation, is being resisted more and more strongly in the solidarity movement. It is their isolation inside the movement which has led the Chinese leaders to attempt to sponsor so-called Afro-Asian meetings of different sections, outside and independent of the solidarity movement.

If the Chinese delegation attempts to repeat its anti-

Soviet and racist propaganda drive at the Algiers meeting, if it attempts to split the movement, it will find itself more isolated than ever before.

As for the India-China question, the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement has already decisively pronounced itself in support of the Afro-Asian Colombo proposals. The failure of the Chinese government to accept the proposals has been commented upon only recently once again by Prime Minister SIRIMAVO

## Editorial Article

BANDARANAIKE in the Ceylon Parliament.

The Algiers meetings will certainly oppose any attempt by the Chinese delegation to launch an anti-Indian propaganda offensive. The Chinese case in regard to the Colombo

proposals is so weak that anything the Chinese delegation may say in this regard will be heard with suspicion by most delegates.

## India's Image

The Indian delegation to the Algiers meeting will help to restore the lustre of India's image in Afro-Asia—the lustre which was somewhat lost as a result of the Government of India's errors and mistakes in the recent period. The anti-imperialist record of the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement in India is one which has always given it a high place in the hearts of the leaders of the solidarity movement in almost all the countries of the two continents.

A firm and clear, unhesitating and unvacillating stand against imperialism and racialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for peace and national indepen-

# Is This The Way To Fight Pak-Imperialist Plot ?

BHUTTO is at the Security Council again, fuming and fretting, lading out his "charges" against India. There is no doubt in anybody's mind: this farce is organised at the behests of the US-British imperialists.

INDIA's representative has declared firmly that Education Minister CHAGLA is not free to come to the Security Council before May. The government has categorically protested at the manner in which the Kashmir debate, which had ended only last month, has again been sought to be reopened.

The purpose of the Pak-imperialist conspiracy is clear: to blackmail India into surrender on the issue of Kashmir. Fit into the picture the visit of PHILIPS TALBOT and his confident statements in Pakistan that some sort of "agreement" might be arrived at—the jig saw puzzle is complete.

What is however alarming is the fact that despite this clearly expressed anti-Indian standpoint of the imperialist powers, the Government of India appears to be determined to continue to seek their benevolent "aid" and to permit them to get a grip on our defence plans.

The coming months are to see a procession of Indian leaders to the USA. Defence Minister CHAVAN, Finance Minister T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, Minister without portfolio LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI and INDIRA GANDHI—all are billed to visit the USA and seek "assistance" from the gods of the dollar.

Is this the way to fight the imperialist conspiracy against India? Definitely not. The imperialists have shown their hostility to India in no uncertain terms. Our answer must be bold and courageous; we cannot deal with those who have proved themselves to be arch-conspirators against our Motherland.

Of even greater concern is the announcement made by the Defence Ministry in its annual report that an American firm of consultants (Messrs. Arthur D. Little Inc.) has been given the right

to— a true reflection of the real sentiments of our masses—will help to put an end to all anti-Indian slanders and conspiracies from whatever quarters they may be organised.

NEW AGE salutes the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement and wishes it ever more victories, united with all the other forces of peace, democracy and progress in the world—victories against war and imperialism and all that go with them.

## NEW AGE

(MONTHLY)

NEW AGE (Monthly) will resume publication shortly under the editorship of P. C. JOSHI. Agents and Subscribers are requested to contact the manager for further information.

Manager

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New Delhi-1.

perialists in the heart of our defence system.

## CRIME IN BELGHORIA

The cold-blooded murder of a score of mill workers in Belghoria on the night of March 16 has brought the country the grim reminder that the monster of communalism still stalks the streets.

The government must arrest the guilty men, expose the powerful groups behind them and mete out exemplary punishment.

Who committed this crime, just at the moment when Bhutto began his attack in the Security Council? The Indian people must have the answer.

It seems that the agents of imperialism are acting together in both countries—in the shape of the monster of Muslim communalism in Pakistan and in that of Hindu communalism in our country.

Thanks to the determined steps taken by the Central government and the good sense of the common people in West Bengal, the communal gangsterism never assumed in our country anything like the ferocity and horror of the events in East Pakistan.

But, evidently the attempt to blacken India's name continued—to the plaudits of the imperialists.

The anti-communal forces must unite to root out the poison weed which seeks to destroy the communal harmony which has been the pride of this country.

It is not an accident that those killed in Belghoria were workers. The enemies of the working class seek to smash the unity of the class by any means. Communalism is a weapon which has been used again and again. It is again being used today. It must not be allowed to succeed in its sinister aim.

(March 18)

Why should a US firm be allowed to take on this task

notes of the week

By ROMESH CHANDRA

which is obviously of so much significance for the development of our defence? If foreign expert advice is necessary, why is it not sought from countries which have proved at moments of need their friendship and solidarity?

The US imperialists are hand-in-glove with—in fact they are the mentors of—the AYUB military dictatorship. Why should India allow a US firm (whose association with the US government is obvious) to gain knowledge of our defence potential which can only be used against our security?

These are questions which must be answered. Above all, this weakness before imperialism, this fawning and kowtowing will only egg them on to further conspiracies against India.

The people must act to see that the Pak-imperialist conspiracy is fought as it should be fought. This cannot be done by surrender and holding out the begging bowl or by carving a niche for the im-

# DELIBERATE FORGERY

## CPI Sectt. Nails "Current's" Fabrication

THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA ISSUED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ON MARCH 13:

THE ENGLISH WEEKLY CURRENT OF BOMBAY, IN ITS ISSUE OF MARCH 7, 1964 HAS PUBLISHED A STORY THAT IT HAS GOT HOLD OF A BUNCH OF LETTERS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY COMRADES S. A. DANGE AND NALINI GUPTA, AFTER THEIR CONVICTION TO FOUR YEARS' IMPRISONMENT IN THE YEAR 1924 IN THE KANPUR BOLSHEVİK CONSPIRACY CASE. THE CURRENT SAYS THAT THE ALLEGED LETTERS WERE FOUND BY SOME RESEARCH SCHOLARS WHO WENT TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT

of the labour and Communist movement in our country is of the same kind.

We cannot say when these alleged letters were forged, and if they have been planted in the Archives, when and by whom. It is a fact that just in this very period, when the Kanpur case was launched against the Indian Communists, the British Tory government was using all its vile apparatus to malign the Soviet government, the Communist Party and all the progressive forces who supported them. The case itself was launched at the instance of the Tory reactionaries in order to prevent the recognition of the Soviet government for which the British people were pressing. The case was intended to show that the Soviet government and the Communist International were trying to overthrow the British government through its "agents" and hence it was wrong to have any relations with it.

## Glorious Record

The subsequent history of Comrade Dange and his various imprisonments in the cause of the Party and the working class completely belie all the insinuations made by these forgeries of the reactionary forces.

After Kanpur, Comrade Dange served seven years in the Meerut case. There also, he along with Muzaffar Ahmad and Usmani got specially larger sentences than the others as these three were declared to be "habitual conspirators" from the Kanpur Case. Muzaffar Ahmad was given larger sentence because he had not served full term in the Kanpur case.

Com. Dange was arrested on the outbreak of the war in 1939, convicted for publishing anti-war pamphlets and then detained in the Deoli camp, altogether for four years. Though the Party had been legalised in 1941 and other Communist detenus had been freed, Comrade Dange continued to be detained and was released only in 1943.

He has so far spent about 17 years in prison since 1924, of them nearly 14 years under the British government and the rest under the Congress government.

Whatever the slander-mongers may do, the tolling masses of India will not forget this record of sacrifices, years of imprisonments suffered in the struggle against the British imperialists and now the rule of the monopolists in free India.

Those who are trying to use these forgeries whosoever made them or planted them are only serving the interests of the imperialists and the reactionaries. And those who are trying to use them in the ideological or political-organisational controversies inside the Party are only becoming the handmaids of reaction with a view to disrupt and split the Party and smash the mass movement.

The slanderous attack on Com. Dange as chairman of the Party and one of the most popular, respected old leaders of the Party and the working class, serves the far-reaching aims of reaction on a national and international scale.

All decent-minded people, the whole Party, must combat and repulse this sinister and vile manoeuvre.

## Old Habit Continues

When the Labour Government was installed in England in 1924, the Foreign Office manned by Lord CURZON'S stooges forged the well-known "Zinoviev Letter" which led to the overthrow of the Labour Ministry and its defeat in the elections. Even the other day GEORGE BROWN, deputy leader of the Labour Party complained that the Tory lie factory of "forgeries beginning with the Zinoviev Letter of 1924 and the Gestapo smear of 1945" is continuing to work even today.

The timing of the publication of these forgeries shows that a very deep game is being played by various forces against the Party and the masses.

Vile slander of this kind was first spread by the Chinese leadership through the Peking Radio that the Indian Party is a Dange clique and has become the agent of the government in getting people arrested.

Certain disruptors who support and circulate this Chinese lie against our Party have joined hands with certain reactionaries in India in alliance with Anglo-American intelligence agents to explode this slanderous time-bomb against the Party as a whole and Comrade Dange personally. It is meant to weaken and destroy those forces who are defending the people's interests and organising the greatest movement of the masses today under the leadership of the Party with Comrade Dange as Chairman. It is a clever move to kill several birds with one stone.

These forgeries thus serve the game of all reactionary and disruptive forces; each one with its own special interests to serve, and all of whom together are trying to destroy the Party and the mass movement led by it.

The slander-mongers of the CURRENT and those who help it have tried to suggest that Comrade

ON inquiry, the Secretariat has found that typed copies of these letters are being surreptitiously circulated by some people, obviously with a view to attack the character of the Chairman of the Communist Party of India, spread vile slanders against him in order to disrupt the Communist Party and the mass movement led by it.

## Never Written

These vile fabrications have been produced with all the paraphernalia of so-called genuineness. They were very conveniently "discovered" in the National Archives, where the Home Department files were made available for "research" in the history of the Communist Party. It is even said that the Home Department obligingly allowed copies of the document to be made and taken out in the interest of "historical truth".

The real truth is that no such letters were ever written.

The contents of these fabrications, apart from an innocuous one relating to a request for transfer from one jail to another, purport to show Comrade Dange as offering his services to the then British government in exchange for his release from prison. In short the slanderous suggestion is being circulated that the chairman of the Communist Party was given his release on his undertaking to become a British Agent.

There have been instances of astounding forgeries in history done by the ruling classes to destroy their enemies. The Communist and labour movements of the whole world have been victims of such vile attacks of slander and character assassination of leading personalities. This one against one of the most popular vete-

The secretariat of the Kerala state council of the Communist Party has declared that rival groups in the Kerala Congress are working up communal and caste feelings and conflicts among their respective followers, and among the people of the state and this is posing a serious danger to the unity and progress of the democratic movement in the state.

The Party has called upon all democrats to come together and build a powerful movement to give a rebuff to these machinations of the warring groups in the ruling party trying to divide the people on narrow communal lines.

A STATEMENT issued by the secretariat on March 14 said: "The political situation in Kerala has taken a turn for the worse during the past few days. The members of the ruling Congress Party who claim that their government remains firm like a rock are divided into two camps and vying with each other in hurling accusations. They are organising 'receptions' to their respective leaders with a view to mobilising people behind them. "Attempts have already begun of even physical assaults including breaking up of such meetings. And finally with the object of consoli-

## Kerala Congress Factions Work Up Communal Hatred

# DANGER TO UNITY AND DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

From S. SHARMA

dating support behind each camp, each of the warring groups is emerging as the champion and spokesman of a caste, community or religious group.

"This is a dangerous portent and unless all the genuine democrats here and those who think above caste and communal considerations come together to combat this development, the political life of our state will be polluted by communal conflicts and caste rivalries."

The secretariat firmly repudiated this slander and said that as

far as the Communist Party is concerned, it is not interested in the group and factional fights that go on inside the ruling party. At the same time, it made it very clear that the Party cannot remain indifferent to the issues affecting people which are brought into this conflict.

Recalling the 'Peechi episode' and subsequent developments



# IS A SPLIT IN WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT POSSIBLE?

Q. Is a split in the world Communist movement in the new epoch a possibility, theoretically speaking? (AMAL KANTI DATTA, Calcutta)

The principal characteristic feature of the new epoch is that "the world socialist system is becoming the decisive factor in the development of society... Today it is the world socialist system and the forces fighting against imperialism, for a socialist transformation of society, that determine the main content, main trend and main features of the historical development of society" (Moscow Statement, 1960).

In this epoch the need and the possibility of world Communist unity, the unity of all socialist and anti-imperialist forces is greater than ever before. If Communists are not only to interpret the world but change it, as MARX long ago asked the Communists to do, unity in their ranks is absolutely essential.

That is why the Moscow Statement of 1960, signed by 81 Communist Parties, including the Communist Party of China, declares: "It is the supreme internationalist duty of every Marxist-Leninist Party to work continuously for greater unity in the world Communist movement."

Unfortunately, there is no theoretical reason why, despite the new epoch and despite the supreme need for world Communist unity, splits cannot take place. Indeed, never since the days of TROTSKY's venomous tirades in the 1930s has there been such a systematic effort to split the world Communist movement on an international scale and within each country.

Readers of NEW AGE are familiar enough with the kind of abuse and curses that have been hurled by the leadership of the CPC against the overwhelming majority of CPs in the world, especially against the CPSU, as "pickers-up of the spittle of the imperialists."

Readers of NEW AGE are also familiar enough with the calls made by the CPC leadership and the leadership of the CP of Indonesia to "Marxist-Leninists" in India to overthrow the present "Dange clique" of "spies and imperialist agents."

And in some countries like Australia, Brazil, Ceylon and so on, actual splits have been engineered and the splitters have been hailed by the CPC leadership. It has actually now worked out a "theory" that a split in the world Communist movement is essential that dialectical materialism "dictates" such a split. It states that to unite with KHRUSHCHOV and those who "dance to his baton" is to split from "Marxism-Leninism" and Communism.

This brings us to the reasons for differences inside the world Communist movement.

## Three Reasons

There are three reasons why, despite the common ideology and goal, differences can and, indeed, must arise in our movement.

The first is the action and influence of hostile and alien classes. The imperialists spare no effort to ideologically and politically distort and disrupt the Marxist-Leninist ideology and Communist Parties. In addition, there are feudal, petty bourgeois and national bourgeois attempts in a similar direction. Naturally, ideologically weaker Communist Parties and individual Communists can be seriously affected by such ideological activity.

The second is the heterogeneous nature of our class, the working class whose vanguard detachment the Communist Parties are. Petty bourgeois, peasant and other alien class elements are constantly replenishing the ranks of the working class. This means that non-working class moods, ideas and outlooks are constantly coming into the class itself.

In addition, in the imperialist countries the ruling circles use the superprofits gained from colonial and neocolonial exploitation to buy off the upper strata of the working class.

Finally, there is the epistemological roots of deviations and differences. LENIN emphasised that the development of reality was not a straight line but a spiral and that it was all too easy to get hold of a segment, a portion of the curve, "straighten it out" and imagine that this was the total reality. This is particularly true when big and qualitative changes and shifts take place in the balance of forces in a single country or on a world scale.

