

President Eisenhower, speaking to the U.N. General Assembly, departed from his prepared text to say, "As I have stated so many times, the U. S. is always ready to negotiate with any country which in integrity and sincerity shows itself ready to talks about any of these (disarmament) problems."

L ATER in his reply to the five-nation proposal for the renewal of contacts bet-ween himself and the Soviet Premier, the U. S. President said that he would meet N. S. Khrushchov if exploratory dis-cussions revealed that the Soviét Union was prepared to return to the path of peaceful negotiations. negotiations.

Keep in mind these two sentences of the mightlest of the mighty in the Western camp and take a rapid look round the world to see the real face of U.S. imperialism which with its torque in the check face of U.S. imperialism which with its tongue in the cheek demands "integrity and since-rity" from others and asks others "to return to the path of peaceful negotiations."

or peacerul negotiations." Leave alone the U-2 and RB-47 spy-flights and the arrogant demand for the right to freely make such vio-lations of the 'sovereignty of other countries, here are re-ports covering just the last one month and quite some of it from the American Press itself. itself.

First glance at our own neighmourhood. The Wa-shington Post recently publi-shed an interview with U.S. Navy Chief of Staff-Arleigh Burke.

Alarming, indeed, is what the U.S. brasshat had to say. He revealed the intention of the U.S. to set up a combat force in the Indian Ocean— a combat force consisting of an aircraft carrier, one or two cruisers and several destroyers. This has been a plan of the

This has been a plan of the U.S. Government for long; in its calculations the stationing

its calculations the stationing of such a fleet in the Indian Ocean will facilitate the carrying out of U.S. aggressive policy in this area. Burke also revealed that the U.S. intended to set up "re-gular naval forces" in the South Atlantic—obviously to suppress the liberation move-ments of Africa and Latin ints of Africa and Latin America.

Indonesian paper Bintang Timur rightly pointed out that the U.S. attempt to set up a fleet in the Indian Ocean was fleet in the Indian Ocean was for realising the U.S. plan of military aggression covering the area from the Middle East to the Far East. Is this an action for peace, Mr. President of the United

States, that you can demand others to "return to the path of peaceful negotiations."

IN ASIA

Go farther and look around Asia and this is the picture that meets the eyes

A U.S. naval patrol plane intruded into China's terri-



LAOS

If the Laotlan situation is If the Laotian situation is causing all-round concern to-day, the only reason is the re-peated attempts being made by U.S. imperialism to under-mine the Geneva agreement and the policy of peace, neutrality and national con-cord in Laos. cord in Laos.

Ever since the overthrow in August last of the U.S. sup-porter Somsenith-Nosavan porter clique and the formation of ernment; the U.S. imperialists and their friends in the SEA-TO bloc, particularly in Thai-land and Southern Vietnam, have been engineering intertheir hand which worked be-hind Nosavan & Co.'s attacks against Vientiane.

Exposure of the U.S. conspi-racy of intervention in Laos came recently from the noted French Correspondent

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Major Brune Winzer, cz-Public Relations Officer of the Luftwaffe Southern Command. in West Germany, shows the blitzkrieg plans on a map at his Press Conference in East Berlin. The large arrow running north-east in the centre of the map shows the planned lightning encirclement of the German Democratic Republic.



Genevieve Tabouis who wrote in the journal Paris Jour :

"From information pro-vided by diplomats and military advisers the mys-tery of Laos is clearing up. It seems that the actions of certain U.S. advisers are res-ponsible for the current chaotic situation."

The Pentagon desired the launching of foreign interven-tion, the article pointed out, because U.S. military personbecause U.S. mintary person-nel held that intervention in the Laotian situation by the forces of Thailand and SEATO would rapidly gain "victory". U.S. Ambassador to Thai-

u.s. Ampassador to Indi-land Johnson held secret talks with the country's Prime Min-ister Sarit Thanarat on Sep-tember 23, three days after he had openly stated that he very

much approved of Thailand's attitude of "concern" and attitude of "concern" and "worry" about the Laotian "worry" situation.

SEATO

On the 23rd itself, after a meeting of the SEATO Council, the second in the course of two days, Thailand's Interior Minister Charusa Thien Pra-part in a Press statement dis-closed that the closed-door meetings of the Council had drawn up "concrete plans" for intervention in Laos.

It was also reported that one member of SEATO had sug-gested setting up an armed force like that of NATO.

The same day, Thailand's Army Chief of Staff Rai Chitt told the Press that the

Thailand army was fully "alerted". "We already have an over-all plan," he said, and added, "once war occurred, operations can be performed effectively and speedily.'

While the lackeys were thus preparing the ground, the master himself spoke on Sep-tember 28. The U.S. State Department in a statement that day viciously slandered the Pathet Lao fighting units saying, "they were doing everything possible to destroy chances for peace in Laos...." The U.S. imperialists had nut everything in their gamble While the lackeys were thus

The U.S. imperialists had put everything in their gamble with the Nosavan rebellion, And when that had obviously failed, they were creating a new pretext for intervention with such statements against the Bether Lag former the Pathet Lao forces.

The angry people of South Korea have thrown out the decrepit Syngman Rhee: But the U.S. continues to play the overlord and build up South Korea as its war base. The latest in this effort is the introduction of a new type of naval vessel equipped with naval vessel equipped with rockets into South Korea in violation of the armistice agreement.

agreement. The U.S. is also holding numerous combat exercises in South Korea to deliberately aggravate tension and intimi-date the South Korean people into submission

The South Korean Hapdong news-agency reported that on September 26, the South Korean navy and marines under the U.S. Command

* SEE BACK PAGE



Nehru's Good And Wise Words Before The Great World Assembly

U.N. General Assembly was a good and wise one. Its effectiveness will reveal itself during the coming debates and through the various proposals and moves that emerge from. the august body. It constitutes our country's contribution to the noble cause of world peace, worthy of our historic role.

The hopes of the imperialist camp that Nehru will not follow Khrushchov to the U.N., and later on that while mak. ing his speech at least he will remember Indian need for Western economic assistance, stood belied.

India's independent foreign policy remains intact, despite Western imperialist pressure and India, through its respected Prime Minister is throwing its weight for U.N.'s Role the triumph of the righte cause. It is India's pride that its Prime Minister was heard with the deepest attention by all sides and applauded twenty times inthe General Assembly.

He stated the importance of the greatest issue of our times, in simple words, "Without peace all our dreams vanish and are reduced to ashes."

Disarmament Problem

He paid handsome tribute to the positive role of the U.N. and urged, "The main purpose of the U.N. was to build up a world without war, a world based on the cooperation of nations and peoples," leading out of a situation where "war was kept in check by the balancing of armed 'orces.'

He stressed the "special importance, over-riding all others" of disarmament. He reiterated Indian support to full disarmament but conce that it might not be possible to achieve it "in one step". He People's China's did not want disarmament to remain the monopoly of some States but urged that every country "must share respon-sibility and work" for it.

He stated that nuclear test cessation was immediately ossible and necessary and the scourge of nuclear war at least banished.

He eloquently asked for the unanimous acceptance of the five neutrals' resolution that the two heads of the U.S. and the USSR resume contact. He admitted that by itself it was "no magical solution" but as against the "present situation of dangerous drift," it might work up "a turn of the tide" door fo future consultation not only between the two eminent individuals but the world community."

dian publicists of the West the situation forward and as well, in their proper places. The assert India's weight. Under

PAGE TWO

T HE Indian Prime Min- Bindusthan Times editorial ister's speech at the of October 3 had poured cold water over the proposal with words like "anti-climax" and "superfluous". The Times of India, editorial on October 3, had run it down as "nothing either magically helpful or particularly inspiring." even went so far as to sug-gest, "It is possible to suspect that the Afro-Asian bloc has tended its capacity for peace making."

> What else is it if not denial of our independent role, a plea for remaining dumb and passive and thus let the ground and atmosphere be prepared for our country to be dragged to become a camp-follower of the West? It is no accident that these are the very organs of Indian reaction who are loudest in writing about the anti-national ro of the Indian Communists

In Congo

India's Prime Minister was cheered by all the African representatives when he deno-unced "the disruptive forces let loose" by the colonialists, threatening the very "integrity" of the State in the Congo and pressed that the role of the U.N. was "to help in the proper functioning of the Central Government" and help the Congolese Parliament to meet so that "the problem of the Congo may be dealt with by the people themselves.

It is no secret that this is just what the colonialists both from within and without the U.N. have been doing their ntmost to prevent and this is just what Lumumba has been complaining against and de-manding from the U.N.

Pandit Nehru expressed the "pain and torment" of the "many in Asia and Africa and possibly elsewhere" at the "terrible war" in Algeria and championed early Algerian freedom by the exercise self-determination.

Representation

His principled and unequivocal support for the rightful representation of the People's Republic of China and Mongolia came as a stunning surprise to the imperialist statesmen who were banking on the India-

China, border disput.

One, of course, wishes that India's spokésman need not have been complimentary towards Eisenhower's really nasty reply to the resolution of the five nations, more forthright against the colo-

The whole world will anziously await during the next few months how the Indian delegation, headed by Nehru himself, helps to shape the world nearer the heart's desire, which he has eloquently expressed in moving words.

INDO-PAK RELATIONS

THE follow-up of the Nehru-Ayub meeting is seen in the Indian Press announcements of the time able of the official and ministerial conferences between the two countries to implement the joint communique, and seek mutually acceptable solutions of outstanding problems.

Unlike the earlier years, the Pak spokesman at the U.N. General Assembly did not voice the demand for plebis-cite in Kashmir. The India Press Agency, October 1, reveals two alternative pro-posals that President Ayub ad made to Prime Minister Nehru during the recent talks, the first one was a "condo-minium", that is joint control of the State of Jammu and Kashmir by India and Pakistan. In case this is unacceptable to India, the alternative pressed was that of an independent Kashmir.

Pandit Nehru is reported to have shown "no inclination" towards these proposals at the moment but he did not rule out their further discussion when the Kashmir affair was discussed again and afresh.

These proposals are not even a rehash but a repetition of the old Anglo-American imperialist solution of the Kashmir problem, their own creation. This crude imperialist attempt to intervene in the affairs of our sub-continent must be firmly rebuffed by Indian patriotic opinion in good time.

A firm stand against imperialist manoeuvres with Kashmir as the pawn, but coupled with a fraternal attitude towards Pakistan can successfully bury all se hopes and plans of Western imperialists.

Agreement With Soviet Union

The strength of the changing world balance of forces against imperialism is having its inevitable impact inside Pakistan as well. There is living evidence of this new phenomenon. A PII message from Karachi on October 2 reported that the USSR and Pakistan may soon enter into inter-Government agreemen for Soviet assistance to Pakistan for mineral research and oil exploration.

Pakistan has no less oil than India but the Western companies have a total monopoly. They have been digging, disnialists in the Congo and covering but sealing up the clearly specific about the prospective oil wells. Their status and rights of Lumumba negative reports and foul as the rightful Prime Minister deeds have become a well-of the Congo, and firmer on known scandal within Pakisthe need to reorganise the tan and coupled with new dis-U.N. which he has himself ad- coveries and development of a The wide response that the mitted as overdue. But one national oil industry in India Indian Prime Minister's words also knows that this is not the tide could not but turn received should put the In- Pandit Nehru's way to move within neighbouring Pakistan

Under the proposed Soviet-NEW AGE

will guarantee credits and provide technicians, geologists and equipment to help discover Pakistan oil.

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Soviet negotiators have discovered in Pakistan a "good business-like atmosphere" and they have expressed the desire that they are "keen to develop good neighbourly relations with Pakistan."

The announcement of these talks has "stunned Western interests in Pakistan." The Western oil companies prospecting in Pakistan—Sta Vacuum, Burmah Oil, Shell Oil and Tide Water Oil companies have sought "imme-diate clarification" from the Pakistan Government and they are now pressing that they "should not be thrown out of the field."

The fat is in the fire. The Western monopoly position is getting shaken up right inside Pakistan itself and they are going to find it very hard indeed to retain their stranglehold indefinitely.

The evidence to strengthen the above proposition is contained in the statement of the delegation of ten American oil experts that recently visited the USSR under the official exchange programme between the USA and USSR. The U.S. delegation leader frankly stated that Soviet oilmen "were highly qualified and confident in their work over all the technical excellence in Russia and particularly in oil industry.

The sands of time have started running out against the Anglo-American monopolists within Pakistan. This new offer of Soviet aid to Pakistan is not only good for Pakistan but also good for India. The weaker the imperialist monopolists become in Pakistan the easier will it be for India and Pakistan to develop neighbourly relations.

USEFUL ADMISSION

-Idealistic Solution

CTOBER 2 is Gandhi Jayanti Day. Living on past heritage bodes no good for the future of any political party. Congress leaders have been using the Mahatma's name to cover up all the sins they have been committing in the interest of the upper and exploiting few. This year Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan used the very precepts of the Mahatma to expose the evils rampant under the Congress regime.

Unveiling the Mahatma's statue in the Ram Bagh gardens in Amritsar he-stated that the Mahatma had preached "the ancient law of renunciation but unfortunately after the attainment of inand communal evils provincial jealousies, political expediency and partisanship seem to be on the increase." He characterised what was going on in some parts of the country as "rude reminders of primitive feuds."

He pin-pointed the biggest October 5

Pakistan Agreement, the USSR national issue aright-that "cleansing was essential at all levels of public life in the country.

WEEK

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Learned professor of Hindu philosophy that he is, his solution, however, was mostly the traditional idealistic. moral homilies.

Just because the contra. dictions between the words and deeds of the Congress rulers are growing, reac-tionary sentiments like n, communalis casteis m and provincialism are being stirred by the Right reactionary elements against the Congress and they are simultaneously being utilised by Congressmen in power to defend themselves and or used by dissidents to gather support for them-selves. Again, it is the result of the inevitable culmina. tion of this process that a chronic crisis has engulfed the organisation of the ruling party.

Show-Down In Uttar Pradesh

U. P. is the home of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, the big two top leaders of the Congress. A real show-down between the ministerialists and the dissidents is afoot and Pandit Pant himself has to fly to Lucknow to keep it within limits.

In Orissa, Chief Minister Mahatab threatens to resign in case the coalition with the Gantantra is terminated, on which the majority of the Congressmen in Orissa seem bent. They cannot face the electorate as allies of the old feudal rajas.

In Andhra, the mediation efforts of Dhebar have failed. The Press reports that internal Congress dissensions cannot be kept bottled up in Mysore either.

And so on. It is the same in every State, in varying degrees. Congressi being faced more and more with two clear-cut alternatives. If they let things drift, all their proclaimed ideals become a thing of the past, in the mouths of their spokesmen, and their organisation is doomed to inevitable disintegration, the Right elements getting the upper hand and ultimately coalescing with the ageold reactionaries outside. as now in Orissa with the rajas or in Kerala with the Muslim League and the Catholic Bishops.

If they seek to remain true to their ideals, house-cleansing is the first next step. weeding out the reactionary elements from their own ranks and above all the leadership, and uniting with the popular, patriotic and democratic forces outside the Congress and together working out the right policies in practice and help organise the dependence, love of power, national endeavour that will personal ascendency, caste advance the welfare of our people, strengthen natio economy, consolidate India's unity and sovereignty and heighten our country's contribution against colonialism and for world peace.

-P. C. JOSHI





estates

THE PSP and Bharatiya Jan Sangh seem to be yying with one another as to who would bark the loudest on the Cuban re-Antion

PSP Janata's comical columnist Gorwala (every. one knows whom he serves wrote on September 11 that Cuba was "a neat pistol pointed right at America's ieart". while on Septemher 11, the Jan Sangh English tabloid referred to it with ill-concealed chagrin. as "the Marxist-sent gift of Cuba into the Communist net."

Why are they in tan trums? What has happened in Cuba to make them so? In Cuba, Yankee imperialism's applecart has been upset.

As an Indian Correspon dent belonging to one of the rabidly anti-Communist dailies has written after his recent visit to that island:

"Cuba was under a form of colonialism under which foreigners exercised power without any of the social or political obligations devolving on a straightforward colonial rule. Cuba's economy and its politics were controlled by U.S. capital. The position of the U.S. Ambassador to Cuba was about the same as that of the former British Residents in India's princely States before 1947." (Vohra in Times of India).

