

ernment and the detention of the British pilot who was flying the plane. Bengali Communist daily Swadhi-

nata gave first news of the

Incident. The sealed DC-3 Dakota air-craft VT-AUI of Airways (India) Ltd., a non-scheduled air-operator, was chartered by the Air Survey Company of India (Private) Ltd. The per-

Son who as Director manages Airways (India) Ltd., is also the Managing Director of Air

the managing Director of India (P) Survey Company of India (P) Ltd. The head offices of both the companies are situated in the same room of a flat at \$1,

the same room of a flat at 31, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta

Airways (India) Ltd., has een sanctioned to operate assenger services between

incident

heen passenger 4060

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1960 Border Survey Leaks

Editorial

POWERS

SALLE /

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT RAJENDBA PRASAD on November 28 inaugurated the new building of the Indian Law Institute. It

- C-LIAN 31 1961

of the Indian Law Institute. It was no ordinary ceremonial function. He called upon the assembled lawyers and jurists "to study and investigate to what extent and in respect of which matters the powers and functions of the President of the Indian Union differ-ed from those of the British Crown". The propriety of the President himself calling upon the lawyers of the country to investigate into the powers of his own august office is certainly very questionable, how-ever, well-meant. The worst of it is that it cannot be assumed to have been obviously well-meant. Behind it could lie hidden the claim for more powers for the Presi-dent than what our countrymen believe the Rashtrapati enjoys. enios

enjoys. The President stated that "it was generally believed that like the Sovereign of Great Britain, the President of India was also a constitutional head and had to act accord-ing to the advice of his Council of Ministers". He called upon the country's jurists to investigate how far this was apon the c

upon the country's jurists to investigate how far this was the correct position. He hardly concealed his own view: "There is no provi-sion in the Constitution which in so many words lays down that the President shall be bound to act in accordance with the advice of his Council of Ministers". He further stressed the following: FIRSTLY, in Britain the Crown descended by heredity, in India the head of the State was elected and could be removed only "in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution". SECONDLY, "the executive power of the Union is

removed only "in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution". SECONDLY, "the executive power of the Union is vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him". THIRDLY, "the supreme command of the defence for-cess of the Union is also vested in him". FOURTHLY, the President referring to Articles 44 and 75 of the Constitution stated that the Article 44 lays down that "there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions". Immediately after, the President underlined the point that Article 75 "lays down that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President on the advice of Prime Minister". Whether the Rashtrapati has revealed him

Minister". Whether the Rashtrapati has revealed his own image of his official function and powers or not he has certainly opened a Pandora's box, out of which could emerge a whole series of stinging arrows, directed against Indian demo-

It could be taken to mean that the President is of the opinion that he is something more than a constitutional head and very unlike the British Crown; that he is the source of all executive power and supreme commander of the nation's armed forces; that it is he who appoints the Prime Minister and is therefore shows him; that he is not the nation's armed forces; that it is ne who appoints the Prime Minister and is, therefore, above him; that he is not answerable to the Parliament and the Cabinet—in short, that he is the source of all power and authority in the final analysis and in the event of any crisis.

Thus, the President's speech can be interpreted to mean that he has openly challenged the major canons of parlia-mentary democracy as it prevails in our country, and which Indian citizens took for granted.

The Fresident's call to the lawyers can easily be taken up by the reactionary ones among them to create juridical foundations for the claim for more powers for the Rashtra-pati than those associated with a constitutional head of the State.

This claim can spell out a new and serious crisis for the future of Indian democracy. Effortlessly the mind r calls similar claims by Heads of States in other countries the latest danger signal has come from the Congo. s crisis for Effortlessly the mind re-

the latest danger signal has come from the Congo. The issue is important and urgent enough to demand a fulldress discussion on the floor of the Indian Parliament to clear up the doubts raised by the speech and thus advance Indian democracy. The nation expects the Prime Minister to declare that the view that the President is not a constitutional head, is not consistent with that upheld by the Constitution and the Union Government. It is imperative that Indian public opinion makes it clear that it wants the President of India to be no more than the constitutional head of the State. No President in our country shall be allowed to emerge as a dictator in any crisis and future contingency. Our people know the differ-ence between democracy and dictatorship and they have made their choice by giving to themselves the Constitution of India, based on the sovereign supremacy of the elected Parliament. arliament November 30.

WE are now in a position though it is mandatory under Indian Aircraft Rules that properly qualified Radio Offi-cers must be on board to main-tain radio communications W to give some more details of the story we printed last week of the leakage of border survey during hazardous flights or flights over difficult and un-known regions. photographs to some fore-ign Powers. The story religh rowers. The story re-lates to the sealing of an aircraft at Bagdogra on November 7 by a security officer of the Central Gov-VT-AUI The aircraft

specially converted for aerial survey work and it carries a powerful camera in its belly which is operated both electriwhich is operated both four cally and by hand. This air-craft is also well-equipped with oxygen for high-altitude flying.

Bagdogra was made the base for survey operations and on October 22, the aircraft was seen flying over Darjeeling, due north of Bagdogra. It flew towards Sikkim and crossed

towards Sikkim and crossed over to Bhutan. The same day, on return to Bagdogra, the aircraft was grounded after Captain Long had declared that the Auto-Pilot unit was unserviceable. The pilot may require this unit for smooth flying for purposes The pilot may require this unit for smooth flying for purposes. of photography, but it is not mandatory under Indian Air-craft Rules, particularly for hazardous flights. This was not the only suspi-cious grounding[°] of the air-

Was it also that with the Magnetic Compass defective as he claimed, he could explain away any flight over prohibited areas like NEFA, Tibet or China? plain

25 nP.

becomes deeper Suspicion when it is known that one film roll was missing from the lot given to Captain Long as usual when he started the flight.

Now to the rest of the story. The Government of India, it appears, was informed by some foreign Government or Gov-ernments of the doubtful movements of the aircraft VT-AUI ahross the borders. The Indian Air Force immediately picked up the informa-tion and warned Captain Long

tion and warned Captain Long of his movements. On November 2 and 3, Indian Air Force planes were closely shadowing the VT-AUI over NEFA, over which Captain Long, a foreigner, is prohibited from fiying. In some instances, the IAF planes are said to have noticed the VT-AUI crossing. in to Bhutan from Tibet and NEFA. NEFA

Again Captain Long was warned, but these warnings were ignored. Ultimately on November 7, four fighter air-craft of the Indian Air

FACTS DAMNING THE

Jamshedpur and Calcutta; it 🍃 has no other services while the Air Survey Company carries out aerial surveys on behalf of both the Government and pri-vate enterprises.

It is the only air survey establishment in India. The Indian Air Force also does aerial survey—but for mili-

adrial survey—but for mili-tary purposes though not always for security. Here comes the first ques-tion: Why does the Govern-ment of India allow private companies to do strategio air survey work? Why is it not being entrusted to the Air Force?

Air Force: This question becomes all the more relevant when details of what happened in the parti-cular flight are revealed.

The Government of Bhutan The Government of Bhutan had engaged the Air Survey Company of India (P) Ltd., to do aerial survey work for some projects which it intends to undertake.

On October 21 last, the DC-3 aircraft VT-AUI of Airways (India) Ltd., left for Bagdogra with a crew of three and other ersons required for the survev.

The crew members were the British Pilot-Captain F. H. Long, Co-Pilot D. K. Chou-dhuri and Radio Officer Sethna. The Radio Officer was sent back to Calcutta after the aircraft reached Bagdogra,

craft that took place. The engineering staff from Cal-cutta went to Bagdogra and repaired the defective Auto-Pilot unit.

6 From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Again after a day or two, Captain Long grounded the aircraft—the reason this time was some defect with the Mag-Compass netic

Later when the engineer-ing staff examined the Mag-netic Compass they found

Later when the engineer-ing staff examined the Mag-netic Compass they found that it was not defective or faulty and it was fully ser-viceable. In fact, experience is that a Magnetic Compass seldom goes wrong unless very roughly handled. Also, there is in the aircraft a Radio Transmission Compass in addition, fitted in front of the pilot. With the help of this Compass, the position of the aircraft could easily have been detected, provided Captain Long was flying inside India or he could contact any Radio Transmission Station on the borders of India.

borders of India. Why then was the aircraft grounded—both times on such flimsy grounds?

imsy grounds? Was it because Captain Long was scheduled to con-tact "somebody" at Bagdogra or Siliguri and needed the time to make the contact and pass on whatever mate-rial he had?

Force intercepted Captain Long over prohibited areas and forced him to Bagdogra and escorted by the four IAF fighters the aircraft was landed there.

Immediately on landing, the aircraft was sealed, and Cantain Long and other members of the crew were taken to their hotel and placed under house

arrest. Three days later, the air-craft was brought to Calcutta, as we reported earlier.

Now something about this Captain Long which raises some more serious questions.

Among his close friends are the foreigners John Brimnand, Joe Kosjarik and Captain Quin about whom nothing needs to be said here except that their names have been mentioned in connection with plenty of shady deals of which the Government of India itslf is. not unaware.

knew about it. Trade union leaders had placed plenty of information with the Govern-ment. Still Captain Long con-tinued to enjoy his stay in India and what is more cri-minal, he was allowed to fiv-over strategie The Government of India knew about it. Trade union minal, he was allowed to fly over strategic areas, collect information and hand it over to foreign contacts. 1.13

CONGO CRISIS AND INDIA'S DUTY **Denounce U.S.!** Support Advanced Africa!

all out support to Congolese independence and declared its

willingness to intervene and

help Congo as demanded by its

C ONGO rightly occupies the centre of the world stage today. Our fellow freedom fighters of the vast and valiant African continent are deeply con-cerned over Congo, for, they know that the immediate fate of the advancing African liberation move-ment depends upon Congolese future.

deeply concerned over Congo, Congo with the avowed pur-for living experience has pose of getting the Belgians underlined the warning that out and help the Lumumba the issue of peace or war Government to restore norma-U.N., by the stand all the peace-loving States take, and the way the colonialist powers are held in check. the issue of peace or war Government to restore norma-depends upon how the Congo- Icy and function peacefully lese problem is handled by the as the legal Government of

Indian Government promptly overcome a chronic weakn overcome a chronic weakness. It correctly accuses the Bel-gians but it remains silent over the role of the NATO powers headed by the U.S.A., who jointly mastermind all the colonialist moves within Congo and seek to use their U.N. majority to misuse its flag to cover up their imperial plans for the liquidation of Congo-lese independence and dis-ruption of Congolese unity. The same factic they pursued in Korea, they are now following in Congo.

Influential capitalist dal-lies of India, who are gene-rally pro-West are sharply critical of U.S. role in Congo. If there is one issue over which the Government of India is lagging behind national opinion, it is over Congo.

To be able to turn the tide in the coming critical days of the Congolese tragedy, it is necessary to see clearly and name boldly the main villian of the other. of the piece, U.S. imperialism. Then alone the path forward becomes clear, action more ffective and the words acquire their true meaning.

It is necessary to recall the major developments of the Congolese scene and the role played by the various powers and the U.N. to be able to really strengthen Indian contribution to the good and noble cause of African liberation and world peace.

Belgian Troops

Soon after the achievement of Congolese independence in June this year it is the Belgian paratroopers who sought to stage the come-back of neocolonialism. It was Congo's first elected Prime Minister, Lumumba who appealed to the TIN to come in and help the

It was the USSR that promptly declared that unless the Belgians got out, it will take drastic action in support of Congolese independence

expulsion of Belgian aggres-

The U.S. spoke up for the colonialists. The danger of World War III loomed over the

PAGE TWO

Peace-loving humanity is horizon. The U.N. went into Afro-Asian nations to formulate a course of action of their own choice to save Congo for the Congolese people.

Mobutu re held in check. Despite initial weaknesses nialists under U.S. guidance Discredited Mobutu had been thorough-ly discredited. The U.N. dis-cussions and the principled Despite initial weaknesses mains under U.S. guidance and shortcomings, India's not to ald but to disrupt contribution has been positive Congo. The "independent" and it has been welcomed by states of Katanga and Kasai the African States. We must were created and the U.N. "carry the good work forward Secretary-General went out of but this necessitates that the his way to negotiate with stand of India's Prime Minister encouraged the leading Indian representatives of the his way to negotiate with U.N., Rajeshwar Dayal and

> The Belgians remained and the U.N. Secretary-General in his report had to admit it. Premier Lumumba insisted the expulsion of the Belgians. He was denounced as a Communist.

Brig. Rikhey to take a more Khrushchov's thesis that U.N. Executive action directindependent stand Congo. ed by one man, the Secretary-General, leads to dire results, reduces the solemn resolutions of the Security fixed up to lead Conciliation African Mission to Congo to help res-Council into mere paper, was tore peace and order, achieve writ large all over Congo. national unity, restoration of the Parliament and emergence of a situation in which the Congolese could themselves deal with the Congolese pri-blems.

Rasavubu's Scheme

Lumumba was victimised for his political integrity and loyalty to his nation and faith Dayal's report revealed before the whole world that the colo-nialists in Congo had gone really desperate. The number of Belgians and other forein the U.N. Under U.S. pres-sure, President Kasavubu was encouraged to illegally dismiss igners was fast increasing. Mobutu and his gang were out to attack the U.N. itself if it him and hand-over Prime him and hand-over Prime Minister's mandate to Ileo instead, who, however, could not hold it for a single day. The Congolese Parliament when assembled gave the mandate to Lumumba once again but Kasavubu was ordered to refuse to recognise the authority of the Parlia-ment and to select the new Prime Minister of the coun-try. could no more help to keep them in power but work for the expulsion of Belgians, res-toration of the Parliament and the unity among the patriotic elements, instead of recognition of colonialists' puppets. try.

To break the dead-lock in 10 break the dead-lock in their own interest, the colo-nialists now propped up Col. Mobutu, after getting him to break the oath of his office, rebel against the elected Government of his own coun-try and subvert its armed forces.

The puppet Colonel locked up the Prime Minister, banned the Parliament and let his men have not only been denouncing the U.N. in general mercenary soldiers loot, rape terms, they openly declare their opposition to the U.N. Conciliation Mission's visit to and create anarchy. The Congolese Army was such a small and insignificant force that if the U.N. Command had honestly done its job all the mis-chief done by Mobutu and his troops could have been nipped in the bud.

nialists' operation to clamp Mobutu could not and did neo-colonialism over Congo not become strong in his was conducted inside the U.N. monutu conta not and did neo-colonialism over Congo not become strong in his was conducted inside the UN. newly liberated country but They flew Kasavubu to the he did succeed in creating UN. to claim the Congolese conditions of anarchy and UN. seat which it had already chaos which is just what his been decided by an earlier re-colonialist masters wanted.

NEW AGR

The major part of the colo-

When the Congo issue went kept vacant till the results of independence and unity and before the U.N. General As-the U.N. Mission to Congo their own.

The U.S. moved its mechanical majority and got Kasavubu seated, they unceremoniously cast aside the earlier resolu-Prime Minister and the Par-liament. It, however, left all tion because the situation the room free for neutral within Congo was out of their board, board they did not want. within Congo was out of their hands and they did not want the U.N. Mission to go to the U.N. Mission to go to Congo and to help restore peace and order there. This happened despite Indian oppo-sition, despite solemn warning by Afro-Aslan States.

by P. C. JOSHI

Action

within

The Afro-Asian States were

The forthright Rajeshwar

When it became clear that

the forces of Congolese resistance were growing, Lumumba's popularity was increasing, Baluba guerillas

were sweeping their home-land clean of Tshombe's mercenaries and even the New York Times began ad-

mitting that Mobutu's days

were numbered, they again struck the last desperate

solidarity with advanced African States but do every-

It is clear enough now that the purpose of the U.N. in Congo remains unfulfilled. It has been and is being dis-rupted by the colonialist powers headed by the U.S.A. The U.S. is the guilty crimi-nal before the bar of the nal before the bar of the world public opinion, in

of Congolese men, women and children.

Leading African States have

withdrawn from the U.N. Con-ciliation Mission and proposed the setting up of a separate Command for independent

action in aid of Congolese

thing to strengthen it. That alone will make sense to the colonialists, give heart and courage to the Congolese and be true to our best national

Swifter Steps

> Our fellow-countrymen oc-cupy key positions in the U.N. set up in Congo. India is listened to with respect inside the U.N. The Americans are unhappy over Rajeshway Dayal's report and hostile to the positive stand of Indian spokesmen at the U.N.

They, however, dare not attack India openly and directly but they are doing all they can to smoke India out of Congo. The P.S.P. spokes-men are only echoing the colonialists' and American's demand when they plead on the floor of the Parliament that India must get out of terms of the blood and tears Congo.

> The peace-loving world, and above all our newly liberated brothers and sisters of Afro-Asian countries expect from India bold and clear de-nunciation of U.S. imperialism, firmer and swifter steps to defend Congolese independ ance and integrity, and total solidarity with independent Afro-Asian States in the coming critical days ahead.

> > November 29

Tragedy In The Hooghly

G FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

O N Friday night, Novem-ber 18, the Dutch dredger, Lake Fithian sank at Falta Point on the Hoogly, about 32 miles down-stream from Cal-cutta while working on full-speed. Twelve Dutch and five Indian members of the crew confidence. were drowned.

There are other aspects of this tragedy which call for rent of the flow-tide caused public attention. rent of the flow-tide caus the snapping of a wire-rope. Two Indian experts opine that such snapping of a wire-

Conciliation Mission's visit to Congo and worst of all they this Dutch dredger was being organise armed assaults aga-inst U.N. troops. Hoogly by the Port Commis-sioners' dredgers.

If this is true, then it is

which is not considered "safe practice" by the Fort Commissioners.

blow. The puppet Mobutu and his rope should not have caused Dutch contractors but the men have not only been the sinking of the vessel, it loss will have to be borne by the sinking of the vessel, it the Port Commissioners (a sum of not less than Rs. two It is stated that the dredcrores!).