All these factors making for deviations and differences exist in the new epoch. Indeed, the very newness of the epoch itself has become the crux of the differences.

It is a significant fact that despite having signed the Moscow Statement which defines the new epoch, the CPC leadership in all their enormously lengthy and quotation-filled documents never once so much as quotes this definition. It dogmatically maintains that the epoch in which we live and struggle is the same as that which Lenin defined in the 1920s. This, however, is not the place in which to examine this question.

Once the inevitability of differences is recognised how are Communist Parties to resolve them?

Within Communist Parties the differences are to be resolved through discussions and above all, through summing up of experience gained in the implementation of the Party line by all members, even if the line is not unanimous but endorsed by the majority.

These differences cannot be resolved through abuse, shouting, disciplinary measures, expulsion and the like.

MAO TSE-TUNG evolved a correct formula once: Unity-criticism-unity. Starting with a desire for unity the CPs resolve internal differences through criticism and self criticism and reach unity on a higher level of greater strength.

Differences cannot be resolved if the minority, after receiving full rights of discussion and debate refuses to implement the Party line, insists on publicly propagating its views, refuses to participate in the work of commissions to prepare documents, runs its own organs and functions as a party within the Party. If the minority behaves in this fashion it only means that it has no desire to resolve the differences but to force matters to a split.

Such attempts have to be opposed not only by those who agree with the majority point of view but equally by those who support the minority point of view. The supporters of the minority opinion, must call the leading spokesmen of their viewpoint to order when they violate the fundamental principles of Party organisation.

This is their duty as Communists.

As far as differences between Communist Parties are concerned the situation is different. After the disbanding of the Communist International there is no world organisation of CPs. This does not mean, however, that there are no principles to guide relations between fraternal parties.

The Moscow Statement of 1960 clearly laid down these principles:

"All the Marxist-Leninist Parties are independent and have equal rights, they shape their policies according to the specific conditions in their respective countries and in keeping with Marxist-Leninist principles, and support each other... Every Party is responsible to the working class, to the working people of its country, to the international working class and Communist movement as a whole...."

"Whenever a Party wants to clear up questions relating to the activities of another fraternal Party, its leadership approaches the leadership of the Party concerned; if necessary, they hold meetings and consultations."

The Moscow Statement also mentions that meetings of the world Communist movement—like those of 1957 and 1960—"are an effective form of exchanging views and experience, enriching

Marxist-Leninist theory, by collective effort and elaborating a common attitude in the struggle for common objectives."

The basis of the relations between Communist Parties is, thus, the mutual acceptance by all Parties of their Communist character. There can be no unity possible if one Party publicly condemns another Party as having ceased to be a Communist Party and calls upon the ordinary members and the people to form a "true" Communist Party. This is exactly what the CPC and the CP of Indonesia are doing.

It should be noted that CPSU, our own Party and the overwhelming majority of CPs ideologically criticise the CPC but never call upon the Chinese people or the members of the CPC to overthrow the leadership of the CPC.

It should be noted that when the border dispute between our country and China began, our Party repeatedly wrote to the leadership of the CPC and called for joint discussions. It is known how the CPC leadership refused even to answer these letters.

It should be noted that the CPSU insisted and still insists

on bilateral talks with the CPC and calls for an end to open polemics. "It is the CPC leadership that refuses to hold talks and goes on with its campaign of slanders and abuse."

It is quite evident that the CPC does not treat other CPs with which it disagrees as independent and equal. It does not feel that it is responsible to the Communist movement as a whole. It does not feel the need to strictly abide by the collectively evolved "common attitude in the struggle for common objectives."

It does not agree with the principles governing relations between fraternal Parties as laid down in the Moscow Statement.

This arrogant and splitting attitude has nothing to do with the new epoch. It is rather tied up with the internal social conditions in China, with the specific and limited revolutionary experience of the CPC. This attitude prevents the full deployment of the forces of socialism and anti-imperialism which gives our epoch its qualitatively new character. It is this attitude that may lead to a split in the world Communist movement, despite the new epoch.

—MOHIT SEN

# YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED



## Paramount necessity for the formation of health

You feel tired to work... do not get energy to work or suffer from colds... or perhaps you have not a desire for food or what you take does not digest even.

Then it would rapidly improve your health if you take two spoonful of Mritasanjibani mixed with four spoonful of Mahadraksharista (6 years old).

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA—DACCA

36, Sadhana Ausadhalaya Road, Sadhana Nagar, Calcutta 48



Adhyaksha Dr. Jages Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Ayurved-Sastry, F.C.S. (London) M.C.S. (America) Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagya College.

MRTISANJIBANI

MAHADRAKSHARISTA (6 years old)

Calcutta Centre: Dr. Nares Chandra Ghosh, M.S.B.S. (Cal.) Ayurvedacharya.

The Municipal elections in Tamilnad this year were fought in the background of a challenge from the leaders of DMK, Muslim League and Swatantra Party that they were going to decisively rout the Congress and capture the majority of the major municipal councils in the state.

THE 1962 general elections represented a big advance for the DMK from its performance in the municipal elections in 1959. During those elections, for the first time, it tried out its policy by bringing together all reaction under a common banner and in many places the DMK fought the elections in combination with the Swatantra Party and Muslim League.

The success achieved in that election therefore made the DMK leaders and their present political guru, Rajaji feel that in these elections they should establish a firm all-state triple alliance of the three parties and on that basis they would be able to decisively rout the Congress and the Communist Party throughout the state.

The Communist Party, clearly conscious of the danger of this development, decided at the Tiruvottiyur meeting of the state council (December 1963) that the urgent political task before the Party was to defeat the triple alliance and its plans to come to power.

In this dress rehearsal to the 1967 general elections, as the DMK leaders put it more than once, the Communist Party stated that a decisive blow must be given to the triple alliance while at the same time every effort should be made to increase the strength of the Communist Party itself in the municipalities and to reduce the Congress monopoly of power.

For this purpose it also decided that wherever there was a real danger of the triple alliance coming to power, every effort should be made to come to an understanding with all parties opposed to the triple alliance including the Congress so as to defeat it.

Now that the elections are over it may be said that the results of the elections have proved completely the correctness of the policy decided upon by the Party. This can be seen with particular force in the results in the three important centres where the Congress and the Communist Party arrived at complete agreement to oppose the triple alliance.

## Significant Results

Tiruchirappalli is one of the main centres of the DMK, where it had openly challenged that it would gain a decisive majority in the municipality. It felt it had made big headway in the last five years in this city.

★ But as against the triple alliance, the Congress and the Communists came to an agreement, by which the Congress contested 30 seats and the Communists contested six. As a result, Communists won all the six seats they contested (in comparison to the three which they previously held) and the Congress won 26 in comparison to 24 which they previously held.

The DMK which earlier held four seats (1959) was reduced to a small group of two. Both the League (one seat) and Swatantra (nil) made no headway worth the name.

★ So also in Tuticorin in the municipal council of 32, Communists won all the four seats they contested and the Congress won 18 (previously

17). The DMK which claims to be a powerful force in Tuticorin was reduced to six, previously having nine.

★ Similar was the result in Kavur, where the Congress won 16, the Communists three and the DMK four.

It is not merely the figures that are important; more important is the powerful political campaign that was unleashed throughout these towns in which the principal target became the reactionary political and social policy of the triple alliance—necessarily leading to criticisms of the reactionary anti-popular policies of the Congress itself, particularly from the platform of the Communist Party.

## Realisation Of Danger

As a result of this powerful political campaign wide sections of the Congress masses, including active rank and file workers and even some middle leaders on the one hand began to understand far more clearly

# TAMILNAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS Indications & Outcome

the real danger of the triple alliance while on the other, their misunderstandings and hostility to the Communist Party were greatly reduced.

The gulf that existed between the masses behind the Congress and the Communist Party was to a considerable extent bridged as a result of the tactics followed in these three cities by our Party.

It must also be remembered that while Congress and Communists did jointly campaign for the defeat of the triple alliance, at the same time, the Communists held their own independent meetings in which they put in the foreground criticism of Congress policies which themselves had led to the growth of influence of the triple alliance so that it could challenge the strength of the Congress itself.

Different, however was the position in cities like Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirupur and Dindigul. In these cities due to the reactionary attitude of the Congress leadership, no agreement could be arrived at between the Communist Party and the Congress. Despite this, however the Communist Party played a significant part in bringing about the defeat of the triple alliance.

The loss of a few seats in these cities was more than offset by the friendly and fraternal relations that were developed in many places during the course of the election campaign between wide sections of the Congress rank and file and masses on the one hand and Communists on the other.

In particular in certain con-

stituencies where the Communists did not put up candidates, their support to the Congress as against League or DMK candidates proved decisive and this was the reason taken as a whole that Congress made substantial gains in Coimbatore and the triple alliance was pushed back.

The relative position therefore ultimately became the following:

1 In Madurai though the Communists went down from 12 to five the Congress won 24 (previously nine) and the DMK none at all (previously two), Jan Sangh one, Swatantra one, Muslim League one.

2 In Coimbatore, Communists went down from 10 to four, Congress increased from 12 to 26, DMK was reduced from six to four.

3 In Tirupur the Communists (previously seven) got four (plus four supporters), Congress 22 (16) and DMK one (nil), Swatantra one, Muslim League one.

It should be emphasised however, that in many of these centres the Communists held their own so far as the total number of votes was concerned and in fact got more votes and a greater percentage of votes than in 1959, or even 1962.

In the other municipal centres taken as a whole,

By Mohan Kumarmangalam

The result of this was that the political campaign against the triple alliance was not able to attain that sweep which was seen in Tuticorin and Tiruchy and it must also be acknowledged that in a number of seats the Congress put up bad candidates who had done nothing in the service of the people and had no touch with them.

Despite these weaknesses which did contribute to the victory of the triple alliance, one of the features of the elections of Madras was that perhaps the most powerful political campaign seen since the days of independence swept the city during the fortnight before the elections.

## Political Campaign

This political campaign which put the leaders of the triple alliance on the defensive was headed principally by the speakers of TNP and Communist Party and everybody is agreed that but for this campaign, Congress would not

were previously apathetic, cynical and pessimistic about the future of the country have been roused to come forward and participate in the campaign against the triple alliance. They are more deeply aware today of the danger posed by this reactionary alliance and the need to combat it.

Furthermore, it cannot be denied that the defeat in Madras, in particular, has led to rethinking among many Congressmen, particularly among the rank and file and the middle leaders.

The feeling is growing among them that the Congress can no longer go it alone, defeat reaction without the help of other patriotic forces; secondly the conviction is also growing that the anti-popular policies of Congress government had contributed substantially to the growth of the DMK.

The Communist Party is no longer looked upon as an enemy party and its criticisms of Congress policies however severe, are listened to with attention; the fact is that these criticisms, made in a fraternal manner, are responsible for the rethinking among Congress minded sections.

It is this changed atmosphere in the state that is perhaps the biggest positive result of the line followed by the Communist Party in the elections.

To the extent to which the Communist Party is more effectively able to pursue this line, narrowing the gulf between the masses under its leadership and those behind the Congress and to the extent it is able to rouse the uncommitted masses who have come forward to vote for the Congress and progressive candidates in this election, to that extent the democratic movement will advance.

Experience of this campaign has shown that the more sharply the edge of the campaign is directed against the triple alliance while simultaneously criticising the anti-democratic policies of the Congress government, the quicker and more positive are the results.

Hence the spirit of confidence among many sections that an answer can be found to the menace to the country's forward progress, represented by the triple alliance.

However, the post-election meetings and mass rallies in the city, particularly the rally on February 25 addressed by TNP, Communist and Congress leaders in which nearly a lakh of people participated, indicate a new political awareness among the people which has been brought about by the election. In these rallies the people have vigorously responded to the call to fight reaction and joined in the denunciation of the triple alliance.

## Deep Awareness

Wide sections of the middle and lower middle classes who

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# FICCI CACOPHONY

## PRESS LENDS AN EAR

The annual jamboree of the Indian Big Business was not as lustrous this year as usual. The Prime Minister's absence proved to be a big damper on the organisers' enthusiasm and Home Minister GULZARILAL NANDA, who deputised, could not get the banner headlines for the BB's biggest show as JAWAHARLAL NEHRU could have got them.

But the press controlled by the BB carried out their duty as loyally and as dutifully as ever. "Specials" were in attendance to report the holy words direct from the mouth of the breadgivers and there were editorial exhortations as to how the government should heed the advice from the "wise men" from businessland.

Even THE STATESMAN, which felt only a "staffer" was needed to report the inaugural function and relied entirely on an agency report for the second day's proceedings when the FICCI produced its magnum opus on "democracy, economic welfare and fiscal policy"—with the Tatas out of the FICCI, the paper could not but jake such a line—wrote editorially about "a matter of morale."

THE STATESMAN (March 8) said: "Mr. BHARAT RAM complained of a weakening of the government's pragmatic approach, though politics to which he attributed this trend can never be wholly insulated from the economic sphere. Business judgements, besides concentrating on markets or profitability, should also take into account political and social influences...."

That the paper was not entirely satisfied with the performance of the businessmen and industrialists (of the FICCI brand, of course) was clear when it further said that the Federation "may not however be always in a position to take inward view and arrive at a proper assessment of the extent to which concentration of ownership and control of the means of production or inequality in incomes is affecting larger social interests."

This however did not inhibit it from saying that "new institutional forms necessary in a changing society are often painful to those who are affected by the transition to them; hence the distress of goldsmiths, retail traders or the established channels of foreign trade displaced by state trading, problems to which the government gives less interest than they deserve."

### OPPOSITION TO BONUS

From this it went on to express its opposition to any bonus for workers: "How much the private sector can increase its retained earnings for its expansion depends as much on fiscal burdens as on a policy for wages and incomes; recent proposals regarding bonus for labour may defeat both their limited object of increasing the real earnings of workers and the larger national interest of promoting internal savings of industry."

To THE TIMES OF INDIA (March 11) the FICCI session manifested the "mutual fright" in which government and industry appeared to live and quoted KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ as having "very rightly pointed out" at

own fold more forcefully and dissociate itself from indefensible practices energetically."

But a critical note was struck when the paper said in the following paragraph: "Despite interested propaganda principles of social and economic justice have been long accepted by the business community. They have been specifically reasserted in a resolution this year." Only it wanted this to be "continually evident."

the FICCI session that "the politician seemed as frightened of the word 'monopoly' as the businessman of the word 'socialism'."

From this position it was certainly a somersault when the paper said later on: "Speakers at the Federation's annual meeting were justified in criticising the recurrent talk of bank nationalisation and wholesale condemnation of the trader almost as the sole villain in every case of rising prices or maldistribution of essential commodities."

That again, did not prevent THE TIMES OF INDIA from giving a rap on the spokesmen of FICCI for "wholesale condemnation of state trading and more especially of consumer and even producer cooperatives."

It declared in true free enterprise style that the 20 million traders, on whose behalf BABU BHAI CHINAI had spoken, "have every right to an honest livelihood. But they cannot claim any exclusive right that would deny cooperative societies or other agencies fair entry."

The paper had also the advice to give to private trade and private sector that they would "discover the image they are looking for today" only if their record in performance and service stood up to the expectations reposed in them.

