Union Recont Copy South - Per 1961 Union Recont Copy South - Per 1961 Last L 6 NOV 20:1961

It was in July last year that the two-million Central Government employees were forced into the most serious action of their life—a General Strike. In spite of rising prices, Government for years had re-fused to revise wages. Then in 1957, faced with an adamant employer, the National Federation of P & T Employees decided to strike. A compromise, however, emerged by the Government agreeing to appoint a Pay Commission. The crisis was averted.

time to make recommenda-tions, which gave very little relief in the face of prices which, in the meanwhile, had risen still further.

The most reasonable cure to

the ills of the rising cost of living was either to give a slid-ing scale of D.A. linked to cost of living or freeze prices. Government would do neither.

Even the recommendations of the Pay Commission which were somewhat beneficial were kept aside and those, which worsened the employees' position in matters of hours of work, leave, etc., were immediately enforced.

exasperated employees

This naturally exasperated even the most sedate section of the employees and even the most slow-moving and "reasonable" section of the leadership of the Government employees' unions. All opted for the strike slogan, in July 1960.

The strike was broken with the use of most savage repression and blatant falsification of the strike

sion and blatant falsification of the standpoint of the strikers. They were accused of treason, a desire to paralyse and overthrow the State, a thing not dreamt of even by the most fire-eating revolutionary that may be roaming in the country.

Thousands of employees were dragged to prisons and sentenced. Then they were released and many were restored to work.

released and many were res-tored to work.

But still hundreds were dis-missed, suspended, demoted or disciplined under this rule that. All the unions that support-

ed the strike were de-recog-

nised.
The INTUC acted as the usual strike-breaker, in company with the police and Government bases. It enjoyed its role and got its reward from the Government; it remained the sole recognised body in many services.

Undertunately for it the

Unfortunately for it, the orkers from whose "reworkers from whose "re-volution", it claimed to have saved the Government and the country, did not follow this "saviour of the coun-try". They preferred to re-main loyal to their derecognised unions and "un-recognised" leaders.

The movement for restoring the recognition of the unions and for reinstatement and re-lief of the victimised was lief of the victimised was slowly built in the country. Some sections of the leader-

Some sections of the leadership thought that reasonable
elements in the Government
and the employing ministries
would soon forget the past and
restore recognition, that the
cases of the victimised would
be reviewed in terms of the
Government's policy circular,
which was not altogether bad.
But vindictive bureaucrats
goaded and aided by police
informers and trade-union
rivals, kept out many an
honest worker, who, even in
terms of the Government circular should have been back
in his job. The unions could

THE Pay Commission work-ed merrily and took its own time to make recommenda-the AIRF were too disorganisnot recognised and some like the AIRF were too disorganis-ed to fight back. Things re-mained stagnant and in a stalemate

Then E. X, Joseph, leader of the Audit & Accounts employees, whose Auditor General behaves like a Czar and claims behaves like a Czar and claims a status for himself beyond the purview of the Constitution or the Government of India, proposed to stir the placid situation by a protest hungerstrike, as the employees there were the hardest bit

hit.

Then some of the P & T union leaders proposed to join in and make the protest wider.

The hunger-strike proposal threw some union leaders in a paroxysm of rage, some in confusion of principles and tactics, some in personal difficulties. Time was wasted in argument was wasted in argument and the movement faced disruption. In the mean-while, the late Home Minister, Pandit Pant, fell seri-ously ill and the hunger-strike was postponed for the time being.



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It was said that the Govern-It was said that the Government was going to restore recognition to the unions "shortly". No one knew the definition of this "shortly". As far back as March 1961, when the first hunger-strike proposal was mooted, the same story was being retailed out. So naturally, the workers were not prepared to believe vague references and phrases. vague references and phrases.

government acts

The hunger-strike was to commence on September 15, as decided.

as decided.

Fortunately, the Government this time came out with their resolution in time. On the morning of September 14,

tions hope that the various ministries concerned will fol-low the spirit of the decision and that each ministry will not follow its own interpretanot follow its own interpreta-tion and create further diffi-culties. That is sure to hold up progress and once again lead to differences and bitter-ness. The behaviour of each ministry is going to be one of the key factors in future deve-lopments.

So, at last, after a year of So, at last, after a year of protests and waiting, recognition to the unions has come. Of course, the Government says that they are not doing this because of the hunger-strike. Not at all. Who says so? Let us then put it this way. The leaders of the Government employees decided to hunger-strike on Sened to hunger-strike on Sep-

cent trade unionism must be the slogan, if the employees are to enjoy even the limited rights that they have. The Confederation must be

made a live body of all the Federations.

build united confederation

The leaderships of all the unions must be made to func tion actively and democrati-cally. Rivalry of unions and leaders has harmed the cause leaders has harmed the cause of the workers many a time, the AIRF being particularly susceptible to this, though others are not altogether free. Let all leaders and groups sit together, irrespective of their political differences

What Next After Victory?

Again months rolled by and nothing was moving.

Then Ramachandran of the

Central Railway and Samuel Augustine of the Defence Federation sat down for a hunger-strike in Bombay on their own. Workers moved. hunger-strike in Bombay on their own. Workers moved. Assurances to review cases were given once again. More time passed and once again, there was stagnation.

decision for hunger-strike

So the proposal for a pro-test hunger-strike was re-vived. The All-India Defence Employees Federation decided to launch a hunger-strike. S. M. Joshi, K. G. Sriwastava, Gopalakrishnan of the De fence unions decided to start on September 15, a hunger-strike to get restoration of re-

strike to get restoration of re-cognition of unions and the review of the victimised.
Leaders of other service unions like O. P. Gupta of P&T Federation, N. Manna of CFWD Workers Union, Samuel Augustine in Bombay and a few others declared their intention to join on the same day. same day.

Some of the top leaders of the AIRF and the Con-federation like Peter Alva-res, Nath Pai and K. Ramares, Nath Pai and K. Ramamurthi of the P & T Federation were not in favour of the hunger-strike. That was the weakness of the situation, because the reservations of these big leaders detracted from the unity and solidarity of the movement as a whole.

But one could not wait with olded hands indefinitely for

folded hands indefinitely for the manna to fall from the heavens of New Delhi.

S. A. DANGE

the press by a "spokesman of Government" that recognition of unions was restored.

In between, Government had thought of a Bill prohibiting strikes, banning outsiders from unions and so on siders from unions and so on. But the Bill had disappeared. Then there were rumours that only unions who would abjure the right to strike and debar ex-employees from their leadership would be given regarition.

news item was released to

ex-employees from their leadership would be given recognition.

So, even an elected Member of Parliament like S. M. Banerjee, who is a victimised defence worker, would have to leave the Defence Federation! It was not possible to call off a hunger-strike decision on the basis of a mere "spokesman's" report in the Press. One had to be careful in such matters.

So, on September 14, in company with S. M. Banerjee and K. G. Sriwastava, I sought an interview with the Labour Minister, G. L. Nanda and the Home Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Home Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Both received us promptly and told us that it was the Government of India's decision (a Cabinet decision) to restore recognition to the unions as it was before the strike, that no preconditions were attached to this. When asked about the cases of the victimised, they said that the unions could take up that question with the employing ministries concerned.

All the unions and federa-

tember 15. The Government of India decided to re-recog-nise the unions on the evening of September 13. A happy coincidence let us call it and let us have more of such. Thanks all round.

cent percent unionisation

All the same, one must congratulate those who had decided to go on hunger-strike on September 15, without knowing that Government was also going to act on the eve of that day.

It is now for the unions to be up and active. All Govern-nt employees now should be in the unions. Cent per

and build unitedly a powerful mass Confederatio of Government Employee Unions. Let the rank and file workers call the leader-ships to account and dis-cipline themselves and their leaders.

Unity on the Railways is the key to the situation among the Government employees' This was demonstrated in the

This was demonstrated in the last strike and now.
Let all the unions rally behind the Audit employees, who are not governed by any ministry. We would request the Government to pull up the authorities of the Audit and Accounts and make them observe the line that is now adopted by the Government of India. of India.

Unity and active democratic functioning is the need of the hour. Then alone will this victory bring its fruits to all

(September 15)

Central Executive Committee CPI. In Session

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India has been in session since September 11. It has already adopted two resolutions on September 13— on the repression in the Punjab and the earlier decision to hungerstrike of the Central Government employees. These resolutions are published on the back page.

The General Secretary of the Communist. Party of India, Ajoy Ghosh has returned from Moscow after completing his course of medical treatment and is attending the deliberations of the Central Executive Committee. — EDITOR - EDITOR

kerala communists will support congressman against leaguer

by e. m. s. namboodirinad

"It is not for individual members but for Com-"It is not for individual members but for Committees to decide how the general policy of the Congress is to be implemented in practice". It was in these "profound" words that the General Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, Stephen, denounced the action of Kunhi Mohammad, member of the KPCC, in having filed his nomination for the ensuing by-election to the Kuttipuram seat.

Durgapur resolution in lette

and spirit); or to connive at the election of Communist-

supported independent, or a rebel Praja Socialist, or another politically unreliable

another politically unreliable independent, the victory of any of them will mean the

weakening of the present Con-gress-PSP Government. Stephen has conveniently evaded answering these objec-

tions. To say that it is not for individual Congressmen, but for Congress Committees, to

decide on how to implement the Congress policy is to knock at an open door. For, Kunhi Mohammad himself does not claim that he as an

individual has the right to decide on how to implement the Durgapur resolution. His claim is that the Congress

Committee which has to take

the decision on this question is not the Executive but the full meeting of the KPCC

tive or its full session has the right to take the decision on

K UNHI Mohammad's action either to get the Muslim was a protest against the League elected (which would decision of the KPCC Execumean contravention of the tive that the Congress should Durgapur resolution in letter not put up a candidate in this hy-election nor should any was obviously a device to facilitate the victory of the Mus-lim League candidate for whom, after the Durgapur AICC session, it was not possible for the Congress to work term elections in Kerala.

Kunhi Mohammad objected to that decision on two

It was wrong from the organisational point of view for the KPCC Executive to decisions on such a vital policy question. It session of the KPCC itself.
After all, the Congress does not ordinarily run away from an election contest, to do so in this case is a policy decision of vital importance.

Objection was also raised on the political plane. The decision meant, according to Kunhi Mohammad, that the Congressmen to decide among hemselves.

That, however, is not the case with regard to the con-tent of the controversy, which is: how is it possible to implement the Durgapur resolution of "no truck with the Muslim League" through the decision to facilitate the victory of the League candidate? This is not a question for Congressmen alone, but for all those who believe in secularism.

At the time when the KPCC Executive decided not to put up its own candidate, nor to permit any Congressman to stand as an independent, the decision was sought to be justified on the ground that that is a constituency where the Congress has no chance of winning.

The hollowness of this argument can be seen from the fact that, in the 1957 General Elections, when there was a three-cornered contest the Muslim League candidate got only 48 per cent of the votes polled!

While it polled 15,495, the

combined vote of the Cor fore, possible to defeat the League if secular forces join together. That was why the Communist Party offered to Non-Congressmen are not interested in this debate as to whether the KPCC Executive or its full section. Durgapur policy of "no truck ment the spirit with the Muslim League" in pur resolution.

All the more s

propose to withdraw from securing victory over, the the contest in those constituencies where it is not the Muslim League, but the Communist Party that has a clear chance of victory.

Take, for example the Kasargode Parliamentary con-stituency where A. K. Gopa-lan won against the Congress-PSP-Muslim League-supported Independent in 1957 again the Palghat and Ponani Parliamentary constituencies where, even in the 1960 midterm elections, the Commu-nist votes exceeded the com-bined vote of the Congress, PSP and the Muslim League. The KPCC would obviously not run away from the fight in these Parliamentary constituencies in 1962.

It was, thus, clear that nonparticipation in the by-elec-tion was the cover behind which the KPCC Executive was facilitating the victory of the League candidate. That was why the primary and Mandal Congress Committees which lie within the Kuttipuram Constituency opposed the decision of the KPCC Execu-

They thought that leaving the field open for the League, or allowing it to be contested only by candidates who are omy by candidates who are opposed to the present coali-tion Government of Kerala would mean refusal to imple-ment the spirit of the Durga-

munist Party, there was every possibility of the Congress not only fighting against, but

It was this virtually unanimous view of his colleagues of the primary and Mandal Committees that made Kunhi Mohammad file his noming tion and to refuse to with-draw it as directed by the KPCC Executive.

Here, therefore, is not a purely and narrowly organ-isational question of discipline. It is not a question of what particular body is to take decisions on the mode of implementation of the Durgapur resolution. The question is whether the question is whether the declared Congress policy of fighting against communalism is to be implemented or sabotaged.

That is why the Communist Party has decided to extend its support to Kunhi Moham-mad. The Party knows that he is a Congressman and, if re-turned to the Legislature, he would support the Congress. It has no illusions that his would be a voice of opposition to the anti-people policies pursued by the Congress-PSP Govern-

Nevertheless, it extends its support to him, since his election campaign and victory would mean another hard blow to that section of the Congress leadership

From Masood Ali Khan

Pandit Nehru's Soviet visit came to an end today and soon he is due to leave Tashkent for Delhi. What are the results? The official communique has now been published yet and a few things are already clear.