The overthrown regime of Batista had, according to another Correspondent, K. Balraman of the Hindu liquidated 19,000 people most of them after subjec tion to medieval forms of torture

So the Cuban revolution as Vohra notes, is extremely popular. "The only sizable discontented groups that I noticed belonged to the former dispossessed land lords, importers coping with foreign exchange diff ties and the class affected by the withdrawal of the American tourists including taxi drivers, hoteliers an those who run gaudy night clubs. Even some of these out of nationalistic zeal are prepared to bear the current hardships uncom-

plainingly." Thus the Cuban Revolution has almost the whol Cuban population behind it It is also just and patrioti So when the PSP and the Jan Sangh take out lon brushes to tar it, they only incriminate them selves. They reveal them selves as wholly belonging to the gang known by the "Washington name of patriots".

> CUBAN REALITY

WHAT is the Cuban Revolution giving to the people? Let us refer back "Though no reliable figures are available for the post-revolution year, 1946 census report the

OCTOBER 9, 1960

Tehri. Well, perturbed he was justified in being. For the opening of the Communist Party branch in Tehri had blighted all Jan Sangh hopes of reap-

ing the fruits of people's

S O after the Dalai Lama dissatisfaction with the Conleft Mussoorie and the lull, ensued, the PTI representative took up the theme of the so-called Communist activities in Tehri and other places on the border. When the announcemen was made of the opening of the Communist Party office in Tehri, this gave him another opportunity to intensify the slander. Thus it is that most of the news of so-called border propaganda has emanated from the pen of this gentle-

man plying between Dehra Dun and Mussoorie,

Another source of this propaganda has been the Jan Sanghis. For a couple of months before the Nehru statement on Co activities on the border one gentleman, Devendra Shas tri of the Jan Sangh, had been moving in and out of Tehri and giving socalled Press statements to the Jan Sangh Press from Hardwar. A number of statements came out in the Hindi Press, specially the Hindu Sabha and Jan Sangh Press. saying that Devendra Shastri was very perturbed about Communist activities in

shows that one-third of all cultivated land in Cuba was owned by about 900 large corporations, some of them having as much as 600,000 acres. Over eight million acres of land (36 per cent) belonged to 898 large

The big sugar companies and cattle ranches owned 17 million acres of land. Of this total, American companies owned 40 per cent of the sugar-cane

plantations. The holding of the Cubans Atlantic, the largest concern, amounted to over 620,000 acres." (Times of India, September An abrupt end has been

put to this abnormal situa-tion. The Revolution, led by Dr. Fidel Castro, has done the following in a brief period of 20 months: "Tenants have become

landowners, each is entitled to 67 acres of land." A system of "guided agri-

culture" has been introduc-

ed in order to diversify farming and agricultural economy

"People's Shops" have been opened. "They have eliminated the former com. pany stores where prices were marked up heavily and where short weights were used to exploit the

ignorant villagers." "The farmer's debt has been wiped out. Schools have been built. Illiteracy is being attacked. Clinica have brought medical relief." New houses are being built. "The prices of houses are fabulously reasonable.

"Corruption has been eradicated and prostitution and gambling brought under control. House rents have been slashed and power rates reduced."

Dr. Castro is also carrying out his promises to indus-trialise the country. To this end he is accepting help from wherever it is available. Cuba has not only received from the Communist countries offers of help in this regard but also guarantees of protection against any foreign attacks on her

sovereignty. All this would constitute glad tidings for patriotic and democratic Indians. But the Janata and the Jan Sangh stand outside the circle. They rave and rant, and wish, with the Ameri-

cans, that "Castro will stew in his own juice." They expose themselves.

EXPOSURE -WHOSE ?

THE Jan Sangh thought that it could consummate the role of a Cassandra in regard to the great peace meet at UNO. It has, however, badly exposed its

bankruptcy. Its weekly mouthpiece declared with ludicrous aplomb that liftle would come out of Khrushchov's move to gather together leading statesmen of the world for a new attempt to solve the world's most pressing problems.

It found it "impossible to account for the hullabaloo that is now sought to be raised at the Soviet Government's announcement that Mr. Khrushchov himself ud lead the delegation WO of his country to the ensu-ing UNO jamboree."

It thought that the West could successfully evade the call and declared: "the odds are ten to one that he (Khrushchov), more than anyone else, is likely to feel isolated and deflated.

It further declared that was a piece of immaturity on the part of Nehru

"to presume that all the heads of States would come together." It said that it was "fatuous for the Prime Minister to go to New York merely for excitement."

Only two roles could be played, it thought, in the U.N.--either "toe the Khrushchov line" (i.e., the peace and disarmament- line) or "fall in with the Western Powers" (the second is the only line which the Jan Sanghites themselves can contemplate with equani-mity)! Either way, they prophesied, India's "independence or non-alignment would suffer a cruel exposure."

Now, who stands cruelly exposed? Verily, it is the pathetic and pitiable columnist who penned the above prophecy, and of course, the bankrupt and dishonest Jan Sangh ideo-logy. For the U. N. meet turned out to be the biggest gathering of leading world statesmen in history Even Mr. Macmillan joined

Nor did events at the U.N. vindicate the line of Western stoogism, which the Jan Sangh and its ilk advocate. It showed that an independent foreign policy has still a role to play.

-GARUDA



Ever since the arrival of the Dalai Lama in Mussoorie and the big journalistic opportunity that this opened out, the PTI representative here had been sending despatches of the most pro-Dalai Lama and anti-China type. His own paper, the Himachal Times, also earned notoriety in that respect and he himself flaunts that even the Peking Radio had mentioned his paper as being aggressively anti-Chinese.

gress. The PSP was, of course,

another perturbed party. A fourth source was those Congress bosses who were at the top in Tehri and who saw their election chances waning after the opening of our Party's branch. Most anxious enquiries are being daily made from our comrades who are in touch with these Congressmen as to which seats we are intending to contest. Some are even begging us not to contest particular seats. Ministers in Lucknow and New Delhi began chiding local Congress MLAs and MPs for allowing the Communists to get established. As if it was in their power to prevent it!

Congress Bosses Worried

Last but not the least, the omnipresent and omniscient Special Branch of the police. These gentlemen have to justify their existence. Moreover travelling and daily allo-wances are the only means by which they can augment their incomes. And they have a keen sense of smell, Reports began pouring out of tradicted it. how the Communists are The different lating on the border.

NEW AGE

persons, Govind Singh Negi and Dhulia from Garhwal happened to go together to Rishikesh just for a holiday. We were hiking most of the time. Dhulia had a legal job in connection with his profession there. So we went with him to Swargashram.

Now out went the report from a Central Intelligence man (in charge of two or three districts) that Communist from Dehra Dun, Tehri and Garhwal held a very important meeting at Rishikesh about the border work and the Special Branch men are pes tering our comrades even now months after the incident about this so-called meeting. It has even been made out that we also went up to Tehri in connection with our con fabulations.

Similarly I learn that the Party Conference in Tehri has given thousands of rupees in travelling and daily allowances to the State, local and Central Union Intelligence men who visited Tehri, Rishikesh and Dehra Dun one after the other.

These, perhaps, are the "most reliable sources" on whom Pandit Nehru and Pant base the "responsible statements" they make in Parliament.

The propaganda against us on the border had gone on previously also. But then official circles themselves always took pains to contradict it. When last winter. Jan Sangh and PSP MLAs raised this question in the U.P. Assembly, Government spokesmen con-

The difference now seems to secretly and fiercely confabu- be that a shift has come in the lating on the border. policy of the Government nothin Last winter, I with two other itself. That is why they do not battle.

even care to make enquiries from their district officials but are themselves mouthing this slanderous propaganda.

The reason is not far to seek. It is the elections which are spurring the Congress on to this unscrupulous propaganda. The Congress bosses shrewd as they are like Pandit Pant, realis very well the repercussion a Congress defeat in the border areas at the hands of the Communists.

Now, as the "China issue" has very much eased, these gentlemen are exploiting the border situation and the sensitivity of the people for the borders to the maximum

Elections-The Reason

It is the Jan Sanghis and the PSPers who are making the most use of Nehru's statement at present and not the Congressmen. The Jan Sanghis miss no opportunity and recently when the U.P. Governor came to Dehra Dun, the local Jan Sangh leaders again asked him to be vigilant against Communist activities.

When Asoka Mehta came here recently he also hurried to speak about the border and said that he would think of ways and means of uniting with the other parties to counteract the Communist propaganda on the borders.

However, spart from these gentlemen whose faces are very well known, though they try to hide them behind patriotic masks, the people in general have taken the Nehru statement as part of the election battle that is on and that nothing is unfair in such a

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Editorial

HISTORIC DEBATES are going on in the U. N. General Assembly which clearly reveal who stands where on the major issues of war and peace, of colo-

nialism and liberation. The popular Prime Minister of our country is himself leading the Indian delega-tion. His contribution has been hailed "as good and very good" by Khrushchov. The Western statesmen are glum, the British refused to comment and the Americans could hardly conceal their scowl.

The issues that are being handled in the U.N. are such on which depends the fate of the present day world, and our own country. More than once India's Prime Minister has rightly declared that India has a big vested interest in peace.

There is no better way to rouse the Indian people to their duty to the world they live in than take it all to them straight, and tell them in simple terms the issues that are being discussed at the U.N. and explain in plain words which leading country is taking what stand. This will help them to recognise aright the foes and friends of India and humanity at large. There is no better way to stir the patriotic pride

of our peace-loving people than to broadcast among them Pandit Nehru's speech and truthfully explain its significance, how India stands, from issue to issue, against the forces of war and with the champions of eace, against the colonialist enslavers and with the fighters of freedom, against the disruptors and with the protagonists of international cooperation.

This task is very urgent especially because the influential Indian daily Press is under the control of rectionary monopolist groups, the flatterers and admirers of the imperialist West. Most of these Indian dailies print the Reuter foreign service, which is U.N. news from the Western angle, with Castro Nkrumah, Sukarno and even Nehru duly cut and censored !

It is disgraceful enough to let the British-owned and controlled Reuters have the monopoly of supplying us all our foreign news but to let its reports go unchallenged and confuse our people is to risk a lot and fail in our plain duty in the present world crisis.

Most of the Indian dailies in their editorial colums are either cunningly playing down the Indian contribution in the struggle that is on inside the U.N. session, or they are rudely cynical about it.

The monopolist Indian Press is confusing and corroding Indian public opinion.

It is necessary to speak up, all over the country and as loudly as possible, against the unprincipled and unpatriotic standpoint and tendentious newsfeaturing by large sections of our daily Press which has acquired influence and is exercising it against the nation's stand and proclaimed aspirations and in favour of the imperilist West.

Nasty surprises and bitter experience of the last one year should convince all patriotic elements, both inside the ruling party and outside, that respect for and acceptance of India's independent foreign policy cannot be taken for granted. Indian reaction had begun sniping at it and seeks to divert it towards the West. Now is the time to drag them out in the open and publicly trounce them.

Indian reaction does not stop with pouring cold water over our national foreign policy and thus freeze it into paralytic passivity, unworthy of and against the interests of our great country. These very elements also seek reactionary changes in the very pattern and basic policies of our planning. Now is the time to denounce them as the enemies of our nation and people and boot them out of Indian public life.

We Communists appeal to all our thinking and conscientious fellow countrymen and patriotic parties and above all the Congressmen themselves-Let us all together or in our own separate ways go to the people and put to them squarely what are the issues that divide and threaten the world, what is the contribution our dear country is making through the who are with us and who against. harm we cause to the U.N." Let us rouse the sense of righteousness of our people; it will give them great self-confidence and new strength which will be all for the good of India and the world.

(October 5)

PAGE FOUR

NEHRU'S SPEECH AND WEST'S PREDICAMENT U.N. Crisis-Who Is Responsible?

Listening to Prime Minister Nehru's U.N. address over the radio on Monday evening I was strongly reminded of the speech he had made last December at the civic reception to Eisenhower at Delhi's Ramlila Maidan. The U.S. President who had been talking peace all the time till then took the opportunity of his last speech on the Indian soil, rather unexpectedly, to drag India into the cold war as part of the "Free World". Nehru in his own polite way replied back and firmly told him off.

OMETHING like that seems the master race (as in South "can be tolerated no Africa)

should leave the Congo."

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State.

"There will be no peace in

The role of the U.N. is

the Congo except on the basis of the integrity of the

mediatory one, to reconcile

the Central Government

. The U.N. obviously cannot

and help in proper functioning

Leadership cannot be imposed

act all the time as policemen

nor should any outside Power

intervene." U.N. should help

the elected Parliament of the

Congo to meet and function.

Decisions must be that of Par-

liament as representing the

people of the Congo and not of

O Disarmament is the most

blem before the U.N. "The con-

ception of controls comes in

only because of disarmament.

It is not proposed, I hope, to

have controls of existing arma-

ments and thus in a way to

perpetuate those armaments".

Both disarmament and a ma-

B Five non-aligned Powers'

call for renewal of Eisen-hower-Khrushchov contact:

"The main purpose... is to avoid a deadlock" in the pre-

sent deteriorating international

sembly fails to take some steps

to ease this situation "not only will the deadlock continue,

but there will be a drift in a

direction from which it will

become increasingly difficult to

in the Australian Prime Mini-

ster's so-called amendment to

to perpetuate the deadlock.

Eisenhower's objection that

ers alone-now embodied

"If the matter is of concern

only to two countries, then perhaps no such necessity

would have arisen for us to

....The importance of these

"...In this present situation

matters is such as to go beyond

personal or official relations be-

of dangerous drift even a small

tween any two individuals."

ation. If the General As-

Five-Power

Resolution

turn back."

up singly.

important and urgent pro-

D to have happened at the U.N. General Assembly on longer. Despite repeated U.N. directives, "many thou-sands of Belgians including October 3. Nehru not only refused to withdraw the five nonaligned Powers' resolution, he military men are still in the buttressed it further with addi-Congo, more especially in the tional arguments and a stronger Katanga Province". Security Council "decisions have appaplea. More. On all issues of substance he assailed U.S. rigirently not been given full effect dity and refusal to move foro. This is highly undesirable. Every type of military or semi-It is not surprising then military personnel of Belgium

that so far there is no official comment from the U.S. on Nehru's speech. Their prediobvious. They hate cament is accept its postulates, all its logical consequences and all the various suggestions it contains. But they dare not openly say a word against it.

U.S. Press Vicious

S

Their Press however is a fair indication of how they are feeling. In a characteristically vicious and backhanded "comliment." New York Times has bracketed Nehru with Jordan's sain for "reasonableness Resorting to its usual method of distortion and misrepresentation it suggests that Nehru could hardly have seriously meant or believed in what he had spoken. He was only trying to live up to a concept of neutrality involving the welfare of the world people."

Obviously to New York Times neither neutrality is possible or palatable nor "welfare of the world people" at-tainable. Naturally Nehru's characterised sneech is "dangerous middle treading path."

Here are the points Nehru made, points which the West is adamant in its refusal to accept: The U.N. structure, even originally weighted in favour of Europe and the Amerine "still more unas, has bec

alanced" today. S Change, though slow, and adaptation to the new conditions, recognising the existing "variety of opinion and objecwithout trying "to coerce or compel others" are impe-

rative. Peaceful coexistence is the the matter did not concern two only alternative to utter unnihilation. "There is no mid-

dle way." "We hold that that all the Five-Power Resolution 0 seeks to sidetrack the issue and countries must be repre-sented in the U.N. ... Proper representation of the People's Republic of China is essential. The more we delay it the more

Africa's thr told pro blems: 1) Full implementation of independence where achieved; 2) Liberation of countries still under colonial domination. "This has become an urgent task today", and, 3) acialism and the doctrine of approach on behalf of the re-

& by ZIAUL HAQ

presentatives of the two great countries would make a diffe-rence and might mark the turn of the tide".

"I earnestly wish and appeal to the General Assembly to adopt this resolution unanimously at an early date."

The very unseemly hurry which the West showed in banging the door through Eisenhower's reply to the neutrals' move shows how they fear as plague and are determined to evade a "turn of the tide."

They are now mobilising all sources of deception and trickery to sabotage the passage of the Five-Power resolution The Indian delegation has had to denounce as "absolute humbug" the canard spread by promoters of Australia's promoters of Australia's "amendment" that Nehru himself was in fact not enthusiastic about the five-nation reso lution.