> Among the Dutch killed are worked in a way which is not the general safe practice adopted in this reach of the mourn their deaths we must also point out that, we have plenty of such Indian techni-cians. Why is valuable fore-ign exchange being wasted in If this is true, then it is ign exchange being wasted in certainly scandalous that paying the fat salaries for the Government of India's such foreign technicians Nautical Survey at Calcutta when we have plenty of quali-permitted this Dutch dred- fied Indian technicians going ger to work in such a way unemployed?

DECEMBER 4. 1960

U.S. "GENEROSITY"-FABLES AND FACTS

HE U.S. Development lists than in their own Loan Fund's (DLF) nation's. Managing Director, Vance Brand, has been confabulat-aid worth 423.3 million dollars

ing with Morarji Desai in New Delhi over the week-end to decide about the extent to which his organisation can assist to meet the foreign exchange component of the Third Plan. The U.S. Information Service (USIS), ever ready to publicise the "generosity" of Uncle Sam, has utilised occasion to illuminate the people apropos the "big hand" the DLF has given to our development schemes. In doing so it has done us a singular service, for, now we know direct from the horse's mouth how many teeth it has and how

Here is an extract from the States (they fell to their BIS'S hand-out about the lowest in 20 years this week) bjectives which the DLF make it imperative that U.S. sales are pushed up. USIS'S hand-out about the objectives which the DLF support private businessmen in each country ... who will, directly or indirectly, add more strands to the network of commercial relationships upon which the prosperity of the entire free world ultimately depends

Tied

Loans

sharp they are.

"We want to help also "We want to help also Governments and other public agencies to provide the basic facilities needed for economic progress. These facilities are needed by private enterbrises but are usually provided by the Government". (Vance Brand at a meeting of business and industrial leaders at Bom-bay in January 1960).

Thus, it is to aid the pri-Thus, it is to aid the pri-vate enterprise in one form or another that the DLF has been brought into being and exists. Directly it helps pri-vate business and industry through loans while in-directly it helps them through enabling the Go-vernments in the recipient countries to build facilities in what is known as the "infrastructure" — such as in what is known as the "infrastructure" — such as communications, roads, elec-tric power generation, rail-ways, ports, etc.,—which help them to prosper.

"Aid" To **Public Sector**

This is the secret behind its outlook in giving aid if the

"aid" to the public sector-"aid" which to date has not added a wee bit to build any basic industry, which will help the public sector to advance its position in the national

The "aid" to the private sector, too, is not directed merely at helping the Birlas and Tatas to build themselves up against the public sector, but to make of them "strands" in the "network of commer-cial relationships" of which Washington is the centre. It Washington is the centre. It thus seeks to buy over India's big business, which, through its new-found relationship, is conditioned to act more in the interests of the U.S. monopo-

DECEMBER 4, 1960

scheme succeeds. Both these moves have run India's B. K. Nehru, other- into strong opposition from wise a supporter of foreign capital and Western assistthe richer countries of the capitalist West. And yet, they have the audacity to flamboy-antly declare their concern for ance, for once hit the nail on the head when he told the UN's Economic Committee the head when he told the UN's Economic Committee that the organisations like the International Development Asthe uplift of the less develop-ed economies. sociation, reflecting "the ideo-logy, philosophy and even the One wishes Morarji could and at the same time oppose Its component ESSO, which made to give up this ill-gotten India's move to create a now takes over its interests in gain which legitimately be-better mechanism to the same end? Or is it the case in Cuba where it refused to of self-interest here taking fall in line with the country's theology of the group in con-trol (i.e., the U.S. and its allies), could not serve the needs of the underdeveloped countries which did not subs same end? Or is it the case in Cuba where it refused to of self-interest here taking fall in line with the country's the cloak of philanthropy to hoodwink the people of the be wary about its doings in "recipient" country? cribe to these philosophies". "They could not and would not provide for the establishment of a steel plant in the public sector", he added. cribe to these philosophie



The DLF has to-date given aid worth 423.3 million dollars (Rs. 201.5 crores) to India. Most of it has gone for deveways. Aid for steel imports and

costlier, its worth is much less than denoted by its quantum.

organisation devised to serve the interests of American monopolists. Vance Brand's visit, too, is in furtherance of these interests, which at the present juncture of falling gold reserves in the United

further steps, too, need to be watched, lest in their anx-icty to obtain "aid", Morarji and his advisers allow him

U. N. Fund

The danger in this respect is heightened by the eagerness of our own industrialists to rush into partnership with foreign interests. The FICCI, whose views in this respect are by now well-known, has lopment of power projects and thought it fit to again publicise to provide equipment for rail- them this week.

ways. Aid for steel imports and to finance loans given by the Industrial Credit and Invest-ment Corporation has also been quite substantial. Since October 1959 the DLF "aid" has been tied to purchases in the United States, and since the U.S. prices are relatively conflier its worth is much less enous enterpreneurs. It has also pleaded to the World The DLF is an American organisation devised to serve the interests of American Bank and the international Finance Corporation for lower-ing of their rates of interest and modification of lending Bank and the Internationa nolicies in favour of the borrowers.

The wide range of industries in India which are open for foreign capital, according to the brochure, stretches from the manufacture of industrial machinery to petroleum. There are no water tight compart-ments in the Government's insays, dustrial policy, it say He is already reported to have rejected the Indian plea that the assistance given by his Fund should be untied at least in part. His Sardar Swaran Singh relax-

ed the Industrial Policy to allow private coal interests to work new coal areas. Now the logic of the relaxation is comand his advisers allow him to get away with bigger orders for high-cost U.S. goods which for all we know might help only the private sector. by the private sector. cost difference of the relatation is form ing home to roost in the form ing home to roost in the form of this open and general invi-tation by the FICCI to foreign investors to come and exploit the Government's laxity.

Indo-Pak Talks

INSIDE OUR NEWS &

ECONOM I

AKISTAN has been a major beneficiary of the DLF aid. It is otherwise also very much under the influence of the United States. Its approach towards finding a solu-tion to its outstanding problems with India is also govern-ed by the dictates of the U.S. postures.

ECONOMY

This was evident from the Indus Waters Dispute, which could be solved at last only because India was prepared to foot a heavy bill. This might again be the case in respect of the financial issues unless. India continues to stick to its principled stand.

Pakistan owes about Rs. 300 crores to India as the partition debt. India, too, is said to be a debtor to Pakpartition steht. India, too, is national" organisation. One said to be a debtor to Pak-istan to the extent of Rs. 80 crores (now inflated to Rs. 60 ista re known as the "cur-rent payments." The issue is,

therefore, one of settling the enact figure, and then deold-ing about the way to pay it. This the two Finance Minis-ters have been unable to do despite four meetings in the last one year.

NOTES

India and Pakistan are more than neighbours. They are in fact countries whose peoples have actually been one till independence. They are thus singularly ill-suited to wrangle for decades over issues which can be settled in a few sittings, unless they allow some out-sider-interested in spalling their relations — to decide things for them.

The Indus waters issue hung fire for years and had to be desided through an "inter-"national" organisation. One

COLLABORATION AND PROFITS

THE Swedish firm SKF, known for manufacturing ball bearings, is entering into col-laboration with Tatas to set up a ball-bearings unit in the country. Sixty per cent of the share capital of the new com-pany, which will handle this manufacturing programme. manufacturing program will be held by the Swe Swedish firm and the rest by Indians (The Eastern Enomonist November 18).

MESSES Steinhall of the United States have offered financial collaboration to the Birlas to start a new venture at Bhiwani in the Punjab to produce industrial glue from gum gowar splits (The Indian ss. November 22).

net profit of Rs. 6.56 crores after providing for depreela-tion and taxation during the year ended March 31, 1960 against Rs, 5.45 crores in the previous year. (Indian Fin-ance, November 26.)

Hindustan Motors Ltd., (Managing Agents Birla Bros) made a profit of Rs. 137 crores after providing for de recitation and development rebate during the year 1959-60. Profit during the previous year was Rs. 38.80 lakhs. (The Times of India, November 26).

The Central Coal Fields Ltd., made a profit of Rs. 19 lakhs during 1959-60 after paying increased depreciation and taxation against Rs. 4.20

The Indian Iron and and taxation against Rs. 4.20 Steel Co. Ltd., (Managing lakhs in the previous year. Agents Martin Burn) made a (Capital, November 24). STANVAC'S GAME

THE secret behind the seems to run in the pipelines Standard Vacuum Oll Co's of this 'august' company. decision to split itself into its two original components is now out. It had to do so it seems, because of an anti-trust suff which the U.S. Govern-ment had filed against it. ment had filed against it.

The Stanvac has thus proved our country, for to flout law November 29

about Rs. 5.86 crores in four years and one month. The Caltex enjoys a duty protec-tion of about Rs. 63,47,589 per

PAGE THREE

Debate WHILE the U.S. is eager to route its "aid" through agencies like the DLF; it sets itself against the move of the

increase and maintain their itself against the move of the less developed countries that the industrialised countries should together create a Capi-tal Development Fund under the U.N. auspices to help the poorer countries build their economies. It is helped in this opposition by Britain, France and Canada which would have to give up their exploitative automatic in the source of the source of the source and canada which would have to give up their exploitative the source of the source of the source of the source the source of the source of the source of the source of the source the source of t economies



THE Lok Sabha was treated to a very raw deal by the Prime Minister when it tried to discuss the Indus Waters Treaty. For most of the time he was not present in the House. He heard only one of the seven speeches made and then he was in a hurry to leave 20 per cent to India-was because he had to be present at the Red Fort recepto the Crown Prince of Japan.

tes of the other speeches and taking advantage of the fact that he was in a hurry he resorted to what might have been very successful parlia-mentary tactics but could hardly be calculated to satisfy genuine doubts and apprehensions. His reply amounted to saying that while he (the cat in the show) had been awa they (the mice of Parliament) had been at play.

He served the House a harsh rebuke for not knowing what they had been talking about, and then roundly admitted himself knew very that little about it.

For him it was only the question of somehow settling a long-drawn and seemingly endless dispute and settle-ment—even if it related to mentone particular - dispute-was always better than continuing dispute.

A few crores of rupees this way or that did not matter. It might be that there were some snags and loopholes in the agreement. But the main the agreement. But the main fact was that an agreement had been reached. He remind-ed the House that Pakistan had been demanding 400 crores of rupees while the settlement had been reached for 83 crores!

World Bank

He tried to storm the House by assailing a rhetoric ("a second partition") in which one of the earlier speakers had indulged, expressing his great indignation and grief over such talk in reference to "an international dispute".

He would have tilted at such windmills and might have completely skipped the issue of the role of the World Bank had it not been pointedly asked about by one of the participants in

Sri Mahanty intervened o ask how and when it was that the World Bank came on the scene. Only then did he say something about it.

The World Bank, he said, came on the scene somewhere in 1954 when Mr. David Lil-lienthal who had been responsible for the Tennessee Valley irrigation project in the USA, and was then Chief of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commis-sion had visited. India and spent some time with him.

It was purely from consi-derations of human welfare that Mr. Lillienthal had then suggested to him (Sri Nehru) that the World Bank be assowith the settlement of Indo-Pakistan Canal iated Waters dispute and subsequent development of the Indus Valley. Such a noble suggestion could only be welcomed and accepted, said Sri Nehru.

PAGE FOUR

Basing himself on the one that one noticed since the sub-speech he had heard and the ject was extensively referred ject was extensively referred to in its previous session during the foreign affairs debate.

That was in September when the terms of the treaty were not yet known and when the fashion was to extoll the U.N. for its mission in the Congo, and the World Bank for its role in bringing about Indo-Pak settlement on Canal Waters.

HE passage of the clause on contributions to poli-tical parties in the Companies PSP spokesman in that debate, Sri Nath Pal, had high-ly praised the work of Mr. W. B. Illif, Vice-Chairman of gress Party not using the the World Bank and even rewhin had to be given up. ommended that he should be made its Chairman

Today it was different. Of Lal Bahadur is, he had to seven earlier speakers in the Indus Waters Treaty discusstoop to some very cheap and demagogic attacks on the Opsion, besides the Prime Minposition, particularly the Com ister, all except two were openly critical or indirectly despite the upright Chief Minister they had in Kerala, the Communists had to seek the financial support of the apprehensive of the role that the World Bank had played to the detriment of India capitalists and even that Chief Minister was helpless. and in favour of Pakistan in arranging the various terms of the Treaty.

> Cold War

Minister then recalled an oc-casion in "one particular town" where all the "capita-Sri Mahanty quoted from President Ayub's Foreign Affairs article impressing on lists" (of the town) had ar-ranged a reception for the top leadership of the Communist Party of India. Why? For fear English-speaking nations how English-speaking nations now India was running with the hare and hunting with the hound while Pakistan had firmly allied itself to the West.

It was in return for services rendered, and for such assur-ances of loyalty that the World Bank-foremost agency of the collective imperialism of the collective imperialism of the West, headed by the USA—had actively helped Pakistan to pull off this agreement by using pressure and cajolery on India to which we had suc-India, to which we had suc-cumbed.

Only one member, Srl Krishnaswamy (lone support-er besides the Prime Minis-ter and the Irrigation Minismatter the only defence Srl Shastri had to offer in justi-fication of keeping the clause ter) chose to put the active sponsorship of the Treaty by the World Bank and Western monopoly capitalist Powers in its context of the cold war. He compared it to the Mar-shall Plan and claimed that it would bring prosperity to the sub-continent and unite It against the "peril from the North".

gress benches were interesting as well as revealing. Sri Asoka Mehta, sharply critical of the treaty, con-centrated his fire on the Congress members who de-fended the retention of comfended the retention of com-panies' contributions to politi-Government of India and tried his best to shield the World Bank. Even he was cal parties admitted that elections in our system could not be fought without huge sums of money being spent, and defensive rather than aggressive on this point as is these sums had to come, either openly or secretly, from busihie wont. ness enterprises.

He referred to the criti-cism made of him by "the Communist Party's journal" (New Age) in this regard and tried to reply to it—by once again praising the World Bank.

The main attack on the Treaty in concrete and speci-fic terms, how it hit India's It was a significant change interests, came from the Con-in the mood of the Lok Sabha gress benches in the first two

NEW AGE

goal of Socialism.

INDUS TREATY DEBATE

speeches of Sardar Iqu Singh and Srl H. C. Mathur. Iqbal

They showed how Punjab and Rajasthan would be deprived of water they sorely needed. The division of waters -80 per cent to Pakistan and

India being made to pay 83 crores in sterling to Pakistan when our foreign exchange position was so bad was another bitter pill. Why could this payment not have been arranged in rupees or in goods, they asked?

Companies'

endment) Act was no easy

The bravado of the Cor

Perfect gentleman that Sri

munist Party. He said that

He referred to some "deals"

help the Communist Ministry. The Commerce and Industry

the Communist Party.

With due respect to Shas

triji one may recall the old

saying that suppressing part of the truth is as good (or

as bad) as giving currency

If Shastriji had been keen

on living up to his reputa-tion for integrity and so on,

he would not have resorted

to innuendoes but given all

the known facts which would have by themselves revealed the baselessness of

On the substance of the

was that it had been in the

original Act and the amended

The question members ask-ed was why it could not be

completely done away with?

this the replies from Con-

One Congress member aid he wondered that while

said he wondered that while they quarrelled over whe-ther companies should be allowed to make political contributions nobody seem-ed to bother how far the

companies was conducive to the growth of democracy

nce itself of these

said he wo

Act sought to restrict lt.

to a lie.

his charge

into to

which were entered

including the Prime Minister, had claimed that no water would be diverted to Pakistan after 1962 and now they had 1973. What was the guarantee

that the present regime in Pakistan will be satisfied with this and observe its own obligations when even before the ink had dried on the agreement, Pakistan's President had gone on to claim the source of those rivers, Kashmir. questions It was to such

For, the companies, so long

as they existed whether they were allowed to make con-

tributions or not would cast

their net and gain control

The point is that with the

oming heavier day by

rapid strides that State-sponsored capitalism is mak-ing the shackles on democracy

day. The open, unashamed permission by a clause of this

revised Companies Act for

posure by the Cong Swatantra and the PSP.

Asoka Mehta challenged Sri

Lal Bahadur Shastri to deny

the last general elections 50 companies had contributed

two crores of rupees to the

The Minister in his turn

serving them very dutifully.

He pointed out that Srl

interlocking of companies on

opposed

the Mundhra style. Masani

Sri Mahavir Tyagi (who spoke against the clause but voted for it) repeatedly drew

the attention of the House to

the fact that on the eve of

the last general elections the

official machinery was used

sugar and per yard of cloth

for these companies which they had to pay. He refer-

Prime Minister's former

Private Assistant Sri M. O.

ontribution were fixed

haund

was also vehemently to any special audit.

'and textile mills.

Mathai.

retaining it.

and commensurate with the Bahadur Shastri insisted on

Quotas per

Congress.

which he did-that hefore

Congres

of political parties!

are bec

Act

All along India's Ministers, that the Prime Minister chose not to reply, preferring ins tead to conveniently indulge demagogy in some demage need for good-nei on the agreed to let this be done till lations between India and Pakistan, which seriously denied. no speaker Tt is clear that the matter will have to he further discussed and not just left like that.

BERUBARI DISPUTE

The controversy between West Bengal and the Centre was carried forward a step further when at the end of his speech the Prime Minister categorically asserted that the West Bengal Govter ernment had been kept in-formed at every stage of negotiations with Pakistan on the issue of Berubari's ransfer.