FIRST, it has again been a cesses in developing their demonstration of friend-economy and culture in ship, love and respect for strengthening the great cause H demonstration of friend-economy ship, love and respect for strengtheni India. Thousands lined the of peace. route on the day of the Indian Premier Khrushchov speak-Prime Minister's arrival and ding next said that Nehru's route on the day of the Indian

sunny day.

But even more significant nerhans was Saturday when Nehru left Moscow. It was a rainy and windy morning but in spite of the bad weather eonle lined the streets and the airport to say goodbye to him and show their respect

Secondly, the renewal of personal contact between tainly been useful. The relationship between the two Premiers is friendly, as was obvious at a number of occasions, and they value each other's friendship and respect each other's opinion.

The visit has definitely clarified many points an both sides have a much clearcontact to continue and Nehru expressed the hope that the Soviet Prime Minister will visit India again.

The Soviet Union thinks that Indo-Soviet friendship and cooperation have been tested by time and are bou to grow as an example of peaceful coexistence. Every-body here genuinely believes in India's sincere desire and oncern for peace and apprein international affairs.

Thirdly, as a result of the visit prospects of further Soviet help to India have improved and the future will certainly show more Soviet economic and technical aid for India's industrialisation. It is a pity that more time could not be devoted to this topic during the talks, otherwise more would have emerged. Most of the time had to be given over to international

Although it is not necessary to describe this visit in detail as the daily papers have car-ried long accounts of it still one highlight of it, the meeting held in the Great Kremlin Palace on September 8 should

Meeting

The meeting attended by 2,000 people was opened by Nikolai Dygai, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet who greet-ed Jawaharlal Nehru cordially on behalf of the Musco-vites. We are very happy to see you in Moscow again, you — a tireless fighter for the preservation and consolida-tion of peace, a friend of the Soviet people, Dygai said.

He was followed by the President of the Soviet-Indian Cultural Relations Society, Academician Nikolai Tsitsin, milling machine operator of the Dynamo Plant . Konstantin Lizakov, and a student of Moscow University, Lidia

crowds on the ten-kilometre present visits to his country long Leninsky Prospect were at places four to five deep.

People cheered and waved tion has become considerably ian and Soviet flags and complicated and people every their beaming faces and smi-where felt concern over the les were the best proof of definite increase of the dantheir feelings. It was a clear, i ger of a new world war. Khrushchov stressed that

the most aggressive im-perialist forces, that are ready to plunge the world into the vortex of a thermo. nuclear war, have chosen the question of the con-clusion of a German peace treaty as a pretext to ag-

Khrushchov recalled the objectives of the Soviet Union's proposals on German ques-tion, and said that the adwould do a great service, to the cause of peace. "The time for that is ripe", he

Khrushchov noted, that the leading quarters of the Western powers still display no desire to approach the prob-lem of a peaceful settlement with Germany from the with Germany from the positions of reason. He pointed out that the Western no-

Premier Nehru with Chairman Khrushchov in the Kremlin

The head of the Soviet Government termed as "a pro-paganda device designed to mislead public opinion" the proposal of the Governments of the United States and Britain not to test nuclear weapons in the atmosphere pons in the atmosphere.
Khrushchov recalled that,
without waiting for the Soviet Union's reply to this proposal, the United States
President decided on the
holding of nuclear weapons
tests by the United States.
Khrushchov explained
that the essence of the pre-

that the essence of the pro-

it and they would then have

no room for retreat.

The results of the Belgrade conference of the heads of uncommitted nations, which ended a few days ago, show that there is days ago, show that there is growing awareness of the need for effective actions in defence of peace, Khru-shchov said. The atmos-phere at the conference indicated noble concern for the destinies of mankind, a straige to unhold need to nut an end to color

Nehru referring to the Belgrade appeal to the heads of Soviet and US governments pointed out that the mesnegotiations. He he was convinced that only negotiations could pro-duce favourable results, and negotiations, the need for which has become ripe, would be able to clear the road for be able to clear the road for approaching the vital prob-lem of complete disarmament.

The Soviet Union, he

tamilnad satyagraha for land reform

From M. R. Venkatramar

The Madras Congress Government, by their obstinate refusal to consider any amendment coming from the peasants to the Land Ceiling Bill, and by their display of great concern to protect only the big landed interests have forced a struggle for their amendments on the lakhs of peasants of Tamilnad.

WHEN the Bill was intro-duced in April last year ments to the Bill. it was claimed with fanfare and trumpets by the Congress Government that a big land reform measure had been brought forward by them. But even a superficial scrutiny of the Bill was enough to disclose that the Madras State Government had flouted with impunity even what the Planning Commission had

Every ingenuity was reso of the big landholders regard-less of the consequent injus-tice to the millions of ordinary

The Communist Party as well as the Tamilnad Kisan Sabha tabled 17 amendments to this Bill. Several representations were made to the Government regarding them. The matter was raised in the Assembly as well as in the Select Committee packed with landlords and their spokes-

Lastly, two big padayatras of peasants covering a 300 miles, trek from Madural mbatore respectively with more than three lakhs of signatures and presented The ceiling should be reit to the Ministers in the duced to 15 acres from the

The Congress Government has turned a deaf ear to all this. On the other hand it has seen to it that the Ceiling Bill emerges in the most reaction. ary form from the Select Committee, making a com-plete mockery of land reform. With its brute majority in the legislature, it proposes to enact the Bill into law at the ensuing session of the Assemb-

going to be evicted. There is going to be no surplus land worth mentioning. The land-lords will be allowed to con-tinue their exploitation in a different way. The rural crisis will worsen. Agricultural production and the implementation of the Third Five-Year

Plan will be in jeopardy.

Hence the urgency for all democratic forces to speak up before it is too late and ask for the Bill being amended at least in some very vital particulars. The Kisan Sabha and the Communist Party are laying the utmost stress on the following four amend ments as priority issues:

30 acres proposed, of land pay-ing Rs. 10 and above as kist per acre. This itself is very substantial property with ample income per year to the landholder compared to the general standards in our general stan

 No exemption from ceiling should be granted to any class of big landholders. At present, sugarcane farms, orchards, topes and even grazing land are to be exempted from the ceiling.

The Act should be made retrospective from 1955 so that other than bona fide partitions or other alienations, all other benami transfers deliberately made with intent to defeat this very legislation, can be set

The actual tenants today should not be evicted as proposed, but should have the option after a number of years by their paying the rent fixed of eventually being able to own the land, the owner

this very process.

The Bill defines that the ceiling is fixed for an individual or a family. By this means, a family can keep hold of several times more than even the 30 acres ceiling pro-posed by the Government.

It has been announced that temples, religious trusts, etc., will not come under the ceiling, carefully hiding from the public that and thus hold sway over

NEW AGE

thousands of acres, and that the temple worship or object of any endowment can well be safeguarded by the share of the crop paid by the tenant being ensured to these religious institutions, without these lands being exempted from the

The whole attitude and conduct of the Government only tends to show how deeply entrenched in our State Min-istry is the influence of the ords. Is it any wonder that they say there is no land for distribution? At the same time in a pre-election year they want to make it appear to the peasants that they have brought forward a Cell-ing Bill

However, no peasant is deceived by this. There is great and justifiable discontent and unrest among the peasants as a consequence of this measure. Having tried patiently for over one year all methods of persuasion and re presentation, they have no other go except to launch a peaceful struggle for their amendments. It is a matter of

life and death to them It is no accident that even several members of the Congress Party have voiced their disapproval of the anti-peasant and pro-land-lord provisions of this Bill.

We appeal to all people irrespective of political affiliations to support this peaceful struggle of the peasants. It is not a peasant issue alone but is the central issue of our country's very advance to a better life for all.

The Communist Party wholeheartedly supports this just struggle. The Tamilnad Council of the CPI appeals to all Party units and Party members to help this noble cause in every way.

They must explain to all the hypocrisy of this Government measure as it stands at pre-sent and explain also the amendments being urged by the kisan movement. Every effort should be made to see that the struggle is organised way as already announced by

the Kisan Sabha.

There should be no surrender to any provocation from whatever quarter it may come. Should the Government resort to repressive measures'it should be put up with and submitted to patiently without any thought of reta-liation. It is only the Govern-ment which has forced this struggle which will get dis-credited if it resorts to

The satyagrahis and all The satyagrahis and all those who are actively sup-porting them also owe it to the public to see that the struggle is conducted in the most dignified, peaceful and disciplined way. Public opin-ion will certainly muster strong in support of these amendments and compel the Government to reconsider

The satyagraha will take the form of peaceful picketing of the offices of Collectors or other Revenue Officers in various centres all over the State by volunteers in batches, encing from September

SEPTEMBER 17, 1961

Memorable Visit, Great Welcome

of a German peace treaty by stepping up military preparations and by direct threats

We stand for serious businesslike negotiations which would result in the conclusion of a German peace treaty with the participation of all states of the anti-Hitler coalition, Khrushchov de

We shall regret if if the Western powers do not sign a German peace treaty together with us, Khrushchov pointed out. In that case, he explained, a peace treaty will be signed between the GDR and those states who wish to

"It is no longer possible to postpone a peaceful settle-ment, the peoples will not for-give us new delays," Khrushchov stressed.

With the conclusion of a German peace treaty, Khrush-chov pointed out, the ques-tion of West Berlin will be solved as well. It goes without saying, explained the head of the Soviet Government, that there will blockade of West Berlin.

Khrushchov noted military preparations have assumed an especially great scale in the United States and then in the FRG, Britain and France. He added that other countries belonging to the ag-gressive NATO bloc are also being prodded to follow suit.

Considering the present conditions Khrushchov said. we, naturally, could not dis-regard the security interests of our country and of the whole socialist camp. "In view of direct threats

against the Soviet Union, we were confronted with the need to hold test explosions They wished the friendly of nuclear weapons", Khrushposals of the US and Britain was to secure unilateral military advantages over the Soviet Union. The head of the Soviet Government pointed out, specifi-cally, that France had not ducted in the interests of

the entire NATO bloc. Khrushchov stressed again: It is precisely because of our concern for the preservation of peace on earth, for the life of whole countries and peoples, that we had to take the necessary measures that would bring the aggressive forces to their senses so that they realised they would not achieve their aims by way of war.

The head of the Soviet Gov. ernment stressed that the Soviet Union proposed general and complete disarmament under strictest international control.

He pointed out that if the Western powers accepted the Soviet proposal for general and complete disarmament, it they accepted the system of all-embracing international control without the right of veto and with free access to any part, any corner of the could manufacture weapons or build up forces for attack in secret from the others, the problem of general and com-plete disarmament would be settled in the interests of all

But the Western powers do not propose their own system of control over general and complete disarmament, Khrushchov pointed out. They do not want disarmament for they know that if they protheir system of control

plays a big role in ensuring world peace. The Soviet Govworld peace. The Soviet Government will do everything to strengthen this friendship for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of

world peace. Jawaharlal Nehru said in his speech that it was always a great pleasure for him to visit the Soviet Union, as he could see at first hand the Soviet people's progress in building a new society and developing resource. He odded developing science. He added that he was pleased about the atmosphere of friendship surrounding all people coming to the Soviet Union

Nehru said that in the six years since his last visit to the USSR the Soviet people even bigger and more beautiful.

Nehru noted that although he was preoccupied with prob-lems confronting his country, he was also concerned with the problem of the international situation which has aggravated of late. The peo-ples vitally need peace, Nehru stressed. In the USSR, he noted the importance of preserving peace felt even more strongly than in any other country, the Soviet Union for disarmament general and complete - so as to end the danger of once and forever.

We in India, Nehru said. war broken out. We call to do everything in their power to avert the war. cesses. These succeses, both present and future, are suc-

Deep Hope For Peace

It is my deep hope, Pandit Nehru said, that the move-ment toward, peace observed in the Soviet Union for many

years will be continued.

Having attended all the public functions and had frequent talks with Indian officials and lournalists accompanying the Prime Minister and also having been present at the informal briefing where Panditii answered questic perhaps convey the impression created among the journalists.

Although not inclined to exaggerate the results. Nehru made it quite clear that he thought his visit had been worthwhile and the chances of a meeting of the Heads of Governments and negotia-tions had improved Panditji thought that Indo-Soviet trade and economic relations were growing satisfactorily and that is why there was not

He had been very much im-pressed by changes he had seen in Moscow, the huge building programme and the vast number of new houses He appreciated feelings of friendship that the people had expressed towards him and India in general.

