

SAME file per

U. S. PLANS OF WAR

NEW AGE COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

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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."

LATER in his reply to the five-nation proposal for the renewal of contacts between himself and the Soviet Premier, the U. S. President said that he would meet N. S. Khrushchov if exploratory discussions revealed that the Soviet Union was prepared to return to the path of peaceful negotiations.

torial air space over the area of Yungshing island in Kwangtung Province on September 23, occasioning the 123rd serious warning from China against such violations. Yet the U. S. is the defender of peace and keeps China out of the United Nations charging her with aggression and violation of the U. N. Charter!

Keep in mind these two sentences of the mightiest 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 tongue in the cheek demands "integrity and sincerity" from others and asks others "to return to the path of peaceful negotiations."

LAOS

If the Laotian situation is causing all-round concern today, the only reason is the repeated attempts being made by U.S. imperialism to undermine the Geneva agreement and the policy of peace, neutrality and national concord in Laos.

Leave alone the U-2 and RB-47 spy-flights and the arrogant demand for the right to freely make such violations of the sovereignty of other countries, here are reports covering just the last one month and quite some of it from the American Press itself.

Ever since the overthrow in August last of the U.S. supporter Somsenith-Nosavan clique and the formation of the Souvannaphouma Government, the U.S. imperialists and their friends in the SEATO bloc, particularly in Thailand and Southern Vietnam, have been engineering intervention against Laos. It was their hand which worked behind Nosavan & Co.'s attacks against Vientiane.

First glance at our own neighbourhood. The Washington Post recently published an interview with U. S. Navy Chief of Staff—Arleigh Burke.

Exposure of the U.S. conspiracy of intervention in Laos came recently from the noted French Correspondent

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 U.S. Government for long; in 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 "regular naval forces" in the South Atlantic—obviously to suppress the liberation movements 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 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-

Genevieve Tabouls who wrote in the journal Paris Jour:

"From information provided by diplomats and military advisers the mystery of Laos is clearing up. It seems that the actions of certain U.S. advisers are responsible for the current chaotic situation."

The Pentagon desired the launching of foreign intervention, the article pointed out, because U.S. military personnel held that intervention in the Laotian situation by the forces of Thailand and SEATO would rapidly gain "victory".

U.S. Ambassador to Thailand Johnson held secret talks with the country's Prime Minister Sarit Thanarat on September 23, three days after he had openly stated that he very

much approved of Thailand's attitude of "concern" and "worry" about the Laotian 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 disclosed 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 suggested setting up an armed force like that of NATO.

The same day, Thailand's Army Chief of Staff, Bai 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 September 23. 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..."

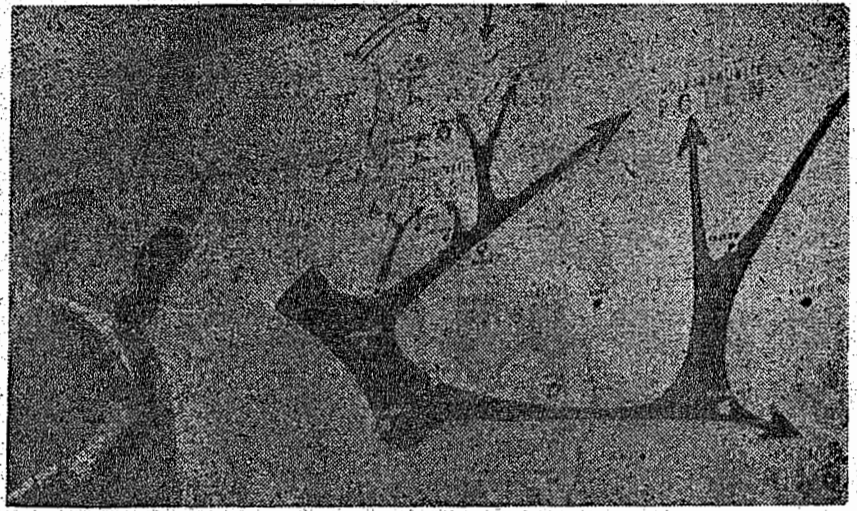
The U.S. imperialists had put everything in their gamble with the Nosavan rebellion. And when that had obviously failed, they were creating a new pretext for intervention with such statements against the Pathet Lao forces.