An escape route for Dr. B. C. Roy and the Congress Party was conveniently kept open by putting the responsi-bility on the Commonwealth Secretary for any possible "misunderstanding" that "misunderstanding" that might have been caused in West Bengal officials' minds.

contributions by corporate bo-dies to political parties is a de-claration of this fact. CONGO-The fact that of all parties, Congress Party alone DEBATE the Congress Party alone actively sponsors and secures the inclusion of this clause in the Act cannot be dismissed as being of no significance. REFUSED Am interesting offshoot of the debate on this clause has been the quite conside-rable amount of mutual ex-

G OVERNMENT S refusal to allow discussion on the Congo was undoubtedly piece with its steamrollering of the discussion on the Indus Waters Treaty. All sections of Parliamen whatever their mutual differences and suspicions-have become convinced that the inspiration for the socalled Congolese Army's rabid behaviour comes from the Western Powers.

referred to a certain gentle-man in the House who had got Rs. 50,000 from a certain Sri Nehru in the state business house to get elected to the Lok Sabha and was he made tried to show that it was not Indian personnel alone that had been singled out for manhandling and humiliation: others too had Masani while he opposed political contributions by companies was not opposed to been made to suffer the same

He insisted on keeping this issue of the misbeha-viour of the Congolese Army separate from the wider issue of the Congo as such. And on the latter he would allow no discussion for the moment, as "it would not help". Help whom? That was the question members asked.

to get political contribution for the Congress from sugar Obviously if the idea is to help the patriotic forces inside the Congo and the African States striving to defeat im-perialist moves in the Congo, every time is appropriate to make the Indian Parliament's feelings known to the world. red to the current collec-tions for the Lady Edwina Mountbaten Fund which were being organised by the Peime Ministrate

Feelings at the moment being sharp and clear against the real culprits of the Congo tragedy, naturally it is those culprits who would not be helped by a discussion. Why While the entire opposition does the Prime Minister want to help them by gagging In-dia's Parliament? What is solidly voted for amendments seeking removal of the clause, the Congress Party led by Messrs Morarji Desai and Lal Debadius Choarti instantiation of the scenes? amonta

November 30

LABOUR THE Lok Sabha on Nov-ember 25 inconclusive-to discussed a minute many ly discussed a private mem- years. Still they are all casual ber's bill to secure "aboli- In another instance, that of the Joint Steamer Company of tion of the system of em- Calcutta, the company run-

bindo Ghosal said that while this system had been con-demned right from the British

days it had nevertheless con-

tinued all this time with such baneful effect. He pointed out

that in the Government sector,

over the appointment of work-ers on a casual basis.

Casual workers have no

able to them and not even the bare necessities of an ordinary

human being are considered.

industries. But

ome industries. But the asual labourers are the most

neglected section. There is no definition of casual labour in

any legislation. They are out of the purview of any labour legislation.

month or less of service

they are "re-employed". The same practice is followed by

sts and Telegraphs

Railway

Employees

the Pos

time

Denartment.

After a long fight now

large number of casual

TRANU PLANT

ploying casual labour in ing the biggest river trans-port in India, 5,000 workers have been employed for the last 50 years as "casual" workers. Moving the bill Sri Auro-

self to other spheres. For inst-ance, in the mercantile offices in Calcutta, the clerks and

a large lumber of clashed labourers are employed in the Railways and the Posts & Telegraph Department. In the ate sector they are engaged through contractors in all sorts of industries because there are some restrictions

Defence Establishments

determined or fixed scale of pay. No legislation like the Minimum Wages Act is applic-In Defence Ministry's estab-lishments like ordnance depots although orders were recently issued that after six months' service a worker should be raised from "casual" to "temtemporary workers have at-tained some status-not like porary" still there are workers who have served for two years and are still casual. the permanent workers-in

In the Survey of India under the Scientific Research Minis-try there is a category of em-ployees working on the "departmental leave system" and they constitute nearly 40 per cent of the total number of employees. They work on the survey of a particular area for onths and for the other six months they get a meagre portion of the salary, sometimes only Rs. 8 or so.

The Railways are employ-ing no less than two lakhs of them in number. It is not that their jobs are casual. Good number of them have Banerjee referred to the Foreign textile work position of the category known as badli workers or substitutes In worked on the same job for several years—five or six years. They are kept in the workers or substitutes. In Kanpur there is a whole army category of "casual" workers of these badli workers. by a simple trick. After a

Another member, Dr. Melmonth or less or service Another member, Dr. Mel-when they are about to kote, pointed out that the attain the status of "tempo-rary" workers, there is one the bill was very modest. In day's break and after that fact the remedy suggested the bill was very modest. In fact the remedy suggested gave hardly the security that a worker was entitled to. He said that while Government was aware and trying to do its best, what was being done did not touch even the fringe of the

The First Pay Commission ad recommended that "the problem. had recommended that the daily rated system, whether in the Railways or in any other Breeds department under the P. & T Corruption where the nature of work is casual should be reduced to a minimum." But with no re-

The situation in case of private employers is equally scan-dalous if not more. Ghosal cited the instance of one big engineering factory. It em-ploys 2,000 workers through three contractors. Technically only the latter three are employees of the factory, while the 2,0000 are casual workers! ad the factory is sup-service on the date of its ying important materials enactment should be consider-te fishplates etc., to the Rail- ed a permanent workers. And the factory is sup-

DECEMBER 4. 1960

by ZIAUL MAQ

CASUAL

"I do not see why the ben fits that should accrue to the permanent workers should not be given to the casual labour. rung and other security mea-sures should be offered to him." He pleaded for accept-ance of the bill with the amendment that any worker who had put in three month

partments—the work-charged establishment—breeds corrup-tion." He also felt that the bill did not go far enough. "I hope the Hon. Minister will give us some hope," he said, "by say-ing that he is contemplating solution of this problem."

Sri Raghunath Singh also supported the bill and K. K. Warior was still speaking when discussion was adjourned.

Indian The system is extending it- Shipping Menaced

S. M. Banerjee supporting the bill referred to the situa- continued discussion on a re-tion on the South Eastern solution Sri Rect-strike, nearly for tion on the South Eastern Railway. "Recently, after the strike, nearly 400 regular em-ployees have been made casual employees." allocation for shipping in the Third Plan. Supported by the whole House the mover point-ed to the gross indifference that the Draft of the Third. Plan showed towards develop-ment of shipping.

> Raghunath Singh pointed out how the National Ship-ping Board's recommenda-tion for a target of a ton-nage of 14,22,000 had been slashed by the Planning Commission to a mere 11 lakh tons' capacity. While from the First Plan to the Second the allocation for shipping was raised from Rs. 26 crores to 45 crores, no the Third Plan it was pro posed to be raised only by ten crores to Rs. 55 crores. He accusingly pointed out foreign interests who wer interested in developing India's ports but would not allow its shipping to grow.

Trade

India foreign trade was handled overwhelmingly by foreign shipping. Only 6.5 per cent of the incoming and outgoing cargo in Bombay port was handled by Indian ships, was nanoied by indian snips, while British shipping handled 26 per cent and American 10.4 per cent. Even Panama hand-led 9.6 per cent of the Bombay traffic

The transport of USA's PL-480 foodgrain to India was going to cost India Rs. 80 crores by way of freight, which will go to American shipping companies.

"So, it is not as if they are giving us any gift," said Sri Raghunath Singh.

higher emoluments during his that this grain import is fund and other security mea-sures should be offered

"How can we encourage our Indian shipping companies to bring this wheat from there? We cannot give subsidy to them because if we give sub sidy what will happen is this.

onomuono Sri M. C. Jain supporting the Suppose we give three dollars look askance at us." bill said that there was no as subsidy per ton, what will In reply to the ch doubt that "this business of America do? America will while Rs. 15 crores casual labour and its counters charge from us 13 plus 15 dol-part in the Government De-lars which they are giving to had not put up a p

> India is having to pay to foreign countries 30 per cent, Rs. 200 crores, was by way of freight to foreign companies.

The Minister, Sri Raj Bahadur, in his reply recognised these facts. "This house," he said, "should bear in mind the historic fact that during the period of foreign domination of this country, our shipping which was once our pride was literally decimated and ruined. We started with a poor tonnage of 1,25,000."

indirectly the American game of having their own ships to handle the PL-480 foodgrains. He also said, "You are very right when you say that the foreign shipping companies

In reply to the charge that while Rs. 15 crores had been lars which they are giving to their own shipping." Raghunath Singh pointed He only held out assurances out that out of 700 crores of that the "Cochin Shipping"

In balance while agreeing with most of the points made in support of the resolution, the Minister pleaded that in view of certain priorities shipping could not get the importance suggested and the drain on India's wealth to foreign wealth to foreign shipping companies will con-tinue as before. The resolution was withdrawn.

T B Vittal Rao's resolution for nationalisation of general insurance and the two bills he introduced-one for amen The Minister also recognised the Employees' Provident Fund Act of 1952 and the other to amend the Industrial Disputes Act. 1947-will be taken up by the Lok Sabha at a later date.

NOVEMBER 26.

SOVIET YOUTH IN DELHI

6 From Our Correspondent

HE long-awaited Soviet **Vouth** Delegation, led by A. R. Vezirov, arrived at Palam on November 25. They were received at the airport, among others, by the leaders of the All-India Youth Federation (AIYF). the Bharat Yuvak Samaj (BYS), the National Union of Students (NUS), and the All India Students' Federation (AISF).

Despite the long journey our wist mests had scarcely uned when they were rushed off to a reception at the Delhi Corporation by the Mayor himself. Warm speeches of welcome were given and, obvi-ously moved, the Soviet lea-a great burden of thousands der's reply was heart-stirring.

A very friendly and largely advantage also." informal reception took place on the evening of the same day at the Chelmsford Club. They went on usy at the Cheimstord Club. It was presided over by the Union Railway Minister, Jag-jivan Ram and the over 500 invitees included Union Ministers, Deputy Ministers as well as prominent public personalities

HOMAGE TO GANDHIJI

The morning of November 26 saw the delegation paying re-verent homage at Gandhiji's Samadhi. A few hours later they visited the office of the BYS and then went on to a reception organised by the Delhi University Students Union at which well over 1,000 students gathered. They also had tea with the Vice-Chancellor.

In the evening there was a ention organised by the AIVF at Sapru House. The chief guest was Anantasya-

nam Ayyangar, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The pack-ed hall thrilled to the superb artistry and skill of our Soviet friends and respond-ed equally warmly to the songs and dances of our own vonth.

On November 27 the delegavisited the office of the AIYF and went on to a meet-ing with the Prime Minister. Pandit Nehru gave them a message in which he stressed the responsibility of all the youth in the world for the solving of the world's ills, He added: "In travelling around our country you will see many aspects and faces of India, compared to your country (Soviet Union). India is small but it has considerable variety. This is one face of India. You a great burden of thousands of years which have passed. It has its advantage and dis-

From the Prime Minister they went on to pay their courtesy call on the President with whom they had an inspiring talk. The next engage-ment was a reception given by the Youth Congress and presided over by Sadiq Ali.

Following the tea at Wengers where they held discussions with the representatives of various Indian youth organisations, the delegation went to a mass reception at Ajmal Khan Park, organised by the AIVF and the Delhi Youth Federation. The Mayor of Delhi presided and the Soviet youth leaders made stirring speeches to a crowd estimated at well over 10,000. As ever the cultural programme literally brought the audience to its feet amidst a tornado of applause.

PAGE FIVE

Bhilai-Retrenchment Of Skilled Workers

• FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

EIGHTEEN, thousand have given their best to ing overdue for months and India's first steel years. plant in the public sector in Bhilai are facing phas-ed retrenchment begining ment establishments. mher 6

Is there any need for creating this mass unemployment, this national waste of the services of skilled workmen?

In Bhilai. two coke oven batteries, two blast furnaces, four open hearth furnaces, two rolling mills and a number of auxiliary and maintenance shops are already in opera-

The Bhilai steel plant has Can this retrenchment be become a large producer of pig iron and the principal suppliers of steel billets i country. On an average of steel billets in the trainloads of pig iron and steel illets leave Bhilai every day. The plant has begun to save foreign exchange that used to be spent on imports of pig iron and billets and is now earning foreign exchange.

Bhilai today, thus, signimunist Party has vehefies the new dawn for India, but the engineers and technicians and, above all, the thousands of workers who braved - all odds and con-tributed the best of their energies to make it possible are now threatened with retrenchment, they feel helpless and insecure about their own future and that of their families.

Information available officially shows that a thousand graduates and under-graduate engineers alone will be axed very soon. The number of fitvery soon. The humber of he-ters, masons, grinders, crane-drivers, moulders, wiremen, re-frigeration mechanics, cable-joints, pattern-makers, core makers, loco-drivers, plumbers, makers, 1000-drivers, plumers, copper smiths, templet-makers, armature-winders, gas -welders, gas-cutters, black-smiths, drillers, riggers, etc., will naturally be many times more.

Bad

Conditions

Our Prime Minister often tells us, "Our country needs technicians and engineers". But in Bhilai, under the age-old bureaucratic methods inherited from the British, tech-nicians and engineers are being thrown out of employ-

If the gap in 1955-56 was Rs. 33.1, it had gone up in 1957-58 Not only that. Those who work there work under the most deplorable service condito Rs. 46.6. tions. For instance: Моте

-Thousands of workers are paid a daily wage of just Backward Rs. 1.75 nP.

Semi-skilled employees de-tive's resolution, as the Plans signated as "helpers" receive progress, Kerala will become Rs. 48 a month as consolidated more and more backward wages, when to get two meals Nobody had expected that in a day requires at least Rs. 40. the period of one Plan, this

PAGE STX

IGHTEEN thousand — Promotions, gradations, averted? It can be, if pro-skilled workmen who increments, etc., are remain- posals which had already been ing overdue for months and put forward by local trade

-Leave rules in Bhilai are hands are accepted.

--While certifying standing orders, the Bhilai authorities seriously contravened the Act and even today it is kept as an unnotified document by the officers to be used as a weapon against the employees.

-In the mines area, thou sands of workers are compel-led to live in subhuman conditions, quite unprotected from the sun and rain.

The big rail and structural mill and three by-products plants are ready. The third blast furnace is due to start production before the end of this year.

mittee of the Kerala

State Council of the Com-

mently protested against the more than 40 per cent

cut made by the Planning

Commission in Kerala's un-

animous demand for a Third Plan allotment of

Kerala's problems are uni-

versally recognized—its den-sity of population, food deficit, educated unemployment, etc.

The Planning Commission has

set as one of its aims the cor-rection of regional imbalances. No such special consideration

was shown to Kerala during

the First and Second Plans. Even Dhebar, in an article in the AICC Economic Review after the mid-term elections

truth. After this, people hop-

ed that justice would be done

to Kerala in the Third Plan but their hopes have now been

The Executive's resolution quotes some statistics to prove this neglect of the State.

From 1955-56 to 1957-58 the

national income for the whole

of the country increased by 14.2 per cent, that of Kerala by only 10.8 per cent. While

pre-capita income for the whole of the country increased

from Rs. 260.6 in 1955-56 to 290.1 in 1957-58, that of Kerala

rose from Rs. 227.5 to Rs. 243.5.

At this rate, says the Execu-

Kerala, had to admit this

Rs. 307 crores.

KERALA'S PLAN

BADLY CUT

THE Executive Com- whole imbalance would be cor-

increase.

State.

lapsed.

Big

While

Improvement

charges.

unions, AITUC, several MPs and thousands of technical

 Proper assessment of work-load before declaring workers are surplus.

Initiation in January 1961 instead of 1962 of the work in connection with the expan-sion of capacity of 25 million

) Creation of a national pool of all these skilled and trained men for the purpose of transfer from one project to another with benefits of continuity of service, grades, etc.

The only question is: Will the Government accept these constructive suggestions and take steps to remove other irregularities so that all creative forces can be channelised for national reconstruction?

rected. If Kerala is to come up to the level of the rest of India

its national income has to rise

at a far more rapid rate than

five per cent. But it was hoped that the Plan would provide

for at least a five per cent

The State Plan of Rs. 307

crores had been formulated with this in view. Cutting it

down to Rs. 170 crores would mean that the imbalance

will not only continue but

When this is the truth, the

tell the people that there is

ruling parties in Kerala are engaged in a farcical attempt

surrender to the Centre, they are slandering the Communist

Party saying that for the Second Plan, Kerala had

The Executive's resolution

The allotment of Rs. 87

crores was made when the State was under President's

rule, and after the Commu-nist Ministry assumed office

it pressed the claim for Rs. 200

it on the ground that the Plan

had been finalised.

rores but the Centre rejected

And as for Plan allocations

In the first year of the

Second Plan, when the State was under President's

NEW AGE

lapsing, the Communist Gov-ernment had put an end to

this Congress tradition.

has answered both these

grow further.

THANU PILLAI AND STANVAC A 8 long as State Govern- clous when it is known that

A S long as State Govern-ments like the PSP-the authorities hurriedly Congress coalition in Kerala exist, Oil Minister K. D. without even consulting the Malaviya will have to go en State Transport Board complaining that they do which, is responsible for the administration of the significance of the conflict between the Government-The Saviet Union along

in our country so far. State Transport Depart-ment, it is learnt, has entered into an agreement with the U. S. monopoly SVOC for the supply of oil for the depart-

ment's use for one year. The State Transport Department is the largest consumer of highspeed The Kerala Government diesel in Kerala—last year's is losing not only in the consumption was over 1.9 matter of prices by its million gallons costing over agreement with the SVOC. Rs. 4.5 million

Instead of rallying behind the Government of India in its rate-war against the monopolies, knowing full well that such a war is going on and also that a peoted in Kerala within a few days, the Pattom Minis-try entered into the agree-ment with the U.S. mono-poly firm. poly firm.

becomes still more suspi- concern.

rule, only 58 per cent of the allocation was spent (not to speak of the First Plan period when the Congress was ruling the State and the performance was much worse) while in the two years of Communist rule the percentage was 84.5 and 99.

coalition cannot escape its responsibility for not fighting **(9)** Work to be begun on the for Kerala's legitimate share by slandering the Commu-

If the Centre had at least agreed to allot to Kerala about Rs. 100 crores worth of Central schemes, it would have meant some relief. But apart from the second ship-building vard and the phyto-chemical plant there is no such proposal. And no longer any neglect of their in the case of the shipyard. And to cover up their own wurrender to the Centre, they are slandering the Communist second Plan, Kerala had becond Plan her becond becon

demanded Rs. 200 crores but State Governments who fought had only got Rs. 87 crores and for the claims of their States that much of this amount had and to some extent won them.