Pandit Nehru seemed to be very much impressed by the achievements. He was inter-

inch mager a * SER PAGE 13

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NEW AGE

The Festering Sore

The Prime Minister has been warmly welcomed back at home after the merit he has earned for the country by adding India's strength and voice to the world forces struggling to clear up the poisonous fumes of war psychosis. The biggest and the most urgent national problem awaiting his serious attention and a principled solution is mounting communal tension in the Puniab.

continues to defy solution and is poisoning the political atsphere, not only within the Punjab. Master Tara Singh's own statements have become a problem for the other Akali leaders to explain awa leaders they can though they logically follow from the dis-ruptive and reactionary com-munal politics of the Akali

After the hurried and shame-faced underplaying of their Chief's outrageous statement about U.N. interven-tion, and the 1946-47 communal holocaust organiser, British Civilian Jenkins' arbitration, the Akali leader-ship issued a formal state-ment that firmly denied that from Master Tara Singh's reply to "a casual hypotheti-cal question put by a foreign correspondent", it could be in-ferred that the Akalis wanted to refer the Punjabi Suba tion to the U.N. for arbit-

It stated "the Akali Dal has categorically asserted that it never had any wish or the means to bring the Punjabi least that can be said about the Akali denial is that it is diplomatic! What had appeared in the Indian press was a very toned down ver-sion of what the Akali leader had told the foreign corres-pondents inside the Golden

deliberate statement

Masterji spoke, not once and casually but twice and very deliberately, to the foreign correspondents.

The London Daily Express (August 28) carried on its centre page an article with bold headlines on Master Tara Singh's "Fast to Death", by Rene Maccoll. He report-ed that Master Tara Singh told him in an interview, "We are fighting for our honour now. We feel we are being discriminated against. Why should we not be granted what other parts of the nation have already received? Mr. Nehru treats inferior people and he wishes to demoralise us.

"The British used to get their way with us by kindness and dignity—but not these people in Delhi.

"Democratic nations such onght to try to teach Mr. agreement with the Delhi

After a few days gap The Daily Express (September 1, 1961) carried a report from

THE Akali leader's fast its correspondent, Bertram remains the problem that Jones, datelined Amritsar, continues to defy solution and which said, "Britain was inwhich said, bittain was in-vited today to help her old warrior-friends, the Sikhs, in their fight against Mr. Nehru

for a state they can regard as

"Seventy-six-year-old Sikh leader, Master Tara Singh, now in the seventeenth day of told me: 'England is the only country from which we can expect sympathy at this critical moment.

appeal to 11. n.

"Lying surrounded by his followers in the Golden Temple here in Amritsar, Master Tara Singh assured me that he will end his fast if the UNO takes up his rast if the UNO takes up his campaign — which Mr. Nehru scorns — for the creation of a Punjabi-language State in the Punjab. The new State would be

"I would like Britain to aise our case," said Master Tara Singh. The grounds: The UNO's Declaration of Human Rights.

"Said Master Tara Singh: What we need is an outside help to move Nehru's Government in time to save the Sikh community from demorali-

"And that help could well come from the senior partner of the British Common-

Other British papers carried a Reuter report on the same subject.

The Akali leadership at home may try to explain away their chief's words to assuage outraged non-Sikh Indian national opinion but the Akali following abroad is loyally carrying out the lead to organise the campaign.

Renter cable from London, September 9, states, "The Sikh community in The Sikh community in London has sent a letter to the United Nations protesting against alleged anti-Sikh discrimination in India.

"The text of the letter released yesterday by the Punjabi Suba Action Com-mittee calls for action to prevent discrimination and protect the Sikhs in India."

Soon after the Prime Minister landed at Palam he did not fail to rub home the point against Akalis. According to against Akalis. According to the Special Correspondent of the Special Correspondent of the Hindustan Times, September 12, the Akalis felt "sore" at the Prime Ministers' remark and an Akali spokesman said, "to choose an off mask of democracy and secularism in their political campaign against Sikh communarposes for criti-fair". Singh for purp

NOTES OF THE WEEK

it looks a difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee, to the partisans, however, it

more it begins to look like pre-

Pandit Nehru has raised

the banner of nationalism against Akali communalism. It

may help him to politically isolate the Akalis for the time being but this does not

help to solve the Punish prob

In actual practice, it is not

nest secularism that is trium.

phing within Punjab but the Hindus and the Sikhs are

getting split into two separate

camps and rallying behind their respective communal leaderships.

The police and the armed

forces at the disposal of the Government may be able to

maintain law and order for

the time being but the total

suppression of civil liberties that is on in the Punjab only

helps to drive the communa

poison deep and spread it wide with consequences both

wide, with consequences, both long-term and short-term, too

concede

just demand

To deny the linguistic

State to the Punjabis be-cause the Sikhs and the Hindus of Punjab are divided over the issue, is to

punish for the past and pre-sent sins of the Congress leadership itself.

Who does not know that the

post-independence history of the Punjab has been nothing

else but the Congress alter

nateley appeasing Hindu and Sikh communalism till a situation emerges when the

argument is glibly made that

because the Punjabis are communally divided, there-

fore, they must be denied their national right, to have

The longer Master Tara

Singh's fast lasts, the acuter becomes the communal ten-sion inside Punjab.

The Akalis can never win a

linguistic Punjabi State be-cause of their communal past

and present communal ap-proach and tactics. The more

they propagandise and act the way they are doing, the

more they divide the Hindu

and Sikhs inside Punjab and the less realisable becomes the Punjabi State.

Similarly persistence in the

Government's unjust, negative and partisan stand can

lation of the Akali chief, in-

tensify communal passions

The only sane, principled

and realistic solution of the aweful crisis rocking Punjab is the acceptance of the lin-

of civil liberties and a get together of all secular and

Living experience is driving

home this lesson which can be ignored only at great peril.

patriotic forces.

(September 13)

endanger communal

principle, restoration

only lead to the self-in

peace.

their own linguistic State.

dreadful to imagine.

lem which goes on worse

healthy nationalism

is a question of their resp

tive political nose. More

election manoeuvring.

It is a pity that the com-munal poison has befogged the mind of the Akalis so much that they do not, even so late in the day, yet see the enormity of the crime of their leader, in seriously thinking of and actually pro-posing foreign intervention in our internal disputes.

warning the Akalis that such politics would not be counter

Again, the grim lesson has to be learnt that comnation seeks foreign imperialist support. Muslim League did it, the Akali Tara Singh's leadership tried in the nast and vainly attemnts to do it no Hindu communalism under the Jan Sangh and the like also ends up the same way for they persistently work for a change in our inde-pendent foreign policy and alignment with the Western imperialist powers.

After Master Tara Singh was made to realise that appeal to the U.N. or demand for British arbitartors would just not work and would also cost him the sympathy of the patriotic Indian people, he stepped up communal demato inflame his Sikh supporters

In a written message read out on his behalf to the Sikh gathering in the Manjhi Saheb Shrine inside the Golden Temple, the Akali Chief "likened the present condi-tion of the Sikhs to their plight during the Mughal

"He criticised the Prime Minister and said that Mr. Nehru considered Sikhs to be 'dangerous'. According to him, the Prime Minister felt that Sikhs' backs should be that Sikhs' backs should be broken now before they gain strength'.

"He charged Hindu leaders with attempting to finish Sikhs or absorb them" (Times

crazv communalism

with the fate of the Sikhs under Aurangazeb is certainly not being truthful. It is onl the historic memories of the Sikh, and rally them to play the dirty and disruptive po of the present day

Nothing can be more communal and poisonous, dis-ruptive and dangerous, than such Akali demagogy which respects neither the sacredness of the Golden Temple, nor historic tradi-tion, nor the present in-terests of the brave Sikhs.

They exploit the situation to make new efforts to win the worried Hindus to their The Puniab Jan Sangh in a telegeram to Home Minister, demanding a "firm stand" against the Sikh com-munal demand, states that "70 per cent of the Punjabis were nnosed to the formation of theocratic State. The Akali demand is communal and

The Puniab Hindu Sabha

Times, September 12).

(Hindustan

The Akali campaign is. thus, activising and streng-thening Hindu communalism on the other side instead of rallying the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab to unitedely demand linguistic Stat.e.

pre-election manoeuvres

The tense deadlock in the Punjab situation following Master Tara Singh's fast is a curious mixture of issues.

The Akali leadership by making the demand for a lin-guistic State, formally the same as granted to the other States, seeks to put the Union Government on the defensive.

The Congress leadership in and pleads the exceptional situation of the Punjab, with the Sikhs and the Hindu divided and not agreed upon the issue of the Punjabi Suba.

The long and complicated negotiations have been a series of manoeuvres and counter-manoeuvres to outwit the other side and come on top, especially in view of the coming general elections.

The latest round of attempt at mediation has taken place not on the basis of the origi-nal Akali demand but on the basis of the Prime Minister's Rajya Sabha offer and what-ever it can be made to yield.

The Akalis have been refused the arbitrators of their choice who will give a verdict in their favour. They have however, been assured that the Commission will consist of neither the Hindus nor Sikhs but be drawn from the other minorities, retired Judges of the eminence of M. C. Chagla and Vivian Bose and the third a Parsi of the same level or a public figure who is commit-ted neither to the Akali nor the Congress side.

The prior acceptance of he Punjabi Suba in principle has been rejected by the Government nor is it being spokesmen anymore. They have, however, been assured inquire into "all aspects" of the Punjab problem and the Akalis are free to place their grievances and de-mand before it.

The Akalis, however, insist upon the specific mention of the Punjabi Suba, whether its denial constitutes discrimidenial constitutes discrimi-nation against the Sikhs.

This is the current bone of

in the town of Volzhsk, devoted to the commissioning of the hydro-electric power station hearing the name of the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, conveyed to the builders of the station, Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government, warm greetings and congratulations on the out-standing labour exploit.

Nikita Khrushchov, speaking today at a meeting

HE construction of this hydro-engineering develonment. Khrushchov said is indeed a wonderful page in the heroic annals of the construction of communism, a worthy labour gift from the Soviet people to the 22nd Congress of the Party.

Taking up the question of the international situation, Khrushchov pointed out that last Friday, addressing Soviet-Indian friend ship meeting in Moscow, h had set forth quite thorou ghly the Soviet Union's position on major inter-national problems and that it could now be added that situation in the world had become acute.

Leading imperialist powers and at the same time, con trary to obvious facts, seek to shift the main blame international tension to the Soviet Union.

President de Gaulle France, Khrushchov remark ed, said at a press conference 5 that the Union tolerated sixteen years the situation in Berlin "which it established created jointly with the United States and the United Kingdom at the Potsdam Conference", and now suddenly demanded a modification.

Stating this the President. evidently, adhered to the rule —if the facts are not in accord with his conception, the worse for the facts. But such a trick is not very reliable. Khrushchov remarked

There was no understanding reached at Potsdam how to convert West Berlin into a base of sabotage and espion-age, Khrushchov said. Nor was any agreement reached there how to revive German militarism and arm it. The current situation in the current situation in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin has nothing in common with the content of the Potsdam agreement And we never reconciled our selves to the forces of mili-

Long Struggle

The Soviet Union, the Germany other states have been stubbornly flohter rnly fighting for many years against revan militarism in Western Germany, for normalization of the situation in West Berlin, for the conclusion of a German peace treaty which must firmly protect the life and security of the peoples of Europe, strengthen world peace.

The question of a German peace treaty, Khrushchov said, did not emerge today or vesterday. He recalled that the Soviet Government made proposals on the question of an early peace settlement with Germany in 1952, in 1958, and in 1959.

What is the reply of the Western powers? Our peace-loving proposals, our position is being distorted, and when we insist on the solution of the German problem and say that we will conclude, unfailingly conclude, a peace treaty

SEPTEMBER 17, 1961

with the German Democratic Republic, if the Western powers and the Federal Re-public of Germany do not want to sign a peace treaty, we are accused of some kind

of aggressiveness.

It turns out that the con clusion of a peace treaty is a threat, while the preservation of the vestiges of the last war is something like a contribu tion to the cause of peace.

Statesmen, and this refers especially to Chancellor Adenauer. President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain, Khrushchov remarked, now urge a "firm stand" against the Soviet peace pronosals, but firmness in international relations must ways be combined with rea-sonableness and flexibility, Khrushchov pointed out.

Khrushchov recalled that de Gaulle at his press con-ference foretold "utmost desruction in Russia" in case of war and, no more nor less

"rays of hope have now Soviet Union, conveyed to the builders of the station, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the

Of course, Khrushchov said, a big damage will be inflicted on us in this war, but one must ask the President of France about one thing he did not mention what will remain of his country if the imperialists plunge the world into war? Therefore, Khrushchov said

it is better not to forecast who will perish and who will remain. Damage will be inflicted on everyone and some, evidently, will not survive at

It is better not to guess what will happen in case of war, but one must use all opportunities of solving disputes between states through negotiation and taking such reasonable decision which would promote the strengthening of peace, and preclude the unleashing of war by aggressors not only now but also in the future.

Khrushchov fully subscribed to President de Gaulle's

than the "downfall of Soviet power."