Nehru himself has described the Australian amendment as "trivial" and "absurd". The more he read it, said Nehru, the more surprised he was that any member of the Assembly could have put forward such an amendment. Regretting that the Australian approach was "tinged with the cold war," Nehru said that the smaller Powers refused to be "shepherded into this group or that and say what we are told to

The sponsors of the resolution are determined to press it and 44 Afro-Asian countries have met together to deliberate over the ways and means to get over the Western obstruction in bringing the resolution before the General Assembly.

chinery for control should go Khrushehov's together: neither can be taken. Speech

K HRUSHCOV, having seen the U.S. President's response to the Five-Power move has set out in his reply to the Afro-Asian leaders the stark reality of the situation as it exists today and has pointed out where the responsibility for it lies

"I am deeply convinced that every statesman who is capable of taking an impartial view of the situation cannot fail to draw the conclusion as to who it is that creates obstacles to the resumtion of contacts....

Khrushchov characterised the U-2 aggression on the eve of the scheduled Summit-and proclaiming it as a definite policy of the U.S. Government, as Eisenhower and Herter had done-to be nothing less than adoption of the "path of perfidy", in which they now seek to persist refusing to return to the "path of contacts" and "negotiations based on mutual respect for the interests of the participants."

Attempts to advance prior conditions for the establishment of such contacts "by the side which had adopted the road of perfidy," repreone more evidence of sents

* SEE PAGE 13

OCTOBER 9, 1960

18th Session of Indian Labour Conference

The 18th Session of the Indian Labour Conference President of the AITUC, in his said that if strikes were to be is unique in more than one respect.

It was in the fitness of things that after the great struggle of the Central Government employees from July 11 to 17, 1960, which event in itself is unparallelled in the history of the Indian trade union movement, this subject and its aftermath including the proposal of the Government of India to bring legislation to ban strikes and outsiders in the trade unions of "essential services" was put on the agenda of the conference by the Government itself.

In the early stages, the cor-rect interpretation of the sub-Government should deal firmject "Industrial Relations in Public Sector" was not properly understood.

The mystery deepened when the Labour Ministry removed this subject from the agenda instead of giving clarification of the scope of discussions. Pressure from trade unions, including some of the Government employees' trade unions and in Parliament had the desired effect and it was again put on the agenda. Even then doubts remained as to the scope of the subject as it was described "Certain aspects of industrial relations in Public Sector" and against the usual practice of the Indian Labour Conference, memorandum was circulated by the Government.

However, just before the Conference, it was made clear that the scope was wide enough and it was further con firmed by Union Labour Minister Nanda at the informal meeting with reprecentatives of workers on September 23 evening.

This was the first occasion when in the tripartite Indian Labour Conference, a strike and that too, of the Central Government employees, was discussed in some detail. There was a hitch and some heistation on the part the Government ultimately it yielded. In earlier conferences and earlier (tripartite meetings, strikes, its causes and effects have been referred but in this conference, all the remaining six items of the agenda were set aside and this subject was exclusively discussed for full two days. And this change in the character of the tripartite conference and meetings is worth noticing.

Unanimous **Opposition**

The conference was unique also because though from different angles and reasons, on the first day of the conference, the spokesmen of all workers, emsections, i.e., players and the State Governments opposed the proposed ban on strikes and outsiders. in the trade unions of "essen_ tial services" as announced by the Home Minister of the Government of India in Parand before the liament National Development Council meeting.

Naval Tata, leader of the delegation from the Employers' Federation of India (EFI), said that any move for statutory ban on strikes would be self_dereatin strikes in public services, he said, would inevitably give rise to a demand for similar immunity in essential undertakings in the private sector.

Shantilal Shah, the notorious Labour Minister of Maha-**OCTOBER 9, 1960**

but the

AITUC

and had demanded:

An inquiry into the causes 1. of the recent strike be instituted in terms of the Code of Discipline. The mechanism of inquiry may be along the lines followed in the Calcutta tramway strike inquiry;

2. Pending the findings of the inquiry, the pre-strike status quo in respect of recog-nition of the Central Government employees' unions asso-ciations federations be res-

tored: 3. The proposed bills to ban strikes and "outsiders" in essential services be placed before the Indian Labour Conference for its approval prior to being introduced in-

Government Criticised

Parliament.

It was made clear by the ATTUC that if the Government "continues to violate the principles of the Code of ne which it wants others to follow, the workers will have no faith in the Code of Discipline meant for observance by them alone and it will be treated as' a dead

letter.' P. Ramamurti, M.P., Vice

Government should deal firm-ly with any attempt to subvert the Government or the economy of the country. He said that strikes should be made superfluous by providing for compulsory arbitration.

S: R. Vasavada (INTUC) opposed the move for banning strikes and "outsiders" in essential services. He wanted that strike threat should be eliminated by automatic arbitration in case of dispute.

Memorandum

The AITUC had submitted a memorandum on the subject charging the Government of India with breach of the Code of Discipline in dealing with the strike, both as an employer and as Government

speech explained the points raised in the memorandum.

Deven Sen, MLA, President, HMS, in his memorandum and speech charged the Government with violating ILO conventions and severely criticised Government repression.

This spontaneous and surprisingly unanimous opposi-tion to the proposed legislations by all sections of the conference unnerved the Government and very skilfully it tried to turn the table the next day.

In spite of this on September 25, in the speeches of Tridib Choudhury, M. P. (UTUC), Bihar Labour Minister Binodanand Jha, G. Ramanujam and Ramsi nghbhai Verma, M.P. (INTUC), Vimal Mehrotra (HMS) and M. Kalyanasundaram (AITUC), the proposed measures were criticised and opposed.

B. N. Jha said that there would be no call for general strike in the next five years and even if called, would not be responded to and that, therefore, Government should not unnecessarily earn the odium of taking away a de-mocratic right. He said that ban on outside leadership was not advisable.

G. Ramanujam (INTUC)

avoided "superior means" should be provided for dealing with labour grievances fairly promptly and finally. He said: "There is no use of banning" strikes, we have to abolish the need for strikes."

Employers'

Stand

S. M. Banerjee, M. P. plead-ed for the withdrawal of orders cancelling recognition of employees' unions. Narrat-ing in detail the efforts made by the Central Government employees for settlement. he criticised the basis of fixing minimum wage in the Pay Commission report.

Naval Tata (EFI) said that he did not want to see a situation where the entire community would be held to ransom by a few people. At the same time, he did not want the sacred right of strike to be trampled upon.

He suggested that top trade union leaders should sign a "truce" with the Government that for two or three years to come, they would not be parties to any move to paralyes administration.

Vimal Mehrotra strongly defended the strike and opposing the insinuation from

certain quarters regarding anti-national or unpatriotic motives, referred to the example of the 108-day-old steel strike allowed in the USA (where the international tension was much more than in India) without recourse

Secretary, AITUC

* by K. G. SRIWASTAVA

to the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance and the repression in the recent strike in our country. He cited instances to show how the present machinery to solve industrial disputes is inadequate and too dilatory.

M. Kalyanasundaram (AI-TUC) complained of the nonobservance of the Code of Discipline in the railways and in the Public Sector in Madras State where recognition has been refused to AITUC unions in spite of the fact that a ballot agreed to by all the three sections had shown that overwhelming majority of workers follow it for the last of two years.

Ramsinghbhai Verma (IN-TUC) criticised the red tape. and corruption in the official machinery and thundered that the proposed ban on outsiders and strikes was an attack on the INTUC.

All the INTUC speakers and representatives of employers and the State Governments. in the form of a ritual, criticised the sponsors of the strike and congratulated the Government on the strong handling of the situation.

The proposed legislation was fully supported by K. P. Tripathi, Assam Labour Min-ister. He said, if strikes by Government servants were to be bened, the present time be banned, the present time was the most opportune because the public reaction was against such strikes.

V. V. Dravid, Labour Minister of Madhya Pradesh, said that if strikes could not be prevented otherwise, then necessary recourse should be taken to legislation.

* SEE PAGE 11

Discussions On Central Govt. Employees⁹ Strike www.www.www.s

Take Chacha's Advice

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NEW AGE

PAGE FIVE





Recently the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly discussed the State's final proposals for the Third Five-Year Plan of the State. They were generally endorsed, and now await the final sanction of the Planning Commission.

tons.

posed Third `Plan of the tion to have a net export State is of Rs. 259 crores, Rs. potential of about eight lakh 45 crores of this being for the Rajasthan Canal Project which is sought to be kept out of the Plan ceiling of the State. The Second Plan of the State was of the order of Rs. 105 crores.

The proposals for the Third Plan are based on some general and tentative conclusions arrived at by the Techno-Economic Survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research of Dr. Lokanathan.

They have projected the target of the rise in the State income by about eight per cent annually for the State as compared to the all-India plan target of five per cent annually. This, according to them, will raise the per capita income in the State by five per cent annually, and would somewhat shorten the gap between the all-India average of per capita income and the State figure.

Investment Calculation

According to them, the per capita income in the State would be Rs. 264 in 1961, which is about 14 per cent lower than the all-India average of Rs. 305 for te same year. According to the present indications the all-India average will reach the figure of Rs. 365 in 1966; and with the above propo-sed rate of growth, Rajasthan's per capita income would go up to Rs. 331 narrowing the gap to about nine per cent.

They have worked out that to achieve this rate of growth Rajasthan needs a net investment of about Rs. 504 crores in all sectors including the Central schemes and the Central sector, the State sector and the private sector.

· are investments These sought to be reached in the following manner: the total outlay of the State plan of Rs. 259 crores is computed for investment purposes at about .Rs. 230 crores; it is hoped that private capital investment and investment by local institutions would come toabout Rs. 140 crores; and the Centre is expected to invest sector in the in the public State a sum of about Rs. 130 crores, in railways, possibly sthan in some major industries like non-ferrous metals, and electric and engineering and

mining units. gets, the proposals of the Plan are based on the target to raise food production by about 18 lakh tons so that

▼ N financial terms the pro- Rajasthan may be in a posi-

Power potential in terms of generation capacity in the beginning of the Second Plan was 30,000 KW, the target in the Second Plan was placed at 92,000 KW of additional power, which will be hardly completed. The Third Plan proposes to create an additional power capacity of about 3.4 lakh KW. Through the progress in the generation of power, some concessions in terms of land, power, salestax, etc., private capital is sought to be attracted for the various industries thus beginning the industrialisation of the State, the State itself also starting industries in the State sector in mining, particularly the open-cast mining of the Palana lignite and the flouspar ore. All this activity is supposed to raise the State's income from Rs. 526 crores in 1961 to Rs. 730 crores in 1966 a rise of about eight per cent per annum as compared to the average of 4.2 per cent for the years of the Second Five-Year Plan.

in the sphere of social str-vices, the existing trend is ed is only 5.4 lakh acres. In living index number for say sought to be continued and strengthened. The target for 92,000 KW. Actually this figueducation for children of 6 to 11 age group is placed at 70 re, too, is not likely to be realised. In industries the original per cent as compared to the all-India average of 80 per plan allocation was Rs. 5.6 cent. This 70 per cent will be crores; it was later reduced to cent. This 70 per cent will be composed of 90 per cent of that has not been fulfilled to boys and 50 per cent of girls the extent of about 50 per (23.5 per cent in 1956 and 50 per cent in 1961).

It is planned to provide a dispensary of the allopathic or the ayurvedic type for every 2,000 population even in the rural areas. Sanitary wells are sought to be provided for every village with a population of 400 to 600; and for populations above 5,000 a regular water works supply is sought to be achieved.

These targets are proposed to be realised by raising re-sources in the State to the extent of about Rs. 81 crores. This is made up by Rs. 25 crores of public loans, Rs. 20 crores of additional taxation, Rs. 10 crores through small savings and Rs. 12 crores and Rs. 14 crores respectively as net saving at the existing level of taxation from the revenue and capital accounts.

Second Plan Figures

In case greater resources are asked for by the Planning Commission, about Rs. 30 crores are planned to be betterment levy in the Bhn- U.P. or even more in the to kra, Chambal and Rajas- Punjab.

than Canal command areas. related to what could be done or not done in the Second Plan. The Second Plan of the. State was of a financial outlay of Rs. 105 crores. By the crores will be spent, i.e. about per cent is expected to be fulfilled.

In terms of physical targets as compared to the target of additional production of foodgrains of about eight lakh tons, the actual achievement claimed is an additional production of 12 lakh tons. In sugar-cane, it is 90,000 tons as compared to the target of 60,000 tons, in oilseeds 2.76 lakh tons as compared to the target of 2.4 lakh tons, etc.

In terms of resources, too, the target was Rs. 31 crores whereas the actual resources raised was about Rs. 40 crores. From taxation as compared to the target of Rs. 11 crores, the additional income realis. ed was Rs. 14 crores. The proposals of the Third Plan are based to an extent on these claims of achievements.

Claims And Reality

In some respects, however, the position is very much different from what the above figures would convey. The additional irrigation target was about 11 lakh acres, what however is likely to be achiev-

about Rs. 3.6 crores and even

cent. In mining not one of

the schemes approved during

the Second Plan and included

in the Second Plan has been

commenced on them.

ferent picture.

Irrigation

Facilities

implemented or even work

Impressive as these figu-

res of achievements seem

to be, and there is no doubt

elopment of this State is

economy the position of

NEW AGE

Even if the power plan is The proposals of the State for the Third Plan are also 3.4 lakh KW of power is gene-3.4 lakh KW of power is gene-rated in the Third Plan, the percentage of Rajasthan's per capita generation of power would still be only 60 per cent of the all-India average figure. end of the year, about Rs. 102 As far as industries are concerned, the position would be the worst because Rajasthan can boast of a working class (in registered factories) of

about 65,000 only which comes to less than one tenth of the all-India figure; and it should be noted that this figure of persons employed in industries actually declined during the Second Plan period mainly because of the closure of the textile units.

Distressing Picture

Looked at from the sociological point of view, the picture is very much more dis-tressing. The per capita income of the State, according to the figures worked out by the Lokanathan Institute, has increased by about 12.5 per cent during the Second Plan period. During this very period the wholesale price index which stood at about 102.5 in 1956 has risen to 119.2 in 1959 and is nearabout 121 during the first months of 1960. This means an increase of about 20 per cent in the wholesale

prices Retail prices have obviously Second Plan itself, the addirisen much more. The cost of tion to the employment force

Problems And

Possibilities

all-India average level. This means that the Third Plan of the State should seek to raise the per capita income by about Rs. 101 in five years. If this target is kept in view the State Plan should be of the order of about Rs. 500 crores. and the total net investment of all sectors should come to about Rs. 950 crores.

Employment Position

The same conclusion is reached by an analysis of the utilisation of man-power resources. The total new increase in the labour force during the Second Plan was computed at about five lakhs for this State. According to a survey conducted by the Government of India in the first two-and-a-half years of the State's plan, the figure of employment in the public sector for this State came to about 42 per cent which incidentally was the highest amongst all the States. Even if we take this figure for the entire plan period, we see that the total employment provided during the Plan would not exceed a figure of say 50 to 55 per cent because employment potential increase in the private sector in the State was very much negligible, and was offset by the closure of some units.

This means that during the

📼 🛧 by 🎟. K. VYAS

would come to about 2.5 to

three lakhs. The projected

this basis also the need for

investment in the State during

the Third Plan would come to

WHY Is

One of the major anomalies in India's foreign policy is to be seen in her non-recognition of the German Democratic Republic. It is not that the two States, India and the GDR, are unfriendly or without any intercourse. There are growing trade relations between them and a GDR Trade Representation functions in our country. But India's relations with that State remain nonetheless stuck up midway for years on end.

stood

public.

country

impossible

F RANKLY speaking, the prime Minister Nehrü's senti-position of the Indian Gov- ments and wishes, his actual ernment in this respect not only defies international law and usage; it is patently contrary to India's basic policy of peace, non-alignment and neutrality.

DISCRIMINATION

Strange as it may seem, while the peace-loving German Democratic Republic which is so close to our country's pursuits in world affairs is denied due recognition, the other German State-the Federal Republic of Germany-which is violently opposed to these pursuits, and frenziedly preparing for another war enjoys full diplomatic status and privilege. This bald discrimination would seem altogether inexplicable except perhaps in terms of pressures from the West.

Apart from the U.S. machinations over the German question, there is the constant wirepulling by the West German Embassy in New Delhi not only to prevent recognition of the other German State but even to get the latter's trade repre-sentation obstructed. Recently two rather significant con-ferences of the West German diplomatic personnel were held to concretise this line. One was held in Adisababa, the other here in New Delhi itself last February.

With the expectations of economic assistance from West Germany, the Bonn regime at least reckons, the vulnerability of countries like India to its pressure has grown. No wonder this economic assistance is regarded as a handy instrument for furthering its foreign policy and West German neo-col nialism.

REAL ISSUE

Within a single generation. German militarism has brought about two world wars and is again now full swing in prepaparation for another one-this time with nuclear weapons. Is it going to be allowed to plunge mankind in another world carnage? By avoiding or underplaying this crucial question, it is not at all possible to correctly shape one's attitude towards the two German States.