### MISSING IMAGE

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES had also something to say about the "image of the business community that the general public has." In an editorial on March 12 it said that anxiety "was clearly discernible" in the debate about the image "though some of the solutions thought up were rather bizarre."

The paper advised the magnates: "There are certain inherent difficulties in combating a certain kind of propaganda that finds the odium that attaches to relative wellbeing of some sections of the people extremely useful for its own political purposes."

However it had also this caution to give: "It would be naive to imagine that what is needed is a backroom boy from Madison Avenue or businessmen turning to politics. Direct political power, even if obtainable under present conditions, would avail little the business community as an identifiable section."

"The crux of the problem is that even those who readily concede that much of the interested direction of hate against the business community as a whole is of dubious inspiration cannot but wish that it should make its adherence to the social good more articulate. They also feel that the business community should indicate its disapproval of much dubious activity in its

decided that vast changes (yet to be clearly defined) had to be made in the processes of production and of distribution" and Nanda "advanced the argument that a ruling party had to go on reaffirming its goal from time to time and shifting its sights in that process." Both were not to the liking of the paper.

It said that such an argument would have compelled the ruling parties in other democratic countries to seek a fresh mandate from the people "thus affording an opportunity to the opposition to show to the electorate that the new platform poses a danger." Though it felt that the Congress might be in a better position to accept such a challenge, "the objection to a new platform soon after the general

## LETTERS

### Budget And Bachelors

The proposed revision of income tax rates as proposed by T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI will hit hard the bachelor salariat. While a married individual with more than one child having an annual earned income of Rs. 3700 will have to pay only six rupees as income tax, a bachelor with the same earned income has to pay Rs. 162 as tax. The disparity is staggering to say the least.

Further, the increase in the incidence of tax now payable by a bachelor with the above income when compared to the tax levied under MORARJI DESAI's budget of last year is more than one-third in that only an amount of Rs. 117.5 excluding compulsory deposit had to be paid as tax for 1963-64.

It is wrong to think that unmarried people have no family responsibilities and that they can afford to pay more tax than married persons. In most cases people are compelled to remain unmarried due to dire economic conditions and responsibilities to parents and brothers and sisters.

Equity demands, therefore that the burden on unmarried persons is lessened. It is hoped that the Finance Minister will give relief to unmarried persons by raising the exemption limit in their cases to at least Rs. 2000.

Machilipatnam. MADIREDDI

### More Unemployment?

I am shocked to find that no member had raised in Parliament the dropping of the emergency risk insurance scheme during the budget debate. The compulsory deposit scheme was dropped after a stiff fight by the people but the risk insurance scheme was withdrawn at the instance of the government itself. It is intriguing that the emergency is still continuing but the scheme has been withdrawn.

Also, there is the problem of about 1500 young men who would be thrown out of employment if the scheme is withdrawn. The least the government can do is to provide these people who have been thrown out of jobs with alternate employment.

Darbhanga. SUNDARAM

### USA & UP

#### Minister's Consolation

A news report in dailies on March 14 said: "He said while crime in the U.S. had increased by six per cent, the increase in UP was only 3.2 per cent."

"He said the Chambal valley ravines were now practically free of dacoities. Only kidnappings took place there now."

The quotations are from UP Home Minister HARGOVIND SINGH's speech presenting the demands for grants for his department. I feel there is no need to comment.

Lucknow. S. M. SHUKLA



## TYPES

For THE INDIAN EXPRESS (March 9) "it was apparent from the speeches" at the FICCI session that "while the government's and the private sector's analyses of the present state of the economy are not dissimilar, the gulf between the two on the future course to be pursued remains as wide as ever, and if anything has widened further since the Bhubaneswar session of the Indian National Congress."

"The ruling party had after all

elections would still have force in it."

Despite professions of government spokesmen about the role of private sector, THE INDIAN EXPRESS said, "since Bhubaneswar the threat to the private sector has grown and the outlook for it has grown more uncertain before." Bharat Ram "has done a signal service to the country" by asking the businessmen to play their "important part" despite this uncertainty.

## TTK'S ADMIRER

THE widespread criticism of T. T. Krishnamachari's budget proposals among his own party followers had unnerved even the swashbuckling hero that the Finance Minister is. It was quite natural that he should get irritated with the critics in his own party both at the Parliamentary Party meeting as well as in Parliament.

But the way THE HINDUSTAN TIMES was indignant over the fact that Congressmen should feel that the TTK budget does not reflect the spirit of Bhubaneswar was indeed amusing. Suddenly on Monday March 9 morning the Birla paper became extremely concerned with "a question of discipline" in the Congress Party.

It said: "When the very basis and direction of the government's fiscal policies is under continual challenge from a small organised group from within the party, it is time to sit up and take notice." It felt that the Congress party leadership "is curiously reluctant to face" this problem.

In particular, the paper's ire was due to the fact that "the concrete issues on which dissent has focused are those familiar appurtenances in the militant

socialist bag o'ricks—bank nationalisation and state trading in foodgrains." It declared: "It is not Congress policy to nationalise banks and the trade in foodgrains in the foreseeable future for the very good reason that it is not Congress policy to invite economic and political chaos."

Having thus undertaken to interpret Congress policies by itself, the paper lamented that the "intrepid Finance Minister had been left alone to fight the good fight as though it was his private quarrel." Maybe, it was because it was his own private budget and did not reflect the Congress policies that there was no great rush to the defence of this "intrepid" Finance Minister!

—PARAKAL

JUST OUT

## THE NEW LINE AND THE DOGMATISTS

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JAIPUR: On March 12 the capital of Rajasthan witnessed an impressive array of tycoons under the leadership of that arch-priest of Indian big business, G. D. BIRLA who on the occasion laid the foundation stone of the building which is to house the office of the Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce.

ALMOST all leading lights among the mawari monopolists were present on the occasion. The JK Group, Kamaxis, Poddar, KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ and the new FICCI president GOENKA were all there. The moneybags had turned out in full strength, evidently to demonstrate a joint front the purpose of

## RAJASTHAN PEOPLE TO DEMONSTRATE

THE stage is all set for the mammoth people's demonstration called by the Rajasthan state council of the CPI along with the Kisan Sabha and the All-India Trade Union Congress on March 26, before the Assembly.

An important meeting of the executive committee of the Party met on March 12 to finalise the arrangements and review the preparations. According to the reports made by members who attended the meeting the number of demonstrators who will come from places other than Jaipur totalled about 13,000.

This does not include the figures from districts which were not represented in the executive. This shows that the number of demonstrators who will come from outside Jaipur will be easily 15,000 and added to this the local participation will make the demonstration 20,000 strong. This will be the biggest demonstration ever before the Assembly.

The preparations included distribution of handbills and posters and series of meetings in each district covering lakhs of people during the last three months during which this campaign has been on.

# Birla Tells Ruling Party To Behave

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

which was made very clear by Birla himself in his address.

Incidentally, the building which these tycoons are constructing for their "Chamber" also appears to be a joint venture. The JK Group has donated lakhs for the hall, some others will pay for the office part and Birla of course will bear the residue of the expense.

The state government too has signified its support by giving a very valuable piece of land for this building for a nominal rent of one rupee per year on a 99-year lease.

This land was originally given to the children's society for a children's park and was taken away from them to be given to these tycoons at such a ridiculous low rate of rent. Naturally, even Congressmen are sharply critical of this deal.

Addressing the businessmen's conclave on March 12, Chief Minister SUKHADIA appealed to them to invest in Rajasthan and also in a very mild and soft tone referred to the fact that the business community has not been able to keep the prices down as it did just after the emergency.

But even this subdued and mild remark was not liked by the tycoons. Birla therefore in his speech came out with a sermon for the ruling party on the latter's obligations to big business and in particular made a strong attack on the mounting public pressure for nationalisation of banks. The Rajasthan PCC too, it is to be

noted, had demanded the nationalisation of banks, soon after Jaipur AICC Session.

Birla lashed out at these "slogans". He not only criticised the demand, but even ridiculed the Congress leaders for giving expression to such "slogans". He asked the business community not to be afraid of such "slogans" which politicians raise.

### Slogans and Relations

After all, he said, the politicians (meaning the Congress Ministers) have to keep an eye on the electorate and they have to give such "slogans". However, they know very well, and we know very well, how are our relations.

Have we not financed the freedom movement? Do we not finance the election campaigns of the Congress? So nobody should be really afraid of these "slogans", observed Birla.

What Birla said in plain language meant, "Beware, you will have to come again to us for funds at the time of the elections." This open insult was swallowed by the whole set of Ministers and the Chief Minister present when this speech was being delivered.

Apart from this admonition, Birla also laid the line for the

placates for the coming election. He gave a call for an open campaign against the declarations and even the general resolutions of the Congress.

He described the construction of the office as the centre of struggle for the business community. He openly called them to organise and turn the tables against such demands as nationalisation.

Birla declared that on this platform, everybody will come and welcome. Congressmen and pro-Congress people could come; even anti-Congress people could come and would be welcome. Obviously, his words were taken to mean that the Swatantra too would be welcome to join in the "struggle" which he envisages to fight back people's demands and force the ruling party to toe the line of big business.

This trend that was somewhat revealed at the time of the FICCI session thus appears to have been given final shape at Jaipur.

Progressive circles here are shocked by the shameful manner in which the Rajasthan government associated itself with this move of the monopolists to subvert national policies and even the declared objectives and resolutions of the Congress by playing host to the tycoons and was encouraging them with an offer of land for their "Chamber".

## PANDEMONIUM IN W. BENGAL ASSEMBLY

Members Come To Blows  
From JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

Complete pandemonium prevailed for some time in the West Bengal Assembly during the discussion on the police budget on March 13. Congress and Opposition members came to blows, a senior minister taking an active part in the scuffle.

THE issue which triggered off the disorder was an allegedly secret report, submitted to the Chief Minister by a team of seven Congress legislators about police atrocities in some areas of 24 Parganas district during the last communal disturbances in West Bengal.

When an Opposition member started reading out the report, ASOKE KRISHNA DUTTA, secretary of the Congress Legislative Party was seen leaving his seat and whispering to two of the signatories to the report, JYOTI BASU immediately drew Speaker's attention and said that Asoke Dutta was threatening the Congress members.

His remark set off an uproar and angry exchanges took place across the floor. In this tense situation, BIJESH SEN, deputy chief whip of the Congress Party and a former state minister, was found moving from bench to bench and dictating to the seven Congress members to contradict the report.

The entire Opposition took a strong exception to his conduct. But, in the style of the

\*FROM PAGE 5

leading to the exit of CHACKO from government, the statement pointed out that while it was true that both the Opposition and a section inside the ruling party as well had raised the demand that Chacko should resign, it does not follow from this that after Chacko's resignation everyone should now agree to support the present Ministry.

The Communist Party cannot agree with the view put forward by some friends of the ruling party that with Chacko's exit, a clean and good government has come into existence in the state.

As Chief Minister SANKAR himself clearly stated, the government is following the same policies now as before when Chacko was in the government. Here is a Ministry at whose head is a Chief Minister and another senior minister who have not cleared themselves of the specific charges of corruption by subjecting themselves to a judicial probe, the statement reminded.

Further, as days pass, more and more instances are coming to light where this government is prepared to stoop to any course for distributing undue patronages and favours to those who belong to the ruling party or to their own kith and kin.

Under the circumstances, the Communist Party considers that it is its task, as also the task of all genuine democrats, to bring to light and expose all such acts of corruption, nepotism and favouritism practised by the ministers individually and by the Ministry as a whole collectively.

It is in this context that the budget session of the Legislative Assembly is on and the voting on demands is taking place. It is clear that unless a good section of Congress legislators join with the entire Opposition, the government cannot be forced to resign.

The Communist Party however deems its duty to mobilise maximum number of votes against the misdeeds of the Congress regime. The Party has directed each of its members to be present on every day of the session and cast his or her vote against the policies of the government. Abstention from the session by any Communist legislator without prior sanction and except for unavoidable reasons will be viewed as grave breach of discipline and dealt with as such.

The statement also referred to the eviction of settlers from Churuli, Keerthode and Valanjanganam and repudiated the allegation that the CPI was supporting Chacko against Sankar on these issues. It described it as a "vicious and baseless" allegation and explained the stand of the Communist Party on these issues.

It condemned attempts to approach the problem from the standpoint of religion or community or factional quarrels inside the ruling party.

"It is unfortunate that not only in relation to this problem of encroachment into and eviction from forests, but also in regard to other problems, both the groups in the ruling party are striving to bring in caste and communal considerations. For instance, Chacko has allied himself with the Nair Service Society to openly challenging the principle of reservation

accepted by the ruling Congress Party as well as by all the parties of the Opposition.

"As a counterblast to this, Shankar is getting ready to come forward as the champion and spokesman of backward communities and to save the principle of reservation from the onslaught of the Nair-Christian leaders. When the people thus get divided into two camps, Chacko is throwing a sop to the Harijans, Latin Christians and Muslims by insisting that there should be reservation as far as these genuinely backward communities are concerned.

"Receptions are being organised by men of the Congress Party on one side for Chacko and on the other side for Sankar and THOMMAN (the new Law Minister who joined after Chacko—Ed.) as part of dividing the people on narrow communal lines."

The statement condemned these attempts by the warring factions in the ruling party to divide people on communal lines and it called upon all democratic elements in the state to join together in fighting back this danger.

After the secretariat meeting a press conference was held by E.M.S. NAMBOODIRIPAD and C. ACHUTHA MENON in which they explained the statement adopted by the secretariat. E.M.S. also stated that a special convention of the state council will give final shape to a minimum programme which the Communist Party will place before the electorate in the coming elections in the state and also appealed to all democratic parties and groups to come together and fight the election. The convention is to be held on April 4 and 5.



# TOILERS TAKE ANOTHER STEP : ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON SECOND PHASE OF NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

## A WEEK OF DEMONSTRATIONS

**CALCUTTA:** Last week was a week of demonstrations in Calcutta. It was for the first time since the promulgation of emergency in October 1962 that the city saw so many demonstrations in one single week.

It started with a colourful demonstration organised by the National Federation of Indian Women, the All-Bengal Teachers Association, the West Bengal



Demonstration at Nandini Mines.

## Govt. Employees Demonstrate

In accordance with the decision of the All-India Defence Employees Federation, about 12,000 civilian defence workers in Delhi Cantonment, Anand Parvat etc., worked on March 12 wearing badges bearing demands for payment of DA with full neutralisation of rise in the cost of living and no surrender of right to strike.

ON the same day, a meeting was held outside the Central Ordnance Depot, which was presided over by K. G. SRIWASTAVA, joint secretary of the Federation. The meeting was addressed, among others, by S. M. JOSHI, vice-president; PETER ALVARES MP; S. MADHUSUDAN, general secretary of the Confederation of Central Government Employees Unions; P.S.R. ANJENEYULU, general secretary of the All-India CPWD Employees Union.

The resolutions passed in the meeting described the recent rise in the DA as "most inadequate" and demanded its revision. By another resolution asserted that no scheme of joint consultative machinery will be acceptable to the employees with the blanket ban on the fundamental right of strikes.

## PATNA

**PATNA:** According to reports available here, the central government employees in Patna observed their "All-India Demands Day" by taking out a procession and holding a mass rally on March 12.