Of course, Khrushchov be negotiations and there will be negotiations. Khrushchov also pointed out that Chancellor Adenauer, who persistently opposed peace talks, has als

phosed peace talks, has also hanged his position of late. Thus, judging by state-ments of leading Western statesmen, Khrushchov said, encouraging rays of hope have now appeared. The President of the United States Kennedy and the Prime Minister of the United taken the stand of negotia-

have always offered peace talks, Khrushchov said. And if the Western statesmen heeded the voice of reason, there would be now, there would be no war psychosis which now prevails in the West. The most press ing questions causing this tension would long since have been solved and the way paved for co-operation tween states

However, it is never too

late to do a kind deed, Khrushchov emphasized, and we therefore, welcome those who stand on posi-tions of peaceful co-existenthrough peaceful means through negotiation and not through arms.

We welcome those who advocate disarmament, in order to preclude war from international relations for all time, who understand the necessity of a peaceful settlement with both German states

emphasized Khrushchov that the Soviet people would like to be the friends of the American people, the peoples of France, Britain, Italy and other countries and also of the entire German people as they already are the friends of the people of the German Democratic Republic.

Our people are not rancour-ous, Khrushchov said. They always understand full well that one must not live in the past, but in the present and the future.

khrushchov's interview to sulzberger

soviet union would never start war first

R EPLYING to questions by the New York Times correspondent Cyrus Sulz berger, the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikita Khrushchov said that the proposals by President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan to ban nuclear tests in the atmosphere were not designed to ensure security for the peoples. These prohad propaganda posals aims and aims of stockpiling thermonuclear weapons for war against the socialist countries

The following is a brief summary of Khrushchov's replies to Sulzberger during their recent interview in the

Now that we have started tests the US and British leaders want us to halt them, but

Radical
Solution France retains a free hand. Khrushchov said. But is it not clear that France will hold nuclear tests not only for herself but also for the other NATO countries? Khrushchov

emphasized that termination of thermo-nuclear tests without settling the question of disarmament would not achieve the main aim-liquidation of the threat of thermonuclear war. The main danger to mankind, the danger of thermonuclear war. would not be removed by a

We shall continue the tests we have begun, Khrushchov said, because we cannot ignore the danger which the Western countries belonging to the Nato military bloc are creating now to our country and

camp. Our people and the other peace-loving peoples would not forgive us if we did not display vigilance in did not display vigilance in such a situation and did not take measures to strengthen our defence, he observ-

Let those who dream of a new aggression know that we shall have a bomb with a yelld equivalent to 100,000,000 tons of TNT-and we already have the trigger device for it—and that if they attacked us they would face certain death.

Khrushchov said that the Soviet Union would never be the first to start war against any country. He also said that if atomic weapons were preserved and if war were un-leashed it would become ther-

Solution

This is why peace through out the world should be ensur-ed not by undertakings not to use nuclear weapons but by a radical solution of concret issues. The best guarantee of peace would be to destroy armaments and liquidate armies, i.e., by disarmament,

It would be unwise, even foolish, to start war because of the signing of a Peace treaty, Khrush-chov remarked. Freedom of access to West Berlin would be recorded in legal form by the signing of a Peace treaty and the estab-lishment of the status of a free city. It would be certiregistered with the United Nations.

We have said and we say again that there will be no

encroachment on the part of the socialist countries on the political system in West Ber-lin, no interference in the affairs of West Berlin.

I do not think that Western statesmen are people who have lost reason and are nrepared to reply by war to the signing of a Peace treaty, Khrushchov said. We want friendship with the United States of America, with Bri-tain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and with the world. We believe that reason will prevail, that there will be no war, and that we will coexist.

We are against imperialist wars, colonialist wars, and all wars in general with the exception of wars waged by peoples for their liberation, Chrushchov said.

Turning to the question of the Troika principle and the right of veto in the imple-mentation of disarmament and control over it. Khrushchov said.

ment is reached and disarmament is started there will not only be no need to preserve secrecy but, on the contrary, it will be necessary to know in detail what happens in another country so that it could not threaten peace.

The Troika principle will be required only if inter-national forces are set up. The command of such forces should be exercised on the basis of this principle. This will be necessary as a safe-guard against the U.N. international forces being used by any state, any group of states, against any other state or group of states.

The main thing is to build the command of the U.N. forces in such a way that no group of states could misuse international armed forces against another group of states We regard the Troika principle as reasonable and consider that it should be applied in the U.N., too.

Khrushchov pointed out that for all states to live in peace it was necessary for the capitalist system — out of which the socialist system was born-to reckon with the existence of the new world and take no military steps to destroy it.

The socialist system, in turn, should take no military measures against the old capitalist world. Renunciation of military intervention in each other's affairs is precisely recognition of co-exist ence of states with different economic and social systems, he said.

Khrushchov pointed out that Yugoslavia was a socialist country and that if she were attacked by an im-perialist state and applied for aid, she would receive it. He said also that Cuba, too, could count on the aid of all peace-loving countries if attacked by aggressors.

With regard to Western military bases Khrushchov said:

If Gherman Titoy could circle the world more than seventeen times in twentymade it possible for us to have nuclear bombs with a yield equivalent to 100 million tons of high explosive and rockets capable of delivering these bombs to any point on the globe, what is the worth of your bases? For, we will reach any of your bases anywhere by rockets if the US starts war against us.

This is why the most reasonable thing would be universal disarmament and liqui-

—P. C. JOSHI

Workers Denied Democracy In Delhi was promised sympathetic consideration. But immediately afterwards, when the Times of India (Bennet Coleman & Co.) Employees' Union and a Co. Demployees' Union and Co. Demployees'

From Our Correspondent

The ten thousand workers who demonstrated for . four hours before Parliament and then at Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri's residence on August 29 were protesting against the increasing difficulties of Delhi's growing industrial population in peacefully ventillating their grievances and securing their redressal through legitimate, universally recognised democratic

Securing permission for meetings, etc., requires at least a whole week and the

whole process is so full of harassment and humilia-

tion. An application form with seventeen entries to be

made therein has to be fill-

ed up. Seeking permission means running from one police officer to another

and from one area magis-

As the Memorandum states

putes on the side of the em-

mpossible for the trade

oyers has made it well nigh

trate to another

conditions

action starts.

the memorandum says:

Discrimination

Police

"The increasing police ference in the labour

P OR the last several years. especially since 1959, the Delhi administration run di-rectly by the Central Home stry, has been increasingly denying them - on the most flimsy grounds — their democratic right to freely organise and peacefully dedemocratic constrate.

With rapidly developing in-

dustries of all sorts in and around Delhi this denial of workers' elementary right to organise, besides immediate ly causing serious hardship, is alarmingly ominous for

Trade-Union Unity

impossible for the trade unions to discharge their primary responsibilities towards their members in conducting legitimate struggles for improving living and working conditions. The Deihi trade unions extremely harassed and cons-cious of the threat to their conditions.

"Even in cases of perfectly
just and peaceful labour disputes, the police openly acts
as the henchmen of the emtime ago to campaign for an end being put to this situa-

All the unions affiliated to the AITUC and those com-bined in the Delhi State Bank Employees' Federation, All-India Newspaper Employees' Federation, Delhi State Shop Assistants' Federation and the Northern Zone Employees' Association, all together numbering about a numbership of unions with a membership of Action Committee with A. C. Nanda as its Convenor.

Things in the capital have gone so far that workers are not allowed to march in procession through the two most important centres, Chandni Chowk and Connaught Place. Reasons given by the police for not allowse processions are ining these processions are in-deed funny. Demonstration in Connaught Place, they say, interfere with foreign-ers doing their shopping. And in case of Chandni Chowk they say that the demonstrations would come demonstrations would come in the way of police plans to remove the pavement hawkers, while pavements hawkers swarm all over the place all the time, seven days of the week.

It is pointed out that the handni Chowk has been the centre for holding demon-strations since as long as people can remember, at least since 1919. Even now all sorts religious and politice religious processions sponsorreligious processions sponsor-ed by organisations, which despite claiming to be reli-gious never miss an oppor-tunity to dabble in politics, are being taken out through Chandni Chowk everey other day.

day.
So far as the trade unions So far as the trade unions are concerned they are not allowed now for the last two years to bring out even the traditional May Day processions. This year not even the flag salutation at the Old Clock Tower site was allowed. There is a ban on holding meetings and installing loud speakers. This is supposed to

Union of City's 25,000 textue workers, has been bringing to the notice of the police authorities, as well as the Delhi Administration, how the armed men of "Seva Samaj" attack workers, beat them and speakers. This is supposed to be directed against obstruc-tion of traffic and so-called

on December 16 and 18, 1960 armed men of this "Seva Samaj" emerged out of the premises of the Delhi Cloth Mills and burnt the Union flags and attacked the wor-kers meetings. The union has been sending complaints to the DSP Sadar Bazar police station that the Seva Samajist goondas at the behest of the management of Delhi Cloth and General

of Delhi Cloth and General Mills, prevent the activists of the Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union from collecting subscription at the Mill gates. "These goondas indulge in all sorts of provocative acts in full view of the police. Whenever the workers catch hold of one of these Seva Samajists and take him to the police station, the Delhi Cloth Mills station, the Delhi Cloth Mill authorities easily secure his

ease. "In the Times of India and Indian Express (in the jurisdiction of Faiz Bazar Police Station), the management has long been engineering awless acts through hired nooligans against their struggling employees. Armed persons are imported in the work places to roam about and terrorise the workers. Gate meetings are disturbed and

prevent them from participating in legitimate trade union activities.

"The union reported how claimed goonda of the Bela and prevention of the Bela and pre Road who twice tried to disturb the gate meeting out side Times of India, 10, Darya Ganj, on 28-7-61), they are let

off within hours.
"The Bennet Coleman Employees Union has times with-out number reported many anti-social activities of the Security Officer of Times of India to the police. Recently two of his hired goondas were caught red-handed breaking the locks of the Union's notice board. They were promptly handed over to the police who in turn promptly let them off. When the Security Officer joined in November, 1960, he had a dagger thrown from above in a

"The union requested the police to make an immediate search of the office of the Security Officer which the Security Officer which the police refused to do. To this day the union has not heard of any action taken by the police about this serious incident. Recently, a big asbestos sheet was flung down on the workers throngh a sky light. Many such incidents are reported to the Faiz Bazar Police Station but they hardly bother. The deputation which met

Home Minister Sha

meeting was to be held.

The demands placed before the Home Ministry are:

constituted to go into the question of police excesses and interferences in labour disputes in Delhi.

putes in Delhi.

— Section 144 be lifted from Chandni Chowk and Connaught Place.

— All curbs and restrictions on workers' processions, meetings and demonstrations be removed.

- All restrictions on the use of loud-speakers be with-

— Indiscriminate use of sec-

Among those who waited in Karmachari Federation

asked for permission for use of loudspeaker in their geneof loudspeaker in their general body meeting on September 4, the application took four days to travel to the SHO who wrote on it saying "The permission speaker is strongly objected for as it disturbs everybody". And this was on the day the

the Home Ministry are:

—An Enquiry Committee
with unofficial members be
constituted to go into the

drawn.

tions 107 & 151 Cr. P.C. against the workers be stopped.

deputation were A. C. Nanda and B. D. Joshi from Delhi TUC, K. L. Kapoor of Delhi Newspaper Employees' Fede-ration, Parwana of the Bank Employees' Association, Ran-jit Ghosh, of the Insurance Employees' Association and R. C. Sharma of the Dukan



U. P. High Court Judge Says and staff of the State with unbeard of nowers to "search."

cautious manner, it would greatly effect the investiga-tion of cases, and the in-vestigating agency would hesitate before making such obvious embellishments. It

is this credulous attitude towards evidence, which

encourages officers like Mohammad Naim to fabri-

servient to the executive

which is often represented before them in the form of station officers of police stations, that Justice Mulla

as well as some other Judge of the State's High Court

and again, specially recently For instance, here is what

"indicates that judicial con-

Without any introductory remarks I shall proceed to quote what Justice Mr. A. N. Mulla has been constrained to observe about the U.P. Police in a judgment delivered at the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court recently:

say it with all sense of responsibility that there is not a single lawless group in the whole country whose in the whole country, whose record of crimes is anywhere near the record of that organised unit, which is known as the Indian police force...

(September 1)
Although in this particular sentence his lordship may seem to be making a general remark about the country's police as a whole, but, in fact, this extremely grave judgment has been passed in connection with a local police case on the basis of his lordship's vast experience of the UP.