And the, correct attitude in this context is one that strengthens the forces of peace in Germany and prevents German militarism of which the Bonn regime is an embodiment, from touching off a world confiagration.

Hence the issue of recognition of the GDR is not simply a question of diplomatic fair deal. In the present conditions it has a far wider signifi-Whatever may be cance.

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State presents quite a dif-Even granting the successful execution of the various irigation projects in the Plan the total additional increase in irrigation is likely to be of

the order of about ten lakh acres; to which if the existing irrigaton facilities, too, are added, it would bring the figure of irrigation facilities to about 20 per cent of the total cultivable area as compared to that the objective of the State

power, too, the target was Beawar which with 1952=100 additional generation of was 78 in 1955 has risen to 105 in 1959 and 106 in the first quarter of 1960. This means an lakhs which means that the increase of about 35 per cent. This means that even on the basis of this calculation the people in the State are poorer by about 25 per cent as compared to what the position was at the beginning of the Second Plan. The Plan outlay for the Third Plan of about Rs. 260

crores, when reduced to the 1956 level of prices, taking the average rise at only 33 cent, would come to only Rs. 180 crores.

that they do represent a big positive factor as far as de-Of Growth concerned, when looked at from the general level of

All this shows that though in some sectors, particu-larly food production and education, etc., some progress has been registered, and in power, too, compared to the extremely ugly situation of 1956, the additional power potential does represent an advance and so also in regard to irrigation facilities, yet compared to the low level of Rajasthan's economy, the rate of growth is

It would be rather ambitious to have a very big jump suddenly but one can safely say raised by sale of land and the figure of 44 per cent in the United Plan should be betterment levy in the Bha- UP. or even more in the to completely fill the gap between this State and the

figure of the population of the State in 1966 is put at 220 net addition to the labour force during the Third Plan period would be about five to eight lakhs. Adding to this the backlog of the Second Plan alone (leaving aside the backlog of the First Plan and earlier) the need for creating new employment opportunities during the Third Plan would come to about ten to eleven lakhs. According to the computa-

tion of the Planning Commission itself, about Rs. 1,000 is needed to provide stable employment to one person and on

Slow Rate

about Rs. 1.000 crores. the figure of the State's Plan working to about 500 crores. needs of the State. Vicious Circle In this regard one of the

most important questions that comes to the fore is the demanded by the situation. policy of the Central Gov-

ernment and the Planning Commission which prune the State's Plans on the basis of the resources the State is able to raise. This is * SEE PAGE 12

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Looked at in these terms the proposed Third Plan of the State is much smaller than the

German Democratic The Republic NOT RECOGNISED?

ments and wishes, his actual policy in relation to Germany at any rate does not show that this significance is fully under-

As a result of a certain evolution in the immediate post-war years, two German States came into existence in 1949 and they have all these years consolidated themsel-ves as full-fledged States. It is futile to treat the Federal Republic of Germany as the only successor State of the pre-1945 Germany and ignore historical, juridical and political facts as the Indian Government seems to do.

If West Germany is entitled to recognition, equally entitled is the German Democratic Re-Not to recognise the GDR while having full diplomatic relations with the other German State is discrimination, pure and simple. For a like India which is neutral this is fundamentally

that the recognition of the GDR would help prolong the parti-tion of Germany. This is an utterly fallacious and misleading argument and those who trot out such absurd arguments evidently do so because they ave none better.

The partition of Germany is

our External Affairs Ministry between the two German States bolsters up the forces of militarism and war in West Germany and so long as this goes on all this pious talk about unification is simply ridiculous. It should be clear to any one by now that the peace-loving people of Socialist Germany, that is the GDR, are not going to offer themselves to former product of history and its Hitlerite Generals and milita-



future reunification in the interests of the German people and world peace is not possible without going through certain definite stages of understanding and cooperation between the two German States. The other method is, of course, that of Chancellor Adenauer who is planning for German "unification" through force of arms and conquest. But that means world war.

This should convince the Government of India that only by recognising the GDR and thus according equal treatment to both German States can it really facilitate the process of future unification

Sometimes it is heard said in The present discrimination as

rists to be again driven into an infernal war.

So, the test of one's sincerity about future reunification lies in the stand one takes in regard to this aggressive Ger-man militarism. The Government of India's present stand is unfortunately below the mark. It is soft on Germany militarism and its chief organiserthe Adenauer regime.

When Prime Minister Nehru is asked at Press Conferences or in Parliament about India's position in relation to developments in Germany, he generally repeats generalities and says that India is not directly concerned. We can understand



Happy are these children who grow up in the German Democratic Republic. Their future should not be endangered by another war.

NEW AGE

not directly concerned is to just evade the issue. Having recognised only the Federal Republic of Germany and thus offering at least moral

the Prime Minsiter's predica-

ment but to say that India is

and, to some extent, also political advantages to the forces that threaten the peace of Europe and the world, it illbehoves the Prime Minister to leave matters at that. The situation arising out of the non-recognition of the GDR is no longer easy to bypass.

And India's discrimination would seem all the more incom-prehensible in view of the radically different roles the two German States are playing in the world today. The differences are not confined to their social system alone (one is Socialist, the other.capitalist); they embrace the wider issues of peace and war, of anti-colonialism and independence. This is something extremely important and relevant in determin ing India's attitudes and policies on the German question.

REMILITARISED

Not only have the financial tycoons and their monopolist trusts who once built up Hitler been revived and put in the saddle, they are literally in command of West Germany's economic life. So are the militarists of Hitler's days: Economic expansionism and conquests on colonial lines, though not in the old forms or with old methods, and preparation of revanchist war constitute the general line of the Adenauer regime.

Entire West Germany has been remilitarised and transformed into a terrible base for nuclear war so much so that even its NATO senior partners, Britain and France, are getting worried. Territorial claims, as in Hitler's time, are being openly made, As early as 1953, Federal Chancellor Adenauer, addressing peasants in Berlin, spoke of recolonising the east. Prominent West German politicians are demanding the return of at least some of the former colonies of German imperialism.

And recently Adenauer publicly aired the old, discredited theory of racial superio-rity when, in Rome, he said: "I believe in these stormy times God has given a special task to the German peopleto be guardian for the West against powerful influences being exercised on us from the East." This is how the Nazi dictator, it will be remembered, set about his business. But Hitler did not have nuclear weapons for his gamble.

Today a large quantity of nuclear weapons has already been stockpiled in West Germany and the country is being studded with launching ramps for such weapons. By their number is expected to go up to more than 900 and there. will also be 500 fighter-bombers at their disposal to carry

> * SEE PAGE 10 PAGE SEVEN

TWO-AND-A-HALF DAYS IN THE GDR

sorry you will have to go without food. The mourning ceremony is to start at the Hall of the Central Committee at 2 p.m. The comrades are waiting," said Mr. Wolfgang, who met me at Berlin airport on behalf of the Socialist Unity Party of the German Democratic Republic when I landed there on September 10. It is already past 1 O'clock and there is less than an hour and we have to drive for about half an hour to reach the place.

It is, however, a matter of great relief to me that I am in time. I had not at all been sure when I left Delhi the previous morning that I would be in time to represent my Party at the funeral of the great and respected leader of the world working class, one time Secretary of the Communist International, President of the German Democratic Republic, Comrade Wilhelm Pieck.

My programme had been fixed for Prague and thence for Bucharest in connection with the discussion jointly organised by the journal The World Marxist Review (brought out from Prague) and the Rumanian Institute of Economic Research, located at Bucharest.

It was when everything was ready for my departure that the sad news of Comrade Pieck's death was received, together with the invitation issued to our Party by Comrade Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany to send a delegation representing our Party to participate in the funeral. Not till I reached Prague was I sure whether I would get a seat on the Prague-Berlin plane. It was, therefore, with great re-lief that I heard that I was

Last Farewell **To Pieck**

We reached the Hall of the Central Committee sufficiently early for my friend Mr. Wolfgang to point out to me the leading personalities of the GDR who had then started arriving and to introduce some of them. Ulbricht, Grotewohl, Dieckmann and other leading personalities of the German Democratic Republic (belonging to different political parties)—they all have assembled there. So too have some leading personalities from the Federal Republic of Germany, including the General Secretary of the Communist Party, Comrade Max Reimann

Representatives of several brother Parties including those of the United States, Canada, U.K., France, Italy, etc., are also present. Representatives of the Governments of the various Socialist countries Comrade Brezhnev, are also present.

SEPTEMBER 10: "I am one or other country or one or heart-felt condolences and other world (including our own ple. Party)

The ceremony opens with a solemn speech delivered by the First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party, Comrade Ulbricht. He recalls the role. played by Comrade Pieck in the struggle against German militarism from the days when he was a youth. Kaiser Wilhelm, Hinden-berg, Hitler, Adenauerberg, these successive represntaof German militatives rism had tried to curb the German working class and to transform the German people into an aggressive army of monopoly capitalism, waging war against the peoples of the world. The German working class

organisation in the affection of the German peo-

Comrade Ulbricht is followed by the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR, Comrade Brezhnev, who conveyed the condolences of the Soviet people and paid tribute to the great work done by Comrade Pieck in the cause of the work-

ing class of the world. Then follow two speakers who were closely associated with Comrade Pleck in his great work of building the German working class movement—Comrade Max Reimann of the Federal Republic of Germany and Comrade J. Koplenig, Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. The speeches over, the body is taken out in solemn proces-

sion. Preceded by a truckload

The slow-moving motorcade nearly two hours to took reach the place and the whole path of the journey was lined on both sides by rows of people, three, four and sometimes even five

It is after 5 o'clock when the procession reaches the crematorium. The ceremony of the final leave-taking with the departed leader starts. Two more speeches are delivered— one by the Prime Minister of the GDR, Comrade Otto Grotewohl and the Chairman of the People's Chamber (GDR Parliament) who is the leader of the National Democratic Party of the GDR. The function over, everybody takes leave of the family of Comrade Pieck-his son, two daughters

leader on his last journey.. which sometimes necessitates double translation (from the speaker's language to German nd from the latter to the listener's language), we succeeded in exchanging views and experiences.

Very often, of course, we had to satisfy ourselves with just bowing and nodding our friendships and making ourselves understood through signs and, of course, through some broken words of some language or other. Very few are the delegations who can speak to one another without the help of a translator. So far as I am concerned, they are the British leader, 'Comrade Palme Dutt, the Canadians and a few other English-speaking delegates.

SEPTEMBER 11:

At 10 a.m. today, is to start a great demonstration—the rally of the victims of fascism. Delegates from over a dozen countries are arriving in order to participate in it. Delegates will arrive also from West Berlin and from the Federal Republic of Germany. Would I like to go there, asked my GDR friends; or would I prefer some sight-seeing in the City of Berlin? The choice at first, is difficult, but I ulti-mately decide to go and see the rally.

Declaration For Peace

We reach half an hour in advance the second big-gest maidan in the Democratic sector of Berlin, the August Bebel Platz, where the demonstration is to be held. Group after group is arriving to participate in the rally. Flags, banners and slogans create a colourful atmosphere. The people of the Democratic sector of Berlin, joined by the progressive and peace-loving sections of the people of West Berlin, are expressing their determination to prevent West German militafrom plunging the German people and toge-ther with them, the Euro-

The dais and the adjoining speakers of the day and other eaders of the GDR as well as fascist struggle in Germany. My guide points out to me the various veterans of the antifascist struggle who are taking their seats in the enclo-

I am thrilled by the experience of being introduced to Rosa Thaelmann, the widow of the great fighter against Hitlerism, who was brutally murdered by the Hitlerite gang inside the Buchenwald concentration camp. The interview is brief, but the cordiality with which she talks

venerable-looking old man former occasions and several who, I am told, is a veteran respected leaders of the world of the German working class who, I am told, is a veteran Communist movement. Every- movement. I am introduced to him and we sit side by side. each other as to what is hap- There is some more time for pening in the countries of the leaders to arrive and the tories. their friends. Despite the rally to start. He, therefore,

the great historic events in even marked on the roads by the symbol of the wild deer; which he was a participant. men and women harvesting; An active worker of the then a railway station or a German working class movesmall town or a factory with ment for 62 years, he narrates the great work done by such courageous leaders of the chimneys emitting smokethese alternate one with another. This is at once a plea-German working class movesant sight for the tourist and extremely beneficial for the ment as Bebel, Liebcknecht, Luxemburg, Thaelmann and Pleck. 'More precious than local inhabitants. On the way to the Schwarze these stories, he has in his Pumpe Combinat, we stop at the site of the Leubrenau elechands a number of photographs. He tells me how he tric station. This is part of the scheme of building three originally a member of the German Social Democratic new power stations in the Party, how he continued to be a member of that party, but Cottbus district of the GDR. how he in the end joined the We, however, have no time to

communist Party. Narrating the stories of is under construction. We vandalism committed by stand on the roads listening Hitler and his hordes, he to the explanation of our points out to me the church points out to me the church guides as to how lignite pro-that stands beyond with all duced in the neighbourhood its majestic appearance. will produce electricity, which "That church had been will serve the whole area. Something like our own Neithere before Hitler. That, however, was destroyed dur-ing th war. After the war on, the GDR is making much was over, it was repaired and restored to its original form. And yet they say we are against church and re-ligion!" he added.

The leaders of the Socialist Greetings To Unity Party and the fraternal delegates for the rally who are to make their speeches today are arriving. There is great and continuous ering. The rally opens with Comrade Ulbricht's speech. Delegates from country after country address the people, among them are former army proach them officers from the United States hand. The first boy, whos and the United Kingdom, hand I take, not only gives artisan leaders from France, Italy and other European countries, the Rev. Endicott, with me the sweets that he the Christian clergyman of had with him. One after the

Canada, who is a well-known peace partisan, and others.

better use of their than we propose to do in the Neivelli project. Children Standing there for a few minutes, we happen to meet a group of three local boys of ten to 12 years. They look at us with a certain amount of curiosity, particularly at me because of my colour. I ap-

by E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD

other the boys shake hands with me. My guide asks them: "Do

you know from where this comrade comes?" "No". "He from India". "India? India is so far away. Did he come to join the funeral of President?" our "Please ask him to convey our greetings to the Indian

motoring to the site of the newly rising Schwarze Pumpe Combinat, where a big new industry is coming up. Myself and my guide in one car and four Italian comrades and

Visit To A Factory

their guide in another.

We have a pleasant drive over the beautiful countryside of the GDR for over two hours, the distance is over 150 kilometres.

Being my first drive through the European country-side, it is quite exciting for the fact that, unlike in India, where you have thick forests and cultivated fields entirely separated from each other, here is a fine combination of forests, fields, mines and fac-

A few hundreds of metres difficulties of translation gives me his reminiscences of of thick forests, which are

A view of the big coke works, first in the world where me-tallurgical coke is made out of lignite. The yearly capacity is more than one million tons

the crematorium.

threw up from among themselves a galaxy of powerful personalities, who put up stout resistance against all sident of the Soviet Union, Comrade Brezhnev, are also these attempts of the them. Having paid tributes to We enter the hall in which him for the part played inthe departed leader is lying in organising the German Destate. Four members of the de- mocratic Republic and fightfence forces of the GDR are ing the militarism of Adenastanding guard. Heaps of uer, Comrade Ulbricht conwreaths have been placed, veyed to the son and daughteach of them on behalf of ers of Comrade Pieck the

of the GDR Militia, and and the daughter-in-law. followed by the leaders of the The fraternal delegations GDR and other Socialist are all taken to the Hotel States who are in their turn Neva, where they are accomfollowed by the delegations modated. Here is a collection from the capitalist countries, of some old friends whom I the procession slowly moves to have happened to meet on Both sides of the long line from the Hall of the Central body is anxious to know from Committee to the cremato-rium are crowded by men, women and children who have assembled to pay their respect to the departed

pean peoples into a new world war. enclosure are reserved for the for the veterans of the anti-

to me is sufficient inspiration for me.

My guide takes me to a me. Particularly

The August Bebel Platz is packed to capacity and they cheer and applaud each speaker when he emphasises the supreme need for mass popular action to prevent the resurgence of Hitlerism. The whole rally, together with the speeches made by the various speakers, takes children". Long after we entwo hours and we go back to the hotel at 12 O'clock. Immeter the car and the car starts, they repeat ta-ta. diately after lunch, we start

Our next stop is the Schwarze Pumpe Combinat. It being a Sunday, we cannot, of course, see the Combinat at work. But the eigneer in charge takes us round the various departments (some of which have not yet started production, but are still under construction) and explains to us how the lignite will be brought by train and from there stage by stage taken through electrically worked conveyors to the various places of production.