Over five thousand employees paraded the main thoroughfares of the city displaying banners and placards. Employees from P&T, railways and other central government establishments participated in the procession.

The mass rally was presided over by BIRENDRA PRASAD SINHA, president of the Bihar Circle branch of the All-India

Nurses and Other Health Employees Association, the BPTUC and the UTUC on March 8, to observe the International Women's Day as the Working Women's Demands Day. After a rally presided over by SUDHA ROY, a large number of working women went in a mass deputation to the State Assembly to present a memorandum listing their demands to the Chief Minister.

The deputations, led by two grandmothers, were held up by a cordon of women police at some distance from the Assembly House. Then they squatted on the road and held an impromptu meeting.

ARUNA MUNSI appealed to the government to lift the ban on marriage by nurses. ANILA DEVI MLC wanted the government to take action against retrenchment of women, especially in the jute industry.

Telegraph Engineering Union (Class III).

The rally adopted a resolution demanding effective price control and reduction in tax burden, revision of the formula for the grant of DA and its adequate increase commensurate with the rise in cost of living.

By another resolution, the rally demanded immediate upgrading of Patna to a B class city.

## BHUSAWAL

**BHUSAWAL (Maharashtra):** The Central Railway Swatantra Kamgar Sangh, Ordnance Factory Kamgar Union, Reserve Petroleum Depot Kamgar Union, RMS Karmchhari Union, the defence, railways and postal employees observed "Demands Day" in Bhusawal jointly.

The defence employees worked wearing demand badges and about 1,500 railway workers marched to the office of the divisional superintendent to hand over a memorandum of demands.

A procession of government employees paraded the main streets of the town which culminated in a rally held under the chairmanship of S. R. CHAUBE. Among others who addressed the rally were: S. S. MORE, R. B. PATIL, RAM AVTER and RAMDAS TAYADE.

Earlier, JYOTI BASU made a reference in the Assembly to the demonstration of working women and their just demands. The demands of the working women include equal pay for equal work, guaranteed percentage of jobs for women and minimum wages in all industries.

The other demonstrations were by Indian Statistical Institute, General Insurance, Damodar Valley Corporation and Central Government employees.

On March 11 about 800 employees of the Statistical Institute went in a procession to its city office to submit a memorandum demanding immediate decision on their four-year-old charter of demands. The employees warned the management that they would go on hungerstrike if no decision was communicated to them by March 20.

On the same day was the demonstration of general insurance employees to observe their all-India demands week for the nationalisation of general insurance.

On March 12 Central Government employees brought out many processions which converged on Subodh Mullick Square where a mass rally was held to observe their all-India demands day.

The DVC employees demonstrated near the office of the

## Working Women's Day in Tea Gardens

**DIBRUGARH:** A large gathering of women workers in Manohari tea estate observed March 9 as Working Women's Day. Hundreds of men workers also attended the meeting to express solidarity with the women workers. NILMONI LOHAR, a veteran woman labourer of the tea estate presided over the meeting.

The meeting adopted a resolution demanding constitution of a Women Workers Advisory Board to advise government on questions of working women. The resolution demanded stringent punishment to employers for violating the provisions of Plantation Labour Rules.

Corporation's chairman on March 13, demanding local allowance and payment of arrears which became due following the Pay Commission's award.



West Bengal Metal Workers on Hungerstrike.

## Good Response In Bihar

**PATNA:** Big demonstrations were held in all important industrial centres of Bihar on March 7 to mark the second phase of the National Campaign of the toilers to press for their 11-point demands.

ACCORDING to reports received here so far, demonstrations were held in mining centres of Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Singhbhum and major industrial centres like Jamshepur and Dalmianagar.

In Hazaribagh district over 30 thousand workers took part in demonstrations at 34 places including 24 pits of the WCCD coal fields like Kathra, Jarandih, Bermo, Kargali and Giridih.

In Jamshepur, demonstrations were held at the gates of Tinsplate Company and TISCO. All factory gates were heavily guarded by armed forces. No demonstration could be held before TELCO gates, as section 144 was imposed around the factory. Demonstrations were held at Jhinkpani and Maubhandar also.

In Patna, over 1500 workers of Bihar Cotton Mills and

Hindustan Vehicles demonstrated before the gates of their respective factories. Demonstrations were held before Baidyanath Ayurved Bhawan, Patna Municipal

\* ON PAGE 12

## Indore Observes Hunger-Strike

**INDORE:** Workers of Indore observed the three day hungerstrike, called by the national campaign committee, on March 6-8.

The delay in the action was because of the tense situation prevailing in Indore as a result of the INTUC faction fights. Section 144 was clamped down on the industrial area of the city and the whole area had the appearance of a vast police camp. All trade union activities were banned.

As soon as the situation improved, the Trade Unions Ando-

## Textile Workers' Victory

**AMRITSAR:** Textile workers of Amritsar won part of their demands when twelve mills agreed to give dearness allowance or additional dearness allowance of eight rupees a month.

THE 12 mills are Indian Woollen Textile, New India Embroidery, Niemi Textile Finishing, Surgical Dressing Manufacturing Co., Lal Worsted Spinning, India Calico Printing, Oriental Textile Finishing (all of Chheharta), Model Woollen and

Silk, Fine Spinners (both of Verka), Amritsar Swadesh of Putlighar, Lal Textile Finishing of Islamabad and Podar Textile Finishing of Amritsar.

Seven mills among these have also accepted the principle of linking DA with the cost of living index. Details of the same are to be settled by mutual negotiations between the managements and the Textile Mazdoor Ekta Union (AITUC).

The 12 mills together employ about 2500 workers. Negotiations for additional DA and linking it with the cost of living index are going on in some other mills.

This victory of the Amritsar textile workers is the result of the sustained agitation of the workers for the past few months. They have been in the forefront of the all-India campaign initiated by the AITUC for the eleven point charter of demands adopted at the Bombay conference.

The last week of November was observed by the textile workers as a week against the rising cost of living. Many gate meetings were held during the week and two public meetings at Chheharta and Putlighar.

Two office-bearers of the Ekta Union attended the Bombay conference of trade unions.

A big demonstration went to the residence of the Deputy Commissioner on January 12 and presented him with a copy of the charter of demands.

On January 28, Amritsar textile workers sent the biggest contingent of delegates to the Punjab trade union convention held at Ludhiana. This convention was attended by 338 delegates from 17 centres.

In the all-India hungerstrike action of January 20-23 also, the Amritsar textile workers fulfilled their role successfully. As many as 131 workers, the largest number in any centre in Punjab, went on hungerstrike in the city, most of them textile workers of the Ekta Union.

And on February 7, powerful demonstrations took place before most of the mills in the city, in the second phase of the national campaign of toilers.

The victory of the Amritsar textile workers, partial though it may be, is the result of this sustained campaign of the workers in support of their demands. They

## Bhavnagar Workers' Conference

The first district conference of Sangram Samiti (Action Committee) in Gujarat was held at Bhavnagar on March 8 in which representatives of workers of 17 industries took part.

WORKERS of textile, rubber, iron, pottery, bakelite, port, transport, railway, bidi, oil mills, cyclechains, ship-barges, metal, quarries, tobacco, silk etc., were represented at this conference and a memorandum of declaration of demands and rights was adopted.

The conference was presided over by NIRUBAHEN PATEL. INDULAL YAGNIK, was the chief guest.

The conference also adopted resolutions:

- ★ On working women's Right;
- ★ On improvement in the machinery of labour department;
- ★ On all-India demands like rise in DA, its linking up with index, nationalisation of banks etc.;
- ★ Against Ice factories' syndicate monopolies and black market of tyres;
- ★ Against unjust house-tax of Municipality;
- ★ Against the new TTK budget and BALVANT-RAI MEHTA budget in Gujarat.

The open session attended by 20,000 people, was addressed by Indulal Yagnik.

Before the open session, a big procession was taken out in the city which paraded the streets with bugles, bands, banners etc.



Leaders of Working Women with Party MLAs before Kerala Assembly.



Working women demonstrate in Trivandrum on March 9.

## ONE-DAY STRIKE IN WEST BENGAL

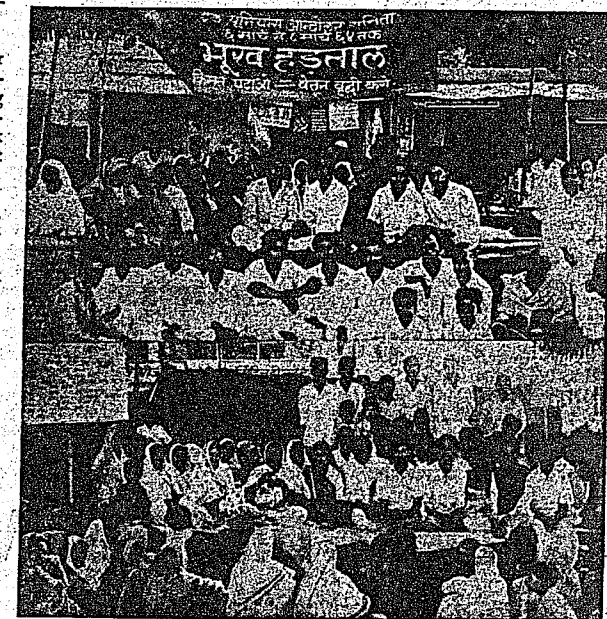
The West Bengal Committee of the National Federation of Metal and Engineering Workers has decided to observe one-day protest strike on March 31.

THE decision, arrived at a meeting of the working committee of the Federation on March 11, is based on several demands, which include the question of immediate settlement of the strikes in Jay Engineering Works and Gloster Cable Works. Other demands are: 30 per cent interim wage increase of engineering works, setting up of a wage board for engineering industries, and gratuity.

The working committee has also planned intensive poster and leafletting to explain the demands and also to inform the public about the issues involved.

step to strike, a protest week will be observed from March 23 and meetings and demonstrations will be held in all areas. Strike notices will be served on the employers and government by March 16 and on March 26, a meeting of the representatives of trade unions will be held in Calcutta to give final touches to the preparations.

The working committee has also planned intensive poster and leafletting to explain the demands and also to inform the public about the issues involved.



Hungerstriking in Indore and other places.

are now getting ready for the further stages of the national campaign.

The toilers' campaign for reduction of prices and increase in wages is going ahead in other parts of Punjab also: In Bhatinda district 300 workers and peasants observed a three-day hungerstrike on March 7 and 8.

There were hungerstrikes in four different centres: Bhatinda, Mansa, Rampura and Kotkapura.

Mass rallies were held on March 8 when the volunteers broke fast, where workers offered to go to Delhi for the satyagraha before Parliament marking the third phase of the national campaign of toilers.



Women Demonstrators in Delhi.



# APRIL 17, BANK AND INSURANCE EMPLOYEES TO DEMONSTRATE

By AJAY DASGUPTA

Forty leaders of the all-India organisations of the insurance and bank employees, AIEA and AIBEA including Reserve Bank, met at Delhi on March 12 and 13 and decided to carry forward the joint campaign they have launched on January 31 on demands of holding the price line, abolition of CDS and additional surcharge, correction of cost of living indices and nationalisation of banks and general insurance. As a culminating point of the campaign they have decided to lead a mass demonstration to Parliament on April 17.

FROM the reports of the observation of January 31, it became clear that not only bank and insurance employees, but also other sections of the employees and workers joined in the meetings and demonstrations, which voiced the common demands of all the toiling people.

The leaders of the two organisations subjected the budget proposals for 1964-65 to a sharp scrutiny and observed that though the abolition of CDS in a way marked the victory of the movement, the entire orientation of the budget was towards giving all facilities and inducements to private capitalists including foreigners, and to perpetuate the enormous burdens already heaped on the common man.

The meeting also noted that there was no indication in the budget to keep the prices in check and the philosophy of the budget indicated back-sliding from strengthening the public sector and nationalisation of banks and general insurance. A resolu-

tion was adopted at the meeting on these lines.

The meeting also noted that though the cost of living indices in Maharashtra and Gujarat have been found to be wrong and corrective measures taken raising the dearness allowance of workers in those two states, the Government of India has taken no steps to correct the all-India consumer price index to which the DA of bank and insurance employees is linked. This has resulted in the loss of DA for those employees, particularly of the insurance employees because they did not receive any increase in DA under the ten points formula.

## DEMANDS

The meeting therefore demanded that:

1. Price line be held by introducing state trading in food grains;
2. Income tax in lower income brackets be reduced;
3. The all-India consumer price index be recast with the partici-

partion of the workers' representatives, and 4. Banks and general insurance be nationalised immediately.

The meeting decided that the joint campaign should be carried forward and to observe a dearness week from April 13. There will be meetings, demonstrations, badge wearing etc., culminating in the march before Parliament on April 17. Signatures are already being collected on the memorandum on nationalisation of banks and general insurance. A target of one million signatures has been fixed, which will be submitted to the Prime Minister on a suitable day.

While the leaders of the AIEA and AIBEA jointly met to plan out the campaign, the AIEA secretary took a stock of the developments since the fifth conference of the organisation held at Nagpur in December last and decided to launch a simultaneous movement for realisation of their own pressing demands of increased DA and other amenities.

The agreement which was signed by the LIC authorities with the AIEA in January, 1963 on the Charter of Demands, it was clearly written that negotiation on amenities like housing, medical benefits, cheap canteens, sick leave etc., will begin in the last quarter of that year.

But the LIC authorities have kept quiet even after repeated reminders that they have prepared a housing scheme and will try to implement that without any consultation with the AIEA. On other points there is no indication even of any move.

# AITUC URGES SETTLEMENT OF JAY DISPUTE

The secretariat of the All-India Trade Union Congress issued a statement on March 14 about the strike in the Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta, which says that the strike of 7,000 workers since December 17 in this factory is continuing only because the management of the company refuses to negotiate with the union for a settlement of the outstanding demands.

THE AITUC and its affiliate—the Jay Engineering Workers Union—have been trying to impress upon the government to intervene in the dispute. They also held direct talks with the management but all these have failed to bring any positive result.

The statement further adds:

"It appears that employers, particularly those belonging to Big Business groups have now taken it as a policy to embitter industrial relations, provoke workers into prolonged strikes and take to repressive measures with a view to smashing the organised trade union movement.

"It appears that attitude in this manner and if the government merely looks on, without positively intervening against such tactics, the industrial relations situation in the country would deteriorate further.

"The stoppage of production in Jay Engineering works also affects our export earnings and causes considerable loss of foreign exchange. The workers have the least desire to cause such national loss. In the emergency period,

the government machinery is supposed to react effectively to resolve industrial disputes but in this major strike, the state government has completely failed to carry out its responsibilities.

"The AITUC would urge the Union Labour Ministry and the W. Bengal Labour Ministry to intervene immediately and bring about a settlement and not to take legalistic positions which only further embolden the employers not to concede the justified demands of the workers."

HYDERABAD: The Jay Engineering workers at Sanatnagar observed a sympathetic one-day strike to express solidarity with the striking workers of Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta.

A public meeting was also held by the Sanatnagar Jay workers, which was addressed by SATYA GHOSH, leader of the Calcutta Jay workers. The workers have also collected and sent money to their struggling brothers in Calcutta.

# KERALA WORKERS' VICTORY

TRIVANDRUM: The working class in Kerala has won two concessions from the government as a result of their sustained agitation against rising prices and falling standards of living and the fight put up by their representatives inside the state Assembly.