The case related to the conduct of one Mohammad Naim, Station Officer of Shahabad Police Station in Hardoi dis-Police Station in Hardoi district. The Court had ordered issue of notice against him on the ground that he had fabri-cated false evidence with intent to procure conviction in a case of attempted murder and house trespass, a crime for which the offender could have been punished with transportation or imprison-

ment for life. Dealing with the evidence that this officer had con-jured up to secure the prosecuted person's conviction, Justice Mulla had observed Justice Mulla had observed that he "has dressed up a totally unbelievable case, which has destroyed the evidentary value..." After this his lordship had issued

the said notice against him.
Mentioning why his lordship had to take this rather
drastic step, Justice Mulla in his judgment says: "I issued the notice because I want to clean the public administra-

few peers in his uprightness, is fully aware of the immenas far as this unlucky State is concerned. And, therefore, in a sad strain he continues:

... But individual efforts cannot go very far. If I had felt that with my lone efforts could have cleaned this Aegean stable, which is the police force, I would not have hesitated to wage this war hesitated to wage this war single-handed. I am on verge of retirement and taking such steps (as punishing the police "very hesitatingly" accepted-R.S.) for two months or three months would not make any difference to the Constitution and to the character of the police force. If I had a longer tem to serve, I would have certainly gone on penalising such officers, who make a mockery of law and instead of upholding the law, their main task seems to be commit a breach of law. .

superiors' backing

"Unfortunately their con-"Unfortunately their conduct is not looked down upon by most of their superior officers or this type of crime would not be so rampant. If the departmental heads would only frown upon such conduct and see to it that an officer who behaves like this will not be promoted in service, per-haps, it would stop this tendency, at least to a certain extent. But most of the

couragement. "Somehow the police force, and security cannot be pre-served by following the law, and this can only be achieved by breaking the law."

monstrous idea

His lordship continues in the same agonised tone:
"...The others are, of

tain extent. But most of the superior officers close their eyes even when such fabri-cations come to their know-ledge, and I am prepared to say that some of them even connive by closing their eyes, if not by actual en-couragement

in general, barring a few exceptions, seems to have come to the conclusion that have been compelled to com-ment on its behaviour again crime cannot be investigated For instance, here is what Justice Mulla himself was led

to observe in another case barely a month earlier. Criticising a judgment of the subdivisional magistrate, Mohanlal Ganj, Lucknow, he said that the magistrate's behaviour in the trial:

"...The others are, of course, entitled to their opinions, but it is not possible for me to reconcile myself to the monstrous idea that those whose primary duty it is to maintain the law and see that it is not broken cannot perform this duty unless they are all the time taking illegal gratification, using third degree methods, making false records, presenting untruthful and dressed-up siderations and the magistrate never come close to each other. The magistrate felt ruffled as if he had received some personal insult because the applicant did not rush up to his court. "It is extraordinary that magistrates who also do executive work generally develop this type of attitude and it is for this reason that the people lose confidence in the administration of justice by

that only by compiling them together a fair-sized book on the police and judi-ciary of the State could be made. It would constitute a telling indictment of the Congress raj and of all the prattle about freedom and democracy in which Sadiq. Alis of the Congress indulge

cate this type of evidence". Such is the extent to which the lower rungs of the State's judiciary have become sub-So often. It is because of this state of the police and judiciary that on the one hand a repeated demand has been made to effect a full and real separaion of the judiciary from the executive, and, on the other, in almost every session of the in almost every session of the legislature, sharp attacks have been made against the efforts of the Congress Ministers to subvert and corrupt our judiciary by appointing judges on cushy executive jobs after their retirement.

more powers

Even in the last session of the legislature, on the same very cogent ground, the aptment of favourite judges as Vice-Chancellor of two of the State's Universities was condemned by the entire

opposition.

But who cares? To many pend more and more on the corrupt police of the State to maintain itself along with some semblance of law and order, its efforts to destroy the integrity of even the class

unheard of powers to "search, arrest and prosecute the arrest and prosecute the offenders". This so-called Motor Vehicles (U.P. Amendment) Bill has been rushed through both the houses with through both the houses with their brutal majority in the teeth of bitter opposition of even congressmen.

This bill, as was rightly pointed out in the legislature, confers such sweeping powers in regard to the search of premises by the transport staff as are not possessed even

The transport staff can search any—just any—pre-mises without even bothering mises without even bornering to have witnesses with them (the police while doing so is atleast formally required to have two respectable witnesses with it).

nesses with it).

This is actually a third wing of the State's armed and unarmed constabulary — the other two being the regular police and the now hated PAC the Provincial Armed Constabularly. A few millions more have, thus, been quietly added to the police budget again.

As the words of Justice Mulla's courageous judgment themselves indicate, fight against Mohammad Naims of against Mohammad Naims of the State has become very, very difficult. How can they be fought against if they cons-titute one of the main props and supports of the Ministers and their raj? I shall end this narration by telling a story of another Mohammad Naim, another station officer in a place here

station officer in a place harely a few miles outside Luck-

This station officer (or

INDIAN POLICE HAS BIGGEST RECORD versions and speaking truth OF CRIME IN COUNTRY

only by mistake.
"I say it with all sense of responsibility that there is n

a single lawless group in the whole of the country, whose records of crimes is anywhere near the record of that organised unit which is know the Indian police force. If the police force must be manned by officers like Mohammad Naim, then it is better that we tear up our Constitution, forget all about democracy and the rights of citizens and change the meaning of law and other terms not only in our penal enactments, but in

our dictionaries..."

Justice Mulla has also a lot to say about the trial courts and the other lower rungs of the judiciary. He says:

"Even the judicial officers, excepting a few, have deve-

loped a complacent attitude as if it is a necessary evil and they take no action against this type of crime.
"The difficulty, which I find

again and again with the decisions of trial courts is that they are not willing to look at the investigating agency with suspicion, whatever type of story the investigating agency might build up they agency might build up! they will not try to question that the investigating officer is fabricating evidence; but they will feel hesitation in going to the length of holding that old established enmities were ignored and the witnesses were colluding with the ap-

"I am of the oninion that if the trial courts would only look upon the investi-gation of cases with a little more care and approach the

"The first function of the court is that a fair opportu-nity should be given to the parties who appear before it. parties who appear before it.
I am, therefore, satisfied that
the magistrate passed not
only an unfair order but a totally biased order.

"It is not surprising that the magistrate took this atti-tude, but I am surprised at the view taken by the appellate court. The appellate court also approached the question as if the important question was whether the applicants had come to know about the Section 145 proceedings or not.

iudiciary corrupted

This was not the important question at all. The merits of a case can never be a reason for turning regular proceed-ings into ex parte proceedings and violating the basic principle of natural justice ciple of natural justice, namely that a party has a right to be heard before an order is passed against him".

His lordship allowed the re-

vision and ordered the case to be transferred to some other court.

In yet another recent case,
Justice Mulla was compelled

to observe that "even the word 'perverse' is not sufficient to indicate the type of error committed by the magistrate".

In fact, in the last few

NEW ACE

courts would go on increasing.
That there is a thousand times greater corruption in the courts today is not denied even by the Congress rulers. Even Sampurnanand, who believed that if anyone tried to point an accusing finger at the rampant corruption in any sphere he was defaming India in the eyes of the world, was compelled to appoint a committee to go into the question of this corruption in our courts. Nobody knows when the results of that committee's labours will see the light of

the day.

As for the police, far from being curbed, they are being armed with greater and grea-

The present Police Minister of the State, Charan Singh seems to know of no other method of ruling cept through the police. So he is going on increasing their number and this notoriously pampered wing of the State's repressive machinery is being pampered more and more. Even Ajit Prasad Jain, who

was initially brought to IIP as Chairman of the Police Commission, has made recommendations to augment the number and powers of the police. One of his recommendations is that all the sub-inspectors should graded to the rank of inspec-tors. He has also recommend-In fact, in the last few so many judgments of this type have had to be passed by the vigilant wings of the higher rungs of our judiciary in this State,

thanedar) is notorious. Extremely serious charges of cor-ruption, bribery, dissolute life, , have been levelled against him even by congressmen He

revealing episode

To be able to inquire into these charges some higher police officials wanted to remove him from the scene of his activity by just transferring him to another place. But the thanedar enjoyed the patronage and confidence of an influential Congress MLA, belonging to the ministerial group. twice the orders for his transfer were passed and twice they were rescinded.

Then the matter, reportedly, was referred to the Inspecgentleman and even consulted the Inspector General of the Police. Both the officials agreed that to be able to conduct any inquiry it was necessary that the thanedar should transfered from police station

Daring not to act on their own they consulted even the all powerful Police Minister, Charan Singh. He also is said to have accorded his support to the fellow's transfer. l his support

But the Congress MLA contacted C. B. Gupta, got him to the thanedar's stronghold and got him to rescind the trans-fer orders

SEPTEMBER 17, 1961

"Plans To Mop Up Democratic Germany From West Berlin Have Foundered Once For All?

On August 13, 1961, on the decision of the government of the German Democratic Republic, a number of necessary security measures were put into effect in order to relax the situation in Berlin. Walter Ulbricht. of necessary security measures were put into effect in order to relax the situation in Berlin. Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, explained these measures to the people in a statement on radio and television on August 18, 1961. Following are some extracts from

militarism and its atomic armament, the West German

government denied the exis-

But in the meantime War

contained in document MC 70

would soon be realized and it

was now necessary to initiate the plan for the rapid and

complete atomic armament of

the Bonn armed forces under

the command of Hitler generals. This plan has the code number MC 96.

Herr Adenauer and Strauss

are now quite openly calling

for atomic armament of the

revanchist army. In the past

sive statement that they did not yet want control of atomic warheads was a stupid fairy tale that perhaps would have been believed by children in

kindergarten but not by nor-

Everyone will understand that we carried out these

protective measures in a

situation where the enemy

Hitler generals and accom-

plices from Globke and Lem-

pared his attack against

At that time the radio, the

nazi newspaper Volkischer Beobachter and the entire

of noor refugees, of old women

Reich), to save themselves

And in addition to this there were the habitual propaganda lies about the right to

self-determination, i.e. self-

lism, which wanted to decide

In exactly the same man-ner, in fact with literally

the same headlines, the

West German militarist press — including the news-papers affiliated with Herr Brandt and his team — at-

tempted to slander the Ger-

n Democratic Republic

create panic among people with weak nerves and to

prepare the ground of ag-

gression. Many citizens have asked if

with weak nerved

which country to swallow up

were forced to jump over

tence of such plans

Atomic

Arms

mals adults.

D EAR citizens of the Ger- the schedule for the forced nan Democratic Republic armament, the West Gereman and dear friends in West Ger-

many and West Berlin,
Eventful days lie behind
us. Here and there the waves rose very high but they again became calm. The artificial excitement manufactured in Schoneberg and Bonn has We must, of course, ontinue to be on guard. But fe here continues at a nor-

The workers and with them all honest working people of the German Democratic Republic can breathe a sigh of relief. They were fed up with the activities of those involvin the traffic in human ed in the traine in human beings in West Berlin and in Bonn. With growing anger they had seen how they were being made fools of and robb-ed by the militarist rabble: The Bonn militarists mistook our patience for weakness. however. An embarrassing mistake, as can now be seen. You know that for years we

have consistently proposed the uch neaceful negotiations

answered these proposals The Bonn government rejected these as they have rejected more than one hundred pro-posals made in the past. War Minister Strauss ordered a speed-up in the atomic arma-ment of the Bonn NATO army ler generals. He was even insolent enough to declare that the Second World War words he directly connects his adventurous plans with those of Hitler and Himmler.

the speed-up of prepara-tions to carry them out, a very dangerous situation had arisen for peace in Europe and in the world.

Saving. Peace

government contribute to saving peace in Europe and the world which was endangered this August 1961 by western militarists and revanchists policies. The citizens of West Germany and West Berlin is very possible that their lives were saved by these

Many GDR citizens have measures were not taken at an earlier date. I reply quite frankly that there was a time when we had hoped to exploit every possibility for under-

We exposed the war preparations of the Bonn govern-ment in ample time.

When in January 1960 T exposed the centents of the character of a lessor

To avoid misunderstand-ing I wish to stress that this was necessary. This contributed to the exact," rapid and smooth realization of the measures necessary to secure peace and protect the GDR borders Those prone to start provocations were thus warned against stirring np dangerous incidents. Much less happened during the realization of ese measures than during an average rock-and-roll session in the West Berlin

sport hall. German working class is today not without means of defending itself and that it has tanks and guns as well as all other essentials for effective

Perhaps many people in West Germany, from Strauss to Brandt, forgot that we are not to be confused with those ministers of the social democratic Prussian government who surrendered their counthey swore by God and all that was holy that they had no such intentions. Their evatry to reactionary hands in 1932 although they had 100,000

1932 although they had 100,000 police at their disposal.

Please try to imagine what would have happened if these 100,000 Prussian police had been used in 1932 to fight against reaction and fascism and had been joined by workers of the "Reichs-banner" and the Red Front Militia, and all social democratic and and all social democratic and communist workers from the

attack had already begun.

I must say, however, that
Adenauer and Strauss, their have been enough to chase out the reactionaries and all the fascist mob. The deter-mined use of this force would have saved the German peomer to Brandt, have not shown any particular origi-nality in their attempts to overpower the GDR. There ple and the world from untold

are naturally enough people who remember exactly the manner in which Hitler pre-Revanchists Failure

Czechoslovakia and then against Poland. What happened at the What happened at the Brandenburg Gate revealed that the policy of revenge and all blackmailing plans of the West German militarists, and west derman initiation, and the role of monopolles and militarists eastward have foundered once and for all. Once gang of the nazi press, week in week out and month in month out, published reports and for all the road has been brooks at the frontiers while bringing small children "heim ins Reich" (home to the blocked to the policy of re-

venge.
The Brandenburg Gate revealed that the issue at stake was not any measures affecting the West Berlin population but the plans to mop up the GDR from West These plans have w foundered once and for

It is clear to the whole world now that the issue was not the freedom of the West Berliners, which was at no time threatened, but the "freedom" of the Hitler generals to initiate a new generals to initiate a new war adventure. At the Brandenburg Gate — everybody can see that now — the freedom of the German workers' and peasants' power, and of peace and progress were secured.