Out of lignite will be produced in this Combinat not The Future only electric power but gas, coke, briquettes and various chemicals. This is going to Motoring back to Berlin. I be one of the biggest factoreflect on what I did and saw the whole day. I am fully satisfied. I have had a glimpse ries of its kind in the world. The construction itself is naturally being done predoof the great and courageous past of the German people, minantly through mechaniwho produced Marx and Encal means. We are also gels, Bebel, the two Liebkne-chts, Luxemburg, Thaelmann taken round some of the places of workers' amenities and Pieck. I have also had a including the canteen,





me his hands but also shares

and offer my

"Yes"

served to the workers.

From there we go to a new city that is coming up which lies a few kilometres beyond the Combinat, but is part of the scheme of building this Combinat and housing its workers. The name of that new city is Hoyerswerda. New apartments for the workers and their families, schools, hospitals, bus stands and other amenities are all being created.

Here again, we see dozens of small boys and girls collecting together, staring with curiosity at the foreign visitors who have come to see them. In front of a school are nearly a hundred children. They all come and surround our cars. I happen to pat one of the small girls of four or five and when she looks at me, I give her my hand. That is the sig-nal for each of the hundred boys and girls coming to me one after another and insisting that I should shake hands with them. It is, indeed, a thrilling experience and I cannot forget the ta-tas with which they give us leave,

Glimpse: Into

where wholesome food is glimpse of the future that is undoubtedly rising-a glimpse of their new and scientific agriculture, of their new and most advanced industry, of their new and happy apart. ments with joyous children.

I have also seen in the faces of the people of East Germany the determination to destroy whatever stands in the way of linking this glorious past with the joyous future.

SEPTEMBER 12

We go on a brief programme of shopping. I am interested in seeing how the people of East Berlin are seeking to live a new and fuller life, which has been facilitated by the establishment of a Socialist society in their country. Section after section and department after department are rapidly covered. Everywhere you see groups of young men and women and, of course, older men and women, too, going round and making purchases

Abundance Of Goods

Who said that East Berlin has no sufficient stock of good consumer goods? Here is an assortment of various types of goods, clothes and furniture, utensils other essentials of households, toys for children to play with and musical ins- there a rigorous truments for their elders to ches and radios, fountainpens, all manner of goods

and you see groups of mer and women going and mak. ing enquiries about their prices, paying for them and taking them home.

Having purchased · some mementos from the shops, we go out to the city for some sight-seeing.

The Reichstag building that was destroyed by Hitler's in-cendiaries in order to foist it on Dimitrov and his colleagues; Marshal Georing's palace, which was connected through an underground tunnel with the Reichstag; the mansion in which Hitler lived in his lifetime and in whose underground cellar he committed suicide; innumerable places that were destroyed during the war, some of which are still standing without any restoration but many of which have been demolished and new buildings erected: the Brandenburg gate, which received its name from the dominant family of the old Prussian kingdom and which today happens to be one of the points which separate East and West Berlin-all these were rapidly covered in the course of nearly an hour.

How unnatural is the division between the East and West! We stood for a few minutes at this border and watched how the people are moving from one sector to the and checking by the police in the case of those who go on foot; only in the case of vehicles is system of checking. It is absolutely imentertain one another, wat- possible for anyone to make

* SEE OVERLEAF

RECOGNISE GDR:

★ FROM PAGE 7

nuclear arms. Negotiations are military afoot to establish bases for the West German forces in Spain, Greece, Turkey and even in Britain.

Notorious Hitlerite Generals are grabbing key positions in the NATO forces. Speidel, for example, has taken over the command of the NATO Central European land forces. Within West Germany itself, the Wehrmacht is entirely commanded by former Hitlerite Generals and officers of the same ilk.

Similarly, in other spheres of the State, too, these fascist elements dominate. One thou sand Judges who, under Hitler. had committed murders on a mass scale by passing death sentences on tens of thousands of Germans, are now virtually in control of the West German judiciary.

There was a time when

Nehru was the most power-

ful voice among India's na-

ler's war drive in the 'thir-

ties. It is an irony of history

that when the Bonn regime

is engaged in a similar

mad war drive but posing a

million times greater threat

to humanity, the Nehru Gov-

ernment showers diplomatic

favours. discriminatingly, on

loving GDR is made to wait

this very regime. The peace

for eleven long years even

for simple recognition. Is it

politics of the Panchsheel or

fully exercised upon us by

certain pressures success-

The German Democratic Re

public has fully implemented

the terms of the Potsdam.

Agreement. Remnants of Na-

zism have been wiped out and

German militarism has no place

whatsoever there. There is no

conscription and the armed

forces are restricted to 90,000

rather does not want to have

foreign policy is peaceful co-

existence and peace and it un-

reservedly suports Panchsheel.

It has repeatedly offered West

Germany an agreement to re-

renounce war between the two

German States which Ande-

nauer, however, has rejected

Likewise, he has also rejected

the GDR's constructive propo-

sal to make Berlin a demilita-

rised, free city, thus eliminat-

ing a highly explosive source

of espionage, provocation and

cold war. Not only these but

proposals for easing tension and

improving relations between

the two German States made

by the GDR have been turned

wn by Adenauer's Germany.

To us here in the Ajro-

Asian world, anti-colonialism

and national independence

are life and death questions.

The Adenauer regime is al-

ways and invariably found

on the side of imperialism

It supported the Anglo-French-Israeli aggression on

Egypt in 1956, while the GDR came out in defence of Egyp-

tian sovereignty and called up-

public to stop all deliveries of

on the Federal German Re

war materials to Israel.

PAGE TEN.

and aggression.

countles

other constructive

any-atomic armaments.

The GDR has no-or

Its

the West?

tional leaders against

Nehra Then

And Now

When crisis developed over West Irian, Adenauer lost no time in siding with the Dutchimperialists but the GDR went with the Indenosian Republic.

West Germany was a supply base for the American and British troops in their aggress in Lebanon and Jordan in 1958. Federal Government "The feels," said an official Press bulletin of Bonn, "at one with the United States of America and with Great Britain." The GDR was on the side of the victims and demanded withdrawal of the invading foreign troops.

Under different pretexts, the West German Government is financing French imperialism's war in Algeria. Much of the total grant of the 2,000 million marks to France by Bonn has gone to foot the bill of this war. The French a-bomb tested

5

in the Sahara is known to have been the joint work of West Germany and France. Moreover, former Nazis and thousands of young Germans are recruited in West Germany by the French Foreign Legion to butcher Algerian patriots and pillage and burn Algerian homes The German Democratic Republic is a staunch supporter of Algerian liberation a loval friend of the brave Algerian people,

Over Goa with which India is more closely and directly concerned, the West German State which India has recognised is with Portugal. The GDR whom India pushes aside and does not recognis supports our cause. It should be mentioned here that the West German Gov ernment regards the Bandung spirit as "dangerous" its propaganda organs and

have often publicly slandered and Prime Minister India Nehru for advocating friendship among nations and peaceful coexistence.

The latest example was when the West German leaders attacked Prime Minister Nehru even for his mild critical observations about the torpedoing of the Paris Summit. In fact, Adenauer was always against even the idea of a Summit talk. Such, then, is how things stand as far as the two German States are concerned.

Nobody will say Prime Minister Nehru bears any malice ir hostility towards the German Democratic Republic. Neverthemany in this wide world are baffled by his attitude over this question — an attitude which is so palpably at odd with the Panchsheel and nonalignment Whereas by recognising the

German Democratic Republic, Prime Minister Nehru should strengthen the forces of peace all over Germany, the present

unfortunate discriminatory policy has, however, led to encouragement of the forces of revanchism, war and neo- colo nialism. The Adenauer Government never fails to cash in on the fact that India recognises its regime but not the German Democratic Republic.

Why must India provide this moral ammunition to it? Why must India on the other hand refuse recognition to the German Democratic Republic, more particularly when this will help advancement of India's own ideals in the world arena?

If Prime Minister Nehru for his own reasons wanted time to watch and reflect, he has had enough of it-a decade and more. Indonesia and Burma have recently established diplomatic relations with GDR on consular level. Let India now do what is long overdue and extend full recognition to the friendly German Democratic Republic

September 25, 1960

by my being asked to propose

one of the toasts. I expressed

my appreciation of what I saw

in Berlin and outside during

the two-and-a-half days' of

my stay here. I also got an

opportunity to get acquainted

and have brief talks with

several leading personalities

At 9.15 a.m. my train for

FROM PAGE 5 =

Union Labour Minister G. L. colleagues in the Government Nanda, in his reply gave a re- of India. sume of the Government stand from the beginning of this episode.

were that His conclusions the strike had no justification, it was not successful, that it did not pass off smoo thly vis-a-vis violence and wished that the nation had not to pass through such ordeals again.

He said that the strike started with an economic demand but the nature of the general strike was such that its effects were bound to be political. He

nointed to the special position of the Government with regard to full neutralisation in the wage of its employees in case of rise in prices. He admitted that the recommendations of the Central Pay Com-mission did not create full satisfaction but described it as inevitable in the nature. of things.

The

done

Minister accepted would that the modification of the recommendations by the Government accentuated the situation and he did not like cipline or not. it but claimed that the Government had a right to modify awards, though it would be better if this was by mutual consulta-

trade

concretely.

Whom?

tion. He accepted blame for himself and the Government for allowing things to drift.

Nanda Justifies Govt.

He criticised the Government employees' unions for violating Rules 4A and 4B of Government Servants Conduct Rules.

He justified the stand of the Government in refusing to deal with the Joint Council of Action of Central Government employees' unions as it was formed against the rules and informed the conference that he met them individually and collectively but not as officials of the Joint Council of Action.

He described the purpose of his meeting JCA leaders as to remove doubts and misgivings and had offerto cancel modifications made by the Government to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission.

Nanda referred to the sacred

Government's

duty of the Government to defend the interests of the community and the nation and justified · Government the measures to deal with strike as well as post_strike problems. Regarding de-recognition of unions of Government

for all time to come.

tion was to make strike super-

position, either in the case the public sector, was to poke its nose everywhere' but to make it available where its good offices were required.

was delay.

The Labour Minister did not insist on setting up the committee for drawing up the code of conduct for trade union issue is before arbitration or after its award will be declar-ed illegal and punishable. ponsible only to the workers industry, at any time, may be who elected them and the people and not to anybody else How and whether each de-

fluous. Some sort of Joint Council-may be called Whitley or something else-will be set up. Compulsory arbitration will be enforced in the trade unions of essential services by statute. And strikes when the

se", he added.

Assurance

had been told by the Railway Minister that railwaymen did not want the code as they had their own code. employees, he said that Gov-

ernment had to enforce its rules but that this was not According to him, the purpose of the proposed legisla-

ccepted the position about adopting the code but there

-be it an employer or a Gov-

G. L. Nanda assured the conference that as regards outsiders, he will place the views of the conference, as expressed in it, before his ernment.

OCTOBER 9, 1960

Meeting The German People *** FROM CENTRE PAGES** Party (52 deputies), Chris- mony of the new State Coun-

New State

As soon as we are all seated.

we all receive the draft agen-da and proposals to be placed

before the People's Chamber.

My guide tells me on looking

at it that his guess was wrong.

There is going to be no single

President. In Pieck's place,

there will now be a State

Council with a Chairman, six

Vice-Chairmen and 16 mem-

bers, together with one Secre-

adoption of these proposals.

the Constitution of the GDR

take their seats. Dr. Dieck-

mann, the Chairman of the

Presidium, opens the session.

the amendments of the Cons.

titution and also the proposals

for the election of the new

of all the political parties and

all the constitu-

mass organisations represent-

State Council.

itself is being amended.

tary. In order to facilitate th

Council

out whether the citizens whom you see in any part of the City of Berlin hails from the East

the West At 12 o'clock today is opening a very important session the National People's οf Chamber or the GDR Parlia. ment. All the foreign delegates present get invitations to present. What is the agenhe da of the People's Chamber? Nobody knows. My guide and interpreter. makes the guess it has been convened to elect the new President place of Comrade Pieck.

Can he guess who it is likely to be? It is anybody's guess. He too makes his own guess and certainly confides it to me, but he is not sure and naturally he only knows that the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party has had a meeting and must have had discussions with the other political parties sharing with it the administration of the country. They must, therefore, have come to a decision which will be known only when we arrive at the Hall.

People's Chamber

At last we are in the upper galleries of the People's Chamber. The Hall is certainly too small for such a great body. "Our Parliament House (Reichstag), as you know, is in the Western sector. This particular building formerly belonged to a doctor, who was having his hospital here. It is now temporarily being used for the meetings of the People's Chamber," he explains to me.

Looking down at the place where the members of the People's Chamber have taken their seats, we find them sit. ed in the People's Chamber. ting in their allotted placesallotted, that is to say, in ac- prior consultations and agree- proposed. The first toast was time. It is, therefore, with the corda e with the party or

In the People's Chamber are represented the Socialist Unity Party (117 depu. mally, getting them formally ties), the Liberal Democratic approved and the formal cere-

NEW AGE

tian Democratic Union (52, cil being sworn in. The whole denuties). National Demobusiness is over in about an cratic Party (52 deputies), hour. Federation of Free German

Trade Unions (53 deputies), Comrade Ulbricht is elected Free German Youth (29 de-Chairman of the State Counputies). Union of Democracil. Among the Vice-Chairmer German Women (29 deare Comrade Grotewohl, who is also the Prime Minister, and Dr. Dieckmann, who is puties). League of Culture for the Democratic Renew. the President of the People's al of Germany (28 deputies), Peasants' Mutual Aid Soice-Chamber. In the list of the and Cooperative Societies Vice-Chairmen and members (12 deputies), Democratic of the State Council are the Peasant Party (52 deputies). leaders of all political parties together with a further 66 and organisations in the deputies from Berlin, who country. The State Council is have got only a consultative thus the collective body exercising the authority of the State and thus symbolising the unity of the nation and the State.

> Furthermore, the First Secretary of the leading po. litical party of the country. the Socialist Unity Party, is also the Chairman of the State Council and thus combines in himself the functions of the leader of the collective head of the State and the leader of the most important political party of the country. As mrade Ulbricht explained to me later in the evening, this new set-up of the State

The Presidium of the Peo- Consolidation ole's Chamber, the Council of Of Unity Ministers and the Secretaries

including a call on the editor He explains the proposals for of the German edition of the journal, World Marxist Review, we are set out to the House of Ministers where a reception is being arranged by the Socialist Unity Party and These proposals are made other organisations in honour jointly by the leading bodies of the visiting foreign delegations.

As is usual on such occa- been able to see as much of it They are thus the result of sions, a number of toasts are as is possible in such a short osed by Comrade Ulbricht. organisation to which they ent bodies which make up the followed by Comrade Brezh-belong: Parliament of the nation. nev and then by more than a way station to bid me farewell There is, therefore, no opposi- dozen representatives from that I am determined to come tion, no debate; it is a matter foreign countries and a few again to GDR and that with of making the proposals for- from Germany itself.

of both East and West Germany as well as foreign countries. They too are, of course, happy to have in their midst a representative of India; some of them are also happy when they are told that I come from Kerala. The function goes on for more than two hours, after which we naturally go back to our hotel. SEPTEMBER 13:

After a few visits to friends, way route is as familiar as the Madras-Delhi route is to me. satisfied that though I have



utmost sincerity that I tell my

the determination to spend much more time than I could

OCTOBER 9, 1960

been in the GDR for almost exactly

Our Party is being honoured now.

Satisfied With Visit

Once again I feel extremely

three days. I have

Prague starts. Once more the beautiful countryside of the GDR with its fields, forests, factories, power stations and mines. The train moves most of the time along the banks of the River Elbe. Narrow by the standards of the rivers with which we in India are familiar, the Elbe, however, is deep enough for navigation and thus helps the economy of the country.

system is calculated to fur ther consolidate the unity of the GDR.

The six-hour journey, first through GDR and then thro-

ugh Czechoslovakia is so interesting to a new visitor like me that I do not sleep in the train as do my co-passengers, Comrades Koplenig and Otto Horn of the Communist Party of Austria for whom that rail8

A suggestion was made by Lala Bharat Ram of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, for some sort of a Code of Conduct for the union leadership to eliminate 'bad' outsider lead. ership. This was supported by the INTUC. And G. L. Nanda suggested setting up of a Committee to draw it up

Code-For

S. S. Miraikar, President ATTUC, retorted that a code must be evolved for employers. It was well known that they tried to make use of trade. union leaders. The Code of Discipline had not been accepted in some quarters and by some employers.