REPLYING to the demands minister announced that the government is considering department, the Labour Mi-

to the cost of living indices in respect of 15 industries.

Secondly, he said, the government would bring forward legislation to compel all industrial establishments employing more than 300 workers to open consumer stores to sell essential commodities at subsidised rates.

## Serious Situation

The Minister's announcements followed the demand from all sections of the house that the government should take vigorous steps to check the rise in prices and enforce awards and decisions of tripartite meetings.

P. BALACHANDRA MENON, secretary of the Kerala State Trade Union Council, made a forceful attack on the labour policy of the government.

He said that utilising the emergency the employers have created a serious situation wherein "workers were tied hand and foot and forced to take workloads beyond their capacity while at the same time paying through their nose for the daily necessities."

The government was unable to implement even the minimum wages they have fixed for some industries; labour legislations were violated with impunity by the employers, he said adding that the state government was at the mercy of the planters, private

bus operators and big industrialists.

The demands of working women were also discussed by the Kerala Assembly when Communist member F. RAVINDRAN moved a non-official resolution to demand the setting up of a committee to go into the problem of women workers.

Ravindran said that whether it was in respect of the right to employment or of wages or of avenues of promotion or opportunities for specialisation and technical training, women workers were in a disadvantageous position. He wanted a drastic change in this situation.

## Another Climb-down

Meanwhile, the state government has climbed down on another issue on which public opinion was agitated considerably. Chief Minister R. SHANKAR announced a judicial enquiry into alleged police excesses while evicting the settlers in Keerithode.

Following the announcement A. K. GOPALAN broke his five-day fast. However, the issue of eviction of unauthorised settlers is yet to be settled and there is a feeling that unless a policy with long term perspective is evolved, this would be a recurring problem in the state.

## BIHAR:

# Agricultural Workers Demonstrate

\* FROM CENTRE PAGES

Corporation and Harbal factory also.

In Dalmanagar, thousands of workers demonstrated before the factory in the morning and a big procession was taken out in the evening.

In Jhinkpani, workers belonging to the INTUC joined hands with the workers of AITUC union in the demonstration. In Ghatsila, workers demonstrated for 15 minutes before entering the factory.

In Barauni Oil Refinery workers could not hold the demonstration as section 144 was imposed in the refinery area. But the workers held a rally outside the refinery area where section 144 was not in force.

Demonstrations of agricultural labour and peasants were held before Block Development Offices in various districts. According to reports received here so far demonstrations were held in four places in Darbhanga, four places in Gaya, three places in Monghyr and eight places in Bhagalpur.

## GOVT. ASKED TO RECONSIDER ITS DECISION

### Orissa High Court Judgment

An important judgment was delivered by the Orissa High Court a few days back in which the court directed the Government of Orissa to reconsider its decision about non-reference of an industrial dispute to adjudication.

THE dispute arose out of the termination of services of AJIT KUMAR ROY, a blast furnace fitter in Rourkela Steel Plant, who was also the joint secretary of the Rourkela Steel Mazdoor Union. His services were terminated in December 1961 by the management on the plea that his services were no longer required in the plant.

When the dispute regarding justifiability of the termination of his services came up before the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Orissa, for conciliation, it is reported that the management stated that there was no charge against Ajit Roy and that his services were terminated on

the basis of a police report. There was no settlement of the dispute but finally the state government declined to refer the matter to adjudication.

Against this order of the state government the union had filed a writ of mandamus petition before the Orissa High Court. It may be recalled that some time back a similar case was decided in favour of the workers. That was about the termination of services of N. R. PILLAI, acting general secretary of the Bhilai Steel Mazdoor Sabha. The case of Ajit Roy is the second one of this nature in the Hindustan Steel projects.

QUESTION: What results did the Czechoslovak national economy achieve in the past year and what are its problems today?

Answer: An analysis of the state and development of the Czechoslovak national economy showed the necessity of creating prerequisites for a gradual adjustment of disproportions in the coming years. In spite of the initial difficulties caused by the extremely unfavourable weather conditions it can be stated now that the planned targets were surpassed.

The annual plan of gross production in industry was fulfilled 100.7 per cent although, in comparison with 1962, the total production was lower by 0.6 per cent.

While several industrial sectors surpassed the level of the 1962 production to a considerable extent—for example, the extraction of fuels (by two million tons), the chemical and food industries—some sectors did not reach the level of the preceding year.

As against 1962 even agricultural production rose by some six to seven per cent.

Question: Tell me please how this is reflected in the living standard of the people?

## Rising Standards

Answer: The living standard of the population continued to grow in the past year as well. In comparison with the preceding year the retail turnover of the state and cooperative trade increased by two per cent, whereof food accounted for 1.8 per cent and manufactured products 2.3 per cent.

In regard to social security the number of pensioners reached the figure of 2,500,000 persons who received 13 milliard (thousand million) crowns in pensions, i.e., 6.1 per cent more than in 1962. In order to achieve the best possible results in fulfilment of the Plan of Development of National Economy for 1964, to eliminate shortcomings

impending harmonious and rapid development, and to mobilize the internal resources for gradual adjustment of disproportions and for achieving harmony between resources and requirements, concrete targets have been laid down with such time limits as to enable the fulfilment of the measures listed in the resolution of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party of January this year with such a time allowance that their results should manifest themselves expressively even in the current year.

Question: Your economy is, as a part of the world socialist system, linked with the COMECON. Tell me please what does the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic expect from the international socialist division of labour?

Answer: The purpose of the international socialist division of labour is to contribute through the unification and coordination of the activities of socialist countries to a planned development of these national economies of these countries, i.e. to provide for an accelerated economic and technical progress with the aim of maintaining of continuous rise of the productivity

of labour and of the living standard of the population.

Question: How is this brought about?

Answer: The forms of co-operation employed within the framework of the socialist division of labour are of different nature, such as:

1. Coordination of long-term plans of development of national economy and the resulting specialization and complementation of production of interested countries. Thus, for example at the present time consultations are under way on the development of economies of the individual member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), which will serve as a basis for the negotiations on long-term agreements on the exchange of goods up to 1970;

2. Discussions are held on the specialization and complementation of production in individual sectors of national economy, in the en-

# EVER-GROWING ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION ASSURED

## CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER GIVES EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW TO NEW AGE

From KUNHANANDAN NAIR

public, cooperates in the mining of lead and zinc in the USSR, and in the aluminium industry with the USSR;

5. Taking of joint measures in industry, agriculture, and transport. In this respect mention should be made, for example, of the interconnection of the power systems of the European socialist countries; a dispatching centre has been established which signifies, inter alia, a more

production, and joint research in economic and scientific-technical problems;

7. Further, there is the coordination of certain research tasks, mutual exchange of specialists and documentation with regard to scientific-technical problems investigated jointly, that is to say, the problem of treating manganese-poor ores, the de-

All activities in the sphere of international socialist division of labour are then directly reflected in the exchange of goods, both with regard to quality and quantity; e.g., an increase of 9 per cent in the mutual trade turnover of socialist countries signified a further deepening of the international socialist division of labour.

The extension of the exchange of goods between the COMECON countries is also promoted by the multilateral payments relations in convertible roubles with the International Bank of Economic Cooperation.

Question: How does Czechoslovakia assist the young developing countries?

Answer: In rendering assistance to the developing countries the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic proceeds from the principle that assistance in industrial construction is of decisive importance to these newly independent states. Without accelerated and purposeful industrialization there is no way to full independence.

Possibilities for Czechoslovakia rendering economic assistance to the developing countries are provided by the scope of our industrial production. Considering the fact that our country has only 14 million inhabitants, its participation in the economic development of the majority of Asian, African, and Latin American countries is certainly significant.

For the construction of industrial plants of the most varied branches Czechoslovakia supplies not only production equipment but it also

to sign a new trade agreement which envisages further doubling of the trade turnover by 1966 over that of last year granted an exclusive interview to NEW AGE correspondent P. K. KUNHANANDAN NAIR. The interview ranging over the entire field from Czechoslovakia's internal economic situation to its place in the socialist division of labour and its role in economic cooperation with the developing countries in general and with India in particular went to emphasize once again that still unexplored possibilities, greater than hitherto realised, exist for enlarging and improving Indo-Czechoslovak trade and economic cooperation and more determined efforts to achieve this have to be made from our end.

We print here the text of the interview. (Editor)

keep on directing their smear campaign against Czechoslovakia from time to time. Last month's announcement of certain readjustments in the Czechoslovak economy necessitated by various reasons, was again made the occasion for similar distortions and misrepresentations in the Western press.

Our country has the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic as one of its six big trade partners. Among the socialist countries it occupies the second place, the first being naturally the USSR. Compared to 1962 our exports to Czechoslovakia almost doubled during the last year, rising from Rs. 640 lakhs to Rs. 1,139 lakhs.

Recently in Prague the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister FRANTISEK HAMOUZ who had visited India late last year

expedient utilization of power capacities without the necessity of constructing standby plants in each country concerned. Likewise a common rolling stock of the (COMECON) countries has been set up;

6. The exchange of scientific-technical know-how and progressive experience in

development of new steels and steel materials for chemical engineering, etc. In this respect work on individual subjects is entrusted to the coordinating country, the appertaining institutions and research institutes participating in all work involved according to the interest of the respective country.

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# UNCTAD And Developing Countries

By LAJPAT RAI

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, (UNCTAD) which is going to meet in Geneva on March 23, has been recognised by all as one of the most important events in the history of the United Nations.

THE decision to hold this conference was taken in November 1963 at the 18th UN General Assembly, the initiative for which was taken by the socialist countries and most of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The consensus of opinion was that it is successful, this conference would go a long way in promoting and improving interstate political relations as well as in helping the developing countries to strengthen their economies and accelerate the rate of their economic growth.

## Provisional Agenda

The conference preparations are now in their final stage and delegations from various countries are getting ready to leave for Geneva to participate in its deliberations. During the two sessions, in New York and Geneva, the preparatory committee for UNCTAD was able to draw up a provisional agenda which consists of the following seven items:

- 1 Expansion of international trade and its significance for economic development;
- 2 International commodity problems;
- 3 Trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures;
- 4 Implications of the regional economic groupings;
- 5 Improvement of the invisible trade of developing countries;
- 6 Financing for an expanding international trade;
- 7 Institutional arrangements, methods and machinery to implement measures relating to the expansion of international trade.

Trade is important for all countries, but much more so for the underdeveloped nations who are engaged in rehabilitating their economies long exploited by the imperialist powers. This is very easy to understand in view of the fact that export revenue is the main source for financing their economic development.

Looking at the present international division of labour, we find that the developing countries are having an unbalanced one crop economy depending upon one or other crop such as cotton, rubber, rice, coffee, cocoa, or minerals, such as oil, tin etc.

According to a document prepared by the secretariat for UNCTAD "Primary products comprising foodstuffs, agricultural

raw materials, ores and fuels account for well over four-fifths of the total exports of the underdeveloped countries."

The document also notes that the share of the underdeveloped regions in world trade is correspondingly decreasing i.e., from one-third in 1950-59 to a quarter in 1960-62. In 1960-62 world exports of manufactures (excluding the socialist countries' exports) were roughly three times the 1938 figures, while the volume of foodstuffs and raw materials entering the world market increased only by two-thirds.

This difference becomes even greater when we consider price movements with respect to manufactures and the foodstuffs and raw materials.

"In the period between 1950-52 and 1960-62 the price of a unit of goods exported from the industrialised countries rose approximately by five per cent, while the price of a unit of goods exported from the primary exporting countries fell more than 15 per cent."

The worst example for this is found in Latin America, where practically all the twenty countries are primary products exporters. No less a person than President GOULART of Brazil pointed out in a recent meeting of the "Alliance For Progress" member countries in Sao Paulo:

"Over past ten years the foreign aid granted to our continent was much less than the losses we suffered as a result of the fall in prices of our products in the world market."

Minimal calculations show that the Latin American countries annually lose about 1,500 million dollars due to discrepancy in prices on manufactures and commodities. This way huge sums are also pumped out of the countries of Asia and Africa as well. The discussion on this non-equivalent trade or the terms of trade between advanced and underdeveloped countries will be an important part of the deliberations of the conference.

Another important question on the agenda of the UNCTAD will be "implications of regional groupings" such as the Common Market. This organisation of Western powers discriminates against outsiders as well as against the developing countries.

According to figures given by the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, whereas between 1955 and 1960 the annual increase in the internal Common Market trade was 11.1 per cent, its trade with Asian, African and Latin American countries increased during the same period by only 3.8 per cent a year.

The third session of the Economic Commission for Africa meeting in Accra on November 13, 1961 passed the following resolution on the "Regional Economic Groupings".

"These European economic groupings are designed in such a way as primarily to meet the political and economic needs and aspirations of Western European countries."

Also in order to face this challenge, the developing countries have established or are intending to do so, their own regional trading and economic associations such as Latin American Free Trade Association and the proposed African Common Market etc.

The developing countries, on the other hand are noting with satisfaction that their trade with the socialist countries is on the upgrade.

According to the UN document on the "Importance of Intensifying Trade Exchanges Amongst the Low Income Countries," compiled by the Economic Commission for Africa, in the five years (1956-61) the absolute increase in exports from the developing countries to the socialist countries was a little over 140 per cent, while in the same

period their trade with the industrially developed capitalist states rose only by 17 per cent.

Moreover, this trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is not an exchange of food stuffs and raw materials for the manufactures of advanced countries.

In exchange for the traditional exports the less developed countries get in exchange from the Soviet Union industrial plants and up to date machine tools and machinery. According to UN data in 1955 only 2 per cent of the Soviet exports of plants and machinery went to the developing countries, while this figure rose to 13 per cent in 1960. According to one estimate this figure now rests at 17 per cent.

Long term trade agreements with USSR guarantee sales for the developing countries' products for many years ahead. The latest example of this is the Cuban-Soviet sugar agreement.

Year	Incoming capital in million dollars	Outgoing capital in million dollars	Outgoing remittances
1945	333	88	543
1951	688	142	875
1952	432	150	682

The second part of the agenda of the UNCTAD is the questions connected with the expansion of world trade. The conference will devote special attention to the question of economic development in the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa as well as in the underdeveloped region of Latin America.

What all these developing countries lack most is capital

investment. Lack of capital and technical knowledge are the two important hurdles in the way of economic development of these countries.

What are the sources from which funds could be made available to the developing countries for their economic development?

As has been pointed out before, the chief source of finance could be internal accumulations obtained in part, through the diminution and eventual abolition of non-equivalent exchange in trade with the industrial nations.

Another important source could be got through an increase in levies on the profits made by foreign private capital invested by monopolies in these countries. This is indicated by the following facts relating to Latin America given by W. S. WOYTINSKY in his book "United States and Latin America's Economy," p. 50-51.

Year	Incoming capital in million dollars	Outgoing capital in million dollars	Outgoing remittances
1945	333	88	543
1951	688	142	875
1952	432	150	682

Thus USA takes away more from Latin America than what it brings into the region. Same is true of other investors like UK, France, Germany and Canada.

It is important, therefore, that this outflow of capital from the developing countries be stopped or at least restricted, so that

\*ON FACING PAGE

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South Africa, notorious for its apartheid, is situated at the southernmost end of the African continent.