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 rockets into South Korea in violation of the armistice agreement.

The U.S. is also holding numerous combat exercises in South Korea to deliberately aggravate tension and intimidate 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



Major Bruno Winzer, ex-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.

Combat Fleet For Indian Ocean

AROUND THE WORLD

WHY Is The German Democratic Republic NOT RECOGNISED ?

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.

FRANKLY speaking, the position of the Indian Government 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 wire-pulling 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 representation obstructed. Recently two rather significant conferences 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-colonialism.

REAL ISSUE

Within a single generation, German militarism has brought about two world wars and is again now full swing in preparation 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 conflagration.

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 significance. Whatever may be

our External Affairs Ministry that the recognition of the GDR would help prolong the partition of Germany. This is an utterly fallacious and misleading argument and those who trot out such absurd arguments evidently do so because they have none better.

The partition of Germany is a product of history and its

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 themselves 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.

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.

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

Sometimes it is heard said in The present discrimination as



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

the Prime Minister's predicament but to say that India is not directly concerned is to just evade the issue.

Having recognised only the Federal Republic of Germany and thus offering at least moral and, to some extent, also political advantages to the forces that threaten the peace of Europe and the world, it ill-believes 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 incomprehensible 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 determining India's attitudes and policies on the German question.

REMLITARISED

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 lands, 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 reconquering 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 superiority when, in Rome, he said: "I believe in these stormy times God has given a special task to the German people—to 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 1963, their number is expected to go up to more than 900 and there will also be 500 fighter-bombers at their disposal to carry

RAJASTHAN'S THIRD PLAN

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.

IN financial terms the proposed Third Plan of the State is of Rs. 259 crores, Rs. 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 the same year. According to the present indications the all-India average will reach the figure of Rs. 365 in 1966; and with the above proposed 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.

These investments are 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 to about Rs. 140 crores; and the Centre is expected to invest in the public sector in the State a sum of about Rs. 133 crores, in railways, possibly in the Rajasthan Canal, and in some major industries like non-ferrous metals, and electric and engineering and mining units.

Second Plan Figures

In case greater resources are asked for by the Planning Commission, about Rs. 30 crores are planned to be raised by sale of land and betterment levy in the Bhakra, Chambal and Rajas-

than Canal command areas. The proposals of the State for the Third Plan are also 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 end of the year, about Rs. 102 crores will be spent, i.e. about 97 per cent is expected to be fulfilled.

In terms of physical targets as compared to the target of additional production of food-grains 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 realised 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 achieved is only 5.4 lakh acres. In power, too, the existing trend is sought to be continued and strengthened. The target for education for children of 6 to 11 age group is placed at 70 per cent as compared to the all-India average of 80 per cent. This 70 per cent will be composed of 90 per cent of boys and 50 per cent of girls (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.

Irrigation Facilities

Even granting the successful execution of the various irrigation 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 irrigation 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 the figure of 44 per cent in U.P. or even more in the Punjab.

Slow Rate Of Growth

All this shows that though in some sectors, particularly 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 much slower than what is demanded by the situation. It would be rather ambitious to have a very big jump suddenly but one can safely say that the objective of the State in the Third Plan should be to completely fill the gap between this State and the

Distressing Picture

Looked at from the sociological point of view, the picture is very much more distressing. 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 risen much more. The cost of

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.

Distressing Picture

It means that during the Second Plan itself, the addition to the employment force

Problems And Possibilities

★ by H. K. VYAS

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Vicious Circle

In this regard one of the most important questions that comes to the fore is the policy of the Central Government 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

TWO-AND-A-HALF DAYS IN THE G D R

SEPTEMBER 10: "I am 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 relief that I heard that I was just in time.

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, including the President of the Soviet Union, Comrade Brezhnev, are also present.