For tweleve years the SPD (Social Democratic Party, of

(Social Democratic Party of had the

Berlin an example of peaceful co-operation in Germany, a meeting place for open and co-operation for both German states, irrespective of their different social systems.

Soc-Democrats? Treacheru .

But in its anti-communist delusions and in its dog-like servility to the West German militarists and imperialists, the SPD leadership gave away the great chance for West Berlin which at the same time was its own great political chance.

The result of twelve years

of SPD leadership and of Herr Brandt in West Berlin is a shambles. The West Berlin population ought to consider carefully to whom it owes this shambles and draw the neces-

Germany and West Berlin are now distorting the idea of human feeling. The traffic-kers in human beings, the people who organize this traffic and the kidnapping of

pushed about by Hitler generals in barracks and in the end to be thrust into a world.

For Beceneral

That is why the GDR is like a boiler which threatens to explode if they are not per-mitted to tempt GDR youths to join the West German army or the Foreign Legion, to entice doctors from the GDR to act as reserves for the West German army and engineers and technicians to work in West German armaments enterprises.

Some people in the GDR, who belong to former bour-

ments enterprises.

I should like to point out to these gentlemen that they need not worry about us. The workers and peasants in the GDR know persome other NATO country is absolutely determined to

What we want is freedom for peace-loving and decent Germans, freedom for all Ger-mans to rid themselves once and for all of all warmongers. militarists and their hange on, freedom to set up Social-ism and to secure a life in

geois circles have asked whe-ther the measures taken by as measures intended to produce new. normal relations feetly well what they want. between the two German And if this or that politician in West Germany or in lation of the two German states and between the population of the two German states through pushing back the militarist and revenchists absolutely determined to busy himself with explosive situation, he can find many such situations, without a magnifying glass, in his own country or in those of his NATO allies.

Herr Adenauer and the West German militarists cry aloud about barbed wire but the militarist and revanchists elements. To this question I should like to reply that our intention has been correctly understood. Since it has been shown that the relations hitherto existing or not existing have been abused for the purpose of disrupting the German Democratic Republic want people to forget that it was they who, together with not stand by inactive.

incorporated in the North Atlantic war pact and so far abandoned its sovereignty that Herr Adenauer regards negotiations on the German question as a mat-

ter for the great powers.

This renunciation of the national interests of the German people is to continue, in the view of the Adenauer government, up tili the year 2003, on the basis of the Paris Agreements. Representation of the interests of the German people is, therefore, exclusi-vely the affair of the GDR its People's Chamber and government.

It is, therefore, also our duty, from the point of view of national and international law, to express a view on the statements made by the west-ern powers in connection with the action taken on August

The three western powers refer to the agreements of the anti-Hitler coalition. But the sense of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements was to eradicate German militarism and agreements is, therefore, only permissible insofar as it rule, have been unilaterally violated by the western powers through the rearma-ment of Western Germany and through its inclusion in the NATO military pact.

No Legal Basis

They have thus also with-drawn the international legal basis for the regulations connected with carrying out the agreements as they were set forth in the protocols on the occupation regime. It general principle of international law that when a major agreement is violated reference cannot be made to minor agreements depending upon it.

The western powers have themselves acknowledged this clear state of affairs by issuing a three-power occupation statute for Western Berlin, as a result of which they liqui-dated the four-power statute from a formal juridical standnoint too

It is a contradiction for the

agreements created no new obligations under internation-al law. They were based upon the previous decisions on carrying out the occupation regime. The Paris Agreement of June 20, 1949 was, however, also unilaterally violated by the western powers.

In Paris it was laid down in connection with the Ger-man question that the four powers should continue their efforts to restore German economic and political unity the Bizonal and Trizonal Agreements of the powers. This pledge taken in Paris was again unilaterally broken by the western powers to the detriment of the German people, when on September 7 of that year the separate West zone state was set up and the three-power occupation statute established

The powers which thus split the unity of Germany and Berlin have no long right whatever to refer back to the Paris Agreement, the only object of which, includwestern powers to refer to the only object of which, including the point of travel, was to assist efforts to restore the

Democratic Berlin Calm

From Our Berlin Correspondent

It is an open secret among the journalists here that concrete plans for an all-out attack on GDR had been hatched in Bonn. The measures of August 13 have come as a severe blow. The thieves in Bonn and Schoeneberg (seat of West Ber-Municipality) started shouting "Thief" to distract attention from their own

T HEY have raised a hue and cry: "Ulbricht has taken these steps to save his tottering regime" (It is tottering for the last 12 years just as USSR is tottering for the last 41 years).

"Ulbricht has unleashed a terror of not so long ago and they realise full well what the present regime in GDR means to them. Their reply to this propaganda are their socialis pledges to fulfill the producion plans shead of schedule

Their cry "Ulbricht has sealed the frontiers" is a downright lie. I visited Marienborn - checkpost on the western frontler—and have seen with my own eyes people entering and leaving GDR by rail and road. Among them many other countries—civi-lians and soldiers.

CONTINUES

The traffic between West Germany and West Berlin has not been affected by these measures. What struck me was the large number of heavy transport truck there has been a sharp in-crease in their number since the August 13

In Berlin itself there were 13 points of entry and depar-ture between East and West Berlin. West Berliners and just by showing their pass-ports or identity cards. East Berliners need a special per-mission to visit West Berlin as the sector boundary has become state frontier.

Unsocial elements in West Berlin started abusing this freedom. They started smuggling eastern money and in some cases came to East Berlin with several western identity cards to smuggle people from East Berlin into West Berlin. Many of them were caught red-handed and sentenced o imprisonment after open

points have been fixed for West Berliners. West Germans and foreigners. For foreigners (immaterial of their place of residence) it is Friedrichstrasse. I went there last Thursday. At the check-

can tank had almost blocked the road. There were a numrowdies and cameramen waiting for provocations from the

* SEE PAGE 12

Walter Ulbricht's Stern Rebuff To Bonn's Savage Sabre-Rattling

whose machinations have been stopped, accuse the GDR of lacking human feeling because they had stopped all this. These hypocrites in fact only deplore that they cannot with their criminal

go on with their criminal activities.

I should have thought that it was the primary duty of humanists to secure peace, to prevent war and to take all possible measures

to these ends. Hitler, and Goebbels also misused the idea of human feeling absolutely without scruple when they were pre-paring for aggression. They carried out their rape of Czechoslovakia, their invasion of Austria and Poland from

Millions of people were dubbed "sub-human" out of pure love for humanity and sent to their deaths in the gas-chambers. The German militarists were prompted by to urge all those citizens of purely humanist motives in their desire to swallow up one country after another.

West Germany and West Berlin who are not pleased with our protective measures to

And these friends of hulow the GDR so as to prevent it from exploding from with-in. So here we have it again — aggression out of purely human feeling. The West German big busi-

nessmen, bankers and mili-tarists have worked up a very pretty piece of swindling propaganda. They say that peo-ple are dying of hunger in the GDR, that the workers and peasants are eaten up with the longing to let themselves

and liars and slanderers the US imperialists, split Berlin, split the German curren cy and tore West German out of the body of the Ger man nation so as to turn it into an American satellite. the heart of Germany.

Civil War Plans

We went to tremendous trouble to prevent this course of events. But our enemies tried to exploit our good na-ture and patience in order to organize civil war and prove cative activities on the from

are particularly fond of barded wire. But barbed wire without doubt useful and necessary as a protection asainst those who want to attack the GDR. I should like restrain their extremists on the GDR frontier!

There would obviously be little sense in talking in general terms about unity and freedom. The question is, rather, what is meant by under militarist rule such as that of 1914. And we der NATO rule. We do not need freedom for aggression, for aggressors and for

But we are ready to settle etween the Soviet Union and the western powers and on the basis of negotiations with

The division of Germany carried out by the German militarists and the imperial-ist western powers has also divided many families. We regret the fact that the aggressive policy of the West Ger-man militarists has caused many families to feel its But it must he frankly

stated that there is only one way out within a foreseeable time, until peaceful conditions created in West Germany, and that is that citizens of the GDR who want to live together with their relatives now living in West Germany invite them to come to live in the GDR. The GDR government will give them generous help in this.

The governments of the USA, Great Britain and France have sent protests to the government of the USSR on the protective measures taken by the GDR on the West Berlin frontiers. But not one of these measures impinges in any way upon the interests of those countries. The measures taken by the government of the German Democratic Republic exclusively serve the cause of safearding peace in Germany.

It is a grotesque situation

such as has never occurre anywhere in the world that

affects the carrying out of pledged to prevent freedom of these agreements. Germany for

Shadow Play

Four Power Status for Berlin is a shadow play for the blind, for the western powers them-selves liquidated the Four Power Status. They, therefore, no longer have the right to base themselves upon the protocol of September 12, 1944, which laid down the division of Germany into three occunation zones and also laid down the nature of the admi-nistration of Greater Berlin, which never and in no agree-ment was treated as an inde-

further agreements on the mechanism of occupation clearly stated that they were only regulations for carrying out the program laid down by the governments of the Soviet Union, the USA and Great Britain for the unconditional capitulation of the Hitler

pledge themselves to eradi- tarism cate German militarism and its revival and together to take such measures in Gerrity of the world.

These solemnly signed agreements of Yalta and agreements of Yalta and Paris of 1949. But these roles in the first intelligent to establish normal relations between the two German states.

German militarists and nazis. revanchist and chauvinist organizations, when in fact they encourage and exploit the presence of militarist and Reference to the so-called revanchist associations, and espionage and sabotage agen-

cies in West Berlin. When certain circles amongst the western powers today refer to the four power agreements in connection with their encouragement of those who are preparing for new aggression and of war propaganda, traffic in human eings and "headhunters", merely underline the fact that they have thrown overboard the basic principles of the anti-Hitler coalition pendent occupation zone. upon which all other four-The protocol of 1944 and all power agreements are based.

Furthermore the western when it was a case of thousands and thousands of antifascists in West Berlin being excluded from currency ex-change, deprived of their pensemi-fascist measures which This program is set forth in deprived them of their means the Yalta Declaration and in the Potsdam Agreement and states that the allied powers case of starving out the opponents of nazism and mili-

The western powers did not many as were necessary to maintain the peace and secu-and from factories in West Berlin and replaced by old nazis.

of Germany.
In addition, both the gov-

ernment of the Soviet Union and that of the German Democratic Republic have repeatedly pointed out that such arrangements by occupation powers are not binding for the sovereign GDR since the setting up of two German states.

Roal

It would be much more sensible to proceed from the actual situation which has developed in Germany since the end of the war. This actual situation consists in the fact that two German states exist, and this fact has been demonstrated clearly to doubts or who had hoped that things might change, by our action of August 13th. Yes. will be victorious. Until then it would be more intelligent

Situation

It will be useful to proceed from the actual situation which has developed in Gerwar. Since it has become absothe western powers have vio-lated the Potsdam Agreement. there is no longer any sense in bringing out all manner of protocols from the archives from time to time in order to veil this fact.

WORKING JOURNALISTS ACT TO

nalists draws the attention of

the Government of India to the proposal of the Govern-ment of Rajasthan for the

constitution of a Press Coun-

cil, and deplores the apathy of the Government of India

by the Press Commission .

constituting a Press Coun-on the lines recommended

The Council wishes to point

out that the constitution of a press council is very essential now in the present state of

AMENDED SOON

SEPTEMBER 8

Following the tripartite talks last week, it is now expected that the Union Government will prepare the Bill to amend the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act in time for the November session of Parliament.

the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and the Indian Federation of Working Journalists presented their views regarding the amendment of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and the Indian inspectors of newspaper establishments, the constitution of wage boards for working journalists. regarding the amendments suggested by the Government suggested by the Government of wages from the employer, and provision for penalty.

Labour Minister Abid Ali promised to take the the Supreme Court had given a clear ruling, Government was committed to make the

necessary changes: It was further made clear that there was no question of the Government waiting employers and working journalists' representatives on these matters; their views would be given due consideration and the Government would take the

The major amendment re to the payment gratuity on resignation. The Supreme Court observed in the Express Newspapers Case in 1958 that the provision for payment of gratuity on voluntary resignation at the end of three years service was not reasonable and added that say 15 years could be considered reasonable.

The Government had proposed amendment of the section on this basis, but it was submitted on behalf of the Federation that the Supreme Court had submently gone into the question again, and, having re-ferred to the Express Case, observed that ten years would be a reasonable period.