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not realise the longterm the administration of the significance of the conflict department. between the Government-owned Oil India and the with Rumania has been Western monopoly concerns helping us locate our oil and which have lorded it over setting up refineries to proa our country so far. cess this oil. This itself was Kerala Government's a big blow to the Western monopolies, the advantage-ous results of which are

already being felt. What the Government of India has to explain to the people is: why is it allowing some State Gov ernments to so blatantly torpedo its policies?

The Kerala Government The country is losing in foreign exchange by this

oly firm. The charter of this deal official of the U.S. monopoly

among them being the hydroelectric projects.

All this has made it imperative that a united protest rise again against the neglect of Kerala. The Executive, in its appeal to all political parties and mass organisations for such a joint effort, has formu-The Congress - PSP - League lated the following demands:

second ship-yard in the first year of the Third Plan

G Establishment of a heavy electrical factory Kerala.

- Setting up of an oil refinery in Cochin.
- @ Increased allocation for development of the Cochin harbour.
- @ Sanction for one main railway line.

More Central schemes for industry to bring the total allocation in this sector to Rs. 100 crores.

DECEMBER 4. 1960

Not only has the total allot-ment been cut, what is alarm-ing is that Kerala has lost some of the most vital sche-mes for its development, main 1961 itself.

Send your orders to:

Now we have - been offi-cially given information as to what use this godly gold is being put to. The Prime Minister informed the Lok Sabha the other day that the brother of His Holiness has been given nermission

Another bit of news is that the Dalai Lama is that the Dalai Lama is sending a lot of represen-tatives abroad. And all of hem are being given Rs. 500 each as travelling tatives abroad. And an of them are being given Rs. 7,500 each as travelling al-lowance. It will add up to quite a big sum. It is a November 26.

DECEMBER 4, 1960

It was the same shop-keeper-Sunmal Dhulaji-on whose premises were to be found those fatal explo-sives that blasted 19 of our fellow-beings to Kingdom Come in Bazzrgate, Bom-bay. Such was the price of favouritism, of the corrup-tion that corrodes our coun-try. We would like to tell him try. that there are some de-cent patriots still left among those who took J. J. A.I.C.C.'S among those who took J. J. Singh seriously but wrong-ly. They were becoming of late increasingly sceptical about the Jeerandami's bona fides. They were all the more shocked when J. P. proudly flourished J. J. Singh's letter and insisted on a deep discussion on its directives. Naturally they decided not to keep this sense of anguish—and an ger—to themselves.

AND A DECK US

J. J. SINCH'S

ANTICS

N o sooner had he des-cended upon Delhi then J. J. Singh restarted his

tantrums. He made no bones about his evil work

in espousing the cause of Tibet's theocrat-landlords.

He made the further claim that his mission had resulted in the Indian de-legation also changing its attitude from opposition to the U. N. discussion on Tibet to passive watching We would like to know. If this is true and who gave him the permission—and the foreign exchange—to plead against India's cho-sen foreign policy in a foreign land?

Naturally J. J. Singh did

haturally of or with his roguishness. He went on to deliver a truly McCarthylte thrust against decency. de blankly told a lie that his

Diankiy told a lie that his freasonable letter to Jaya Prakash (which we publi-shed some four weeks ago) came to us through "Com-munist agents" in the pos-tal department.

Poor Singh-he just can't

DALAI'S

PROFITS

U. N., claiming that

had been quite effective

T HE AICC session at Raipur was connected with the Bhilai steel plant in more ways than one. There are some pretty dis-quieting rumours floating around the steel town. A strong circular, it is true, was sent out by the Bhilai management on the sub-

BHILAI

management on the sub-ject of several stores "being issued on a loan or hire basis to the AICC for its annual session at Pairway" imagine that there are still some people left who can be disgusted with treachery at Raipur

But this circular seems to have been more honoured in the breach. It is said, for instance, that the sanction accorded by the Hindustan Steel Limited to the Chief Decimento more remergenngineer to make emergen

F ROM J. P. and J. J. Singh we can quite smoothly pass on to their latest protege and patron-the Dalai Lama. He is said to be a great holy man but he seems to have quite un-holy amounts of materia. treasures. You remember cy purchases worth 10,000 in connection ioning of the the commissioning of the blast furnace was partly directed to the AICC show. This money, it is rumoured, was used to buy flourescent tubes and the like.

he seems to have quite in holy amounts of materia. treasures. You remember the furore some months ago about the gold that was brought out from its hiding place in Bhutan.

About one thousand table fans as well as cots, mos-quito nets, tarpaulins, car-pets and buses were des-patched to Shuklanagar. The Bhilai Steel Plant's machine shop turned out thousands of paper weights for the AICC worthies. And the more luxurious living for the AICC worthies. And the more luxurious living quarters at Sector Nine were handed over for the sleep and rest of the Con-gress dignitaries.



CORRODING

CORRUPTION

A LL of us mourned the A dead and the maimed of the terrible explosion that hit Bombay some few days ago. Now with our grief there is also anger.

And there is good caus

years ago a certain shop-keeper was charged with unauthorised storage of ex-

plosives, likely to cause danger to the public. Pro-secution was begun but all

section was begun but may of, a sudden all proceedings were dropped. Strings had been pulled by influential people. Who was this per-son favoured of the high-

for it, too. It see

World Students' Congress

• From Our Correspondent

S TUDENT leaders from all parts of the world met in the historic city of Baghdad in October this Baghdad in October this year at the Sixth Congress of the International Union of Students (IUS) and for 12 days representatives from both member organisations of the IUS and nonmembers assessed the developments in the student movement, exchanged ex-periences and discussed ways and means of furthering contributions by stu-dents towards the solution of the most vital problems facing the world.

against the background of notable international develop-ments, following chiefly the general disarmament, the success achieved by the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and on the other hand, the efforts of the imperailists to block all steps to-wards relaxation of tension.

The international students movement, too, has passed through many developments

in the last two years. The report presented on be-half of the Executive Commit-tee of the IUS way discussed by the student leaders gathered at the Congress for five days.

The report pointed out that in every important event in the world, students had been among the most active participants—the victorious revolution in Cuba, the he-roic fight against the colonialism by the Algerian people, the unprecedented advance of Africa towards independence, the broad movement for general disarmament and cessation of armament and cessation of nuclear weapon tests, the strong opposition to racial discrimination in South Africa and elsewhere in the world, and recently the out-standing role that students played in Japan as well as the fight of students in South Korea, Turkey, Nicaragua, etc.

Fight Lor Peace

The report pointed out that the most characteristic feature of the past two years in the tudent movement in all coun tries was the strength of the fight for peace, against im-perialism and colonialism.

Speaking on the report, representatives from different countries narrated their experiences and their problems. The representatives from Cuba pointed out that stu-dents there had a book in one hand and a gun in the other, ready to sacrifice everything to defend the revolution.

o defend the revolution. The representatives of the heroic students of Algeria reported on the fight of the Algerian people and students. The representatives from Congo, in very clear terms, pointed out that the United Nations was playing a dirty

NEW AGE

Congolese people was Patrice Lumumba and asserted that they would do everything to defend their hard-earned in-dependence.

representatives Student imperialism and the military

The Congress received these and other representatives with thunderous applause and expressed its solidarity with them in no uncertain terms.

The Congress later divided itself in different Commissions, The Congress was meeting the most important of them being the Commissions: (i). On peace, (ii) On activities of student organisations against imperialism, against colonialism and its legacies. (iii) On student activities in the fields of democratisation and reform of education, relief and sports and (iv). On cooperation and unity of the international students' movement.

The resolution on peace

of the legacies of colonial rule.

The Congress gave a call for a world-wide campaign among students against imperialism and colonialism and mandated the Executive Committee and from Japan gave a full ac-the Executive Committee and count of their recent and suc-cessful struggle against U.S. to student organisations in this effort.

The most important as-pect of Congress, however, was the stress on intensification of united students' action on common problems and broadening the international students cooperaties and unity.

Students' Unity

The Congress welcomed the readiness of several national unions to participate actively in the preparation of Ron Table Conference, decided to uphold those efforts and help to call a Round-Table Con-



pointed out that the streng-th of the forces of peace to-World Students' Unity. World Students' Unity. The Congress expressed its satisfaction at the work done by the IUS during the last two world war. At the same time, years in encouraging and as-the resolution drew the at-sisting student organisations tention of all students to the fact that the gravest and most immediate danger to peace was the existence of imperialism and colonialism.

Oppose Imperialism

The Congress pointed out that it considered that the fight for peace was intimately related to the fight against imperialism and colonial

The Congress decided to further intensify students' efforts for world peace and called upon the student organisations to join actively a world-wide campaign for peace and disarmament. As an honour to the Indian students and people for their fight for peace, the representative from India was given the chair-manship of this Commission.

In the Commission on colonialism and imperialism, it was noted that the two years since the last Congress have been momentous in the anti-colonial and anti-imperialist in their fight to safeguard the ter, Maj.-Gen. Abdul Kareem national sovereignty of their country.

It noted that the sharp de-cline of direct colonialism had very successful brought new problems to the Baghdad.

years in encouraging and as-sisting student organisations in their activities for democratisation and reform of education, for improvement of students' living and study conditions and in defence of their democratic rights. The Congress viewed with ap-preciation the results of international seminars and conferences on the reform and democratisation of higher education and directed the Executive Committee to join a large number of seminars and conferences sponsored by different organisations.

Relief

Work

The Congress also noted with satisfaction the expan-sion of relief activities of the IUS during the last two years and decided to contribute to ber of major proa large num jects in carrying out the re-lief programmes, including lief programmes, including the help to be given in establishing and equipping a stu-dents' hospital in Calcutta, being constructed by the Stu-dents' Health Home.

The Iraqi Government and Kassem, and the Ministry of Education gave its help and in organising a Congress at

* FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE four-day session of the Tripura State Conherioc people of Tripura for unity in the struggle for a Vidhan Sabha (legislature) and responsible Govern-ment for Tripura. The Conference met at a time when ment for Tripura. The Conference met at a time when Tripura was at the cross-roads of her political life.

ed that Tripura should be merged with Assam, the reendation was met with angry resistance. But, the

a large majority of the people demanded that Tripura should remain separate with legisla-ture and responsible Government, the Central Government by adopting the Tripura Territorial Councils Act, created the present Union Territory with a Territorial Council attached to it.

Opposing the demand for a Vidhan Sabha, the Union Home Minister, told the Parliament. "More people learn to stand on their legs, the better for the country and for the Central Government. We don't want people to lean on the Centre too much. They must also be robust people, capable of standing on their must also be robust people, capable of standing on their own legs, going forward and marching ahead. We have only the desire to

"We have only the desire to enable people to run fast and not to tie them down to any particular constitution or any particular measure. Nothing an he said to be everlasting a this world. These Bills will e improved and we will be glad to do whatever may be the wishes of the people

concerned we know that there are self-supporting and self-

About five years ago, when selves". (Parliament Debates up of small and cottage indus-the States Reorganisation of December 20, 1956) tries to employ 10 thousand Commission recommend-The Territorial Council

ing. It raised some hopes, though only temporarily. As time passed, people could see that the Territorial Tribals Nay, whatever power was with rehabilitation of the given was being taken away tribal zumias (landless peaby the Administrator, under sants living on shifting culti-the notorious provision of vation), who are more than a "exceptions and conditions". lakh in number multi-by the Communication of the same second secon

unceremoniously turned down; subjects and functions were either not at all being trans-ferred, or being transferred only in part, creating bottle-necks and deadlocks. The resolutions, motions and

ly ignored. . .

Sham

SIX COLLECTIONS OF EXCERPTS

FROM LENIN'S

WRITINGS & SPEECHES

To commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin and for the extensive propaganda of Leninism, the Foreign Languages Press of China has published six collections of excerpts, arranged by subjects from Lenin's works. The booklets are entitled :

LENIN ON IMPERIALISM, THE EVE OF THE PROLETARIAN SOCIAL RE-VOLUTION

LENIN ON THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

LENIN ON THE STRUGGLE AGAINST

GOUZI SHUDIAN

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REVISIONISM

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LENIN ON PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION AND PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP 0.75

LENIN ON THE REVOLUTIONARY PRO-LETARIAN PARTY OF A NEW TYPE 0.75

Institution

Thus, while the Tripura Territorial Council was more. and more getting exposed as a sham institution, the Tripura "So far as these States are Administration, under the concerned we know that there autocratic leadership of the Chief Commissioner was heaprespecting people living in ing untold mission the them and we want them to people. The misdeeds of the take the burden of administake the burden of adminis- Administration were mount-tering their affairs them- ing. Its bungling, wastage,

no limit.

Though 11 crores of rupees were spent for the rehabilita-tion of the displaced persons, any living. Fortyone coopera-tive societies were given 53 lakhs of rupees for the setting displaced persons. While most of the money has been spent, came into existence. For the first time in her life, Tripura saw an elected body work-

ed by the Council were being unceremoniously turned down; subjects and functions were settling the zumias on land. In one zumia colony at Kataliachhera, Belonia, about five lakhs of rupees have been spent for the rehabilitation of only 100 zumia families, and yet, 35 of these families had to desert the colony in search of land and food.

Tripura still remains an Agartala Road being the life-line which links the headquarters of the Territory with the outside world, as well as with its other parts. Yet, after spending more than five crores of rupees during the last 10 years, it could not be turned into an "all weather road". The more money is spent the more it deteriorates.

For the development For the development of Agartala town, big sums of money were alloted in the Second Plan which included schemes for drainage, water works, town hall, parks and gardens, roads, etc. Not one of these schemes have hear these schemes have been indertaken. This has happen ed under the direct adminis-tration of the Nehru Government.

With increasing shortage in food, with growing un-employment, with rising cost of living and with a deteriorating system of commu-nications, there is a wide-spread realisation today among the people that unless the present administra-tive set-up goes, unless the Chief Commissioner's autocratic Rai is replaced by a system-Tripur could make no progress. The people have, from their own experience. found that Terorial Council had failed to solve any of the vital prol lems of Tripura to satisfy their need for such a demo cratic set up.

Similar

. 0.75

... 0.69

0.55

Response

It was heartening to find that the experiences of the other Union Territories of India were similar. The people of Manipur are putting up a heroic fight for the realisa-tion of the demand for a Vidhan Sabha. And the people of Himachal consider the Territorial Council a hindrance on their path of progress. Even the ruling Congress Party in both the Union Territories had to submit to the pressure of public opinion and support

nepotism and bankruptcy had this demand for elected legislature.

> The very fact that the Central Government could con-cede a Vidhan Sabha to the cede a violan Saoha to the people of Naga Land, is treng-thened this belief that there was nothing wrong for the people of these territories also to demand one. The Central Government, which agreed to set up a Vidhan Sabha on such a tiny area with only 34 lakhs of backward people, with an income of hardly four lakhs of rupees, has no reason to deny the same to territories with a bigger population, in-come and longer historical background. It was the reasonableness of this demand that received the almost unanimous support of the press, both in West Bengal and elsewhere.

It was unfortunate that

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

the verge of disintegration, it was more important for him to work for maintaining the unity of Assam, than to work for disrupting the existing unity of Tripura. So far as the for people of Tripura were concerned, there was hardly any merger with Assam.

The role of the leadership of the Tripura State Con-

Chief Minister Chaliha and that the local PSP (a small two of his ministers issued coterie confined to the town of press statements, asking for Agartala) had to come out the merger of Tripura with with a statement supporting the merger of Tripura with with a statement supporting Assam. While Assam was on this demand.

meeting, supporting the demand for the Vidhan Sabha, the Congress leader-

humiliating stand of the Congress leadership did not

get support even from their

The Congress press in Tri-pura lacked courage to back this stand of the leadership.

public opinion was so

own ranks.

Unity Of

People

The

The Party Conference was the biggest ideological pre-paration for the coming struggle for the Vidhan Sabha. In all divisional and branch conferences, there was lively dis-cussion on this demand and cerned, there was narray any section, except in the leader-ship of the State Congress, bursting up in all rallies and who ever thought of any demonstrations in support of this demand.

But the Conference could

classes also received the fullest further intensified, if attention of the Conference.

rights on the basis of which alone there could be all-in

unity in te democratic move-

backward tribal people are the biggest and most important group. The Conference adopt-

ed a charter of demands for

lemocratic movement has to

be developed. The rights and interests of the religious mino-

rities, as well as of the sche-

castes and backward the

them behind which a powerful

Among the minorities,

gress was shameful. When not ignore the fact that the the Communist group in the task of uniting the people Territorial Council brought behind this and other demo-a motion at the last Council cratic demands was not an meeting, supporting the demand for the Vidhan border of Assam, the recent sabha the Courses beader

sabha, the Congress leader-ship opposed the motion on the plea that the peo-ple of Tripura were not yet fit for such full-filedged humiliation

ment:

actionary bodies as Muslim. League, Adivasi Congress, Scheduled Caste Federation, etc. They have been called upon to defeat the Congress

successfully it would be possi-ble to dislodge, the Congress from its last base in the urban The people of Tripura ward tribes and rout them in the work back. The people of Tripura ward tribes and rout them in the coming general elections. fight Congress attempts to split them up into such re-actionary bodies as Muslim League. Additional tripulation of the conference o

ed by 108 delegates represent-ing 2,700 Party members. Bhupesh Gupta, member the National Secretariat of the upon to defeat the Congress Communist Party of India machinations to create a attended the Conference and mmunal atmosphere in greatly helped it in its delibe

KERALA PREPARES FOR PARTY CONFERENCE

them, are flying in Cannanore District. Make enquiries anywhere, even in the Conference of the Communist Party to be held in this bers. district from December 4 to 11.