P. Ramamurti said that before talking about a code for trade union leadership. he like to know if the Central Government and the employing Ministries were bound by the Code of Dis-

The Union Labour Minister assured that the Code of Discipline applied to both the private and public sectors.

strike, P. Ramamurti insisted on the demand of the AITUC for inquiry into the strike under the Code of Discipline responsible for the breach of the Code-Government or the employees-stands exposed.

Enquiry Demand **Rejected**

Both the AITUC and IN-TUC demanded discussion of the proposed legislation in the ILC or its Committee before introducing it in Parliament.

In reply to K. P/Tripathi, the Union Labour Minister clarified that in Whitley Councils, outsiders will not b allowed.

Warm tributes paid to Nanda at the conclusion of the conference was for the in well-deserved manner which he handled the discussion—the first one of its kind in the history of the Indian Labour Conference - rather than for his own or that of the Government of India's stand during and after the strike.

nothing new which was not vate and public sectors as far

G. L. Nanda rejected the tial, services" will be referdemand for inquiry into the red to arbitration or will Government have the same power to reject some is still not yet clear. What the form compulsory arbitration of so that whoever be the party will be is also not yet clear. We all will have to await the draft bill for this purpose.

> The issue of ban on outsiders may be reviewed by the Cabinet, if the Home Minister permits it.

There is no assurance from the Labour Minister that the proposed bills will be discussed in the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee before introducing it in Parliament.

Issue Of Victimisation

Victimisation is manly an issue between the employing Ministry and the de-recognised union and employees concerned.

Government stand being clear to us, we must also make our stand clear.

Employers in the private sector have been clearly assur-The 18th Indian Labour ed that nothing will be done Conference has brought out to discriminate between pri-



Little Difference

In the defence department, though there was a clause in the constitution of the Standing Negotiating Machinery for reference of disputes to arbitration if there was disagreement at the top level, not a single case was referred to arbitration though demanded by the AIDEF in several cases.

Even the recent strike could have been averted if the issues were referred to arbitration or adjudication. The fact that the provision of arbitration is today optional and that in the proposed law, it is compulsory, will make little difference in practice if those who have to work it out are the same-i.e. the Government bureaucracy, and this time without the right of strike.

Illegal strikes are comparatively easier in private sector but the rules; make-up and conditions in Governmental services make it almost impossible.

There are certain elements in the Central Government employees' trade union movement who welcome this compulsory arbitration and are prepared to bargain it for the fundamental right of strike.

It is one thing to demand that the arbitration and adjudication machinery should move quickly and be available to the Central Government employees also and that if it functions, strikes may not take place. It is quite another thing to surrender the right of strike for compulsory arbitration.

The trade union movement has fought it earlier also. In 1952, at the 12th Indian Labour Conference. such attempts on the part of the Government were defeated. Unions when offered this suggestion earlier also did not accept it. Maybe they are now forced to accept it under the threat of no recognition.

But the wider trade union movement as such, if it does not oppose it now. will find it applied to them also in due course. The AITUC is against mental rights and will agitate



He said that it was a question of process of time and conversion and it applied both to the private and pubsectors. He had never held that the public sector was an "angel". Every employer had an employer bias and the workers had a union bias. It was an "occupational disea-

G. L. Nanda said that he

The Labour Ministry's the private sector or "no The Defence Ministry had

already known, though it has to clarify certain helped issues.

The Government of India stands by all that it did during and after the strike and is not prepared for an inquiry under the Code of Discipline.

The Code of Discipline applies to all, both in private and public sectors, but at the same time, it does not apply to the Government of India as such when it functions as an employer. It will apply when Corporations or such other bodies are emplovers.

Compulsory Arbitration

The Joint Council or Whitley Council will be set up in Government employees' unions and no outders will be permited there. Maybe, the cases of industrial employees will be dealt with omewhat differently.

Compulsory arbitration and han on strike by declaring it illegal in "essential the new feabrought into this category.

as application of labour laws is concerned. Therefore, there is every likelihood of this term being "essential services" utilised for some industries in the private sector also.

Even otherwise, we have the experience that with the present Industrial Disputes Act making strikes illegal when adjudication proceedings are in the offing, unless we give strike notice, even conciliation proceedings do not start and in a good number of ca even the employers and the Government machinery do not move until the strike actually begins. Workers have to tak the risk of threatening and in some cases going on an illegal strike to make employers move, negotiate or settle.

It is this fundamental and valuable right to strike which makes the adjudication or arhitration machinery move. Can it be imagined what the position will be if the right of. strike is banned? We have seen the role of Government in the present strike as to how it abrogated to itself the right to modify the Pay Comrecommendations mission's against the interests of the implementing it.

Though the Industrial mand placed by the unions Disputes Act, 1947, applied associations in these "essen- to the unions of indus-

this attack on the fundaagainst it.



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105 S.C.P

RAJASTHAN'S PLAN

a very unscientific and unjust standard, because it dooms the backward areas to the same position, because of the vicious circle of less resources, less plan allocations and so still less development and so less resources again. This policy of Central Government retarding the growth of Rajasthan as many other relatively backward States of India. The interests of development of this State demand a reversal of this policy.

In this connection it would not be out of place to mention that during both the First and the Second Plans, not one industry from the Central public sector has been located in Rajasthan. The claim of this State for the location of fertiliser factory, despite the fact that Rajasthan is the only source of gypsum, the basic raw material for the manufacture of fertiliser and despite the presence of rich lignite deposits in the State, was unceremoniously rejected. According to the Experts' Committee of the Government of India itself, Palana lignite deposits are one of the very best bordering on sub-bitumu-nous coal. But while development of the Neivelli deposits has been made a Central subject (and rightly so) as far as Rajasthan is concerned the

Central Government is not

prepared to take up the deve-

opment of Palana lignite as its task and responsibility. Such instances can be multiplied. And the conclusion is obvious-the needs of this State, despite the fact that it is so backward, have not received fair treatment at the hands of the Central Government. Even at this moment, the Centre is not prepared to treat the Rajasthan Canal project, the grand project of this State which will command area of about 50 lakh acres (one-third the size of the entire desert) and will be 425 miles long and which will mean an asset to the whole country, as a ecial project and are wanting to squeeze this project too into the State's Plan ceiling. This would very much depress the other development activity in the State.

It is not without reason that the Development Board of the State adopted unanimous resolutions demanding that the Rajasthan Canal project expenditure should be treated as outside the normal ceiling of the State and also by another resolution demand. ed that at least Rs. 150 crores of industrial units worth should be located in this State from the Central public sector.

Raising Resources

Besides the problem of the policy of the Central Government and the Planning Commission, there is another reason why the State Government and its Planning Department are so tardy in their proposals for the Third Plan. And this is the question of the policies that the State Government is following in regard to raising resources in the State.

So far, almost entire reliance has been placed on had recommended the great additional taxation and need to take to more economic specially indirect taxation activity by the State for raisstamp duties, etc. The Gov- cular it had recommended animal husbandry is less im- has been taken in hand. Prior ernment seems to take pride State trading in foodgrains, portant for the State. Not only to that on the question of like sales-tax, excise duties, ing of resources. In parti-

PAGE TWELVE

res from taxes as compared to the target of Rs. 11 crores. But this is self-condem. natory because to impose indirect taxes, the burden of which falls on the common and poor consumer in a situation when his ∙ре capita income is already low and when the price-rise is wiping out whatever ingenerated, is something that the social goes against objectives which the spokesmen of the Government themselves proclaim.

In the proposed Third Plan, the same policies are sought to be continued. The proposal is to impose addi-tional taxes to the extent of about Rs. 20 crores in the coming five years. This is the most retrograde aspect of the policies of the State Government. In its utter "greed" for raising resources in this way, it has imposed a surcharge of land revenue when even the Plan Advisory Committee appointed by itself states in its report (page 13)-

"Incidence of land revenue in our State is already very high and it will not be desirable to further tap this source." The State Government resorts to public auction of land in the command areas of canal projects and even seeks to impose levies on the poor refugees who have come and settled in this State. All these are steps in the re-

the people and go against the declared social objectives

Had the State Government

followed a different policy and

had it sought to raise re-

sources from sectors and quar-

ters which have them, the

picture of the Second Plan

would have been much better

and, what is more, the Third

Not that resources are not

available in the State. Gov-

ernment is giving as com-

pensation to the Jagirdars

an amount of about Rs.

three crores annually. This

amount at least as far as the

bigger Jagirdars are con-

cerned could be postponed

for some years. There is

enormous wealth attached

to various temples and

endowments of a religious nature in the State. The

famous Nathdwara Temple

alone is the richest endow-

ment of the East. The Gov-

ernment could, and even

now can, easily enact a law

to take over these assets

even as compulsory loan for

The Planning Department's

working group on resources

development.

Activity

More State

Plan would have been much

of the Plan itself.

more adequate.

in the fact that the State keeping a nominal margin for are these two sectors import- power; red tape and routine was able to raise Rs. 14 cro- the State of eight annas per and but for some years to was reigning supreme and for maund. Even the Plan Advisory Committee has recommend the taking over of at least the export trade in food. oilseeds, condiments, etc. But no such steps have so far been taken nor has any indication been given that they will be taken in the Third Plan period.

The way the State Governcrease in income that is ment has mishandled the question of nationalisation of oad transport (passange) traffic) is itself a big indictment. Had it taken proper steps to implement this scheme in 1959 when the permits of most of the routes expired, it could have by now taken over the main routes and managed to earn revenues to the extent of about Rs. two to three crores per year totaling up to the figure of about Rs. 12 to 15 crores in the Third Plan period.

Approach Must Change

All these measures, however, require a different ap-proach and attitude to the vested interests in the State and the State Government is reluctant to take that position This is the weakest link in the whole Plan policies of the State Government and this, too, is the biggest single factor responsible for a smaller Plan, for its relatively slower implementation and lastly for

Inadequate Attention

To Industrialisation

Another problem that has

so far been badly neglected in

Rajasthan's Plans even in and

including the Second Plan is

the problem of industries in

the State. In this respect,

Rajasthan is one of the most

backward States in the whole

country. There should have

therefore, been a need for re-

latively greater attention to

this question. However, the

reverse has been true.

come they will need greater in this respect, too, 091190 hackward. Rajasthan is very The grand project like the bines a Rajasthan Canal Project, of arrived. serves special attencourse, de But to utterly neglect tion. industries amounts to stunting the growth which not only makes less resources available for the next Plans but also retards the employment potential of the State. In this connection it is

necessary to deal a little with the industrial policy of the State Government. Till now the industrial policy of the Government has only been declaration of pious wishes that industrialists should start more industries in the State. But industrial capital does not come into a State by mere appeals.

What is needed is supply of accurate information about raw materials, availability of power, water and transport, and this attracts private capital as nothing else. But in this respect the State has had not much to offer. The most disturbing thing was the lack of cheap and adequate power. Till this year there has not been enough power even to meet the bare lighting needs of various urban areas. In the this situation the appeals to private industry naturally fell on deaf ears.

Now the situation has start-

and greater allocations be- in 1953 and 1954 orders were placed as late as 1956, and erection began after the turbines and machinery had

E From Page 6

It is only this year that the State Government has come out with a policy resolution announcing concessions terms of cheap land, water and power for industries as also relaxation in sales-tax. Till now these concessions were a sort of close preserve of some to be negotiated through intermediaries, and which meant special benefits to some while dissuading the genuine industrialists from venturing into the State.

However, to rely entirely on private capital would be a sad mistake, and in this respect the State Government is ever now not showing enough awareness of the situation.

Rajasthan is the home of some very rare and precious minerals, and mineral-based industries can best be taken up in the State only in the public sector. There are the ignite deposits at Palana which have been adjudged the best in the country and the proved deposits total about two million tons. There is fuelspar, and Flourite. In Degana there are rare tungsten deposits, and, of course, the brine of Deedwana and Sambhar offer immense scope for chemical industries.

Low Allotment For Industries

Either they should be taken up by the Centre or the State Government but some of these industries should be taken up in the public sector. This will give impetus to the industrialisation of the State, and would give ever-growing resources to the State for more develop. ment. The announcement that the Centre is putting up a copper smelter with a capacity of 10,000 tons annually near Khetri is thus a very welcome nouncement

However the provision made for industries in the Third Plan of Rs. ten crores (two crores are again for participating in equity capital) for industries and mines is far too inadequate. Out of these Rs. ten crores again Rs. six crores is for giving loans and services small and medium industries in the private sector, leaving a bare Rs. four crores for mining and out of that only Rs. two crores for mining industries in the public sector. All this has to change. Unless the State Government changes this attitude towards setting up industries in the public the State, the sector in pace of industrialisation in the State is going to be slow and the resources nosition will not improve as it should.

Vet another important question connected with the Plan is of the methods of implementation.

Rejecthen in this respect the situation as compared to the reform of democratic decentralisation last year. Third Plan has been the

* SEE PAGE 14

OCTOBER 9, 1960

UNION FOR SOVIET CONSOLIDATING U.N. Imperialists destroying it

neral

were

ple's Republic."

weanons.

ted Nations.

FROM PAGE 4

the fact that the present Government of the United States has no serious intention of seeking ways to settle outstanding issues.

Improving Relations

If the U.S. Government insists on pursuing its present course, says Khrushchov, "no self-respecting State which is concerned for the inviolability of its sovereignty and its security can have any confidence in (its) statements professing a desire to improve relations."

"The Soviet Government does not live only by the past," says Khrushco "It also looks into the future. No matter how tense the relations between the Soviet and the United States Tinion of America are now, these relations could be improved, rise leading statesmen above any personal preju-dices and enmities and are guided by the great responsibility for the destinies of the world which devolves upon them.

"The Soviet Government is deeply convinced that the deterioration of represent lations between the USSR and the United States can be mercome."

The United States Governent should find "the courage

U. S. WAR PLANS=

* FROM BACK PAGE

"nuclear weapons are notthe Panacea-the cure-all-of all military problems.

Just a month later, U. S. there are situations which can develop in which nuwas telling the United Press clear weapons might or might not have to be used." International Conference of Editors and Publishers that Experts of the U.S. Strategic the U.S. had now entered mand were also advointo military alliance with 42 cating war preparations-"an offensive is the best means of nations.

defence" An AFP report from Washington on September 14 said, these experts believed that insufficient credits were being earmarked for the mass production of interception mis-State Department there was a siles and for underground con-"far-flung mutual security programme (read: a programtrol centres. They argued that the best course was, therefore, to concentrate on building up arms expansion and war pregigantic offensive force parations) which operates in which could in a few hours 74 countries and territories . take the war to enemy territory."

year of nearly four billion dollars." To connect up all these reports, only two policy state-The Secretary of State urged ments are necessary.

President Eisenhower at a strengthening of these a Press Conference on aggressive military blocs and said that "peace and confid-August 10, refuting criticisms ence" could be preserved only that had been voiced, said "if the apparatus of defence that he would spend the addidollars made tional 621 milli nisation-remains adequate to available by the U.S. Congress military expenditures meet the dangers we continue that is, to step up arms exto face.' ciation of the U.S. Army to means when he tails of dervi-pass a resolution calling for ding peace. more intensified efforts in Setting up of bases in and we also known that in the mean the me arms expansion, for the pro-

OCTOBER 9, 1960

In the First Plan, of course. provision for industries was next to nothing. When discuscertainly attract some indussions for the Second Plan took place, the need for industrialisation was felt more acutely, but even at that stage the main emphasis was on attracting private capital to the State. With this end in view, a provision of Rs. ten the

crores was kept in the proposals for the Second Plan made to the Planning Commission for equity participation in industries and indus-trial companies. This provision was completely cut by the Planning Commission with the result that the provision for Late ndustries got reduced to about Rs. 5.6 crores or a bare five per

the whole Plan. Even this provision got reduced later to a mere Rs. 3.6 crores. This has very much retarded the growth of the economy of the State.

trograde direction which hit imposing unnecessary burdens ed improving. By the end of the people and go against on the people which they this year when the big power the declared social objectives naturally seek to resist. is energised, Rajasthan will start getting still more of its share out of the Bhakra pool over and above the 400 KW it has already got. In November when the Gandhisagar Dam gets inaugurated and the turbines there start working Rajasthan will get another 30,000 KW at least from there. All this will be augmented by the completion of the therma power stations at Jodhpur and Taipur. This improvement of power supply and the pros pects of further improvement in the coming years would

> tries to this State. In this respect expectations of response from private industry in the State and from outside, would not turn out to be so "ethereal" as it was in Second Plan. Already fifteen licences for important industries have been issued and the same number are likely to be issued by the end of this year for this State.