We enter the hall in which the departed leader is lying in state. Four members of the defence forces of the GDR are standing guard. Heaps of wreaths have been placed, each of them on behalf of

one or other country or one of other organisations in the world (including our own 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, Hindenburg, Hitler, Adenauer—these successive representatives of German militarism 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

heart-felt condolences and affection of the German people.

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 working class of the world.

Then follow two speakers who were closely associated with Comrade Pieck in his great work of building the German working class movement—Comrade Max Reimann of the Federal Republic of Germany and Comrade J. Kopenlg, Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria.

The speeches over, the body is taken out in solemn procession. Preceded by a truckload

leader on his last journey. The slow-moving motorcade took nearly two hours to 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 deep.

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

which sometimes necessitates double translation (from the speaker's language to German and 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 ultimately decide to go and see the rally.

Declaration For Peace

We reach half an hour in advance the second biggest 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 militarism from plunging the German people and together with them, the European peoples into a new world war.

The dais and the adjoining enclosure are reserved for the speakers of the day and other leaders of the GDR as well as for the veterans of the anti-fascist struggle in Germany. My guide points out to me the various veterans of the anti-fascist struggle who are taking their seats in the enclosure.

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 to me is sufficient inspiration for me.

My guide takes me to a venerable-looking old man who, I am told, is a veteran of the German working class movement. I am introduced to him and we sit side by side. There is some more time for the leaders to arrive and the rally to start. He, therefore, gives me his reminiscences of

the great historic events in which he was a participant.

An active worker of the German working class movement for 62 years, he narrates the great work done by such courageous leaders of the German working class movement as Bebel, Liebknecht, Luxemburg, Thaelmann and Pieck. More precious than these stories, he has in his hands a number of photographs. He tells me how he was originally a member of the German Social Democratic Party, how he continued to be a member of that party, but how he in the end joined the Communist Party.

Narrating the stories of vandalism committed by Hitler and his hordes, he points out to me the church that stands beyond with all its majestic appearance. "That church had been there before Hitler. That, however, was destroyed during the war. After the war was over, it was repaired and restored to its original form. And yet they say we are against church and religion!" he added.

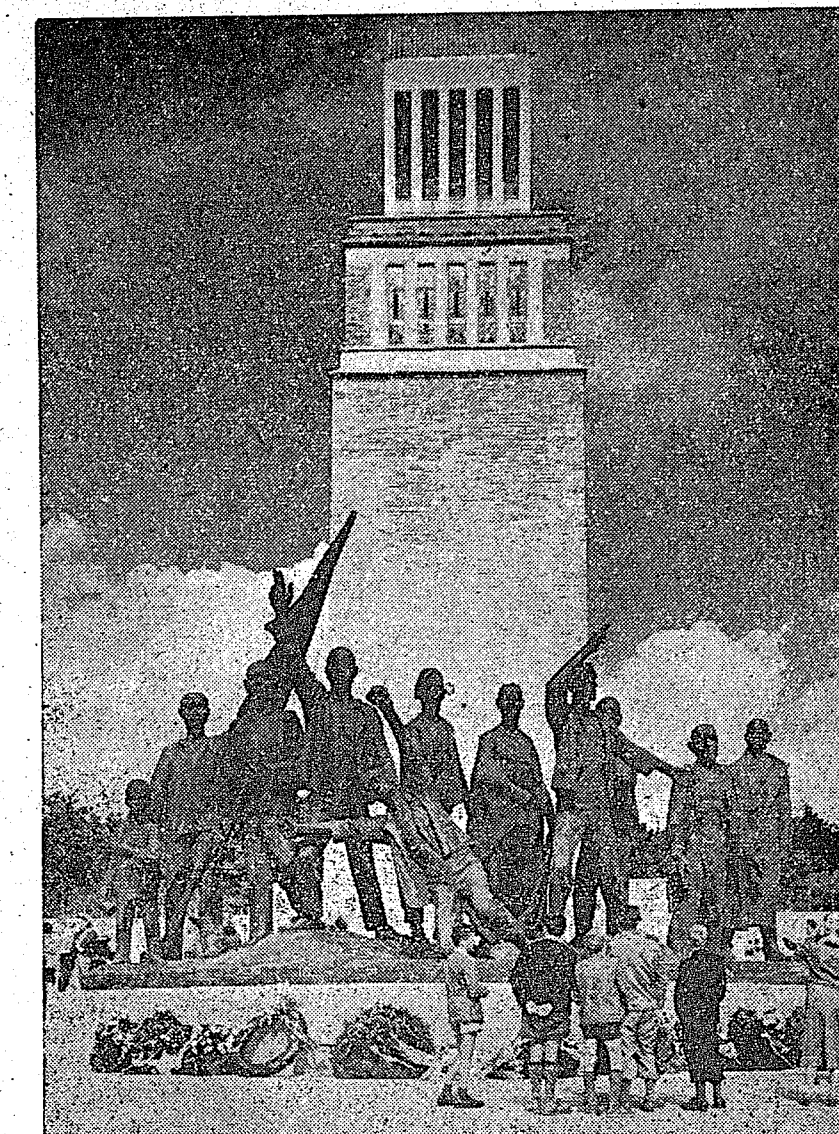
The leaders of the Socialist Unity Party and the fraternal delegates for the rally who are to make their speeches today are arriving. There is great and continuous cheering. The rally opens with Comrade Ulbricht's speech. Delegates from country after country address the people, among them are former army officers from the United States and the United Kingdom, partisan leaders from France, Italy and other European countries, the Rev. Endicott, the Christian clergyman of