The District Council of the Party had called for a Flag Day on November 20 when all these flags were hoisted and even in the smallest village the number of flags was not than twenty to thirty.

N extraordinarily large the flag will be holsted at and women in twenty boats number of Red Flags, Krishna Pillai Nagar is a gift hundreds and hundreds of from Koythattil Raman, elder brother of Koythattil Raman, elder On the other side, girls with brother of Kayyur martyr talams were ready for the Chirukantan.

Amidst a festival atmosed up on both sides of the flagries anywhere, even in the Amidst a festival atmos- ea up on both sides of the Hag-phere, the whole village of stac and led by Party leaders hills and high ranges of the buntings, the flagstaff was crowd, the procession wended district and anyone will handed over to the district its way to Kullainam, where it leaders of the Party by mem-had to march through two had to march through two solid walls of human beings sprinkling rose water and firare up for the Kerala State bers of the Kayyur martyrs' families and local Party meming crackers.

Mass Money

Ceremoniously handing over the flagstaff Chirukantan's brother donated rupees five to the conference fund, while the less than twenty to thirty. Sacred Soil Soil On that day the flag-staff for the conference began its journey from the sacred soll of the village of the Kayyur martyrs and the flag from Tillangerl. The band struck up, fireworks created magic patterns in the sky and slogans echoed and re-schoed as the march began, the huge crowd accompanying the flagstaff. The whole ferry was a riot of the village of the Kayyur martyrs and the flag from The teak flagstaff on which nephew of another of the four

heartwarming response of the people.

In one place a woman had not a single grain of rice in the house, but she went next door, borrowed half a seer and gave it to the comrades for the conference fund. In another ward, every house made its contribution, big or small, excent one, that of the local

Precious

And so the flagstaff and the Gifts flag are approaching the venue of the Conference.

Meanwhile, every village is training its quota of volun-teers. In no village is the number of volunteers less than 25 while there are villages like Kalyasseri which is training up 150 volunteers. Tailoring establishments are

plays, two by the Kerala Peo-ple's Art Club. (November 28)



While making an assess-

nt political ment of the present political situation in Tripura, the Conference noted with satisfaction that mass struggles conducted on such issues as land reforms, rehabilitation of the D.Ps, food, etc., helped the Party to extend its base among majority community of Ben-galis, who had been so long considered by the Congress as their safest "reserve". Never was the Congress leadership politically so isolated in Tripura as it is today. Their shameful performances in the Territorial Council, their antipeople stands, their surrender, to the bureacracy and New Delhi have made them increasingly unpopular.

The Conference was confident that if the Party could fully utilise the material in its possession, if the tempo of mass struggles could



nal disruption could be fought



And not only funds. As one mrade said, "the folks in the houses knew we were tired and

Local elders are visiting the conference township in Chirakkal village and are liberally making suggestions to the Accommodation Com-mittee which is giving the finishing touches to the dele-

already arranged for the showing of some outstanding

Communist Leader Murdered In Pakistan

The Secretariat of the confined in the Lanue. National Council of the Fort. Now, ever since the Marstatement:

We learn with deep sorrow the death in the notorious prison of Lahoro Fort, Pakistan, of Comrade Hasan Nasir, Communist Ieader, and member since 1949 of the Central Secreta-

For the last two weeks or so news about Comrade Nasir's death had been reaching us from various sources. Comrade Nasir's mother who lives in Hyderabad (Andhra) received a telegram from her brother in Karachi Dr. Mehdi Hasan, stating that Hasan Nasir was reported to have died in Lahore Fort.

lishes a report from its cor- in order to elicit informarespondent in Karachi stating that Comrade Hasan respondent in Karachi tion from him about his stating that Comrade Hasan other comrades and the Nasir died in Lahore Fort organisations with which on November 12, but that he was connected. the news of his death was released by the authorities only after his body had been buried by the police. Since then our office, own sources 'through its has received the horrifying information, which appears to be authentic that Comrane masan Nasir was arrested about four months ago at Karachi; that in Karachi he was not kept in the regular prison but at from Karachi he was brought to Lahore and kept there, also not in the Lahore Central Jail—but in the Lahore Fort. rade Hasan Nasir was the Labore Fort.

In October his mother

bas issued the following tial Law regime in Pakistan statement: We learn with deep stayed at his post, serving the labouring masses of Pakistan and their Party, the Communist Party of Pakistan, tirelessly and selflessly. This was the "crime" for which he was 1349 of the Central Secreta-riat of Communist Party of Arrested at Karachi on West Pakistan. charged with any offence: he was not brought before any court of law. Even ordinary rules applying to a prisoner were not observed in his case

formation in our possession that he was handed over to the political police after his arrest, who interrogated him incessantly. . and who died in Lahore Fort. Today (November 28) the Indian Express (Delhi) pub-thugs, cruelly torfured him,

IRON WILL

But they found themselves face to face with a man, who, gentle, noble and soft-spoken though he was, soft-spoken though he was had the iron will of a Com-

longer. But it was his torturers eived a short note from who were defeated; with all i indicating that he was their might and prowess

confined in the Lahore and their loathsome Martial Law regime, its lawlessness and its terrorism and bruta force. loyalty to the oppresof Pakistan. loyalty to the great cause of Communism and its Party, loyalty to humanity triumphed. The spirit of man was victorious—but Hasan Nasir was dead on November 13.

We want to record out indignation at this foul and inhuman crime perpetrated against a valiant leader of the Pakistani people still in his thirties h the arhitrary rulers of Pakistan and their gangster police.

We demand, in the inter-We have now reliable in- est of justice and human ormation in our possession rights an open and free that he was handed over to inquiry into the circumstances which led to death through torture of Hasar

We demand an exemplary punishment for those res ponsible for this foul crime.

We call upon all democrats, all lovers of justice and humanity, in India and elsewhere to condemn the action of Pakistan authorities, responsible for this illegal and arbitrary impri-

iliegal and arbitrary impri-sonment, torture and death of Comrade Hasan Nasir. We have no doubt that the people of Pakistan will cherish the memory of their noble son, with deep affec-tion and become him see tion and honour him as a martyr to the great cause of justice, den socialism. locracy

No doubt a time will come, and soon, when those who have murdered Hasan Nasir will receive their just and proper retribution.

We send our heartfelt condolence to the grieved mother of our dear comrade Hasan Nasir, Zohra Begum in her great sorrow.



HIMACHAL'S THIRD PLAN

The Planning Commission has decided to cut the desh-are dependent on agri-Third Five-Year Plan allocation for Himachal Pradesh from the proposed Rs. 42 crores to Rs. 28 crores. A number of welcome features of the draft Plan have also been modified by the Planning Commission.

come-like the inclusion of a number of factories such as Instruments the Precision Factory, resin and turpentine woollen factory and a factory factory (proposed ori-for the public sector ginally for the public sector and now shifted to the prisector) because durin vate sector) because during the last ten years there has been no allotment for the industrial development of Hima-

total plan expenditure was only 12 per cent less than the proposed Rs. 564 lakhs. During proposed Rs. 564 lakhs. During the Second Plan expenditure is expected to exceed the tar. et of Rs. 14.72 crores by more than a crore of rupees.

Progress has been substan-tial in the field of education tial in the head of education and health during the ten' years. Hardly a hundred schools existed in the erst-while States which constitute the present Himachal Pra-desh_now there are about 55 desh-now there are about 55 high schools, five colleges, a usand primary schoo about 200 middle and lower middle sch

The number of hospitals and dispensaries has gone up to about 200, from less than two en in the erstwhile hill State

In the field of agriculture, 18 seed farms, and a number of research stations has been set up. A network of cooperative

societies today covers Hima-chal Pradesh. Each panchayat has its own primary cooperative society.

Road transport has been developed. Nearly all tehsil headquarters have today been linked up with district head-The number of quarters. The number of transport vehicles has gone up five times to more than 600 since 1953.

About 500 villages have been electrified by the end of the Second Plan. About 1300 drinking water bowlies and mpleted.

Despite all this, and the arger allocation for the Third Plan, the people are not enthused. That is belarger cause the total picture regarding standard of living, mployment opportunitie etc., has not undergone any tial change and the Third Plan is to continue the same policies of the Second Plan.

Top-Heavy Administration

A larg part of the Plan expenditure goes on the top-heavy administration. The administration of

PAGE TEN

مأحمالك معافر وبالمجاجر أستريقه والمترج والمترج والمراجر والمراجر والمراجر والمراجر

Some features are still wel- . ing various offices and perso-1 a nnel. For instance, for the as same area there are Assistant ints Executive Engineers, both of the administration, for major roads and of the Territorial

Council for minor roads. The Assembly of the Part C State of Himachal Pradesh was abolished on the plea of was acommising expenditure. The Territorial Council has, how-ever, proved to be a bigger white elephant. In 1959-60, hal Pradesh. During the First Plan, the mere than Rs. nine lakhs were spent on the members. and otal-plan expenditure was spent on the members. and plan expenditure was staff of the Council, whereas the annual expenditure on the Every department is to have more highly paid officials during the Third Plan, a new Deputy Director in the Public Relations Department, a number of officials in the Education Department, etc.

Lack Of Democracy

There are about. 150 jeeps and cars with officials. Most of the expenditure on develop-ment blocks goes to maintain office, staff, jeeps, etc. Only a small part goes to the farmer.

mall part goes to the larmen-The struggle for the achievement of a democra-tic set-np has acquired great urgency and signifi-cance because there is no public control over such incet ergenditure. The Vishal cance occasse there is no public control over such vast expenditure. The Vishal Himachal Samiti, which has provided a platform for uniting all the Opposition parties, has demanded immediate restoration of the democratic set-up and in-tegration of Simla District and Kulu Snb-Division into Himachal Pradesh, both surrounded on all sides by Himachal Pradesh but which today form a part of Punjab.

Land Reforms

This brings us to another feature that causes obstruc-tion to development plans. Roads and a number streams pass through both Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and schemes for irrigadesn and schemes for supply. tion, drinking water supply. road construction, etc. are never completed because of the absence of unified administrative control over these

Himachal Fradesh, but is a

part of Punjab. Let us now review the pro-gress in agriculture. Produc-tion of wheat rose from 90,000 reasy administration of the administration of the departments of agriculture, industries, forests, PWD (roads and buildings), transport, cooperatives, par-chayats, etc. There is no pub-in cotyput since 1951. The area in output of the scence of the sale of im-transport, cooperatives, par-chayats, etc. There is no pub-in 1951. Only in rice there was chayats, etc. There is no pub-in output since 1951. The area in output since 1951. The area the feasons why education, medical and health, veterinary, PWD (minor roads), etc., have been entrus-ted to the Territorial Cour-cil, a corporate body. This dual parallel adminis-tration results in large waste-tration results

cil, a corporate body. This dual parallel adminis-tration results in large waste-ful expenditure in maintain-tration results in large waste-ful expenditure in maintain-tratic dual parallel adminis-tration results in large waste-ful expenditure in maintain-the families in filmachal Pra-tratic dual parallel adminis-tratic dual parallel adminis-trati

NEW AGE

desh are dependent on agri-culture. The Himachal Pradesh As-sembly passed a Bill for re-duction of stent to one-fourth the Nahan Foundry and 500 sembly passed a Bill for re-duction of rent to one-fourth of the produce in 1959, and workers in the Sol Bill in 1954 giving another another Bin in how even occupancy tenants, rights to acquire proprietory rights. Evictions were also made illegal except for non-payment Plans. of rent, subletting of land and . About 49 production-cumimproper cultivation of land.

Paper Lawo

These progressive legisla-tions have, however, re-mained in most areas on paper. Thousands of tenants have been evicted: most of paper. Thousands of tenants have been evicted; most of the tenants who applied for acquisition of proprietory rights were faced by pro-longed legal procedures, ap-peals in the Judicial Com-missioner's Court and the Supreme Court. peals in the Judicial Com-missioner's Court and the strange that the Minimum Supreme Court. In the struggles to get these Himachal Pradesh only in

In the struggles to get these legislations implemented, the Kisan Sabha and the Commu-nist Party came into existence in Mandi District and later in Mahasu. District. Only in Mahasu. District. Only in Sabha is strong has rent been reduced to one-fourth after prolonged agitation and strug-gle. In the matter of distribution of waste lands also, the Gov-

of waste lands also, the Gov-ernment has followed an anti-

peasant policy. The farmer has to grease the palms of the patwari before he can get a patwari before he can get a copy of the revenue, entries for the waste land he applies for. He has to incur other ex-penses in the court. Then his application remains undis-posed of for several yeors and incurience one often relect applications are often rejec-ted on paltry objections. And while scores of poor peasants have been sent to jail for illegal occupation, the local landowners have opened up landowners have opened up Government lands for cultivation and no notice is taken of this illegal seizure of vast areas.

The Forest Department plays a vicious role by putting all sorts of obstructions in the way of peasants acquiring proprietory rights and restricts their rights to get grass, fodder, etc.

Low Food Target

continuous areas. The Games Department Simla is the capital of allows hunting of wild animals which destroys crops on the of the neasants private m helpand this has made the less because they cannot pur-sue these animals beyond their

Some expansion has taken an and sion warranted. Kasauli Brewerles. No pro-

gress was made in either largescale or smallscale indus-Galore

tries during the firts two Plans. training centres were opened, but most of them produce no me. The traince often do not take up the profession for which they were trained due to the absence of raw material, power supply and other facilities.

The Administration follows supply.

wance. etc. And since

transport is a nationalised

concern in Himachal Pra-desh, the result is that lab-our is not enthused about

Road construction work has been undertaken in Himachal Pradesh for administrative

convenience but not with a view to promoting economic development. Most of the roads thus carry little vehicu-lar traffic, while a few remain overcongested. The attempt is made to lover down and lift modeling road allements

up existing road alignments and lakhs are spent on these

attempts rather than taking roads to the farthest limit

thus reaching the maximum

Permits are issued to pri-

vate trucks and a number of

transport officials have been running their own vehicles for

a number of years. Nobody cares for the loss sustained by the department in this man-

The number of vehicles on the sick list is unduly high. Spare parts are not available

number of people.

goods transport.

ner.

but not with a

the development plans

this Pradesh.

Ballding

convenience

Road

by Kameshwar

Some expansion has catch place in the educational and medical sphere. But the people have not been benefitted to have not been benefitted to the extent that such expan-

Waste

Most of the schools lat-proper buildings, furniture, libraries and equipment. There are insufficient number of teachers who are transferred iers who are transferred on narrow political grounds. The demands of the teachers are not given due attention The Adhyapak Sangh chers' union) has not (teabeen recognised. This leaves tea-chers sullen and demoralised. chers sullen and demoralised. In hospitals the poor seldom receive proper attention. The officials and influential per-sons get away with most of the costly medicines and help which are, of course, in short

It may then be said that despite progress and achieve-ments the dominant picture enat emerges is that of neg-lect, waste, poverty and bure-aucratic inefficiency.

The unfortunate fact is that the administration has no intention of securing the cooperation of the democra-tic forces for the removal of these drawbacks. No repre-sentation has been given on

Pandit

the Himachal Pradesh Plan ning Committee to the CPI, SCF or to the PSP. Most of officials come from the littar Pradesh and are not conversant with local con-ditions and also lack any missionary spirit to lift the people here from dire po-verty. Local employees and officials are not encouraged and thus they feel frustrated.

The Communist Party has to play, inspite of difficulties, an essential role in mobilizing people to remove the defects in the plans, for the implementation of land reforms and for realisation of a demoeratic set-up.

NEWAGE

Carbierinalus Popers Webs

EDITOR : P. C. Joshi

Printed by D. P. Sinha at the

NEW AGE PRINTING PRESS

handewallan Estate, M. M

tond New Delhi, and published

by him from 7|4, Asaf All Boat

New Delhi

Phone : 25794

MARXBADI

SUBSCRIPTION RATES NLAND: Yearly Rs. 12-0-0; Half-yearly Rs. 6-0-0 and

OREIGN : Yearly Rs. 16-0-0

ade payable to T. MADHAVAN

DECEMBER 4 1980

Half-yearly Rs. 8-0-0. All cheques and drafts to b

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AMERICAN PUNDIT'S **CANDID CONFESSIONS**

AMERICA, THE VINCIBLE, by Emett John Hughes, A Pengiun Special. Price 3 sh 6 d.

T HE importance of this book lies first in the man who wrote it and so we must introduce him. He has worked in the U.S. the base a memory and they re-member how they were told time and again by Time and Life, for example, that while the U.S. wanted settlement embassy at Madrid and it was the Soviet Union who empassy at intern and it was the Soviet Union who soon enough made the na-simply stone-walled. Now tural transition to an im-portant post in the editorial dists tell us the opposite with team of those two mind- a straight face! rapers Life and Time. He climbed a little to become echwriters

one of the speechwriters for Ike on this latter's phe-nomenally successful 1952 the need to recognise the facts of power. With the Soelection campaign, staying viet Union so patently in a on awhile at Washington position to knock down the assistants to the Freshent. Wer In this connection he Once again he returned to war In this connection he makes certain drastic and far-reaching criticism of the NATO policy in Europe and of moss at the moment.

It is such a man, one of the makers and conveyors of U.S. It is his considered view makers and conveyors of U.S. that the day has passed when ruling class opinion, who has the military alliance with all omewhat sadly come to the correct conclus -America is vincible. And in this significant book he makes the handcant goos he makes the hand-wringing plea that the U.S. had better act on this conclu-sion or else it may well be that some other writer would have to pen a book on America the festroved.