It was also submitted that

which provided for payment of gratuity on resignation at the end of five years had been upheld, although the specific question of duration had not been gone into in these latter cases. On the employers' side the

service problem

It is reliably learnt that the Labour Ministry and the Law Ministry are studying the second judgment cited by the IFWJ and that a decision on the length of service after which gratuity should be paid on resignation will be taken

that relating to payment on resignation on grounds of resignation on grounds of conscience. The Supreme. Court observed that it was legitimate for the working journalist to claim gratuity in cases where he has no choice but to resign in circumstances in which con-tinuance in the service of the particular establish his conscience. It is reliably understood that the necessary provision in Section 5. of the Act will be introduc

ed by the Government.
Among other matters dis-

cedure for recovery of arrears of wages from the employer.

necessary steps to ensure proper implementation of the Act and Rules.

The employers' organisation

was represented by A. B. Nair Unis Dhelvi and Sheth, while the IFWJ was represented by J. P. Chaturvedi, I. M. Bapna and L. Meenakshisundaram · (IPA)·

3 The FEC of IFWJ views with grave concern the frequent imposition of ban by rate, specially after the Press Commission's Report, Punjab Government on news-papers regarding publication of news about the language within a few years the total circulation of newspapers might come to be controlled by a couple of Press barons question. Although the han has now been lifted, all news papers are not yet in a posiwho already have identity to comment freely on subject. The Council, of outlook on matters of National Policy and are interlinked with each other. therefore, urges the Punjah Government to repeal Punjab Special Powers Act Press, 2 The Federal Executive Council of the Indian Federation of Working Jour-Special Powers Act Press, under which this ban was im-posed, as it is proving a con-stant threat to the freedom of

This meeting of the Federal Executive Council expresses its gratitude to the Deputy Labour Minister of the Government of India Shri Abid Ali, for his assurance at the Tripartite Conference held on August 30, 1961, that the Government will consider the application of Workmen' press council is very essential Compensation Act to working now in the present state of journalists with suitable modifications, and requests

press in that State.

and calls upon the Govern-ment to set up the Council suitable legislation as early as forthwith. possible in this regard. (IPA) possible in this regard. (IPA

EDITOR: P. C. Josh

EW AGE PRINTING PRESS Jhandewallan Estate, M. M. oad, New Delhi, and publishe

> Telegraphic Address MARXBADI

SÚBSCRIPTION RATES INLAND: Yearly Rs. 12-0-0; Half-yearly Rs. 6-0-0 and Quarterly Rs. 3-0-0.

FOREIGN: Yearly Rs 20-0-0;

All cheques a.d drafts to L

GROWING MONOPOLY CONTROL

I NDIAN Federation of Working Journalists has demanded the appointment of a high-power commission to enquire into the growing monopolistic tendency in the newspaper industry in India and the setting up of a Press Council as recommended by the Press Commission seven

years ago.

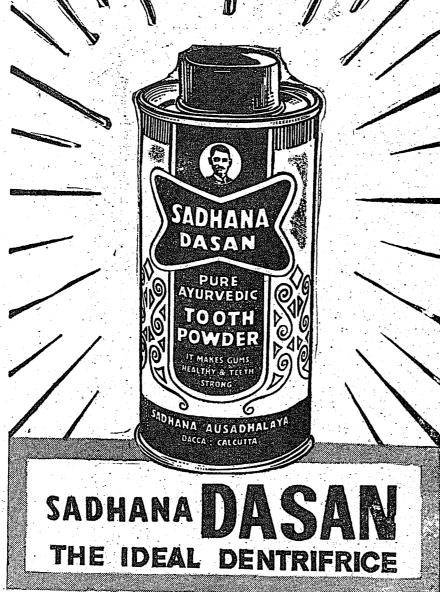
The federal executive council of the IFWJ, meeting here last week, adopted the following resolutions:

The Federal Executive Council of Indian Federa-tion of Working Journalists has noted with grave concern per cent of total circulation of daily newspapers in India is owned by a few chair groups and multiple Units.

Today a virtual position of monopoly exists in English, Bengali, Tamil, Telegu, Mara-thi, Hindi and Malayalam newspapers. Papers with a tion in these languages have expanded at the cost of small newspapers. The concentra-tion of ownership has been further aggravated by the fact that seven owners of big chains and groups are also permanent directors in PTI and as such they influence dissemination of news in other newspapers also

The Council has further noted that the same group of seven newspaper owners have started two other news agencies viz., INS and UNI with the result that there is no real competition between the agencies to ensure proper and fair presentation of news to the public.

The Council, therefore urges upon the Parliament and Government of India to take immediate steps to appoint a high power Com-mission as demanded by the Trivandrum Conference of IFWJ in May last to probe into these conditions and wants to point out that if is allowed to grow at this





istry, Bhagalpur College, Calcutta Centre Dr. Nares Chandra Ghose. 9
M.B.B.S. (Cal.) Ayurvedacharya.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1961

Valuable Work On Cooperative Farming

SAHAKARI KHETI AUR BHARATIYA ARTHA this thesis have been quite TANTRA. by Acharya Deepankar; Published by the People's Publishing House (P) Ltd. Price Rs. 5.

HE present work is an santry and it will also maxiimportant contribution to the literature on co-operative farming and allied questions pertaining to the future of the Indian rural economy which have evoked considerable interest and controversy in the country, especially after the Indian National Congress adopted a resolution on the agrarian organisational pattern at its Nagpur Session in January 1959.

The Nagpur resolution was welcomed by the progressive political parties in the country while the rightist forces, both within the Congress and outside, launched an offensive against it. Charan Singh include the programmes of land reclamation, of redistri-bution of land with a view to break up land concentration, spearheaded the opposition to the Nagpur resolution. In his book Joint-Farming-X-Rayed book Joint-Farming-X-Rayed he has marshalled arguments use of chemical fertilisers to increase agricultural producti-vity, limited and discriminatand facts against cooperative farming and, in fact, against all radical institutional chan-ges in the field of agriculture. ing use of tractors and other implements, etc. Acharya Deepankar in his present work has effectively rebutted these arguments and facts and without being a professional economist himself, he has successfully tried to present a scientific and scho-larly treatment of the prob-

lem.
His book is a powerful polemic in support of cooperative farming in India. This work is highly commendable also because it is in Hindi and as such it represents a nioneer attempt to enlighten and educate the (non-English knowing) common people on one of the most burning issues of the day.

In this sense it is a reminder to the progressive political parties that with-out a wealth of polemical literature in regional languages, relating to the basic political and economic nuespolitical and economic ques-tions in present day India, it is hardly possible to associate the common peonle with the discussion debate on basic issues and to win them over to the cause of progressive social transformation and national

The basic premise on which Charan Singh has based his entire argumentation is that there are two alternative approaches possible for agri-cultural development in India. One is the institutional

approach which is based on redistribution of land, followed by organisation of co-operatives of small and middle peasants.
The other is the technolo-

gical approach which places the main emphasis on intro-duction of improved seeds, fertilisers and improved methods of cultivation for the modernisation of Indian agriculture.
According to Charan Singh

the former course is not suited to Indian conditions firstly. because it will be opposed the peasantry which ne peasantry which is edded to private property in and and secondly, because under cooperative farming the per acre yield is bound to decline.

It is the second course

which is desirable since it will be acceptable to the pea-

mise the yield per acre.
In this connection, Charan Singh very categorically asserts that the model for India's rural economy is not provided by the examples of Russia and China; it is Japan to which India must look for its model of agricultural reorganisation and development. It is important to note that apart from opposing the introduction of cooperative farming in Indian agricul-

introduction of cooperative training in Indian agriculture, Charan Singh has also questioned the desirability of some of the democratic reforms and programmes which have been recommended even by the United Nations Report—Land Reforms in Underdeveloped Countries These sehemently as cooperative farming on the ground that land ceilings and the consequent redistribution of land would create an endless chain a decline in per acre producti-

Japan, breaking land concen-tration and creating incentration and creating incentives for the peasants under the aegis of the American occupation authorities

Charan Singh's thesis has been very exhaustively exa-mined by Acharya Deepankar and the internal inconsistencies and contradictions

holders of tiny plots and the

For instance, as Acharya Deepankar has noted, Charan Singh has opposed the en-largement of the size of small holdings by means of co-operativisation on the ground that per acre productivity declines on holdings above 30 acres. This should logically imply that Charan Singh should, at least, support the imposition of ceilings on big holdings and the redistribution of surplus land among the

landless population.

It is strange that Charan Singh opposes land ceilings as

vity.

He forgets that this was precisely the programme which was implemented in

When cooperativisation by the small holdings is recom-mended as a way out of the difficulties of the smallscale farming on uneconomic hold-ings, Charan Singh immedia-tely upholds the example of Japan where per acre produc-

Acharya Deepankar has ry correctly pointed out at opponents of cooperasingh are not guided by facts or realities of the Indian situation; their sole aim is to block the progress of radical changes in Indian agrarian relations.

Considerable confusion has been spread by the opponents cooperative farming on the stion of the relative formance of big and small farms as regards per acre

It has been asserted by Charan Singh that per acre yield is much higher on small farms as compared to farms. In support of this he has stated that as compared to big farms of USA, per acre yield is much higher in the small farms of Japan.

Acharya Deepankar has refuted this by showing that in order to solve this controversy, it is the per acre yields on the big and the small farms of the same country which should be compared both at a point of time and over a period of time.

On this basis, Acharyaji finds that in the USA as the size of the farms increases size of the farms increases the per acre yield also shows an unmistakable increase. Acharyaji has also refuted, on the basis of facts, the obs-

tivity is very high even on Singh that farming without tiny plots of land.

machines is more economical machines is more economical than farming with machines, that chemical fertilisers and tractors are destructive of the fertility of the soil, etc.

BOOK REVIEW

Finally, Acharyaji has very rightly stated that for the vast majority of the society comprising the land-less and the small peasants the only hope for survival and expanding property is provided by the prospect of cooperative farming.

What the opponents of cooperative farming and the defenders of private property of the peasants try to hide is the fact that the alternative to coopera-tivisation is largescale capi-talistic agriculture headed by big capitalist farmers which would expose the vast peasant masses to the danger of expropriation from their land and to wage slavery, as is abundantly borne out by the examples of big capitalist countries.

Acharya Deepankar has drawn the attention of the he reactionaries with a view to preventing clear and befogging popular minds. It is the task of the progressive forces to counter propaganda with earnestness

-Mahesh Prasad

LIFE OF A PEOPLE'S LEADER

CHHAT CHALE BA-ADAL by Deva Dutt 'Atal'. People's Publishing House, New Delhi, Price: Rs. 4/-.

developed Countries. These

Chhat Chale Baadal (The Clouds Are Clearing) is the life-story of a poor peasant boy who goes through the ups and downs of a very eventful life and finally emerges as a politically conscious leader of the working people.

The locale of the story is the Punjab from where the author himself hails. It is the bitterest experiences of the tyrannous British rule in

Police repression against the patriots striving to overthrow the regime of slavery, their indescribable suffering in prisons, the heroic actions of terrorist revolutionaries who later saw the futility of their method and came over to

socialism and communism and the post-freedom disillusionment of the people with the bourgeois leadership, belong to the realm of the author's own direct experience which imparts to his work its powerful tinge

> After getting a good schooling in village life Vinaya, the hero of the novel, goes to the city to live with his brother. There he comes in contact with terrorist revolutionaries There was seething discontent against the British rule in those days and the cities used to be resounding with national slogans.

Vinaya plunged into the

movement and suffered long terms of imprisonment. He gradually got steeled and finally the clouds were dispelled from his mind. He got a clear vision of the nath of real freedom for the people of his country. We see him at last as an active combatant in the battle for social

tion and deft unfolding of a than a person who With its background of a hero's character, one gets a popular struggle for free-dom against tyranny and its central theme of the

gradual steeling of a son of the common folk, the novel reminded me, in some respects, of N. Ostrovsky's Making of a Hero. But the sketchy treatment of such a rich and powerful theme, which one finds in the book, leaves the reader a little dissatisfied.

Instead of a patient narration and deft unfolding of a son of this defect Atal's novel is a very valuable addition to the treasure house of Hindi fiction. Our people and specially the young generation need constantly to be reminded of the hard struggle through which the country passed during the foreign rule. None could do it better than a person who has been through the thick of it him-

-G. R. S.