even marked on the roads by the symbol of the wild deer; men and women harvesting; then a railway station or a small town or a factory with chimneys emitting smoke—these alternate one with another. This is at once a pleasant sight for the tourist and extremely beneficial for the local inhabitants.

On the way to the Schwarze Pumpe Combinat, we stop at the site of the Leubrenau electric station. This is part of the scheme of building three new power stations in the Cottbus district of the GDR. We, however, have no time to go into the power station that is under construction. We stand on the roads listening to the explanation of our guides as to how lignite produced in the neighbourhood will produce electricity, which will serve the whole area. Something like our own Nelvelli, but I was to learn later on, the GDR is making much better use of their lignite than we propose to do in the Nelvelli project.

Greetings To 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 approach them and offer my hand. The first boy, whose hand I take, not only gives me his hands but also shares with me the sweets that he had with him. One after the



★ Memorial in the former fascist concentration camp of Buchenwald. A group of resistance fighters by GDR's famous sculptor Fritz Cremer. ★

by E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD

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

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 two hours and we go back to the hotel at 12 O'clock. Immediately after lunch, we start 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 their guide in another.

Visit To A Factory

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 countryside, it is quite exciting for me. Particularly striking is 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 factories.

A few hundreds of metres of thick forests, which are

other the boys shake hands with me.

My guide asks them: "Do you know from where this comrade comes?" "No". "He is from India." "India? India is so far away. Did he come to join the funeral of our President?" "Yes". "Please ask him to convey our greetings to the Indian children". Long after we enter the car and the car starts, they repeat ta-ta.

Our next stop is the Schwarze Pumpe Combinat. It being a Sunday, we cannot, of course, see the Combinat at work. But the engineer 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 only electric power but gas, coke, briquettes and various chemicals. This is going to be one of the biggest factories of its kind in the world. The construction itself is naturally being done predominantly through mechanical means. We are also taken round some of the places of workers' amenities including the canteen,

where wholesome food is 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, starting 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 signal 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.

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 and other essentials of households, toys for children to play with and musical instruments for their elders to entertain one another, watches and radios, fountains, all manner of goods

and you see groups of men and women going and making enquiries about their prices, paying for them and taking them home.