MYTHS DESTROYED

In the alliterative prose a speech writer, Hughes tries his best to destroy the myths and the illusions that have been built up in the brie period between the end of the Scond World War and the soaring of the Sputnik. The American century petered out in a bare de-cade. But the trouble is that a considerable section of the U. S. ruling class believed its on lies and have to be given again the vision of reality, to say nothing of the people.

the policy makers at Washing-ton are now thinking of the need for a change. The New The build up around this need for a change. The New York Times has called it "brave, wise and creative", while the New York Herald Tribune says it is "a tremen-dously informed, brilliantly original and passionately out-croken englysis" The final spoken analysis." The final, certificate is that of Presiden t Kennedy who terms it a sionate, quite remarkable ect Kenn nok"

Essentially the hook is a plea for a new U. S. stance plea for a new U. S. stance in a world situation where it has no hope of dictating but every need of learning to coexist. It is with this central theme that the author flings all his urbane shafts at the now patently outmoded and absurd policy of Dulles. He asks again an again that certain essential mistakes be realised.

errors he places the lack of ess in negotiating with the Soviet Union: It is angering to read the suave confes-sions that the U.S. was not in the least sincere when it sat

TECEMBER 4 1960

At the top of the list of our country.

T HE problem of the origin of the human race prose. dle Kingdom of the uncom-mitted for capitalism. There are quite a few pages on India which will gladden the hearts had awaited solution for thousands of years. Relithousands of years. Reli-gion wove all manner of theories of evolution, the mysteries around it. Then author proceeds to a discus-sion of what is termed anthromysteries around it. Inch came the liberating theory, based on incontrovertible facts, of Darwin on the evo-lution of the human spe-cies. of the more intelligent Right-wingers in the ruling party in cies. It is to an elaboration of this theory that the book under review is dedicated. And it is system of the apes and man quite likely that this will and the rudimentary forms of The crucial question re-mains, however, as to what chances there are of this ap-proach being accepted by the U.S. ruling class. As mentiondown at a conference table ed earlier, the appraisal by with Soviet representatives. Kennedy is ambivalent. There become a standard work on labour among the latter. The

DEAL

policy.

It is from this standpoint that he states the main motif of the New Deal in U. S.-foreign policy. In a word it is what Khrushchov has termed competitive coexistence. It will not be too much to state that from the angle of U.S. imperialism America, the Vincible is the most competent statement of the same case.

6.25. He has openly called for an economic and political cam-paign that will win the Mid-

Hughes is inevitably a cynic. He bases his plea for a change the Seato policy in Asia.

It is his considered view the military alliance with all who would was the summun bonum of policy. He notes the tendency towards disengage ment and suggests that the U. S. not lag behind.

What is even more radical is the change he urges to-wards the question of the diplomatic recognition of People's China. He writes: "for America, there can be no full and effective accord on atomic weapons, even with the Soviet Union, that does not bring Communist China to the agreement for American

"There can be, therefore, no great advance towards its most urgent purpose that does not bring Communist China into the practical range of its politics. And, thus, whatever punitive value be attached to the diplomatic exile of Com-munist China, this political position-like so many military positions assumed by America—reflects a strategy o assumed by

is also no indication given to us by the author as to how he intends to get his ideas the stamp of authority.

There is of course, the fact that it is a person like Hughes who has written the book—it would be unthinkable even five years ago. There is also the law inescapable law that the strength of the socialist coun-tries, above all, of the Soviet Uinon, will increase its lead over U.S. armed power.

the gnawing doubts of their country's top echelons. The U.S. people have been fool-ed for so long that when they awaken their reactions are not likely to be polite the trick. towards their fool-makers.

Hughes is obviously afraid of this prospect. He is nervous lest the American awakening leads to the questioning not of foreign policy alone but of the entire system that produ-ced it. Hence his plea that the mains some room at the top for those who have been there

OOK REVIEW

It could be that this is his central illusion. Peace for the world requires an United States that is far more democratised than the interests-Hughes espouses dare allow. In this tension between survival from Soviet strength and change be made quickly and escape from mass democracy from the top, so that there re- lies the driving force of the There is, in the end, the so long. inevitable reaction of the But his dilemma is that U. S. mass opinion both to without some measure of mass the Soviet superiority and awakening the new orienta-

election campaign, staying viet office is position to knock down the on awhile at Washington position to knock down the as one of the administrative U. S. he feels that it is time assistants to the President. to be intelligent and call off Socialist Attitude To Religion

Wishart, London, Price 3.sh 6d.

T HIS is a bold booklet written with a passion and a verve that has become all too rare these days. Yet there is scholarship, a deep learning that will make impossible any attempt to write this off as mere pamphleteering.

Archibald Robertson at the very outset correctly states development towards the that it is not enough for Com-munists and other social that is as humanist as it is atheists patronisingly to tell scientific, as linked with the the believers that they will be tolerated in a Socialist society. religion.

In other words, the Marxists have to develop a consistent science of religion. And the author gives us guidance:

"They must apply Marxism not dogmatically, as if a for-mula framed for one situation automatically fitted other situations always and every-where, but dialectically-studying the history of religion and the causes which the various social problems wealth. What matter names, lead to the prevalence of given that contemporary conditions if we mean the same conconditions, which under changed conditions lead to the replacement of one reli-

SOCIALISM AND RELI. gion by another, and which is a challenge to believers GION, by Archibald Ro. will eventually lead to the re-and placement of all religions by bertson. Lawrence and sector time and religions by a scientific , and materialist outlook on the world.

> "Such an approach means avoidance of such affronts as would needlessly antago-nise them in the struggle for Socialism."

From this there must be a that is as humanist as it is scientific, as linked with the pat aspirations of Man as with the new needs of his future It is their respect that has to social ordering. In the chapter be won at the same time as entitled "Humanism into polemics are delivered against Marxism" Robertson does work out this problem with depth and sincerity.

> In conclusion he writes a historical survey of the relation between the Church and the labour movement in Britain, which is replete with lessons for us with the pro-blems of conflicting religious and caste loyalties that we have to face.

confront all of us with. In particular there is the threat of nuclear annihilation which

Robertson ends, therefore, on a note of optimism and hope of unity. He says rightly, "This threat offers Socialists more than tolerance of reli-. a unique opportunity to mobigious fellow-workers. It lise the workers in all capita-means respect for their be-list countries against a ruling liefs as a natural outcome class who have degenerated of their past history, and from mere thieves and cheats avoidance of such affronts into homicidal and suicidal maniacs.

> "It also offers a unique opportunity to win to Socia-lism sincere believers whose religion is not a mere social and political convenience Do they believe in peace on earth? Do they believe that treasure should not be laid up for private greed but that food, drink, clothing and the other good things of life should be provided by the labour of all for the use of all?

"Or do they believe in mouthing Gospel texts while the rulers whom they have elected stock-nile th mass murder and suicide? If these believers are sincere, let them join forces with Marxists for peace and Socialism. They may call it the kingdom of God on earth: Marxists call Finally, the author analyses it the cooperative commoncrete things?

-R. L. GUPTA

BEGINNING OF MAN

by Mikhail Nesturkh. Fore-ign Language Publishing word of praise has to be writ-House Moscow. Price Rs. ten about the production and It should not be imagined House Moscow, Price Rs.

NEW AGE

THE ORIGIN OF MAN, the subject. Before briefly final section deals with the

the style of the book. It is that the book is merely meant splendidly illustrated and to give us a popular exposition written in lucid and graceful of a vital science. Skilfully prose. ing of facts is the author's After outlining the various consistent and out-spoken materialist philosophical atti-tude. It is this that lifts it above the usual run of popu-

PAGE ELEVEN

Disarmament And Alomic Race

* by MOHIT SEN

N November 23 Khrushchov answered the ques-
Mention must also be 0 tions of the Editorial Board of Pravda on the problem of total and universal disarmament and control over its implementation.

United Nations General As-sembly and after my return to semply and after my return to days at Moscow the Soviet Govern-armam ment has repeatedly pointed ly appr out that the Soviet Union is return. ready to accept the Western ready to accept the western proposals on international control over the implementa-tion of disarmament if the Usedem Karlington, left Western powers for their part agree to carry out total and iniversal disarmament.

declared at the General Asdeclared at the decision is sembly: If a decision is taken on total and universal disarmament, on the des-truction of weapons, we shall truction of weapons, we shall then be ready to accept any control. In this case we are ready to believe even the most rabid haters of com-munism and socialism—let them draft the control pro-posals. We shall accept them."

His only condition was that "for this it is necessary that (the Western powers) they to disarmament and to agree to disarmament and to the pursuance of an honest policy on this question instead of the policy of misleading the

Sharp Attack

Sharply attacking the many sharply attacking the main's submarine commander losing draft "disarmament" plans submarine commander losing submitted by the U.S. and the his nerve or head and touch-ing off a nuclear war. U.N. General Assembly, the Soviet Premier stated: "All Seven more serious is the Soviet Premier stated: "All the drafts of the Western powers show that they would like to substitute control over

He went on to elaborate the Soviet proposal to enlarge the Disarmament Committee from its present 10 members to 15. He said: "At the 15th session of the United Nations General of the United Nations General roots with any Nato power called for it. Assembly the Soviet Union any Nato power called for it. This is ominously reinforced tion of this Committee to 15 by a resolution that Nato members including in it on an equal footing the representa-tives of India, Indonesia, the United Arab Republic, Ghana its grasp. and Mexico.

"This expansion of the Committee would make for the representation there of the interests of the three groups of states-members of the Western military bloc, the socialist and neutralist countries." countries.

"This would provide freshstimulus for the continuation and successful completion of talks on total and universal disarmament in which the peoples are vitally interested."

The recent moves in the imperialist camp have only underlined the importance of Khrushchov's renewed em-phasis on the need to push head with disarmament. And

He categorically stated that: what a contrast the two stands He categorically stated that. of the two camps provide. "At the 15th session of the Nehru has quite correctly stat-nited Nations General As-ed in the Lok Sabha a few days ago that with regard to armaments the world is rapidly approaching the point of no

New York for its prowl of the seas of the socialist and other states. It carries the Polaris "It can be recalled that I teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal decision is the decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-embly: If a decision is aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-aken on total and universal teclared at the General As-aken on teclared at teclared at the General As-aken on teclared at teclare kets with more destructive power than all the bombs dropped by both sides in the Second World Ward Second World War.

Nuclear accept Madness

Every commander of a Polasubmarine has the authority to fire his 16 missiles at his own discretion should somehow some radio message reach him that the U.S. has been subjected to "aggression". And by this word the U.S. in-cludes "indirect aggression" and "subversion," i.e., any popular upsurge or any attempt-by-any-people to throw off the U.S. yoke. Moreover, the danger is enormous ly increased of a trigger happy submarine commander losing

Even more serious is the decision taken at the Nato ince to substitute control over disarmament by inspection over armaments. But supervi-sion...would in no way re-duce the danger of war." meeting (November 21 to 26) to push ahead with making it "means of improving the qua-lity of the Nato shield." He talks of a common "basic pool of atomic weapons" as well as "fire brigade" which would be a mobile nuclear striking force to be rushed whenever any Nato power called for it. This is ominously reinforced by a resolution that Nato should build stronger links

> The London Economist (November 26) warns: "The simple device of giving an alliance a structure of nuclear commands will not necessarily ness, sovereignty and separa-teness.

"There is still strength the contrary assertion, that in a crisis each power might attempt to seize individual control over the Nato missiles mounted on its soil; so that there would then be no unified command to fire the weapons. Thus the final re-sult might be not one, but 15 nuclear powers at odds." Thus would the danger to the world enormously multi-

made of the De Gaulle in, which has been ratified the Assembly recently, of by the Assen nuilding up France as an undenendent nuclear power. The Communist deputies firm-ly opposed this plan as not adding to the grandeur of France but certainly aggravating international tension. Finally, there is the fact that the recent Congress (November 24) of the Sociai-

(November 24) of the Social-Democratic Party in West Germany-the main opposi-tion party-has endorsed Willy Brandt, West Berlins mayor, as its candidate for Chancellor in the next elec-tions. It is well-known that he is not a whit behind Adenauer in rabid anti-Soviet warmongering. It is also an established fact that he is an adventurer in the pay of the U. 8.

That same Congress brushed aside Chairman Ollenhauer's mild protests and declared that it had no difference with the Government on the ques-tion of the atomic arming of the Bundeswehr. It naturally wholeheartedly welcomed Nor-stad's Plan—which would give the W. German revanchists the atomic weapons they have always wanted.

Delav Impossible

Brandt summed up his Brandt summed up nis electoral policy in a menac-ing sentence "We won't do anything different, but we will do it better." This means that the two main parties in the heartland of aggression in Europe are committed to policies of nuclear-war madness. This is a situation that make any complacency criminal.

Thus, the armament question is placed dramatically at the very heart of international politics. Krishna Menon must shead with the good work he had begun with his dis-armament resolution in the U.N. The peoples of the world must increase their vigilance and their actions. With this backing the socialist camp backing the socialist camp will, no doubt, press on with its campaign to banish all arms from the earth. The earth can scare bear any delay.

A NEW and heartening A move has been made by the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic (KPDR) on November 11. It. has sharply disagreed with the suprevisors. latest Report of the U.N. Com-mission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, which declares that the unification of Korea is a very remote possibility and that it can be brought only by U.N.-super-vised elections.

Rebutting its claims to impartiality the KPDR Govern-ment has called for the dis-bandment of the U.N. Com-months ago by Premier Kim II NOVEMBER 28.



Capital Greets Leo Tolstoy

morate.

ti. At the very outset congratulations must go to the pages in Tolstoy's own handtireless secretaries who worked for days together to give India's capital fare worthy of the man, writer and sage. whose memory we all reverently comme-

On November 21 the week began with an enthusiastic and distinguished gathering at Sapru House, Pandit Nehru in his inaugural address men- N. K. Sidhanta, it was given tioned the pilgrim soul of Tolstoy and the solace that his toloned the pligrim soul of elan and joy, above all, by the Tolstoy and the solace that his speeches of Sajjad Zaheer and writings brought to the lace-rated hearts of humanity even facets and yet the integrated today. The Soviet Ambassador heart and mind of the great today. The Soviet Ambassador heart and mind of the great dwelt in his speech on the link Everest of world literature between India and Tolstoy and were splendidly brought out the correspondence between the great writer and Mahat-ma Gandhi. Another speech all of us even more in their touching on the same theme was that of Union Minister chure they have published. It Humayun Kabir. Noteworthy is packed with information. addresses were also made by

D ELHI observed an un- Pandit Banarsidas Chaturvedi usually successful Tols- and Kakasaheb Kalelkar. from November 21 to Nov-ember 27, organised by a broad-based Tolstoy Sami-ti At the sector of the hibition which contained fascinating facsimiles of many writing and a great number of unusual photographs. It did the heart good to see the many, many Indian languages into which the writings of Tolstoy have been translated.

The final function was the brilliant symposium on Tols-toy's work on November 27. Inaugurated by Sardar Panikkar and presided over by Delhi. University Vice - Chancellor, elan and joy. above all, by the

KOREA AWAITS UNITY

the guise of "neutral" election

The KPDR Government has called for free general elections without outside interference. It has demandinterference. It has demand-interference. It has demand-ted the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea and the immediate removal of all atomic and removal of all atomic and removal of all atomic the armed lorces on South Should be reduced to 100,000. These eminently sinsible proposals need to be borne in mind when the U.N. General It has gone on to reiterate Korean situation

mission and pointed out that the U.N. as a party to the aggressive war in Korea can-not now try a come-back in the two Korean States could form a confedera-tion. If this were not immetion. If this were not imme-diately acceptable then, at least, increased economic and cultural contacts between the two Koreas should be allowed. Finally, to reduce tension the suggestion has been made that the armed forces on both sides

DECEMBER 4, 1960

* By Cable From MASOOD ALI KHAN

O NE hundred and forty years ago today Frederick Engels was born. The people of the Soviet Union-along with the countries of the Socialist camp and progressive mankind throughout the world celebrate this historic date and remember this great fighter and teacher of the proletariat and the founder along with Karl Marx of that revolutionary science which has become the banner of our epoch and the mighty ideological force moving the thoughts and actions of millions upon millions in all countries.

In Moscow today many meetings are being held in factories, offices and educational institutions devoted to the life and work of Frederick Engels and newspapers give many pages to this subject. The Joint Scientific Session of the Institute of Marxism Leninism, the Academy 0 Social Sciences and other institutions is being held today where a number of papers on different aspects of Engels' role and significance of his work are being read.

The Institute of History of Academy of Sciences is to d a special session on the been published in the Soviet ject in which scholars from German Democratic Re-237 copies in 72 different lanhold a special session on the subject in which scholars from blic will also take part.

leaders of world who arrive

treaty on cultural ex-change. Moscow has cer-tainly become the centre of

attraction for those who

seek peace and prosperity

A few days ago the Presi-dent of Finland left the Soviet capital after a successful visit.

for their people.

guages. Neutralist Leaders attract statesmen and

letariat.

M OSCOW continues to Relations between the Soviet Union and Finland continue to develop in an atmosphere of complete mutual understand-ing and have become a model or Prime Minister of some foreign country holding successful talks on peace, security and economic co-operation or signing a treaty on country holding a the so-called European Free Trade Association of seven countries led by Britain. The Soviet Union never

s reported

* BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

T is not always that one can make easy money and get away with it. Currently the Delbi CID are after a set of people who tried it and now find themselves in a rather sordid mess.

The racket was worked in a siness firm starts an account in a bank, presents bills of lading on some transport com-pany and gets an advance on them or gets accomm by cashing a bill in Delhi and getting it honoured in some outstation after three days.