Wisdom Dawns

But this realisation of legitimate facilities available to industry as a policy matter many States by introducing has dawned on the State Government very late. Only during the last two years From this year even the task This, of course, does not energetic steps to speed up the of preparing the proposals for mean that agriculture or power generation programmes animal husbandry is less imto condemn the above actions which caused a worsening of Soviet-American relations and display real good-will towards improving these relations," Khrushchov demanded.

THE imperialist Press con-

tinues to hammer its men-dacious line that it is Khrushchoy's "boorishness" in geand his "vendetta against the personality of Hammarskjoeld in particular that threatens to "destroy" the Uni-

This line, for want of anything better, chooses to ignore the substance of the question raised and seeks to cloud the issues by making maximum noise about the "bad manners" of the Soviet Premier. In his speech made on October 3 to reply to such slanders and disortions, Khrushchov explained the issues in as reason as it is humanly possible to do. He drew attention to the changes that have been taken place in the world since the

U.N. was formed. At the conclusion of World War II, he pointed out, "there only two Socialist States in all the world-the Soviet Union and the Mongolian Peo-

Today, "the Socialist States of Europe and Asia unite under their banners over one billion (1,000,000,000) of people; they demonstrate to the world the advantage of the new and

pletely equipped with new

Secretary of State Herter

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nte in a

He said: "Now we

and active partic

"defence" arranger

members of four (NATO,

SEATO, OAS and ANZUS),

fifth (CENTO)" regional

He announced that in the

for economic aggression,

an appropriation this

-both in weapons and orga-

young Socialist system over

"I would like to draw attention of the esteemed delegates to this Assembly to the question, so simple at first sight: Is it possible to ignore the fact that over one billion out of three billion of the global population live in the countries most of which formed and shaped their ocialist statehood in the course of the past 15 years?

Changed Situation

"If this irrefutable fact is recognised—and only politi-cally shortsighted people can refuse to recognise it-it will become crystal clear that the structure of certain organs of the United Nations which was quite normal at its time and vas in line with actual state of affairs, is now outmoded Over one-third of the global population are to some extent mininated against in the United Nations agencies, as, for instance, in the Security Council and, particularly in the Secretariat.

"Besides the large and powerful detachment of the Socialist countries, new young States following a neutralist policy have emerged in the inernational scene.

"This is great India which was a British colony but re-cently; this in Indonesia, a

moribund capitalism.

IN U. P. By telephone from RAMESH SINHA

SHOW-DOWN

The City of Lucknow which witnessed anti-C. B. Gupta demonstrations a few years ago on his second defeat in an Assembly by-election was the scene of a pro-Gupta demonstration on Tuesday last when he emerged victorious in a keenly-contested and bitterly-fought election for Presidentship of the U. P. Congress Committee.

He defeated his Ministerialist rival by 63 votes (363 to 309).

All his nominees were returned. Charan Singh, onetime Revenue Minister, defeated Kamlapati Tripathi, right-hand man of Chief Minister Sampurnanand.

Among those defeated for Vice-Presidents' posts was Central Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. It is reported that all State Min-isters contesting any posts have been defeaed.

Thus the worst-ever crisis in the Congress organisa-tion of the biggest State of the country has come to a head. Sampurnanand in-

former Dutch colony; Burma and the United Arab Republic; these are young States of Africa and Asia. They become independent have become independent countries and their popula-tion exceeds one billion. But the interests of these countries are not taken into con-sideration either in the Security Council or in the Secre-tariat of the United Nations."

Khrushchov stated that as Secretary-General, Hammarskjoeld had "never been objective towards Socialist countries, he had always defended the interests of the USA and other countries of monopoly capital." He then analysed -nmarskjoeld's role in the Congo affair.

Record In Congo

"Mr. Hammarskjoeld used the United Nations armed forces not for supporting the lawful liament and Governm ent of the Congo at whose request these troops were sent there, but for supporting the forces of the colonialists who were and fighting against the Congolese Parliament and the lawful Government in order to resubjugate the Congo. He used the United Nations forces for interfering in the internal affairs of the young State."

Finally Khrushchov pointed out that the imperialist Powers had lost even "the right of the strong" by virtue of which they had been dominating the U.N. so far.

this fast is lost sight of the significance because it will be who are working to destroy the unable to fulfill its main task U.N. by adopting rigid postures.

T HE wheel has gone full sists on resigning while C. circle in Uttar Pradesh. B. Gupta takes a magnanimous pose pretending that he won't mind Sampurna-nand continuing as Chief Minister, but Kamlapati Tripathi and Mohanlal Gantam must go.

> Last-minute intervention of Union Home Minister Pant proved of no avail. Re left Lucknow in a huff before even the polling took

The bitterness generated by these elections will have long-lasting repercussions. The two factions mobilised their resources-the all inisterialists used all governmental authority. (It is id that the Government's Chief Secretary Govind Narain, I.C.S. was a foremost campaigner for ministerialist candidates.)

The Gupta wing used all ossible demagogy of capitalising on the disgraceful record of the Ministry has created great which and discontent anger among the people as well as rank-and-file Congress workers.

Replying to the argument that the U.N. executive, if it is expanded to consist of three secretaries, would be paraly-sed. Khrushchov said:

"But the task of the people appointed to the executive vill be precisely to find such solutions as would secure peace and this means that they must take into account the interests of all groups of States

USSR's Aim

"Those who allege that the Soviet Union advances propo-sals which would break up the United Nations assess the work of the United Nations Only from the point of view of one group of States.

"We reject these accusations and declare most emphatically that the aim of the Soviet Union's proposals is to consolidate the United Nations

"We want the United Nations to be indeed such an organ in which the interests of all groups of the United Nations member-States are taken into consideration and protected equally. Ensuring of world peace must be the bedrock of the entire activity of the United Nations."

No amount of distortion can hide the fact that the Soviet proposals, far from seeking to destroy the U.N., are meant to bring it up-to-date with reality to enable, it to perform its nighly complicated and responand refusing move

PAGE THIRTEEN

them with nuclear weapons duction of more missiles, and for raising the army strength of 870,000 to a full million and missiles, and organising military exercises to get the people accustomed to the taste of war-this is all in "defence peace." The Soviet Union which-calls for abolition of all bases in foreign territory and the destruction of nuclear weapons has to "return to the path of peaceful negotiations."

The U.S. army brasshats who demand expanding the U.S. army and equipping it with new weapons are defending peace, while the Soviet Union which has already cut the size of its armed thrice is to prove its "integrity and sincerity.

Those who aggressively intervene in Congo, Laos and other Asian-African countries, threaten the Latin American States, consider Dr. Castro not good enough to be accommodated in a white hotel and send him to a Negro hotel are defending "freedom" and help-ing Asia-Africa while the iet Union which calls for total abolition of colonialism and disarmament which would make huge amounts available for the development of underveloned countries is an ene my of freedom

Maybe the United States ruling classes have developed The President's earlier Spe-narration presents only a par-people of Asia, Africa and the cial Message to the U.S. Con-gress had prompted the Asso-understand what Eisenhower with the old We the with the old We a new phraseology, but we the with the old. We know who U.N. would altogether "lose its sible tasks. It is the imperialists foreign territories, supplying this age it is we who will win. nations," he asserted.

NEW AGE

FROM PAGE 12

given to the panchayat sami tis, bodies composed of the elected sar panchs of all the panchayats falling in a Community Development Block or an area equal to it known as the shadow block. This is cor-

rect as far it goes. The panchayat samitis have been given the task of preparing plans and schemes for items covering an amount of Rs. 35 crores of the State's Third Plan. They have also been given the facility of a free fund of Rs. five crores out of which any one of them could draw on approval of it scheme over and above the plan schemes provided the samiti agrees to provide the cent of the cost of the scheme. Some of the panchayat samitis of the State have certainly shown initiative in this matter and on the whole the actual work and contribution from these samitis would be much more in this Plan than otherwise. But that means also that these samitls would thus be egged on to resort to more and more indirect and unjust taxes in their anxiety to pro-vide for more works and that too may act as a deterrent to people's enthusiasm for the

Leaving this aspect alone. handing over the Plan to that limited extent to the pancha-yat samitls does not solve the basic question. namely the methods of implementation of the Plan. Even today a major part of the work remains in the hands of various departments and within the bureaucratic frame. And this means more cost, less work and also utter waste and corruption. Not that this disease is eliminated fully by the other method, but the fact that such needless expenditure and cor-ruption goes on before their very eyes does dampen the enth lasm of the people for the Plan. This is a problem which needs immediate and serious attention

Red Tape And Delay

But the worst part of this method of implementation is the utter red tape routine that permeates all schemes whe-ther they be some unimportant measure or something on which the whole future deve-lopment is hinged. Some instances would suffice to illustrate the noint.

Take the case of the Palana lignite deposits. It is, of course, Central Government is res-ponsible for not taking up that work directly by the Centre. But one reason which has influence the decision of the Government of India' is the small extent of the proved



secured. Take another instance. One Is it not clear that where the of the factors that is holding problem was only one of dis-back the schemes for making bursement of funds, or of some full use of the power that will simple quantitative increase be generated by the Gandhi-sagar Dam is the lack of gets were overfulfilled, but the towers for laying the trans-mission lines. These towere are being fabricated by some factory at Quilon for the State Government. That factory is supplied with a special kind of steel, which is imported by some firms for the State Gov-ernment after the release of

For The Rapid

Development

the necessary foreign ex-change. All this means so much of routine and time lag.

Rajasthan would need thou-

sands of these towers in the next ten years. If it had itself planned and started a factory for the fabrication of towers,

then it could have speeded up

created an industry in the State. But then utter red tape, and dull routine come in the

way. This has to be overcome and this can only be done in

case the methods of imple-mentation of the Plans are

changed radically. The people,

sion lines and beside

of laving

Associato

its own programme transmission lines a

People

Of Rajasthan

their representatives, mass organisations, political parties,

ne of the biggest lags that has to be overcome. Rajasthan Government by claiming to have spent about Rs. 102 crores out of the allocation of Rs. 105 crores seeks to convey the impression that this problem has been considerably eased. But the actual reality is far from it. The financial realisation of the total of the Plan targets is so much not because this disease is eliminated but because the unspent funds from one head have been transferred and overspent in another head. Thus the de-partments that have exceeded their Plan targets are education, community development and the low-income housing. gets were overfulfilled, but the sector that needed more pre-cise working and more co-ordination of various aspects there were inevitable bottle-necks and less spending than the Plan provisions. It is thus clear that

though the Second Plan of the State has been able to

achieve some improvement

in parts in regard to the sectors in which work took place, more particularly in

the sectors of power and irrigation and roads, as also

irrigation and roads, as also education, and food produc-tion and laid some basis for the reaping of the benefits from these works in the Third Plan, without mini-mising the limited utility and significance of all this, it has to be said that the

and significance of all this, it has to be said that the

Plan has certainly failed to

have any noticeable effect yet on the overall economy of the State.

The Third Plan of the State.

in some respects better than the Second Plan, too, has the

same dangers. Even though the expectation of more in-

dustries in the private sector

***** GOI Denies Indians Great Opportunity -Friendship Varsity Opens ********

THE first of October lectures started at Moscow's new Friendship Univerand it surprised nobody when after the opening speec of the Rector of the University, Rumyantsev, a number of students jumped from their seats all at once in their eagerness to thank the Soviet people for giving them this excellent opportunity to study and get higher education in "the land of Sputniks" as they put it. Students from Nigeria, Pakistan, Mali, Iraq, Panama, Sudan and Colombia spoke.

,The only student from India yet, Miss Anusuya Gurbaksh Singh, also addressed the gathering.

For the 500 places offered this year, 40,000 applications had arrived and out of these more than 30,000 came from India. Considering this great response from India which overwhelmed everybody the University Council decided to give the highest number of places to our country. Forty students were invited to come to Moscow on University ex-pense and take entrance ex-aminations. Most of them have sent their replies and are trying to get passports. But only one has arrived so far. Ceylon has 22 students. Japan has sent 12. There is Morocco. Cambodia, Ghana they are all happy to send their students to this University where their young people will get free education to

technicians. Only Indians so far have not been able to come. Bas our country such a surfeit of

doctors, engineers and

is likely to materialise more in this Plan yet it has the same dangers as the Second Plan in regard to having its overall effect on the economy of the

To be able to do this, the following things are essential.

FIRST and foremost. of course, is holding the price-line. If that is not done the whole edifice of calculations of already reached a position of

position can be and even improved. In case the State Government takes make way for greater misery the bold decision to take over and anger in the people on the the wholesale trade in food one hand and a truncated grains in the public sector it Plan outlay on the other. can not only hold the priceline but can also create some This is a decision which must be taken and taken soon.

SECOND is to fight out the question of allocations for Rajasthan with the Central Government and the Planning Commission. Rajasthan must expected quota of investment which so far they have no from the Centre must be made been able to do directly.

trained personnel that we deprive 40 Indians of this excellent opportunity to receive higher education abso lutely free? This, in spite of the fact that repeatedly the authorities of the University have assured everybody that students will not study Marxism-Leninism or any other political thought, will be free to observe their relizious ceremonies and form their national associations etc.

The only aim of the Friendship University is to give scientific and technical educa-tion to the students from underdeveloped countries so that they could go back to build their countrie

build their countries. University authorities told me that it was impossible for them to reply to all the appli-cants but they would return all original documents to all original. them. Some applications have been held back and will be considered again next year. After three or four years the number of students will in-crease to about 4,000.

Excellent educational facilities and adequate scholarships have been provided for all students. It is significant that three huge buildings have been given over to the Friendship University which former-ly housed a military academy school and hostels. They contain hundreds of good class rooms and living rooms.

On popular demand from-foreign students, it has been decided that some Soviet students will also study with their foreign friends. This will greatly help in learning the language and finding on way about in the new city. one's

available. The Rajasthan Canal must receive special assistance and in any case this item should be kept out of the Plan celling and the demand for an atomic power house must be conceded to meet the problem of ever-growing demand for power.

THIRD is to force a reversal of the policies of the State Government in the matter of whole edifice of calculations of the increase in the per capita income and on that basis the hope of improving the living standard of the common man would be shattered as has happened in the Second Plan. This can certainly be done in this State. The State has already reached a position of in any case the methods of arready reached a position of at least self-sufficiency in foodgrains and has some sur-plus. With the irrigation sche-mes going into action in the coming years and with more attention to agriculture this position can be maintained and even improved Th case ment in this regard for they

LASTLY, the methods of implementation have to be radically changed, cutting out dull routine, red tape and the utter waste and corruption that is so rampant. If all this can be achiev-

ed, then Rajasthan can possibly hope for a better and quicker pace of development in the Third Plan and what is get a proper place in the in the Third Plan and what is industrial plans of the Centre more, its people can reap the in the public sector and the benefits of these activities,

OCTOBER 9, 1960

By cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN MOSCOW, Ocober 3.

Ring in the era of complete and universal free-dom. End the shameful system of colonialism in all forms and free the enslaved peoples of the colonies and trust territories here and now and for all times this bold and dramatic proposal put forward by the Soviet Premier at the United Nations struck the heart of world imperialism like a thunderbolt and raised high the hopes of suffering humanity all over the

York.

New York.

THE proposed declaration to end all colonialism sums up and raises to a new level the age-old struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world for justice and shows way of human emancipation lies in the alliance of all anti-imperialist forces and the Socialist camp.

IISSR In The Vanguard

All over the world men of goodwill support this brave and statesmanlike initiative of the Soviet Union to end this basic cause of conflicts this basic cause of conflicts which is a major and cons-tant threat to world peace. The Soviet people are in the vanguard of this crusade for peace and freedom with all their heart and soul and one feels it all the more during these exciting, insniring and heart-warming when the great battle humanity's future is

comments of Muscovites on Khrushchov's speech. They had all heard the speech on the radio but were impatient to read it in the paper and exchanged their first com-ments excitedly.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS' MEET

T HE annual conferences of the Commonwealth ance Ministers had so wealth Fina Finance Ministers had so often looked like gatherings of like-minded people-bound by "understanding" of each other's problems and, of course, the sterling

-that the people in general had begun to regard them as little more than a ritual but suddenly this year something happened to smap the old bonds, and force the Ministers to refuse to "toe the British line".