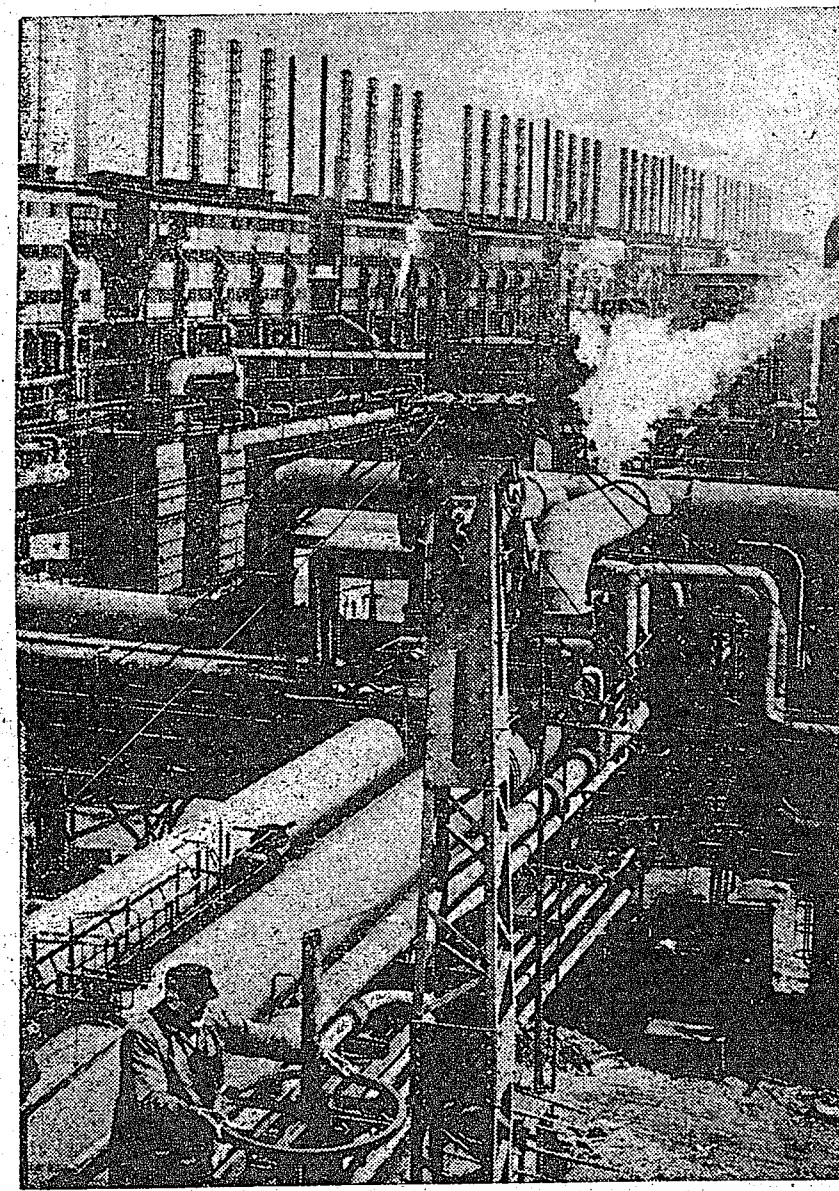
Having purchased some mementos from the shops, we go out to the city for some sight-seeing.

SEPTEMBER 12

The Reichstag building that was destroyed by Hitler's incendiaries in order to foil it on Dimitroff 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 other. No obstruction or even checking by the police in the case of those who go on foot; only in the case of vehicles is there a rigorous system of checking. It is absolutely impossible for anyone to make

★ SEE OVERLEAF



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

MISSILES, BASES, WAR PACTS

● FROM FRONT PAGE

began their "large-scale combat landing exercises" off the east coast of Pohang. Among other operations carried out were—a three-day exercise of "night search and reconnaissance" along the coast of Chegil island and a "surprise attack" by the air force in early September.

Missiles For Thailand

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 Bangkok 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.

He held talks with Thailand's Prime Minister Thanarat, Defence Minister Kittikachen, other high-ranking officers and the U.S. Military Advisers' Group. Subjects of the discussions were U.S. "military aid" to Thailand and military "cooperation" between the two countries.

Palmer visited military installations 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" missiles to the Philippines on September 23.