There is nothing wrong, perhaps, in it as a business pratice but when the bills of lading are fake and the transport company concerned says so, the whole thing tends to blow up. And that exactly is what seems to have happened. It is alleged that firm of hardware dealers, Gupta Iron Industries, opened an account in the Chandni Chowk Branch

DECEMBER 4, 1960



The Central Committee of CPSU has decided that a museum of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels will be established in Moscow not far from the Kremlin where the lives and scientific and revolutionary work of the founders of scientific Comnunism will be presented in land is a great detail. The Central tranquilli Party archives already pos- Europe" sesses more than six-thou-and original documents of Narodom the two leaders of the pro-

Since the Revolution the works of Marx and Engels have

ncealed its opposition to the closed trade groupings in Europe and the EFTA which have their links with NATO. But it is curious that no

November 29

sooner did the Soviet Union and Finland reach an agreement on this que tion after the recent nego tiations than the circles of EFTA now want to with-hold their agreement to Finland's entry into thi zone. Apparently, Pravda declare

they needed a Finland isolated and defenceless before their nomic and political dicta and the diplomacy of peace has defeated their long-range plans. "A neutral and indepen dent foreign policy of any country strengthens the force of peace and lessens the danger of war. It is because of this that the policy of Fin land is a valuable factor o tranquility in Northern

And this evening Prince Narodom Sihanuk, the Head of State of Cambodia arrived i scow. He was met at Vnu kovo airport by President Brezhnev and Premier Khrushehoy. At the airport Sihani declared that Cambodia atta ched great importance to this visit. The basic aims of the two countries were identical, h said, namely to secure peac and prosperity for the people. He called the Soviet dis

armament proposals cons-tructive and declared that on their basis an agreement could be reached. Soviet Cambodian relations have been developing on the prin-ciples of Panchsheel since ciples of Panchsheel since 1956 and in future they could be still closer. "Long live brotherly friendship between our countries" Prince Siha nuk declared. Moscow paper today published many articles welcoming the head of the peace-loving and friend-ly State of Cambodia. Observers here believe that

this second visit of Prince Narodom Sihanuk (he first came to the Soviet Union in 1956) is bound to play an im portant role in the consolida-tion of peace and the streng-thening of the stability of the whole of South East Asia.



General Assembly concluded the discussion on the question of Mauritania without taking any formal question decision.

V. A. Zorin, the Representative of the USSR, addressed the Political Committee. We have heard various views, he said. However, all these debates had one thing in common: If not all, almost all could not but note that the question under discussion is closely connected with the general problem of abolishing the colonial system and of abolishing the vestiges of colonialism on African soil.

The Soviet Government, proceeding from the princi-ples of Leninist foreign policy and profoundly respecting the desire of peoples for a free development, Zorin went on to say, is known to be guided in determining its position on the uestion of proclaiming the ndependence of African countries by the principle of sup-porting the right of each people to national self-determination and independence.

Intricate Matter

Even in those cases when the independence of indivi-dual African states is at first restricted and at times formal, the Government of the USSR nevertheless regards it as politically expedient to support these new states and thus to help to create better conditions for the struggle of the patriotic forces of those countries to translate formal independence into reality.

However, matters are more atricate in the case of Mauritania. There is no doubt that the sholition of the French olonial administration in that country is the first and an im-portant step taken by Mauritania towards her liberation Mauritanian people from the colonial yoke.

THE Political Committee However, many countries of of the United Nations Africa and Asia which know well the situation in Mauri-tania obtaining as a result of lengthy colonial oppression, do not recognise her independ-ence and support the stand taken by Morocco.

One cannot disregard the opinion of those countries, all the more so because, knowing the state of affairs in that region, they can assess it better than other states.

The Soviet Government, therefore, holds that the Mauritanian question needs seri-ous further investigation bear-ing in mind that the situation in Mauritania is complicated by the presence of alien troops and military bases in that country and by the fact that her population is virtually still fettered by the colonial

The Soviet Representative supported the draft resolu-tion sponsored by Indonesia, Jordan and Libya and inviting France and Morocco "to enter into negotiations with the object of achieving a peaceful solution of the problem in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations' Charter" and also the two Afghan amendments.

The first amendment replaces the words "France and Morocco" by the words "the sides concerned". The second proposes the insertion of an additional paragraph into the resolution recommending the sides concerned "for the achievement of a just and peaceful solution to observe the right of the Mauritanian established in a referendum-without any influences under United Nations'-auspice

Taking such a decision, Zorin said, we shall embark upon the right road of a peaceful just solution of this problem heeding both the opinion of the sides concerned opinion of the sides concerned and the will and opinion of the Mauritanian selves.

Fabulous Fraud By Delhi Bank Officers

of a well-known bank and began getting advances on bills of lading for outstations

on a road transport company. When the bills began coming back unhonoured and the amount involved had

reached about Rs. one-a-half lakhs, it is alleged that the bank made enquiries with the transport company... The transport company, it seems flatly said the bills were not theirs.

The hardware merchants did not have goods either in their rodown to cover the amount,

The bank and the transport company are then said to have lodged complaints with the police. Kaushal Kishóre Gupta, the proprietor of the hardware merchants' firm, was arrested and bailed out on a surety of Rs. 50,000 and two of his brothers who were arrested later have been released on bails of Rs. 30,000 each. If this is all that had hap-

pened, it could well have been fust a case of some racketeer trying to be too clever and get-ting nabbed. But then we were informed that such a racket could not have been worked without the connivance of somebody connected with the banking business. Enquiries have revealed that this is true. Who had introduced the business party to the Chandni Chowk branch of the bank?

In trying to find the answer to this question, we were given the details of what works like an unholy racket and the "fairly good" (which in bank-man allegedly behind it—an ing parlance means, "runs into official of another bank. lakhs").

The whole business, it seems, had earlier been worked with did not make any further this bank. In the Naya Bazar enquiries because it was the branch of the bank, the busi-ness firm opened a number of was an earlier account who accounts under various names. When the account was opened, the address of the party given

given on bills of lading till although it ha the management of the bank drawing limit.

NEW AGE

accounts. An instruction report was reportedly made. The bank official is said to have expressed his regrets to the mana ment and to get out of mess introduced the party to the other bank with a confidential report that the party's reputation was good, his means

The second bank, it seems, was making this recommenda-

tion. It is alleged that the racket the address of the party given home address of the bank offi-cial concerned. Advances, it appears, were given on bills of lading till the bank offi-cial concerned. Advances of the bank offi-given on bills of lading till the bank offi-the bank offi-given on bills of lading till the bank offi-the bank

received some reports of Those concerned with the what was happening. An firm have been arrested but audit of the accounts of the what about the bank official branch was laid to have been what about the bank onlican branch was laid to have been who allowed his home address made and it was found that to be used by a party to start there was a discrepancy of an account, gave suspicious about Rs. 60,000 in one of the accommodation to that firm and finally recommended this shady party to another bank? The story does not end there.

This bank official's wife is aid to have collected Rs. said to have coll 7,000 as premium commis-sion on an insurance policy for Rs. five lakhs of the owner of the firm. No wou-der today he is going around in another new car and owns a house in a busy market place in the capital. How did a not-so-big bank official

become so prosperous? Further enquiries should be made regarding other bank officials who are said to have maintained accounts of the said business concern as a part-time job and used to get part-time job and u When even small bank offi-

cials can organise such racketeering, isn't it time the Gov-ernment thought of nationalising the banking business

PAGE THIRTEEN

B.C. ROY PLANS SALE OF W. BENGAL TO U.S.

* From JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

draft Third Plan State's showed that the clearly pace of development in the conditry during the two Plan periods has been very and that the main beneficiaries of the Plans have been a handful of monopolists and profiteers.

monopolists and products. Opposition speakers re-peatedly stressed that far larger resources could have been mobilised and far bigger results achieved if the Govern-ment had paid heed to the constructive suggestions of the Opposition and had pursued correct policies and methods.

Opening the debate on ovember 25, Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister, declared that the Government was deter-mined to go ahead with its for shi crore draft Third Plan, despite the Planming Commis-ston's proposil that the total outlay on the Plan should be redified to only RS 250 crores. The said that the Planming Commission flad promised to allot RS: 160 "crores to West Bengal" The State's own re-sources came up to RS 92 crores. The total resources till now available, therefore, amo-Chief Minister, declared that now available, therefore, amounted to Rs. 252 crores. This left an uncovered gap of Rs. 89

br. Roy did n. indicate how he was going to set additional resources to fill the gap. He argued that the State Government had been able to finance its First and Second Plans desthe the fact that the Centre gave less than what it had promised. So also would the State be able to finance the Third Plan, though the Plan-Commission thought otherwise.

Herwise. He, however, did drop a a clear hint as to how he proposed to fill the uncover-ed gap. "We have already been able", he said, "to arrange with some private for a said and the said arrange with some private firms to supply us with necessary funds for their implementation".

It is now learnt on the It is now ican the these highest authority that these "private firms", are mostly big U.S. concerns. Doors are, therefore, being thrown wide open for the penetration of U.S. capital in the economy of West Bengal, the most industrialised State in the country. It hardly needs mention that this new development portends grave dangers not only for this State but for the whole country.

OPPOSITION SPEECH

He admitted that per capita taxation in the State was the highest in the country. During the Second Plan period, the State had raised Rs. 65 crores by way of additional taxation, mainly indirect, although the target fixed by the Planning Commission was Rs. 14 crores. State's resources to finance the Plans." Initiating the debate on

behalf of the Opposition, Jyot sector had remained more or Basu, Leader of the Opposi-tion, prefaced his criticism of eve of the Third Plan, thou-

THE two-day debate in the State's draft Third Plan sands of jute workers were the West Bengal As- by registering his protest faced with retrenchment. sembly last week on the against the "unhelpful and The Third Plan, therefore, derogatory treatment" meted out by the West Bengal Government to the members of the House, particularly those of the Opposition.

Plan was fixed up only after the Government had finalised debate, Ranen Sen said that it. Moreover, barring West Bengal, there were consulta-tive committees of the mem-bers of the Legislatures in all

Dealing with West Bengal's draft Third Plan, Jyoti Basu said that it was difficult to assess what would be the out-come of the Plan because con-crete details were lacking The book circulated to the memnok circulated to the members of the House contained merely a list of schemes and financial targets.

financial targets. He then pointed out that the Centre had not taken West Bengal's special problems into account and as such had reed to allot more than Rs. 250 crores.

The draft, however, enviseg-ed a total outlay of Rs. 346 crores, including the State's contribution of Rs. 5 crores to the DVC: This was no doubt a welcome feature. But he wanted to know how exactly the remaining resources would e found

be found. Would it be by additional taxation or by raising loans from the public or by mobi-lising small savings? He was opposed, he emphasised, to additional tax burdens or compulsory savings.

He further pointed out that it was being said that an expenditure of about Rs. 267 crores would be incurred outside the Plan for setting up satellite townships aro-und Calcutta. But, who would foot the bill and on what conditions? "We are a little afraid of the American friends because they never give aid unless it serves some reactionary purpose", he warned.

Besides this, a gigantic scheme for improving Calcutta drainage, water supply, etc., was being undertaken. People could not but be gravely con-cerned about the dangerous attempts of the Chief Minister "to invite U.S. capital, even foreign private capital, for participation in the public sector industries without consulting the State Legislature" The State's draft Plan did

contain any reference to such vital items as the Farak-ka Barrage, Optical Glass Fac-tory, pharmaceutical plant, refugee rehabilitation, physical targets for small irrigation,

etc. The target for additional jobs in the State's Second Plan had been fixed at 2,35,000. But no one knew whether the target was anywhere near ful-filment. Significantly enough, no such target had been fixed the fact that "we, on our side, that rural unemployment made every effort to raise the was increasing Employment for the Third Plan period. among agricultural labourers had gone down by 10 per cent. Employment in the industrial

November 28

did not hold out prospects of any basic changes in the economy or any improve-ment in the living standards of the people, Jyoti Başu concluded.

Bengal, there were consulta- more dependent of biectionable tive committees of the mem- But the most objectionable bers of the Legislatures in all feature of this development other States and at the Cen-tre.

in the private sector and that taxes should be raised on a much bigger scale. These very people had 'expressed doubts about the utility of setting up the fourth steel plant at Bokaro.

They were also opposed to any control on profits or pri-ces on the plea that such "restrictions" would "scare away foreign capital! However, their real purpose was to transform this country into a happy hunting ground for private capital; Indian and foreign.

capital; indian and foreign. West Bengal's draft Plan strengthened this apprehen-sion. The super-thermal power stations at Bandels a fertiliser factory at Durgapur, etc., would be set up with foreign capital. But the people would like to know the detailed ferms on which foreign capital was participating in these pro-

Pointing out that the Com Pointing out that the Com-munist Party did not say that foreign capital in India should be confiscated forthwith, Harekrishna Konar asked why coal and other mines were not being nationalised and why State-trading in foodgrains was not being introduced in order to put an end to specu-lation, hoarding and profiteering.

The food crisis had become almost a permanent feature of the country's economy due to the Government's agrarian policy. The Third Plan would not make the country selfsufficient in food.

It would further strengthen the grip of the jote-dars, traders and moneylenders over rural econom and worsen the condition of the rural masses. Address-ing the Treasury Benches, Harekrishna Konar con-cluded: "Why don't you admit before the people We have failed'?"

Hemanta Basu (Forward Bloc), Labanya Prova Gl Loc, Lazanya Froya Gnose (Lok Sevak Sangh), Jatin Chakravarty (RSP), Apurbalal Mazumdar (F.B.) and Dr. Prafulla Ghose (PSP) also criicised the Government's policies and different aspects of the draft Plan.

There was only one speaker from the Congress side; but his speech was critical about certain acts on the part of the State Government. He parti-cularly mentioned the sharp rise in the prices of essential commodities and emphasised the need for strict price control measures



S AL Tas of the "New Leader" is 'extremely angry with the Afro-Aslan bloc for accepting help from the Soviets for nafrom the Soviets for na-tional development thereoy forcing the West now and then to put a foot forward "against their interests". Descending to downright abuses, he calls the bloc a "racialist bloc" and the Afro-Asian countries seek-ing help for a planned de-

velopment of their national economies, beggars and blackmailers. Writes he: ".... the competition between the West and Soviets has enabled the Afro-Asians to forge them-

Afro-Asians to lorge them-selves into a lobby which can put pressure on the West, make demands of it, and to some extent even to blackmall it. "The threat that this bloc would turn to the Russians would turn to the Russians

would turn to the Russians was especially effective under the Elsenhower Ad-ministration (?); and during Henry Cabot Lodge's te-nure at the U.N. Afro-Asian demands were put thro-ugh(?) even if they had nothing to do with Western interests.

interests." It is an amusing spectacle to see this would be prodi-gy, being triimphantiy car-ried on their shoulders by the Swatantrile crowd. Swarajya, their party or-gan, declares Drecisely the above quoted words as a piece of wery acute obser-vations worthy of attention in India." n India'"

It thinks that these observations / indicate the re-putation we are building up in the countries wherefrom we borrow large sums" and then, after quoting exten-sively from Sal Tas' miserable essay, declares pontifially:

"The exploitation of the cold war for purposes of getting foreign aid cannot cently go on for ever on the present scale. It is a bad policy from every point of view."

> OVER-AGE LEADER

And the over-age leader of the Swatantrites sings the same tune. He writes: sings The same tune. He writes: "Foreign and and loans paint India as a poor rela-tion in the international world; who will be a nuis-ance in the cold war if not

anneased." What is the game behind What is the game bennue this chorus? What is the "good policy" that the Swa-tantrites would substitute for the bad one "from every point of view." Listen to Rafaji and you will

know: "Far better would it have been and more de-cent, if foreign invest-ments had been more freely encouraged and worked into the private industry of the country

and made the responsibly lity of private partnership business instead of State borrowing on a glant scale. It would not then appear as if we were liv-ing on charity." ing on charity." Murder is out! No. "cha-rity" but a direct sell-out to foreign capital, with a mess of pottage secured for the Indian "mate" That is the Swatantrites plan. A bald constructed

FIT OF A SUL DW.

bold one indeed! The humour of the situation is that Bajali advo-cates this plan in an edi-torial entitled "For the Love of India"!

INTELLECT LACKING

How unintelligent are the Jan Saigh "intellec-tuals" can be seen from the following comments appearing in a recent ue of the Party's week

'Imperialism, colonialism and Communism are all birds of the same feather, but so fateful has been the indottrination "of "human minits in the mass that there are intellectuals to-day who solemnly assure is that Communism is the antithesis of the other two. "It is impossible to con-vince them, for their minds are made up. They have arrived at a stage which can only be called mystic. for they see nothing wrong in what has happened in in what has happened in Tibet or Hungary or Fin land, while they hold Bel gium responsible for the dog fight between two tri-bal chieftains as to which of them should rule the roost. In the olden days we had the British power to had the British power to blame for every rlot or breach of the peace."

An impenetrable dense-ness must pervade the top region of the person who, living in the modern world cannot distinguish between colonialism and Commu-nism: brackets Hungary nism; brackets Hungary and Finland; is impervious to stark facts of current history, sees the Congolese struggle for freedom aga-inst well-exposed marionettes and stooges as tribal logfight.

He qualifies himself for a Royal Belgian award by refusing to see what is now perfectly patent-the devilish role of the Releisns and their NATY Beigians and their MALQ allies as the root cause of the Congolese "comm-sion" and is oblivious of the British role in his own country in nurturing the communal spectre. He is stupidity incarnate and an apologist of impe-rialism—Belgian and Bri-tish to boot. That is the Jan Sangh "intellectual"

for you.

-GARUDA

Congo Counterattack INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

sonality.

T HE developments in join Ghana in setting up such and around the Congo a command. The forces of the may well mean that Kasa-"electoral" success U.N. will be a at the Pyrrhic victory. The re-assertion of the sound and healthy forces in the Congo states invited will respond to and the counteroffensive Nkrumah's call. It is quite against imperialist man- likely that the pro-West ineouvres by the advanced

African States are the key- pressures on—some of the in-totes of the events of the vitees may keep them out. But notes of the events of the last week.