In fact, on the main issue of conflict—that of Britain joining the European Common Market-the Guardian reports, that "no punches were pulled: forebodings were starkly voiced and threats barely disguised".

Britain is a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) which she formed last year to secure her trading interests in the continent which being threatened by the Common Market European Common Market (ECM). The latter had been organised by what are known as the "inner six" countries in Western Europe with the connivance of the USA. U.S. interest in promoting this grouping was to build up a force on the continent, with Adenauer's Germany as its nucleus, to strike at the British trade interests.

Later, when the ECM got ag, and the EFTA also ame a reality, the two ing, together-though at loggerheads with each otherposed a threat to the interests of the U.S. itself. The latter has now devised a new Organisation for Eco-Cooperation and ent (OECD), with itself and Canada as additional members, to take the

EFFECTS ON ASIA Here are a few extracts from a study of P. Chen-tsal Rao, and H. L. Gupta of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Con Industry on the effects of the West European trade groupings on export prospects of Asian countries: "As a result of the forma-tion of the customs union

the exports of cotton tex-tiles and jute manufacures from Asian countries to the Common Market countries are likely to be adverselyaffected.

"For example, exports of unmanufactured tobacco bn which the proposed com-



PAGE FOURTEEN



the United Nations in New

The Fifteenth Session of the General Assembly is the dominating topic of life in this mighty land and its heart, it seems today, beats on the banks of the East River in

The historic and epoch-making first speech of the Soviet Premier was broadcast by all radio stations of the land direct from the hill of the Assembly. It was heard here in the evening.

Next day I went out early in the morning and joined the long queue for newspapers to hear the first

proceedings of the United Nations, I asked myself. Here was an old worker, now a pensioner, a sales-girl from the shop next door, some workers from the nearby construction sites some housewives and sites some nonserves and office-workers. At last the papers arrived, some volun-teers helped to unload the truck to expedite the pro-ccedings and the long line started moving.

The old man asked whether Nehru had arrived in New York and I told him that he was due next day. The pensioner reacted with "Kha-rasho" and became all smiles as if I was personally respon-sible for it all.

The man behind me was proud of the fact that there was no racial discrimination in the Soviet Union and told me happily that Khrushchov had asked the U.N. to be brought to Moscow where everybody could function in

MOSCOW'S HEART BEATS

IN NEW YORK

GREAT INTEREST IN U. N.

The old man endorsed the declaration on immediate emancipation of colonies and expressed satisfaction at the fact that so many young Arabs and Africans have come to study in Moscow: "Our strength is in science and the imperialists shall soon feel it. and these Africans will show them when they know all this," he Africans said pointing to the shop windows of our "atom-shop" where gamma-ray guns for treatment of cancer and other scientific instruments are displayed.

By now we had reached the klosk and were getting ready with our money when a truck stopped nearby and the rushed out to buy a news-paper. At first he was asked to join the queue "like every-body else", but as his engine was running and he was in a hurry the truck driver was allowed to buy his Pravda out

Who are these people so complete freedom without of turn. As he rumbled off, being fought on the floer of excited and interested in the restrictions. sombody shouted: "Hey, don's read while driving; otherwise some pedestrians will have to pay with their lives," and everyone laughed.

Similarly Khrushchov's interjections during Macmillan's speech were the talk of the town a few days later. "Don't commit aggression; don't send U-2 planes" and "You accept disarmament and we shall accept any control" summed up the whole position in a nutshell

On Sunday, the radio broadcast Khrushchov's fighting speech demanding admission of China into the United Nations in which he pilloried the imperialists before the world forum and exposed the true nature of American democracy. Papers here are giving much prominence to the speeches of Asian and African leaders and most of them are being published in full.

place of the two organisa-tions. U.S. policy has thus been of first bolstering up one group against the other, and then taking both under its wings when they begin to get out of hand. Britain which was first allergic to this move is now veering

round to its acceptance. Britain's joining the new groupings—first the EFTA, then the OECD and now the ECM-cuts across the inter-ests of the other countries of the Commonwealth. It means for them the end of

preferences, which the latter's products had enjoy-ed in Britain. It means the imposition of the ECM tariffs in Britain as well as in its and other European countries' overseas territo-ries, which will hit the ex-

ports of many of them. In fact. it means leaving the less developed and develop-ing countries of the Com-monwealth in the lurch, to their recurrent trade deficits and worsening balances of payments.

mon tariff is 30 per cent, will have to face competi-tion from the associated territories whose exports will enjoy a preference. In the long run, cigar leaf tabacco exports of Asian countries will be irrevocably damaged, since only a small acreage is needed to dis. place the European Econo mic Community's present imports of about 30,000 tons

from these countries. "Exports of vegetable oils, such as groundnut oil, which will be subject to a nine per cent duty or so will suffer in competition with the lower tariff goods of the associated territories. Similar is the case with coffee which will be subject to a higher duty of 16 per

"In the case of tea, it is possible that the imposition of a 35 per cent duty under n tariff may encourage tea plantation in the associated territories, since exports from these territories will ultimately be exempt from import

Surely, the above is not a very flattering picture of the manner in which the United Kingdom, in com-mon with other countries of the ECM and EFTA; treats the rest of the Commonwealth.

The Asian and African finisters at the London meeting were for once up in arms against this double crossing by Great Britain. While doing so, however, they allowed themselves to be party to a communique which speaks of the "im-portance of political and economic unity in Western Europe." Obviously, this was a retreat on their part for which they can offer no valid reason; for, they could not be so naive as to forget

**** INSIDE OUR NEWS & NOTES ECONOMY

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that the "unity", which they pleaded, means the unity of the ECM and the EFTA under U.S. auspices to deny them a remunera-tive price for their pro-

The Conference proved a flasco in another respect as well. It had planned to organise a big aid effort for Africa. Surely, Britain which had such a big stake which had such a big state in the African colonies could not let the United States do all the aiding through the U.N. or on its own. It, too, had to have a finger in the pie. Other developing countries of the Commonwealth have been interested in the Afri ean markets, and what could be a better way to contribute these markets than to first provide them with aid in the form of technical assistance, etc.

This was, however, their plan, which had to contend with their mutual suspicions. In the end all they could decide upon was a paper plan for "Special Commonwealth African Assistance" without adding a single penny to the alloca-tions which they had already made. About this "Assistance Plan", G. K. Reddy of the Times of India wrote:

"The Plan is not intend. ed to raise capital or even attempt to coordinate the existing Commonwealth aid programmes in Africa. It will merely serve as an agenda item for an annual agenda ite review of the African aid situation and generally help coordinate ideas when the Commonwealth Fin-ance Ministers meet from time to time."

The Conference has thus ended in disappointment both to the U.K. and other countries: To the U.K. because the other countries did not agree "to pay her entry fee into the European Club," and to the other countries because the U.K. seemed to be all poised to leave them in the lurch Is there not a lesson some-where in this situation for India's Finance Minister who heard and saw it all. The results will be visible in his report back to the

AVOIDABLE STEP ·

T HE Government of India has decided upon a Third Plan production target of tons of alloy, and special steels per year. Of this the public sector is expected to contribute up to 130,000 tons and the private sector 70,000 tons. Alloy tool and special steels are needed for manu-

facture of machinery and facture of machinety and industrial plants. As such their manufacture within their manufacture within the country, and that too mainly in the public sector. needs to be welcomed. And yet, it is necessary to ask the planners if their allocation of some of the capacity, to be created, to the private sector was really unavoidable. Surely, if 130,000 tons could be produced in the ordnance factories at Rourkela and in the plant to be set up, another 70,000 tons could as well be produced at Bhilai, Durgapur or elsewhere.

October 4.

-ESSEN

REGD. NO. D597



began their "large-scale com-bat landing exercises" off the east coast of Pohang. Among other operations carried out were—a three-day exercise of "night search and reconnais-sance" along the coast of Chegli Island and a "surprise attack" by the air force in early September.

Missiles For Thailand

Thailand is another country,

Thailand is another country, a member of SEATO, which takes its orders from the U.S. imperialist masters. U.S. Defence official for military assistance, W. B. Palmer, arrived in Bang-kok on September 25 for a. three-day "visit". Purpose of the visit was to expand Thailand's armaments and make arrangements for Thailand to coordinate with U.S. plans in Southeast Asia.

Asia. He held talks with Thai-land's Prime Minister Thana-rat, Defence Minister Kittika-chen, other high-ranking offi-cers and the U.S. Military Advisers' Group. Subjects of the discussions were U.S. "military aid" to Thailand and military "cooperation" bet-ween the two countries. Palmer visited military ins-tallations and training centres

Palmer visited military ins-tallations and training centres and revealed that the United States would set up a missile base in Thailand and extend "aid" in missiles.

And Philippines

Not Thailand alone is to get U.S. missiles. According to a Manila report, the U.S. turned over more than two hundred "Sidewinder" misto the Philippines on siles September 23.

It was all done at a proper ceremony held at the Basa air-base in Pampanga province, at base in Painpange Secretary which Defence Secretary Alegio Santos on behalf of Philippines, received the batch of missiles from Merrill Daniel, Chief of the Joint U. S. Mili-tary Aid Group in the Philip-nines

pines. The: U.S. had already. pro-vided the Philippines earlier with two Sidewinder-equipped F-36-D Sabre jets for training Filipino pilots. Another eigh-teen such Sidewinder-equip-ped jets are to be given to the Philippines next year.

Nuclear Arms For Japan

Japan, of course, still re-mains the main, theatre of U.S. war preparations. Director of the Japanese Defence Agency Masumi Ezaki said, on September 28, that "Japan must make greater efforts to build up its defence strength under the (Japan-U.S.) security set-up." This-U.S.) security set-up. was "the pressing task now

facing Japan," according to Ezaki.

He also disclosed at a conference of Japanese offi-cers of the three armed sercers of the three armed set vices, that the agency was studying a plan for arms ex-pansion up to 1965 to ensure balanced development of parancea development of ground, naval and air forces. Emphasis was on Japanese armed forces having suffi-cient combat strength.

cient combat strength. Asahi News carried a report on the 27th saying, "there are more and more people" in the Japanese Defence Agency "who wish to accept (Ameri-can) 'Nike' missiles which may carry nuclear warheads" to speed up the country's nuclear armament. armament.

In The Pacific

Summing up the situation, the Japanese Kyodo news-agency in a despatch from Washington said that the United States was actively arming its forces in the Asian and Pacific regions with nuclear weapons des-pite the desire of the people of the area for peace. of the area for peace. The Correspondent

The Correspondent was quoting the U.S. magazine, Missiles and Rockets, which

where the Wehrmacht, com-manded by Hitler's Generals, is being built up into the third strongest atomic armament

force was the Times, London, It was the Times, London, which disclosed that "Already it has acquired, or has on order, more tactical nuclear weapons than the British or French armies."

French armies." New Age has already printed extracts from the memoran-dum drawn up by the West German General Staff exclusi-vely composed of men who served in responsible positions in the Nazi forces. New Age has also revealed the Wehr-macht's plan for the new Biltzkrieg, for the Eastward thrust. thrust.

West Germany recently held the biggest provocative NATO exercise, designed as preparation for attacking the German Democratic Rethe German Democratic Re-public and other Socialist countries and simultaneous. Iy aimed at establishing West German military hegemony in the northern coun-tries of NATO, particularly Denmark.

Many former Nazi Generals Many former Nazi Generals directed this war manoeuvre, "Hold Fast", which began on September 20 and ended in Schleswig-Holstein on the 24th. During the exercise enough area suitable for manoeuv TRW

The West German War Min-istry is reported to have set astde 22 million marks in its 1961 budget for establishing military installations in fore-ign countries.

If West Germay has be-come the third strongest atomic armament force, if it is thinking of setting up It is thinking of setting up bases in other countries, if the General Staff is think-ing again in terms of a Blitzkrieg, the U.S. impe-rialists cannot deny their share of the responsibility for it is they who violated all the maximum agreements for it is they who violated all the postwar agreements, knocked together the ag-gressive NATO alliance, re-armed West Germany and revived the Hitlerite ambi-tions of over-running Eu-1008.

A few more items and the picture will be nearcomplete.

Taste Of

War

On September 10, accord-0 ing to Washington re-ports, the North American Air Defence Command, a joint US.-Canadian organisation, organised an "air defence

missile "Sky-bolt" and its supply to Britain. After Britain failed to make

the "Blue Streak" as an "all-British nuclear deterrent," the Conservative Government began to rely more on the U.S. in its nuclear armament policy.

Some British papers express-ed the apprehension that this arrangement would turn Bri-tain's bomber command into a detachment of the U.S. Stra-tegic Air Command and that Britain would be entirely dependent on the U.S. for its means of delivering the "deterrent policy." Some British papers expres

 "deterrent poncy."
Nearly 150 ships took partin the largest ever NATO naval exercise—Fallex 60—between Northern Norway and the straits of Gibraltar. Under the overall command of U.S. Admiral Dennison, there were 71 ships of the U.S. Navy, 29 of the British Navy, three Canadian, 15 French, 19 Norwegian, five Dutch and four Portuguese. four Portuguese.

According to a report in the New York Worker, the New York Worker, quoting the July-August issue of the Army Reservist, the U.S. Army Reserve's "special forces" units were under-going intensified training in sabotage and guerrilla tactics

W. German Generals Again Inpust Eastward Plam

had reported that the U.S. nad reported that the U.S. fleets in the Pacific now possessed ten nuclear-armed submarines and destroyers and that the number would increase to thirteen.

The nuclear weapons on these warships included "Re-gulus 1" missiles with a range of 800 kilometres and other missiles and atomic torpedoes and there were pains to equip them with Polaris missiles.

The report also revealed that the U.S. ground forces in Okinawa, Taiwan and South Korea had been equipped with "Mace", "Nike" and Honest John" missiles.

 Shift your gaze to Africa. Right at the moment, the U.S. imperialists are blatantly U.S. imperialists and congo-intervening in the Congo-under cover of the Blue Flag of the United Nations with Secretary-General Hammar-skjold obediently taking orders from the State Department. In the American continent itself, open threats are being held out against Castro and the Cuban Government.

West Germany.

And then move on to Europe and West Germany

"Honest John" missiles were fired and some ten symbolic "atomic bombs" were explodfired ed.

As if this was not enough, West Germany is vigorously pushing ahead with its scheme of arms expansion in foreign countries.

Hitlerite Expansion

Its Bundeswehr would probably carry out military mano-euvres on French soll in a few months' time. An agreement to this effect and also on West Germany having "reserve Germany having "reserve bases" in France would be signed after the talks which have now been going on for some time and are expected some time and are expected to be concluded soon.

Since Bonn's intrigues to establish military "reserve bases" in Spain were expos-ed earlier this year, West Germany has been energeti-cally scheming, with U.S. support to get arms depots and manoeuvring grounds set um in NATO Since Bonn's intrigues to support to get arms depots and manoeuvring grounds set up in NATO countries, even including Britain. The argument is that West German territory is "too small" for arms depots and there is not any large

training exercise" on an "un-precedented scale."

Participating in the "Sky-Participating in the "Sky-shield" exercise were hund-reds of U.S. and Canadian bombers, fighters, intercep-tors, as well as ground radar warning systems, missile posts and naval ships. It was esti-mated that more than 200,000 air force filers and ground crewnien were involved in the exercise. exercise.

During all the six hours of the exercise, civilian flights over the entire North Ameri-can air space was stopped.

The exercise was reported_ The exercise was reported ly being carried out under a situation "parallelled only in wartime". The Associated Press reported this "largest air defence training exercise in history" would give the Amazicana and Canadians a Americans and Canadians a "taste" of war.

Skybolts For Britain

A British Foreign Office 6 A British Foreign Office spokesman confirmed on
September 20, the Press re-ports that an Anglo-U. S.
agreement had been signed in
Washington covering the de-velopment of U. S. airborne

and propaganda "behind enemy lines in time of war in order to train, supply and direct guerrilla operations." The paper noted that the policy and direction for special forces activities came from the office of the Special Warfare Division which was directly responsible to the army department and thus to the high command. the high command.

The U.S. News and World-Report (September 19) said in a Washington despatch that the "United States gets set for two kinds of war."

set for two, kinds of war. Simultaneously with its pre-parations for a world war of nuclear weapons, the United States is also intensifying pre-parations for local wars. The magazine disclosed that U.S. magazine discussed that off-defence strategy was being revamped to put "a greater emphasis on the ability to wage limited war."

Local

War

In describing U.S. strategy to the U.S. Congress, Chair-man of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Lyman L. Lemnitzer, is reported to have said,

* SEE PAGE 13