AS may be seen, the geographical position of VERWOERD dominated South Africa, SALAZAR dominated Angola and Mozambique and WELLESKY dominated South Rhodesia serves admirably well for the collective functioning of the three tyrants. And South Africa is the political and military leader of the satanic colonial fascist entente.

South Africa is claimed to be an independent and sovereign Republic. It is, however, definitely not an African Republic but a Republic of usurpers of what rightfully belongs to the people of Africa. It is a Republic of white settlers—a minority—who have arrogated to themselves, by processes inadmissible in the modern world, the exclusive right of ruling South Africa.

The total population of South Africa is sixteen million. Of these, just three million are whites. Apart from that there are eleven million Africans, besides 1.5 million coloureds—as those of mixed descent are called—and 5 lakh Indians.

The story of the white skin's supremacy in South Africa which shocks civilized humanity so much is a long one.

The first Europeans to arrive in South Africa were the sailors of a Dutch East India ship which sank in Table Bay, in 1647. It was these sailors who

on their return to Holland proposed that a stopping base for ships be established in that Bay. In 1652 the company, then, sent JAN VAN RIEBEECK to Cape Province. He built a fortress and called it Kapstad, the beginning of the present city of Capetown. That was the first white settlement in South Africa.

The Dutch settlers were by and by followed by others from France, Germany, Scotland and Scandinavia who spread further and further into the country. These people mixed among themselves and their descendants called themselves the Boers.

Then at the beginning of the 19th century the British appeared on the scene. Followed the Anglo-Boer wars. Finally the British captured Kapstad and made themselves the masters of Cape Province. Kapstad became Capetown. With Cape Province in their hands the British penetrated deeper and deeper into African territory.

In the long course of these Boer and British adventures a marked feature remained the extermination of native African tribes like the Khot-Khoins whom they named Hottentots and the Abatwa whom they called Bushmen and of whom very few exist today.

Throughout these colonialist feats of aggression, however, the

# SOUTH AFRICA (I) BY BERTA BRAGANZA SHAME OF HUMANITY

Africans put up a strong resistance.

Finally, the British seeing that the resistance grew with time, came to an understanding with the Boers and in 1910 formed the Union of South Africa and proclaimed it a Dominion of the British Crown, that is a self-governing territory owing allegiance to the British Majesty.

From then the evolution of the tactics to perpetuate the colonialist hold of the White minority on the territory has turned the "Union" into the Republic of South Africa.

In all this, the eleven million Africans and the two million coloureds and Indians have, of course, had no voice. The colour of their skin is not white!

This colonial white Republic in black Africa is the richest part of the African continent both in agricultural and mineral resources. It has extensive and richly fertile lands. It has a variety of valuable minerals: gold, diamonds, platinum, coal, iron, manganese, uranium, cobalt etc. This immense wealth brings fabulous profits to South Africa's white

rulers and the international monopolies who operate there.

Yet, the African sons and daughters of South Africa, the rightful owners of that wealth live in abject poverty, hunger and backwardness.

Two-thirds of the African population lives in the rural areas crowded in what are called Reserves and with no land to cultivate. The other one-third which lives in the urban areas lives in equally miserable conditions.

Land-hunger and unemployment make the African population a constant reserve of cheap labour for the white farms and industry. Whole families, including minor children are recruited and sent to wherever they might be required to work for a paltry wage and to live in the most inhuman conditions.

## Usurpers Of Land

The Land Act was enacted in 1913 with the deliberate aim of depriving the Africans of land, in order to turn them into cheap labour. Accordingly, the land was divided into white land and black land.

In this division, 87 per cent of the total area and comprising the best and richest lands became the property of white owners, while the remaining 13 per cent and the poorest lands were allotted to the Africans.

While the white farmers came to own huge extensions of land for plantations and even to turn part of them into private wild life sanctuaries, to go hunting and amuse themselves, the whole African population was herded on the 13 per cent area or Reserves. And even that was not their own. It remained government property.

The law permits no African to possess any immovable property or to do any skilled work. An African cannot choose his work or leave his job. Only his employer can dismiss him at his pleasure, to be arrested for vagrancy and subjected to forced labour and fines. Neither can an African live in a locality of his choice.

Segregation is complete. No African can be where the whites are, whether it is in residential localities, schools, offices, public transports or even the church; an African may not sit on a bench in the park if it is reserved for whites even when the whites are not there. In taxis, white passengers must not sit beside a black driver. It is a criminal offence and punishable with jail for both.

## PERMANENT TRADE BODY

\*FROM FACING PAGE more funds are available for investments in these regions.

Thirdly, the developing countries could hopefully look for the part of the money which could be released by the implementation of general and complete disarmament. Disarmament would not only save mankind from the threat of total destruction through a nuclear war, but would also release tremendous resources for peaceful economic development.

In the developing countries there is a feeling that UNCTAD will not be able to solve all their

The pass laws, the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Authorities Act, the Native Resettlement Act, the Sabotage Act, the Suppression of Communism Act, the anti-Interdict Act are only some of the cogs of the monstrous wheel of apartheid which seeks to grind the Africans into nothingness.

The pass laws are a veritable curse leaving the Africans no peace. Men, women and even school children are required to hold a pass, without which it is an offence to move out of their homes and they can be made to produce it any time and anywhere.

The pass records all the movements of the holder and everything concerning his or her life. In it is consigned the holder's service contract, casual employment badge, permission to enter an urban area, the reason for it, and the time allowed, permission to visit a relative, permission of the lodger, curfew pass—for night curfew is a permanent affair for Africans.

In case of a woman the pass must carry permission of the urban authority to visit her husband. For school children, the pass must attest that they attend school. Children over 18 years of age, whether boys or girls, must have a special permit to live with their parents.

## Source Of Revenue

Besides serving the purpose of restricting the movement of the Africans, the pass is a substantial source of revenue.

Failure to produce the pass can incur for the African, arrest on the spot, a fine of two pounds or a month or more of imprisonment. Pass raids are a continuous affair and Courts dealing with pass offences deal with something like 400 cases per hour. So it can be imagined how much revenue the pass brings and how many Africans it helps trap for forced labour.

For decades the Africans have been carrying on an almost ceaseless struggle against the humiliating pass system and the affront to human dignity it represents. Hundreds and hundreds of men and women have shed their blood and laid down their lives defying the ignominious law. In recent times the shooting down of peaceful resisters against the pass system in Sharpeville and Langa in 1961 roused the indignation of the whole civilized world.

(To be continued)

varied and complex problems. They require careful study and discussion. It is important, therefore, to have a permanent International Trade Organisation in which all countries without discrimination could take part.

True FAO, GATT and UN Commission on International Trade and some other UN bodies deal with the questions concerned with internal trade. But they deal with these problems in one or the other aspect and not as a whole. Hence, the proposal of the Soviet Union and some other countries to set up a permanent body like the ITO is welcome.



# TRADE TO DOUBLE IN NEXT THREE YEARS

\* FROM PAGE 13

provides an extensive technical assistance and selflessly passes on its long-standing production experience and know-how. Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations have won full confidence of their partners just due to this fact.

An important aid in Czechoslovak deliveries of industrial equipment to the developing countries are long-term credits granted both under governmental agreements or directly by the respective corporations. In many cases provisions are made for these credits to be repaid by products which the economies of the developing countries have made available for export.

The continuous extension of trade and economic relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the developing countries is made possible especially by the well known principle adhered to in Czechoslovak foreign trade, that is, respect for equality of partners and mutual advantage afforded in the exchange of goods.

In the past few years the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has been creating new prerequisites in the structure of its economy for an increased purchase of not only traditional products, i.e., foodstuffs and materials but also of products of the newly constructed industries of these countries. The agreement recently concluded with India already reflects this important change in structure emanating from the new situation prevailing in the Indian economy, which is energetically getting rid of the old colonial structure.

Question: That is interesting indeed. To be specific now please tell me what are the prospects of further cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and India?

Answer: The fact that the economic needs of both countries complement each other

to a considerable degree creates a good basis for the development of cooperation between both countries. A practical proof of this fact is the continuously growing volume and composition of



FRANTISEK HAMOUZ

the exchange of goods and the successfully developing extensive economic cooperation.

The new trade and payments agreement concluded last year has provided for further realistic prospects in future cooperation. The new documents represent an objective survey of the possibilities and needs of both our countries and are an efficient instrument for the drawing

up and realizing of long-term plans in the sphere of national economy.

Provisions for an extensive economic cooperation between India and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have been made by the agreement on economic cooperation of November 24, 1959. In the course of negotiations on the new trade agreement the Ministers for Foreign Trade of both countries, having taken into consideration the successful results of this cooperation, preliminarily agreed upon the same scope of cooperation as has been the case hitherto.

## Credit For Fourth Plan

That would mean that Czechoslovakia will grant credit for the deliveries of Czechoslovak industrial plants within the period of the Fourth Indian Five-Year Plan (1967-1970) again to a value of approximately \$50 million. Details of further cooperation will be discussed according to the agreement between both countries during the first six months of this year.

Prerequisites exist also for an extended cooperation in the field of science and technology. I have in mind the cooperation in the production of some manufactured goods in the form of submitting documentation (blueprints),

granting of licences, etc. Czechoslovak industrial works are able to ensure a gradual introduction of production in stages in the erected works, starting at first with the assembly of supplied parts and ending with complete production works.

According to experience gained with other economically developing countries there exist also possibilities of sending out to India Czechoslovak experts from the most varied industrial branches as well as scientific and technical fields.

Question: What is your opinion of the trade negotiations held recently between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and India?

Answer: The preparations as well as the negotiations proper were carried out in the spirit of mutual understanding which is undoubtedly the result of the long-standing successful trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. During the negotiations both parties considered their respective realistic requirements and possibilities seeking together, to their mutual interest the possibilities of further extension of the volume of the exchange of goods as well as that of further forms of economic and technical cooperation.

As compared with the year 1950 the volume of trade between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and India has registered a tenfold increase in the past two years. All the more outstanding will thus be the fact that within the framework of the newly concluded trade and payments agreement prerequisites have

been created for a further 100 per cent increase in mutual trade in the 1964-1966 period compared with the results of the year 1963.

## Long-Term Prospects

In concluding the above agreement long-term requirements and possibilities of both our countries were taken into consideration and a particular emphasis was laid on deliveries of the most varied machinery and equipment for the construction of industrial plants in India.

In Czechoslovak imports a change of structure has taken place in favour of Indian finished and semi-finished products which are to represent this year approximately 35 per cent of the overall Czechoslovak imports from India. The principle of international division of labour is reflected in the new documents, e.g. in that Czechoslovakia, by limiting its own traditional production of jute products, will create prerequisites for increased imports of Indian jute products and, that we on our part shall increase our purchases of semi-tanned and tanned leather, hide, and skins, etc., whereas so far the imports in these branches consisted for the major part in raw materials.

We do not doubt that the implementation of the newly concluded agreements will help realise the basic intention of both contracting parties, namely to double the mutual exchange of goods in the course of the next three years.

\* FROM FRONT PAGE

press for the withdrawal by the Finance Minister of his words directed against all Communists. Several members were on their feet and there were exchanges and the atmosphere had become noisy. The Deputy Chairman repeated that she had given her ruling and allowed TTK to continue his speech after order was restored.

At the end of the Finance Minister's reply, Bhupesh Gupta again sought the Chair's ruling on his point of order against TTK's remarks. He pointed out that the Minister had violated rule 200 of the Rules of the House which laid down that a member while speaking shall not utter "treasonable, seditious or defamatory words".

Bhupesh explaining his point said that collectively a "slandorous defamatory expression" has been used by the Minister against a political party and all its members. "I repudiate it. But that is not the point. It is foul slander. We are sitting here so many of us. And in these exchanges he used that expression. Patently and clearly he meant us also. He addressed us as 'traitors as Members of the House. Therefore, we take it that as Members of the House we have been called traitors. He has used defamatory expression."

He then pointed out that under rule 221 it was within the power of the Chair to expunge these remarks of the Finance Minister. The Deputy Chairman then ruled that "if a reflection is on a political party, there is nothing wrong."

However, she advised that either she should not indulge in invectives, "because political repartee should be better couched, and this is a general observation I am making from the Chair." She said that she would therefore go through the proceedings again, though she had given her ruling.

## Privilege Motion

And so the next day when the House took up its business, Bhupesh Gupta raised the subject and also mentioned his privilege motion against TTK. The Deputy Chairman said that she had gone through the proceedings very carefully and she had no order of expunction to give. In addition she said that members on both sides should be over careful and cautious in what they say.

"I think even the Treasury Benches should be more careful in the repartee they make. Therefore I hope in future this will be borne in mind and proper dignity of the House will be maintained. I have no further comments to make."

Communist members vigorously protested and insisted that the words used by the Finance Minister should be expunged. Speaking amidst interruptions from Congress benches Bhupesh said that TTK had called all Communists traitors and thereby included the Communist members of the House too who formed the main Opposition party.

He said that Krishnamachari is a "veteran anti-Communist" and he had allowed his anti-Communism to run away with him and he did not care for the dignity or decorum of the House. Bhupesh said that he should be chucked out of the Treasury Bench.

"He is not fit to sit there. Our parliamentary proceedings are not to be disgraced and sullied by such remarks. So long as you do not expunge such remarks, what is left of the decorum or dignity of parliamentary or public life?" He spoke very strongly against TTK and some of his remarks were later expunged by the Deputy Chairman.

The Deputy Chairman asked Bhupesh Gupta to resume his seat. There were interruptions and several exchanges between Congress and Communist members and shouts of "you sit down" and "you sit down first". A number of members were on their feet. There was so much noise that sometimes it was impossible to catch what was being said. Some words used by Congress member PANJHAZARI were also expunged by the Chair.

When some Congress members called some remarks of Bhupesh Gupta unparliamentary, M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR was heard to shout back: "Are you parliamentarians?" BASAVAPUNNAH asked: "Where is the dignity of anybody in the House if a Minister calls hon. Members traitors?" SUBBA RAO was heard to say that he will not allow proceedings to continue unless the word "traitors" was expunged.

Meanwhile, Socialist members MURAHARI and P. L. KUREEL, who had in vain sought to raise the subject of the recent arrest of some of their leaders, walked out of the House because they could not get a hearing. Murahari said: "We

# DAY-LONG UPROAR AND WALK OUT IN RAJYA SABHA

are not being heard, we are going out." The entire Communist Group also walked out after some time.

Returning to the House to speak on the Appropriation Bill, Bhupesh Gupta delivered one of the most scathing attacks against TTK and his policies ever heard in Parliament. Bhupesh said that last time when TTK was minister, "before he was sacked or got himself sacked", there was a situation where some of his ambitions could be bridled.

"Today Mr. Krishnamachari has captured his empire when there is little to bridge him. The leadership is in a state of terrible chaos. We do not know what the trinity is for. We have a trinity leadership today; we are told, of Mr. Nanda, Mr. Lal Bahadur and Mr. Krishnamachari. The celebrated trio constitute the de facto leadership of the country."

"But the more we see of this trio the greater we feel disappointed, especially the one who is in charge of the finances of the country and in that capacity of many things, the economic destiny of the country. The more we see of it, the more we are reminded of his antecedents and the more we feel apprehensive of what lies in store for us in the future."