In the troubled State itself, the most dramatic occurrence

to date has been the escape of Premier Lumumba. At the time of writing his abouts are unknown but re-ports indicate that he is on his way to his stronghold, Stanyville. He is obviously not bing there for a holiday but levville. to regroup the forces that will yet ensure Congo's freedom.

Earlier, on November 26, victor Lundula, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Congolese Army, also escaped from the capital to the patriostronghold of Stanlevville. Then there has been the in-creasing assertion by Colonel Bomboso. He has openly deelared that he is for the political neutralisation of the army and for the rapidest possible return to sovereign activity of the Parliament.

He is stated to have considerable influence over the Army and it is universally acknowledged that it was hi threat to move into Leopold ville city the armed forces under his leadership that led to the release of Kamitatu President of the Province of Leopoldville. from the murous clutches of Mobutu.

It should not be forgotten that all through this period, the vast majority of the peo-ple of Katanga have been icting a guerilla type o armed action against the traitor Tshombe. Despite all his Belgian-trained and led troops, despite the savage onslaughts of the European contingents of the U.N. force these people have fought or

Advanced

Africa .

Simultaneously, the ad-vanced African States have announced their resolve that they are not going to be intimidated by the false majority obtained by Kasavubu in the U.N. They have made it clear that they are not going to leave the pat-riotic forces in the Congo to battle on singlehandedly against the combined forces of Mobutu's "roughs" and the imperialist troops mas-querading as the U.N. force.

Ghana, Guinea and Mali have announced their resig-nation from the U.N. Conciliation Commission, Even more striking has been the move on November 27 by President Nkrumah offering all African eoples struggling to win of defend their freedom, the services of an African High Command.

He has asked the U.A.R., Ethiopia, Liberia, Guinez, Tunisia, Sudan, Morocco, Libya and the Mali Republic to

DECEMBER 4, 1960

Western powers had sought to secure its shelving to the

the nations.

taken to the path of independent statehood. But he warned that colomialism was by no means dead and there still remain

quite a few states and peo-ples who have not thrown off the yoke of slavery. He added: "Even those that have become indepenthat have become indepen-dent have by far not put an end to colonial domina-tion, to the attempts of the colonialists to regain own ends. He further stated their lost positions as gra-phically illustrated by the

events in the Congo." Zorin concluding Zorin ed that the United In versary of the speaker. Why cannot the imperialist powers themselves defeat Soviet designs by renouncstressed that the United Nations must raise its voice for the complete and im-mediate abolition of colo-nialism in all its forms and ing all colonies?



African High Command would he available for the U.N. but obviously would not wait for its sanction to act.

It may be that not all the clinations of-and Western this remarkable - initiative is itself a tribute to the maturity of the emergent African per

It has to be realised by all of us in India, and by the Government in the first place, that the African awakening eds most unevenly. It is proceeds most unevenly. It is quite akin to what has hap-pened in Asia over the 15 years since the tide of free-dom swept over our continent.

There were advanced Asian States, both of a Socialist and non-Socialist character. There were also the States who were still heavily dependent on th imperialists, despite the formal independence.

In Africa, too, we are seeing this division. Ghana, Guinea and Mali (we leave out the U.A.R. as more to the West As scene) are the heart and

core of the African resurgence. The recently "free" French colonies of the Sene-gal, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger and now Mauritania, to mention a few, are akin to Asia's Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines.

The Congo is the ground not nly of a battle between direct imperialist intervention and the patriotic forces but also of the two paths of African deve lopment. Kasavubu and Mobu-tu point the way to Africa remaining in bondage, Lumumba represents the sovereign will of our African brothers to win back their land at last.

It is in this battle of the two paths that the U.N. has, for the moment at least, chosen to back the neo-colonialist one. The Times of India cor-respondent at Leopoldville reported (November 29) that:

"Several Asian and African envoys in Leopol can envoys in Leoponvine bitterly complain that a per-son of Mobutu's ineptitude should have been enabled by U.N. good offices to consoli-date his hold over the armed rabble' that was the Congo lese National Army and later enabled to consolidate his nower....

"U.N. participation in a Con-golese parachute-jumping ex-ercise and a mammoth parade of the Congolese Army in Leo-

down the significance of the battle that is now join-

ed to get the moral sanc-tion of a U.N. declaration

It is no doubt true that this by itself will free not

a single colony. It is true that for national freedom

the people's struggles are the decisive factor and to

place hopes on a U.N. "libe-ration" could prove to be a

lists would not only weak

anti-colonial popular strug-

This fact is realised by

legate Ormsby-Gore ha launched a violent broad

sponsored resolution He has made a

side against the Soviet

futile attempt first to deny

that any colonialism exists (except for "Soviet ruled" countries!) and then gone

that the Soviet aim was to

create chaos. These are words that will

bring credit only to the ad

rathe

gle itself.

against colonialism.

noldville during November, and added three more armouraccording to many African and Asian envoys, gave respectabi-lity to Mobutu's shadow authority and as such were fatal ders....

"Before Dayal left for New York on November 2, the U.N. duty not only of the African had banned Congolese army States but equally of all anti-movements in the interests of imperialist and pro-peace York on November 2, the U.N. duty not only of the African. had banned Congolese army States but equally of all anti-movements in the interests of imperialist and pro-peace law and order... Yet in States. Above all, India is in-Dayal's absence Mobutu re-volved and has a role to play inforced his garrison in Leo-poldville from 3,000 to 5,000 soul of a continent.



ed cars to his fleet of four." If the U.N. is manipulated in this manner, then it is obvious that, apart from action within the world body, independent initiatives have also to be taken. And this is the

CUBAN DANGER

T would be criminal com-placency to imagine that rity of the Latin American calm has returned to the Car-states now favour invoking the ribean. The, situation around Cube continues to be evolusiv as the U.S. shows no signs o withdrawing its aggressive force (the 70,000 ton carrier Shangrila, four dstroyers and 70 warplanes) from the region.

The Cuban leaders have rightly called this as the "most flagrant example to date of Yankee military intervention Raul Castro, addressing the people's militia, has termed it as "a first step" in the U.S. plan to invade the island. Moscow Radio warned that the action "was fraught with the danger of military action".

There are clear signs that the U.S. have plans of going ahead with even more adven-turous thrusts against Cuba. Influential voices, like those of William Randol tycoon William Handorph Hearst Jr. and Hanson Baldwin of the New York Times, have been raised that the U.S. im-pose a total blockade around pose a tota the island.

Baldwin has cynically written: "A 'pacific' blockade could be invoked against Cuba, if necessary, to precuoa, in vent the import into the island of vast quantities of Readers will recall that it was the plea of the inflow of "Czech arms" that served as the arms" that served as the prefext for the invasion of Guatemala in 1954 and that triggered off the West Asian crisis in 1956.

It is clear enough that what the U.S. imperialists most fear is the alliance between some of the newly-liberated countries and the Socialist camp. They have, therefore, taken it upor themselves to decide that Cuba will not be allowed contact and cooperation with the Soviet Union, in the first place. It is quite an intolerable usurpation of the sovereign rights of a free State.

What it further means is that the U.S. warfleet could demand that any Soviet ship (many of which are stear o Havana with machinery and food) halt as it enters the Car-ribean. And if, as is natural, the demand is rejected the orders are that the U.S. naval captains should sink the ship. It is needless to dilate upon the very serious consequences of such a mishap.

Side by side with unilateral action the U.S. is doing its damnedest to get its Latin American satellites to involve themselves fully in the dirty work. In the New York Tim ber 21) Dana Adams November 29

inter-American defence treaty against Cuba"

The Organisation of Ame. rican States (OAS) Council, Schmidt wrote, would first send a team of inquiry, send a team of inquiry, whose report could evoke a call for sanction—a break in diplomatic relations and trade restrictions. The next step, the U.S. journalist de-clared, would be military atcion. Puppet President Ydigoras of Guatemala, is already clamouring for a "Korea-type action by the OAS".

Even so Tory a magazine as the London Economist (November 26) has been constraind to comment: "The Cuban revolution has struck respon-sive chords in the Central American Republics, several of which with authoritarian Governments and underfed and under-privileged populations are overripe for a change.

"Nicaragua has been run for some 30 years on a strictly family basis.... With a repel-lious and divided army, and a questionable amount of popular support President Vdigoras is hardly a rewarding protege for the United States.

"The Guatemalan and Nicaraguan Governments have dubbed the revolutionaries Cuban mercenaries, but have produced no direct evidence, the captured men were not Cubans, and their arms were not Czech.... destroyers are a poor barrier against the spread of ideas. The explosions in the Carribean republics are self-generated

Thus, the Cuban crisis Is compounded of three crucial elements. First, there is the question of Cuban freedom to trade and ally with whom it pleases—the aspect of freedom. Second, there is the issue of a major collison between Soviet friendship ships and the U.S. warboats -the aspect of world peace. Third, there is the problem of other Latin American Republics and their desire to rid themselves of U.S.-controlled tyrannies—the aspe of social progress and demo -the aspect cratic advance.

It is a shameful fact that the Government of India keeps a. pitiful silence over the whole some For quite some time the ent was lagging far African sentiments behind African with regard to the Congo. Let us ensure that we do not become a symbol of cowardice to the Latin Americans in the first flush of the dawn of their rebirth.

MOHIT SEN

PAGE FIFTEEN

FREE COLONIES! manifestations and thus discharge its duties of as-serting "faith in human rights, the dignity and value of the individual, the

A T the time of writing the very barest of news has come to us of the imhas come to us of the im-portant debate in the U.N. General Assembly on the Soviet-submitted declara-tion on the granting of independence to the colonial equality of rights of na-tions, big and small." It would be wrong to play

countries and peoples. It will be recalled that this declaration was sub-mitted to the General As-sembly on September 23 by Khrushchoy and that the

Political Committee. Initiating the discussion Soviet delegate Zorin decla-red that the mid-twentieth century was a remarkable era in the building of a new costly error. But the moral-political isolation of the imperiaworld—a world of the free-dom and independence of

the nations. He recalled that crushing blows had been dealt to the colonial system during the en their power but equall act as a stimulus to th life time of the present generation. One and a half the imperialists, at any rate, the first reports in-dicate that the British dethousand million people had in the past decade or so

FOR THE P.M.'S BENEFIT!

Dy. Commissioner Of **Border District Says:** Nothing Against Communists from our special correspondent

THE Gauchar Mela is an eventful annual feature of Garhwal. It is en route to Badri Nath. This year, it was inaugurated on November 14 and began with the celebration of Pandit Nehru's birthday and concluded on November 20.

The heads of all Government departments were there ment departments were dure, -the Superintendent of Police, the Session Judge, the Civil Surgeon, the Health Officer, various development officers and; of course, the Deputy Commissioner

Commissioner. Leaders of all political par-ties were there and so were ours.

ours. On November 18, the Deputy Commissioner held a press conference and distributed publicity material on the pro-gress of development work in the district and before con-cluding his statement, he poured cold water over the newsmen who manufacture news and publish them with-out ascertaining their authen-ticity from the official sources. For instance, he stated that For instance, he stated that there was no sense in writing, that the Police Armed Constathat the Poice Armen Consta-bulary or the Army units were being rushed to the border to protect them. Such news, he stressed, did not help the country in knowing the real facts about the border situa-tion tion.

Everybody in Garhwal knows that such news only creates unnecessary panic and makes the task of the local officials difficult.

At this point, your corres-pondent asked him a straight question: "Pandit Nehru has charged the Communists of cuarged the Communists of doing anti-national activities on the border areas including Garhwal. What do you say to that?"

No Problem

For a moment the Deputy For a moment are before Commissioner, Saraswati Prakash Vatal hesitated and began thinking within himself. And then in slow and began trinking within himself. And then in slow measured words, he said, "Such a problem has never come before me in this form. This problem has no such shape in my district."

I pressed the next question, "Does it mean that the Prime Minister has been basing his information upon the news manufactured in Lucknow and Delhi, that is outside your Dis-trict?" trict?

Ict?" There was no answer to this question but the very silence was significant. It needs somebody much bolder than any Deputy Commis-sioner to answer it positi-

vely! y Before ending the press con-ference, the District Informa-

tion Officer made a concluding tion Officer made a concluding speech in which he again re-minded the pressmen on behalf of the Deputy Commis-sioner that they should not publish anything without as-certaining the facts from the District authorities.

District authorities. With obvious discomfort in his voice, he stressed that some papers especially the dailies published from the plains had been publishing news of all sorts about the border situation which had no tint of truth in them.

Just two days after this press conference where the Deputy Commissioner himself gave a responsible official esti-mate of Communist activities in the district, the Prime Min-lster repeated his baseless charges on the floor of the Lok Sabha.

His own Deputy Commis-sioner of Chamoli, the border district of Garhwal, had stated in an open press conference, where Communists, Congresswhere Communists, Congress-men and non-Party pub-licmen were also present that he was not aware of any anti-national activities by the Com-munists and hence the ques-tion of taking any steps against them has not arisen.

Nehru Suffers

I held back my despatch to New Age to compare it with the story of the Mela and this press conference as it appears in the most influ-ential nationalist weekly of our district, the Karma-Bhoomi. If the officials of the Home Ministry in New The nome ministry in New Delhi have any doubts left they can look up the Karma-Bhoomi issue of November 26 and I can strengthen the story by sending press cut-tings from other local week-lied

The question that was widely The question that was widely discussed in the Gauchar Mela among the wide political cir-cles was that the Communist-phobia seems to have taken on an epidemic form in New Delhi, to have infected Pandit Nehru himself!

After reading the report of the Lok Sabha debate, the people are commenting what will happen to our country if the sources of information to the Prime Minister are tainted and if the top District official makes one statement about the one

Of course, the prestige bargain. But the more serious people ask, what is going to happen to the country when such is the crazy state of FLY USSA JET CZECHOSIOVER CHAMPES affairs?

Nehru⁹s Bhatt

I N our last issue, we pub-lished a contradiction from a leading Communist of Garhwal that no Krishna Bhatt was a member of the Communist Party. The Sec-retary of the District Com-mittee, S. P. Dhoundiyal was out on tour and when he came back to the District Headquarters and read the Prime Minister state-ment, he looked up the new and old registers of the Party - membership and issued the following press statement:

"No person bearing the name of Krishna Bhatt in our dis-tricts of Garhwal and Chamoli is a member of the Communist is a member of the Communist Party now nor these was one ever before. Again, no meeting either public or private was held in April 1960 anywhere in Garhwal by . the Communist Party." The sources that sup-ply information to the Prime Minister seem to deal with fic-tion rather than facts. We however, persisted in

tion rather than facts. We, however, persisted in doing some research on this favourite of the Prime Minis-ter's informants and discover-ed the following in the pages of the **Earma-Bhoomi**, the oldest nationalist weekly of Garhwal. In its April 20, 1954 issue on page 7 the following item was published: "The Communist Party

"The Communist Party Communique: The public are hereby informed that Sarva-shri Shrikrishna Bhatt Maheshnand Pujari and

Sardar Barkawar Singh, al Sardar Barkawar Singh ali residents of Karnaprayag are not connected with the Communist Party in any way and these three gentlemen were never members of the Communist Party, Secretary, Communist Party, Garhwal".

ling

STORY OF A FIASCO

TEHRI has come into the news with all the talk about Communists and the border. After our successful border. After our successful Party Conference and P. C. Joshi's visit here, the P.S.Pers (not of Tehri, how-ever,) got panicky. Their U. P. leader, Narain Dutt Tiwari, himself a Pahari and MIA from Nainital and and much role values and and a second munists.

Abont 20 local PSPers volunteered but when it came to starting, only 3 actually went and Tiwari went in a police jeep which went in a police jeep which first surprised the people of Tehri and then earned him their contempt. The PSP Chiefs visit in the police jeep became a popular joke all over the place. Tiwarl is a member of U.P. Police Committee. He, however, went to Tehri on his Party and not Police work. Thus what was to be a crusade ended as a flasco!

EASTBOUND TO RANGOON WESTBOUND AND mo DJAKARTA IBA RO AND EUROPE

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DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY: WESTBOUND to Cairo and Europe makes one statement about the local situation and the Prime on every Friday at 21.30 hours. EASTB Minister a completely different Djakarta on every Thursday at 02.00 hours. on every Friday at 21.30 hours. EASTBOUND to Rangoon and

For reservations contact your travel agent or Air-India International of course, the presuge of ruling party has suffered a lot or CZECHOSLOVAK AIRLINES, Ambassador Hotel, Bombay, and Pandit Nehru's, too, in the Telephone: 243609 & 241131

NATIONAL AC 161

GABHWAL CONGRESS LEADER BEPORTS ON BORDER -REFUTES SLANDER

THE Vice-Chairman of the Interim District Council, Garhwal, Shridhar Azad, recently went out on tour right up to the border villages of Mana and Niti. villages of Mana and Mit. The press correspondents met him when he came back to Shrinagar. We are publishing the version from the respectable nationalist weekly, Karma - Bhoomi, November 19.

"He did not see any dan-ger from the Chinese on the ger from the Chinese on the border. On the contrary, he stated that the traders of the Nitl Valley, this year have made bigger profits than last year. He had talk-ed to the tradesmen who had come back from Tibet and found to his own sur-

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prise that this year our Bhotia tradesmen are quite satisfied".

"Your correspondent told him that the newspapers published from the plains and some leaders talk about Chinese entering Garhwal Chinese entering Garnwai and simultaneously broad-cast news about hectic Communist activities. He answered that all this was incorrect"

incorrect". Now, let Pandit Nehru compare this statement from an old leading party-man of his, who is also the Vice-Chairman of the local body there, with the reports of his own informants and see for himself how false re-ports for his briefs are manufactured.

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