It was all done at a proper ceremony held at the Basa airbase in Pampanga province, at which Defence Secretary Alegjo Santos on behalf of Philippines, received the batch of missiles from Merrill Daniel, Chief of the Joint U. S. Military Aid Group in the Philippines.

The U.S. had already provided the Philippines earlier with two Sidewinder-equipped F-86-D Sabre jets for training Filipino pilots. Another eighteen such Sidewinder-equipped jets are to be given to the Philippines next year.

Nuclear Arms For Japan

Japan, of course, still remains 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 was "the pressing task now

facing Japan," according to Ezaki.

He also disclosed at a conference of Japanese officers of the three armed services, that the agency was studying a plan for arms expansion up to 1965 to ensure balanced development of ground, naval and air forces. Emphasis was on Japanese armed forces having sufficient 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 (American) 'Nike' missiles which may carry nuclear warheads" to speed up the country's nuclear armament.

In The Pacific

Summing up the situation, the Japanese Kyodo newsagency in a despatch from Washington said that the United States was actively arming its forces in the Asian and Pacific regions with nuclear weapons despite the desire of the people of the area for peace.

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

where the Wehrmacht, commanded by Hitler's Generals, is being built up into the third strongest atomic armament force.

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."

New Age has already printed extracts from the memorandum drawn up by the West German General Staff exclusively composed of men who served in responsible positions in the Nazi forces. New Age has also revealed the Wehrmacht's plan for the new Blitzkrieg, for the Eastward thrust.

West Germany recently held the biggest provocative NATO exercise, designed as preparation for attacking the German Democratic Republic and other Socialist countries and simultaneously aimed at establishing West German military hegemony in the northern countries of NATO, particularly Denmark.

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 war manoeuvres.

The West German War Ministry is reported to have set aside 22 million marks in its 1961 budget for establishing military installations in foreign countries.

If West Germany has become the third strongest atomic armament force, if it is thinking of setting up bases in other countries, if the General Staff is thinking again in terms of a Blitzkrieg, the U. S. imperialists cannot deny their share of the responsibility for it is they who violated all the postwar agreements, knocked together the aggressive NATO alliance, re-armed West Germany and revived the Hitlerite ambitions of over-running Europe.

A few more items and the picture will be nearcomplete.

Taste Of War

● On September 10, according to Washington reports, the North American Air Defence Command, a joint U.S.-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 expressed the apprehension that this arrangement would turn Britain's bomber command into a detachment of the U.S. Strategic Air Command and that Britain would be entirely dependent on the U.S. for its means of delivering the "deterrent policy."

● Nearly 150 ships took part in 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.

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

W. German Generals Again Plan Eastward Thrust

had 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 "Regulus 1" missiles with a range of 800 kilometres and other missiles and atomic torpedoes and there were plans 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 intervening in the Congo under cover of the Blue Flag of the United Nations with Secretary-General Hammarskjöld 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 exploded.

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 manoeuvres on French soil in a few months' time. An agreement to this effect and also on West Germany having "reserve bases" in France would be signed after the talks which have now been going on for some time and are expected to be concluded soon.

Since Bonn's intrigues to establish military "reserve bases" in Spain were exposed earlier this year, West Germany has been energetically scheming, with U.S. 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 "unprecedented scale."

Participating in the "Skyshield" exercise were hundreds of U.S. and Canadian bombers, fighters, interceptors, as well as ground radar warning systems, missile posts and naval ships. It was estimated that more than 200,000 air force fliers and ground crewmen were involved in the exercise.

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

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

Skybolts For Britain

● A British Foreign Office spokesman confirmed on September 20, the Press reports that an Anglo-U. S. agreement had been signed in Washington covering the development 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 U.S. News and World Report (September 19) said in a Washington despatch that the "United States gets set for two kinds of war."

Simultaneously with its preparations for a world war of nuclear weapons, the United States is also intensifying preparations for local wars. The magazine disclosed that U.S. 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, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Lyman L. Lemnitzer, is reported to have said,

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World Demands Disarmament, U. S. Brasshats Demand Still More Arms, Bigger Army