## TTK's Past Record

Bhupesh said that Krishnamachari is nothing if he is not an opportunist. "He knows how to flourish in that situation, he knows how to flourish in the leadership; he is a past-master in that thing. If I look back upon the career of that gentleman, I see that he has flourished in situations which were favourable to him at the cost of others."

"I need not go into the far past, but that is how we see that from the Cadburys and Lever Brothers he came to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and issues licences right and left so much so that a Secretary of the Commerce Ministry had to admit publicly in the Economic Times that as a result of the policy the country has lost foreign exchange heavily and

so on, that foreign assets were dissipated.

"That was what was said by the Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at that time. An article appeared in the Economic Times of London. Now today he is back again. Very well, he is there to call us traitors and so on. Let him say so, but I ask hon. Members opposite not to be carried away by political conversations but to look at Mr. Krishnamachari straight in the face, assess him correctly and see what

Chagla Enquiry Commission fame is allowed to have a free run." He ended his first speech by saying that Krishnamachari should be "expunged" from the Cabinet.

Deputy Minister TARAKESHWARI SINHA in her reply deplored Bhupesh Gupta's references to the Mundhra deal and said that the "Finance Minister had no responsibility in the Mundhra deal." And so Bhupesh Gupta in his speech during the third reading of the Bill reverted to the theme and asked whether the

## S. A. FAROOQI

S. A. FAROOQI, a veteran Communist and a stalwart of the trade union movement, passed away on March 12 in SKKM Hospital, Calcutta, following a heart attack. He was 56.

BORN in a Sikh family in the Ludhiana district of the Punjab, he came to Calcutta, where his elder brother was living, to pursue his studies. His name at that time was Shyam Singh. While still a student he was attracted towards Islam and embraced the religion. Since then he was known as Sheikh Abdulla Farooqi.

Later, he was inspired by the struggles of the workers in the jute industry and those in the Matia-buz area and he threw himself into the working class movement. Soon after he came into contact with the Communist leaders and joined the Communist Party in 1934.

At first he worked for some time among the jute workers in Budge Budge, but later he went to Matia-buz, which remained the place of his trade union and political activities till his death.

He was one of the build-

ers of the strong trade union movement in Matia-buz and was the president of the powerful Keshoram Cotton Mill Workers' Union and Garden Reach Textile Workers' Union. He was connected with all the struggles waged by the workers of the area for over a quarter of a century. He was also closely connected with the activities of the BPTUC and progressive movements.

During his long chequered political life, Farooqi was imprisoned several times: in 1935, 1940, 1945, 1959 and 1962.

He was elected to the West Bengal Assembly in 1957.

Shortly after his release from detention in jail in December last he became ill and was admitted to hospital.

In the demise of Farooqi the Communist Party has lost a valuable comrade and the working class a tried leader.

he is and what he is going to be, and come to your conclusions."

With pungent humour Bhupesh said that Congress members are in the habit of applauding the Treasury Benches irrespective of merits. He said they had applauded when Krishnamachari took over from C. D. Deshmukh. They applauded when Morarji came and when Morarji went out under the Kamaraj Plan. They applauded again when Krishnamachari came in.

"They are in a perpetual state of applauding him now," he said and asked them whether they were like Her Majesty's bodyguards in the Buckingham Palace who have nothing to do except to salute the sovereign when she passes in and out of that palace, no matter who the sovereign is.

Practically the whole ground of the Mundhra deal was covered anew by Bhupesh Gupta with selections from the Chagla Commission Report—to show that T. T. Krishnamachari cannot be trusted. He said that it was only one Mundhra then, but now TTK has thrown open the doors to all the British and American interests.

His speech ended on a note of appeal to right-minded Congressmen and all progressive people to be vigilant about TTK and his policies and to unite with the Communist Party in the fight to save the country from the danger that is posed by Mr. Krishnamachari.

## Indian Exhibition In Cuba

INDIA YESTERDAY AND TODAY was the theme of an exhibition that was held in Havana a few weeks ago. The Cuban press has described the exhibition as "one of the most impressive exhibitions held so far in Cuba about India."

The exhibition attracted a large number of people and earned appreciation.

Some time back, the Indian Charge d' Affaires in Cuba inaugurated a programme of Indian film documentaries in Havana. The documentaries included "The Republic Day Parade", "Art of India Through Ages", "The Himalayan Heritage" etc.

## Neyveli Expansion

An agreement has been signed between the Governments of India and Soviet Union on March 9 for the expansion of the Neyveli power station from 2.5 lakh KWs to 4 lakh KWs. The possibility for its further expansion to 6 lakh KWs is also under consideration.

## Brno Trade Fair Prospects

India now occupies the third place in Cze-

## BRIDGES OF AMITY



A view of the Indian exhibition in Havana

choslovakia's foreign trade with non-socialist countries. On the other hand, Czechoslovakia now holds the sixth place in India's foreign trade.

Indian industries will be taking part this year at the international trade fair to be held in Brno. Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi on March 8, J. HORN, president of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce expressed hope that the display of Indian goods at the fair will interest Czechoslovak buyers to a great extent.

He also disclosed that the question of holding a separate Indian exhibition of light engineering and consumer goods in Czechoslovakia in 1965 was also under active consideration.

year 1964-65 at a meeting between the Polish Minister for Art and Culture, T. GALINSKI, and Union Education Minister M. C. CHAGLA, in New Delhi on March 19.

The programme envisages greater cooperation between the two countries. According to the programme for the first time a chair in mining engineering will be set up in the Dhanbad College of Mining. There will be greater exchanges of specialists and professors, engineers, economists, scholars, artists, journalists etc.

A lectureship will be made available in the Warsaw University for Hindi while a similar arrangement will be made in India for teaching Polish language. About 50 students from each country will be exchanged and given training in various subjects.

## Indo-Polish Cultural Programme

A detailed programme of cooperation in the field of art and culture was agreed upon for the



T. Galinski with Dr. Zaker Hussain

## Fourth Congress Of Polish Party

THE 15th plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, held in Warsaw on March 13-14, has approved of the theses of the Central Committee for the Fourth Congress of the Party.

It has also set the date of the opening of the Congress for June 15. The agenda of the congress will include the report of the Central Committee and directives for the development of the Polish People's Republic in the years 1966-70, the report of the Central Auditing Commission, amendments in the statute of the Party. The congress will also elect the Central Auditing Commission.

The plenum has decided that delegates to the Congress will be elected by secret ballot in the proportion of one delegate per one thousand members and candidate members of the Party.



# Independent Oil Policy Must Be Maintained

\* FROM PAGE THREE

an "appeasement" of foreign private oil companies.

Minister Humayun Kabir, however, in his reply to the debate insisted there was no change in the oil policy of the government. He was sarcastic about the criticism—a common tendency with the ministers now at the Centre.

Ranen Sen prefaced his remarks by referring to the good results which the country has reaped from trying to follow an independent oil policy. He pointed out that the IOC was able to make a profit of Rs 60 lakhs this year, thanks to such a policy.

It has saved Rs. 7.28 crores in foreign exchange by entering into rupee payment agreements with Soviet Union for supply of crude oil. Ranen Sen also recalled the commendable work done by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in prospecting and exploration of oil and natural gas in different parts of the country.

But despite these good results, certain weaknesses are being manifested in the oil policy of the government. Ranen Sen said that these weaknesses began to appear last year when foreign collaboration was accepted for the Cochin refinery. He also referred to the permission given to Burma Shell, Esso and Caltex to expand their refining capacities and to Esso's collaboration in the Lubrication plant.

## Definite Departure

Ranen Sen said that there is today a "definite departure" from the independent oil policy which the Government of India had been following during the last six or seven years and he warned that this will ruin our oil industry and ultimately put us in the grip of foreign oil companies.

He said that collaboration has started in Petro-Chemicals also which is a very new industry and very important for our country. In fertilisers too the government has of late started giving way to pri-

vate capital, both Indian and foreign. In the Chemical industry foreign capital had risen from Rs. 8 crores in 1948 to Rs 38 crores in 1960. The number of new mixed companies would be 168 in the three years alone, from 1958 to 1961.

Even in respect of state sector, collaboration is being sought. Ranen Sen referred to the collaboration between Merck, Sharp & Dohme with Hindustan Antibiotics and said that one of the conditions was that production secrets will not be given in Indian hands. In Gomla Explosives factory, it is stated, 80 per cent of the capital belongs to Imperial Chemical Industries. These are very bad signs and dangerous signs, Ranen Sen warned.

## Firm Stand Needed

Calling upon the government to stand firmly on an independent oil policy, Ranen Sen referred to the disinterested help available from the Soviet Union, Rumania and other socialist countries and also to the need for fully utilising the offer of help from such Asian countries like Kuwait and Iran also. He asked the government to promote "economic Afro-Asian solidarity" in this field.

Another point in his criticism related to the granting of licence to a private synthetic rubber company to produce 15,000 tons of synthetic rubber. According to regulations they could import an equal quantity of natural rubber from outside. This kind of policy will adversely affect our indigenous rubber industry, he said.

## EXPORT-IMPORT TRADE

NATIONALISATION of import-export, diversification of trade and stabilising internal prices are three of the important steps absolutely necessary to develop our international trade and conserve foreign exchange, said Umanath in the Lok Sabha on Monday initiating the debate on

the demands for grants of the Ministry of International Trade.

Umanath laid great stress on the need to resist the attempts of the western countries like USA and UK to maintain the phenomenon of unequal prices in the world market for raw materials and capital goods.

He pointed out that despite the increase in our exports in 1962, the basic pattern of foreign trade has continued to be one of too much dependence on western countries with the result that the phenomenon of unequal prices continues to operate to our disadvantage.

He gave figures to show that while the price of capital goods had gone up by about 70 per cent in the last ten years, that of raw materials which the underdeveloped countries have to export has not risen by more than 12 per cent. The prices of manganese and iron ore have particularly slumped during the last few years.

The UN Economic Survey of 1960 had pointed out that a five per cent increase in the average price of raw

materials would give to the underdeveloped countries additional export revenue equivalent to all the private and public capital invested in these countries in one year. Umanath urged the government to fight against this "colonial hangover" of unequal prices and to give up reliance on one set of countries only for our exports.

have gone down because big business puts profits above patriotism. He recalled how when in 1955 the international price of oil, oil cakes and oil seeds was higher than a rush to export and workers were asked to produce more to earn foreign exchange for the country.

## Hold Price-Line

But in 1957 when the internal price became higher than the international price, the same people rushed to the internal market and exports fell from Rs 50 crores to Rs. 14-15 crores. In this connection he pointed to the need for holding the price line internally as otherwise exports will suffer.

He also criticised the government's discrimination against small industries in the matter of allocation of foreign exchange for import of raw materials.

Government allowed to the scheduled industries, mostly controlled by monopolists, foreign exchange on the basis of their full capacity, but to the small scale industry they made ad hoc allocations having nothing to do with their capacity or requirements. The result was that the small industrialists have to purchase in the black market resulting in higher cost of production and therefore unfair competition from the big monopolists.

He hoped our delegation will take a firm stand on this matter in the UN Trade Conference which is to meet from March 23 and champion not only our interests but also the interests of all underdeveloped countries facing the same difficulties.

Commenting on the need for nationalisation of export-import trade, Umanath said that foreign trade in the hands of Indian and foreign monopolists has turned out to be an instrument to rob the country of its foreign exchange, loot the customers within the country and breed corruption in high circles.

The modus operandi of robbing foreign exchange was underinvoicing and overinvoicing. He gave figures to show the vast difference in prices of a number of commodities imported by STC and private importers and also the difference in their selling prices.

Umanath said that in spite of all the export promotion incentives given by the government, some of our basic exports like cotton textiles

## Uncle Sam's umbrella under

### USA: Haven Of Cut-Throats

DO you know this gentleman called ANTANAS LUDVIKAS IMPULIATICUS who has been recently granted citizenship in the USA?

He was formerly a General Staff Officer in the Lithuanian army and during the Second World War, he forged close links with the Nazi forces. As a result, he was made commander of the battalion that "guarded" Fort Seven in Lithuania, christened by people as the "Fort of death".

Impuliacius in one week successfully organised the massacre of 8,000 people and the Nazi officials, highly pleased with this performance, sent 80,000 prisoners to Fort Seven. Most of these were exterminated by Impuliacius and his thugs. The balance sheet showed that Impuliacius was directly responsible for 50,000 victims murdered in cold blood, burned alive, tortured, and hanged.

And this gentleman with such "records" to his credit has been granted citizenship in the USA. The Uncle is particularly concerned that under his dispensation no man with merit be confronted with any difficulty. And Impuliacius is not the only one to be bestowed with such kindness in the Uncle's lacon.

For example, there is NIKOLAI LUCHANINOV, who burned alive some 500 people in the Semy prison. He is now a resident in Trenton, N. J.

Then there is OPANASH-CHUK, former chief of Police in Chernomorsk and one of the organisers in the mass-scale execution in Zhitomir region. He lives in New York.

FEODOR FEDORENKO, who served with the SS troops, lives in Waterbury. SERGEI KOVALCHUK, who tortured and killed fellow-villagers, stays in Philadelphia with his brothers.

And there are many more. Truly, the Uncle is philanthropic otherwise how can such cut-throats be granted citizenship and freedom? And, protection from the trials before war tribunals?

### Another Corps

Corps are mushrooming in the USA. After the notorious "peace corps", a "businessmen's corps" is in the making. The initiative for this new corps has been taken by the Rockefeller family.

Funds are being made available to this newly-set-up organisation for carrying on its activity in the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The "Peace corps" members are already well known as propagandists of American way of life and ideology. They train pro-American cadres and engage in direct espionage. They come under the guise of giving assistance, but actually work as an instrument of neo-colonialism. In Ghana, Mali and Ceylon, etc., the peace corps has been thoroughly exposed.

And, now comes another corps! The "businessmen's

corps", who are more dangerous because they will be able to set up easier contacts with their counterparts in the "invaded" countries and subvert their economy.

### Financial Deals

The Uncle always claims that he is spending a lot of money for the young, developing countries. For example, he loses no opportunity to mention his bounties to India.

A USIS fact sheet on US economic assistance to India, issued this month, states that the total US economic assistance commitments to India since the programme began in 1951 now stands at \$5,315.5 million, excluding military assistance.

Besides, there are business investments too. And all these are for helping the young nations to stand on their own legs. There is no ulterior motive behind such assistance, the Uncle avers.

But, occasionally, facts that trickle out through the crevices in the Uncle's own offices, tell us quite different stories. And they do not prove that the Uncle is showering these countries with bounties.

For example, according to official figures, United States investments in the developing countries increased by 5.2 billion dollars between 1950 and 1961. During the same period, the USA exported from these countries 15.4 billion dollars in the form of interest on capital, i.e., a margin of 10.2 billion dollars. Nice assistance indeed! — CHARVAK

The President of the United States of America has broadcast to the world on his assessment of his work during his first 100 days as head of his government. As far as the Indian people are concerned, these 100 days have demonstrated beyond all possible doubt, the continuing conspiracies of US imperialism and its allies against our sovereignty and independence, more blackmail and pressure, with the raising of the Kashmir issue in the Security Council and the latest Talbot plan for a so-called "autonomous" Kashmir. The agents of US imperialism in this country have been hard put to it to defend their paymasters.

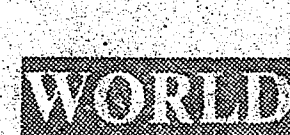
But it is not only the Indian people who have had time to judge President Johnson's policies. The President's broadcast made special reference to South Vietnam. Recent weeks have seen numerous official pronouncements of the American government's intention to "carry the war to North Vietnam".

Faced with worldwide protests at these provocative and dangerous statements, the President declared in his "100 days" broadcast that there were no such plans. But at the same time, he reasserted US imperialism's determination to hang on to South Vietnam and prevent its liberation. If South Vietnam were "lost" (to US imperialism), other countries in the

area would soon be "lost" also, declared Johnson.

Johnson thought it fit also to reiterate his government's determination to keep the People's Republic of China out of the UN. The continuation of this disastrous policy by the US government at a time when US imperialism's closest partners—Britain and France—have already recognised China (whatever their motives) is indicative also of US imperialism's determination to prevent the UN from functioning effectively.

Johnson's rather sneering and patronising comments on the Zanzibar revolution and on the struggle for liberation in Africa put the crown on a broadcast, which can be described as the testimony of US imperialism for



By OBSERVER

# PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S 100 DAYS

1964—an imperialism on the run, pursued by the blows of the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples, desperately making its last ditch stand in a manner which spells acute danger for the whole world.

## PREMEDITATED PROVOCATIONS

JOHNSON'S 100 days have been marked by repeated premeditated provocations by US espionage plans over the territory of

the socialist countries. On March 10, once again, a US RB-66 military jet plane flew over the airspace of the German Democratic Republic near the town of Helmstadt.

The pilot refused to come down despite repeated orders by Soviet planes. Finally shot down, the RB-66 was found to contain special reconnaissance equipment for aerial photography and radio-technical intelligence.

This is not the first instance of this kind. On January 28, a similar incident took place.

The US imperialists take no notice of the stern warnings given by the Soviet Union. They are continuing their espionage activities in the most provocative way. Only the forbearance and devotion to peace of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries prevent these provocations from creating the most serious international crisis.

do not have an enviable record. Fortunately, the UN decision, thanks to the Soviet Union's firm stand, is a decision to keep the UN force only for three months, after which the question will have to be raised again.

The US-British imperialists, who seek desperately to secure a firm control over Cyprus, will do their worst to continue to create a situation which helps them in this dastardly aim.

But the people of Cyprus can count always on the support of the Soviet Union and of all peace-loving mankind. The support of the Soviet Union has been, as always, in all cases where peoples are fighting for their independence, a decisive factor in strengthening the Cyprus government's struggle to preserve the independence of the island.

## ZANZIBAR MARCHES FORWARD

THE news from Zanzibar is reassuring. The new government has announced its determination to eliminate both feudal relations and capitalist exploitation in Zanzibar. President Karume has declared that all land is being nationalised. The land of the feudals is being confiscated. Cooperatives are being set up.

The importance of the Zanzibar revolution is further underlined by the reports now made public that the previous government had entered into a secret agreement to convert Zanzibar into a NATO military base.

Zanzibar's struggle is getting strength with the knowledge that any further imperialist attack can be repulsed, because of the firm support of the Soviet Union.

Vice-President of Zanzibar, Hanga has declared: "The recognition of the Zanzibar People's Republic by the Soviet Union strengthened the international authority of the young State and the Western powers were forced to take this into account. We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet people, the government and personally to N. S. Khrushchov for the moral support given to our revolution."

The Soviet Union stands as always on guard over the freedom of all peoples of the world.

Progressive peoples the world over have accepted the UN decision only because the Cyprus government felt it was necessary. UN "peace-keeping" forces

(March 17)

# Bihar Govt's Tall Claims Challenged By Opposition

From K. GOPALAN

PATNA: During the general debate on the state budget in the Bihar Vidhan Sabha several Congress members joined hands with the Opposition in assailing the government for keeping the state economically backward and neglecting the growth of industry as well as agriculture.

SOME Congress members, who made frontal attack on the government, held the Ministry responsible for encouraging corruption and casteism, for widespread indiscipline among students and for the breakdown of law and order situation in the state.

Most powerful attack was made by SUNIL MUKHERJEE, leader of the Communist group in the Assembly, who challenged the government's claim that the state had overcome the financial crisis and that it was steadily progressing. He advanced undisputed facts and figures to establish that the economy of the state was in a precarious condition and the government was trying to conceal the truth.

While the CPI, PSP and SP members regretted that the budget had not made any effort to implement "the socialism of the Congress", the deputy leader of the Swatantra Party, said that "the socialist policy of the Congress would lead the country to communism."

A Congress member SAMUEL said that though "democratic socialism" was the accepted policy of the Congress, bureaucratic system was being maintained by the budget.

While a Congress member RAMYATAN SINGH said that the total Billings of the minor and medium irrigation projects was responsible for the set back in agricultural field, another Congress member, NAGESHWAR DUTT PATHAK maintained that the government's failure in implementing the Land Ceiling Act and of giving land to the landless peasants and agricultural labour-

shown in the budget was not an indication of the end of the financial crisis.

Turning to the Plan outlay Mukherjee said that there was nothing to be satisfied in raising the plan expenditure from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 55 crores for the second year. In fact, the outlay for the second year was cut by Rs. 21 crores due to national emergency. Even after spending Rs. 5 crores more, Rs. 16 crores still remained to be restored.

While trying to show the "prosperity" of the state, the government has deliberately concealed the short falls in various fields. Mukherjee pointed out how the government has failed to fulfill the plan projects. He quoted official figures to show the extent of cuts made in the two Plans. He pointed out that the cuts made in the Third Plan were more radical than the Second Plan.

The government claimed that various steps had been taken to industrialise the state. But Mukherjee said that the claim of the government was not based on facts. Though there was no dearth of resources in Bihar, no serious effort had been made by the government to industrialise the state.

He said that though Rs. 10.12 crores had been spent in industrial development in Bihar during the last two Plan periods, it was not enough to make any radical change. While 24 per cent of the total outlay of Second Plan was allotted to industry, Bihar's outlay was only five per cent. In the Third Plan Bihar's outlay for industry was only 4.1 per cent.

The government further claimed that number of registered factories had gone up from 2,000 to 6,000, but the government was reluctant to disclose that employment increase was only five per cent. Mukherjee charged that the policy of the state government was to favour the private sector at the cost of the public sector. This policy would perpetuate the backwardness of the state.

Both the contentions were challenged by Mukherjee. He said that the picture of prosperity painted by the Chief Minister was deceptive. The saving shown in the budget was mainly due to a loan of Rs. 9.50 crores received from the Central government and Rs. 3.37 crores public loan raised by the state government, which had been added to the consolidated fund. The state government further raised Rs. 4 crores by way of new taxes. Hence, the "saving"

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**ON D. A., INDEX AND SECURITY OF EMPLOYMENT**

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# WHOM DOES CHINA HELP BY SUPPORTING PAKISTAN?

The renewed bellicosity of Pakistani rulers towards India has more than one source of its origin. There is no doubt, however, that one such source from which this aggressiveness has drawn fresh strength is the support which the Government of the People's Republic of China has decided to lend to Pakistan against India all along the line and particularly on the issue of Kashmir.

CHINA'S claim that its new-found friendship for Pakistan constitutes a contribution to building Afro-Asian solidarity is very far removed from the truth as the test of life itself reveals every moment.

While the British and US imperialists support and encourage Pakistan to raise tension in the subcontinent by repeatedly bringing up the Kashmir issue before the UN Security Council, the Chinese do the same through other forums as seen in the visit of Chou En-lai and Chen Yi to Pakistan, in their speeches in that country, and, above all, in the joint communique they have signed with Ayub Khan.

Had the Chinese leaders been interested in building genuine Afro-Asian solidarity they would have at least desisted from poking their finger in the Kashmir pie, remaining content with the position they had taken on the issue earlier.

Had it been their desire to strengthen Afro-Asian solidarity they would then have certainly desisted from charging India with not keeping its "pledge" with the people of Kashmir as they have done in the Chou-Ayub joint communique.

Further, they would not have made the slanderous and threatening fling at India which they join with the Pakistani rulers in making in the following words of the communique:

"It would be of no avail to deny any existence of the disputes, and to adopt big-nation chauvinistic attitude of imposing one's will on others."

Nor would they have delivered themselves of the following insulting homily one-sidedly against India and jointly with Pakistan:

"Massive military preparations have never been answer to international differences. They only create

new tensions and bring added burdens to the people."

No Asian power desirous of promoting Afro-Asian solidarity regardless of its own border disputes would join hands with another to bring such provocative and slanderous charges against a third Asian country whose presence in a united Afro-Asian front would seem to be as necessary at least as that of the rest.

## Common Front With Imperialists

Instead of Afro-Asian solidarity being promoted as a result of the Chinese government going out of its way to come out in support of Pakistan against India, it would seem that what has emerged is a tacit common front of Britain, USA and their satellites on the one hand and of China on the other, both extremes determined and competing with each other to egg Pakistan on to a clash with India and to upset the stability and peace of the subcontinent.

Another objective which the Chinese claim to be working for through their new found identification with Pakistan is supposed to be a gradual detachment of Pakistan from the imperialist camp and from the military alliances of imperialism. What is taking place, however, is something very far removed from the attainment of this objective.

It very much serves the purpose of the imperialists to see the seething anti-imperialist, anti-American anger of the Pakistani people diverted into anti-Indian channels. This is exactly what the rulers of Pakistan—Ayub, Aunr Mohammad Khan (Nawab of Kalabagh, Governor of West Pakistan) and the all-powerful bureaucracy—have been working for ever since they achieved power through the military coup d'etat of 1958.

The manoeuvre of entering into a formal and propagandistic friendship with China—a friendship whose

edge is directed not against imperialism but against India—fits perfectly into their scheme of things. That is why it has been so avidly executed.

Imperialism, faced with the alternatives of an eruption against itself (as it has been in Pakistan ever since the July 1958 Iraqi Revolution) and allowing a certain flexibility to the new rulers of Pakistan, particularly when the economic and strategic levers of power are not touched and when the anti-imperialist anger of the people is sought to be found in the eternally convenient anti-Indian outlet, can only welcome, acquiesce in, and go along with the pro-Chinese manoeuvre of the Ayub regime as it is doing for all of us to see.

It is thus that the tacit common front ranging from US and British imperialism through Pakistan to China comes into being.

Far from being detached from the imperialist bloc, Pakistan remains safely attached to it, and all the key positions controlled in Pakistan by US and Britain which

would have otherwise been threatened remain firmly intact.

It must be pointed out here that because of this last mentioned factor, the tacit common front of two extremes, it is absolutely chimerical on the part of the Government of India to try to wean away the US from its support to Pakistan. Pro-imperialist sections of the Indian ruling class seek to meet the situation created by Pakistan's bellicosity by playing upon and kowtowing to the anti-communism of the US imperialists. They tell the Americans, "Look Pakistan has gone into the lap of a Communist power. How can you continue to support Pakistan?"

## Harbouring Illusions

Even the February meeting of the Security Council showed the utter imbecility and stupidity of this line and the speed with which the Security Council has now been reconvened at Pakistan's request should have completely shattered all such illusions.

But no, we find at the mo-

ment a long queue of top officials and key ministers of the Government of India waiting to board the planes for Washington to sell this line to the US imperialists.

## Costly Manoeuvre

It is a costly manoeuvre, not merely from the point of view of the sheer waste and squandering of national revenue that it involves but more from the point of view that it will only help Pakistan to confuse more Afro-Asian countries about our non-alignment and anti-imperialism. Perhaps it is the destruction of these very national policies that the sponsors of the new "Samjhao" missions to America want. Otherwise they would not insist on selling the "Pakistan having gone pro-Communist, China and India remaining firmly against Communist China" line.

—SHARIF

WHISPERING Gallery

## THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN

SOMETHING is brewing in the devil's kitchen of Rightist Congressmen. Spend an hour or two in the Central Hall of Parliament, you get the smell of what's cooking. This is not to say that the broth is ready for serving.

The question that is being debated is whether or not the ruling party should have a Deputy Prime Minister if not a brand new Prime Minister himself. In public, Congressmen have been loudly protesting if any one hinted that the Prime Minister is none too well. Why, the other day they even distributed jilebs for his recovery.

But talk to them in private. What they say is unprintable. The SUNDAY TIMES of London quoted one of the Kamaraj-ed ministers telling its visiting correspondent that he could "see symptoms of death" on the face of JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU.

In a subsequent letter to the editor of that paper I found CHALAPATI RAU, editor of the NATIONAL HERALD, vigorously protesting against the assessment of Nehru contained in the article of the SUNDAY TIMES.

But the diharads? They privately agree with the Kamaraj-

ed minister's assessment of the approaching twilight.

So the in-fight is on. Nobody has yet mustered enough courage to put it to the Leader. An attempt was made to start a discussion in the Congress Parliamentary Party Executive. But it did not materialise.

Meanwhile, the dominant groups in the Parliamentary Party are mobilising their respective followers for a showdown.

So far as one could see, Home Minister GULZARILAL NANDA is out of the running. The possible contenders are LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI and MORARJI DESAI. The latter, free from all official duties, is working over-time, sitting at home.

So far, Morarji was cleverly exploiting the estrangement between Lal Bahadur and Nanda which began with the former's return to the Cabinet as a Minister without Portfolio.

Knowing his own weakness in the party and perhaps after consulting his confidants, Nanda wrote a letter of amity to Lal Bahadur just before the budget was presented. He avowed faith in Lal Bahadur. It is too soon to judge how much Lal Bahadur's attitude towards Nanda has changed since he received that sweet message.

Lal Bahadur has the backing of KAMARAJ and possibly the southern bloc which rallies round the Congress President. ATULYA GHOSH is another supporter of Lal Bahadur.

SADOKA PATIL is still very much of a dark horse. Kamraj has been unusually kind to him.

This does not mean it is smooth sailing for Lal Bahadur. He has yet to reckon with an unknown factor and this unknown factor has very much the backing of Nanda.

Nobody knows what the Prime Minister is thinking. The major difficulty in coming to any decision on this issue is that the appointment of a Deputy Prime Minister now, however compelling may be the reasons, would more or less automatically clinch the vexed issue of succession.

Whatever may be the outcome of this in-fight, the present Cabinet is at sixes and sevens. At one stage Nanda and T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI had a working arrangement. That honeymoon is now over.

TTK and Y. B. CHAVAN have never got along well. The technocrat that he is, TTK has always been breathing heavily over the shoulders of "the modern Shivaji". He never let the Maharashtrians have a free hand in defence.

The latest is that TTK tried to thrust his favourite stooge BOOTHALINGAM into the delegation which Chavan is shortly leading to the United States. Chavan has refused.

Now there are reports that TTK is following suit. Maybe, Yankee overlords might help to settle their differences.

—INSIDER

NEW AGE

Our next issue dated March 29 will be a special number dedicated to the Ghadar Heroes whose Golden Jubilee will be celebrated throughout the country on March 31.

Please book your orders in advance.

—EDITOR