BERLIN

largely an autobiographical piece. Atal himself comes from the land of the five rivers and has gone through the hitterest experiences of

BY HARS VICTOR-KREIPE

will have to cross mountain

if they had joined hands with

than a dozen countries.

them in friendship.

frontier of the German Democratic Republic

T takes you twelve hours in a fast going jet-plane to reach the German Democra-tic Republic from India. You Having seen the function of the Central Tagore Com-mittee in Berlin with a num-ber of first class artists and as high as the Himalayas, oceans as wide as the Arabic Sea and the frontiers of more prominent personautes ing part I admit I did not go expectation to with much expectation to Frankfurt though I knew that And yet the crowd that had gathered on that wonderful day in May in the East Ger-man city of Frankfurt was as similar functions were to take place in various other smaller places in the GDR. close to the Indian people as

But I had to correct my

After crossing the court-yard of the Frankfurt tram-When I got the invitation for the Tagore centenary celebrations from the Tagore Committee of the Nationallyway terminal station situated on the same site as the power station, I was guided into the Works' canteen where the workers usually take their Committee of the Nationary-Owned Works for Energy Supply of Frankfurt, I was really wondering what the workers there might know meals during lunch-break

Now it was festively decorated with flowers and tasteful draperies. The front side wall showed a more than life size picture of

social welfare officer of the Works I learnt that it was the aim of the initiators of the function, the trade union committee, to present a delightful hour to the workers and employees and same time by opening to them treasures culture. Therefore, they responded very readily to the appeal of the World Peace Council to commen rate the hundredth hirth. day of the great Indian

the inaugural speech of the

happy to welcome with warm words a guest of honour from India, Maitreyi Devi Calcutta, a writer and perso-nal friend of the poet. There was respectful and

* SEE PAGE 12 PAGE ELEVEN

SEPTEMBER 17, 1961

NEW AGE

Frankfurt is a district capi-

tal, some sixty miles away from Berlin, situated at the

Oder River near the eastern

NEW AGE

prepare for wage battle

From Sadhan Mukherii

"W HETHER a wage ful movement could halt this Board has been prod or not, prepare for a
e battle throughout the
battle throughout the
land has been propersisting deterioration.

Analysing the situation in
India, he stated that due to mised or not, prepare for a wage battle throughout the country", was the call given at the conclusion of the two-day session of the National Federation of Metal & Engineering Workers of India (NFMEWI) held in New Delhi from September 2 to Sentember 3.

The worging committee meeting was presided over by S. A. Dange. President of the Federation. G. Adducci, Secretary-General of Trade Union International of Metal & Engineering Workers (Trade Department of the World Federation of Trade Union) attended the meeting on behalf of the TUI and WFTU.

A report detailing the conditions of iron and steel and engineering workers of the country and the immediate Mohammed Elias, General Secretary of the Federation: Working Committee members from Jamshedpur, Burnpur, Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela, nbay, Punjab, Madras and other areas took part in the

Elias in his report pointed out that the conditions of workers employed in these industries have been deteriorating in the capitalist countries by day and only a power

* FROM CENTRE PAGES

rowdies get/8 Marks per day

for demonstrating on the

frontier and trying to provoke

There is no doubt that

playing a very dangerous game in West Berlin. It is

common knowledge that

West Germans are keen on provoking incidents and if

nothing has so far happen-

ed it is solely due to the cool temper and the high sense of responsibility of the men guarding GDR frontier.

The rowdies are attacking overground railway stations in

West Berlin (which belong to

passengers (they manhane

(the

away the permission from the businessmen and for the hands of those who had already got them. The rowdles Schoeneberg August 13 was

ready got them. The rowdles Schoeneberg Augustwere followed by the police really very ominous.

GDR), hindering and man-

an English lady), they have

damaged railway coaches

(cost of repairs running into

have beaten up railwaymen. They beat-up people wishing to apply for permission to visit East Berlin. The GDR

ties opened two bureaus in

two railway stations in West

berlin (which means on GDR territory) where West Ber-liners could apply for permis-sion to visit their relatives in

authorities had with the

democratic Berlin

lakhs).

the two Five Year Plans, these industries have ex-panded and productivity of workers has substantially increased; profits of the capitalists in this sector workers have staggered far behind these gains

Whatever the workers could gain was by dint of their

Elias also pointed out that although in terms of strength the Federation was still the foremost among other trade union organisations of metal and engineering workers, still a vast number of these wor-kers are outside the fold of the Federation and every attempt, should, be made bring them together inside the Federation to forge a powerful unity for realisation of their just demands.

It was further pointed out that as a result of the powerful campaign organised by the for the setting up of a Wage Board for the Iron and Steel industry was made by Go-vernment. But still the Wage Board for the Engineering industries have not yet been acceded to. The Wage Board

ger to peace"!

proceedings of the Wage Board. The Working Com-mittee decided that wor-kers of both the public and the private sectors should be included in this struggle. for Iron and Steel Industry also has not started its work. The Working Committee, Besides the general pro-gramme, the West Bengal unit of the Federation undertook **DEMOCRATIC BERLIN** to take further measures for the immediate redressal of the burning issues of the Enwhich drove out everybody from the premises and closed down the bureaus because they were "illegal and a dan-

Bengal. G. Adducci greeted the Federation on behalf of its 11 million members and describ-ed in detail the struggles and movements launched by the vorkers in different parts of

engineering industries.

crease, it was decided, could

not await the long-drawn

Hypocrisy at its height! First shout that Uibricht has sealed the frontier and nobody can visit East Ber-lin, when bureaus are open-Adducci said that the TUI consists of organisations be-longing to three different ed to enable people to visit Democratic Berlin, then send the rowdies and close the bureaus. categories, i.e., capitalists, socialist and less developed countries and that is one of The atmosphere in West the main reasons why the Trade Union International and the WFTU could become

Berlin is very tense. The news-papers have succeeded in creating a panic among the West Berliners. Many are booked for the next three the common platform for the International working class. He also explained how the months—so many people are leaving West Berlin! The months International Metal Federa newspapers are doing a roaring business. Recently, the paper 'B-Z' appeared with pages of advertisements—mostly 'wants' and 'sales'. tion (ICFTU) and Christian Metal International were preaching class collaboration and damaging the unity and

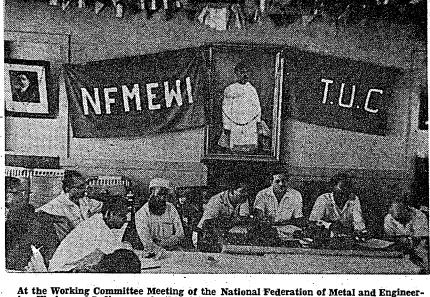
and damaging the unity and solidarity of the working class all over the world. The TUI, Adducci said, takes into its fold even or-ganisations which are not I saw many shops near the In typical Nazi style they border (whose customers were nave beaten up railwaymen. mainly from East) with this ganisations which are not affiliated and, thus, truly renotice hanging or struck on the closed doors: "My shop remains temporarily closed" (I doubt if the shop-keeper himself believes it). I saw a presents the characteristic of a real international meeting place of workers of different colours, creed and political ideology. cinema-house "cletchnical reasons". ieology. Adducci also described the

preparation currently going on in different countries for the preparation of the fifth The last film shown was 'Misery on the border'—what a coincidence! I went into sion to visit their relatives in democratic Berlin.

First came the rowdies and tore down the notices and story "After August 13 the many shops including the department store 'BILKA'.

Everywhere I heard the same story "After August 13 the World Trade Union Congress which is meeting in Moscow manhandled those standing in sales have gone down conque and snatched and tore siderably". For West Berlin away the permission from the businessmen and for the

The Working Committee decided to step up its cam-paign for Wage Boards for Engineering industry: imand terms of wage mediate announcement of



At the Working Committee Meeting of the National Federation of Metal and Engineering Workers of India—seen in the picture are (from r. to l.) S. A. Dange, President; Mohammed Elias, General Secretary; and G. Adducci, Secretary-General of Trade Union International of Metal & Engineering Workers.

Board for Iron and Steel industry; launching of struggles wherever conditherefore, decided that the campaign for an Engineering Wage Board should be inten-sified simultaneously with the tions exist for immediate wage increase; demand for representation in the Wage demand of immediate announcement of personnel and terms of reference to the Iron and Steel Wage Board. But together with this, struggles tion in the bicycle engine and electrical en-gineering industries to study them in all their for increase in wages should be launched in all metal and aspects and to recommend uniform living and working conditions; immediate re-vision of minimum wages The demand of wage in-

wherever they exist; taking over of labour relations in all steel plants from the State Governments by the Central Government; representation of Federation in the forthcoming meeting of the I.L.O. sub-committee on Iron and Steel; and strengthening of the organisation.
The Federation also decided

to send two observers to the forthcoming fifth World Trade Union Congress in

TAGORE DISCOVERED

diesel

FROM OVERLEAF

Rabindranath, the conversations they had in her home in a lonely place near Dar-jeeling, his ideas and his great love for his people, especially the rural population.

It was during these mo-ments that I felt how close India, Tagore's India, had come to the workers and other people of this gathering in the eastern part of Germany.

Maitreyi Devi concluded her address with a recital of one of Tagore's poems in Ben-gali and though the words were not understood the Poet's voice through her mouth resounded the noise of a B village, the rattle of the bullock-carts, the songs of the peasants in the fields and the powerful thunder of a rising nation.

A lady-scholar especially invited from Berlin for this occasion reviewed the life and work of Tagore as a poet, a painter, a composer of the music for thousands of his own songs and as a teacher of his people.

Though he was sincerely religious, she said, his religion was not confined to temples, priests and shrines. His religious commandment ove world, nature and all living beings. And she continued, though he was not a politician he felt sympathy and enthusiasm for the eman cipation of the ignorant poor peasant and the Indian women and for the freedom of the Indian nation from British rule

Building up Shantiniketan. teaching his people, using his popular and powerful pen he

When a group of young folk started reciting poems and selected pieces of prose by Rabindranath, there was none among the audience who re-

mained unmoved. That was

The young woman of 24, secretary to a department manager, probably thought of her own baby at home when Tagore's words:

"Where have I come from, where did you pick me the baby asked its mother.

Another girl, day over on duty at the switchboard of the station, really seemed to feel like that when she said: "But let me tell you, mother,

in a whisper "where my king's palace is "It is at the corner of our terrace

"where the pot of the Tulsi plant stands.'

Actually not only these two but also the young engineer, normally handling rule and compass at the drawing board, and four others gave a splen-did and very impressive per-

formance.
In a-later conversation with Maitreyi Devi an interesting remark on these recitals was made: It is enlightening to see that Tagore's work is of a deep and an immediate appeal to the working people even of a far off country like the GDR. This definitely is another proof of his greatness. On the other hand, this

performance of working peo-ple testified once more the xhaustible source of art and culture slumbering in the bosom of every nation

After the performance of these young people was over I asked them about preparations and rehearsals. Let me give you the essence replies in a nutshell: of their were a number of books by and on Tagore which we read and discussed. We had to find the proper approach. We had to find to discover the Poet for us. But now we will never lose him again."

Morarji

A N indignant and flabber-gasted Lok Sabha on Sep-tember 7, heard the Finance the amazing announce no action was going to be taken. against the Ruby Insurance Company. India's second big-Company. India's second biggest general Insurance Company which is owned by the Birlas, was charged with manipulation of accounts and other malpractices resulting in embezzlement, defalcation and misappropriation of funds running into millions of rupees. funds

Having accepted lakhs and expecting millions more from Birlas for their election funds Congress Party's Government and its Finance Minister have now come out shamelessly to shield criminals who have pocketed staggering amounts of

For much longer than a year Communist MPs, and later many Congress M.P.s. also, had been raising the question of the colossal irre-gularities in the two Birla concerns, Ruby and New Asiatic General Insurance Companies which were reported to have been confirm ed by the two auditors that had been appointed by a Commission of Enquiry.

The irregularities had first been revealed by one of the two companies and the matter had gone to the Prime Minister. It was alleged that the New Asiatic, in collaboration with the Ruby General Insurance, 'had suppressed losses totalling over Rs. 15 lakhs, and these losses declared despite these losses declare dividends to the shareholder Most of the shares belonged to the Birlas.

Nearly Rs 45 lakhs were alleged to have been withdrawn between 1949 and 1956 by means of bogus entries into the organisation expens and claims. The cor auditors (subsequently dismissed), Messrs S. R. Batliboi & Co., referring to a single year's transactions, had stated in their report:

"Expenses of management in the respective revenue accounts include in so far as known to us, an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,42,134 paid by way of lump sum amounts as travelling, entertainment, etc., for which there are no proper details, or supporting evidence".

> enquiry commission

Government appointed in October 1958 the Commission of inquiry consisting of two auditors to look into the affairs of the two companies. It submitted its report a year ago supplemented by another report on the Ruby General Inance Company in Feb this year.

Last year, in August 17, 1960, it was admitted by Government on the floor of both Houses of Parliament that the findings of the Commission of Enquiry had revealed the following in re-gard to the New Asiatic:

(i) Misappropriation of

a) showing false payments of

SEPTEMBER 17 1961

Shields

drawals of money as ex-penses of management without indicating proper details:

c) making false entries in the books:

(ii) Large-scale suppression of losses by making false en-tries in the books which were reversed in convenient instalments in subsequent years;

(iii) Large-scale purchases and sales of shares of allied concerns, not required in the ordinary course of insurance (iv) Falsification of returns

furnished under Section 28 and

28A of the Insurance Act in respect of investments by ex-cluding from them purchases and sales of various shares. (v) Falsification of the books of account and the annual returns by showing loans advanced as investments in shares

and debentures and improper

accounting of the interest re-

ceived on the loans; (vi) Falsification of the books of account by showing an investment in shares as a loan and in the process depriving the company of a substantial capital gain on the shares:

(vii) Advance of loans to various parties in contraven-tion of the provisions of section

Birla's

29 of the Insurance Act and been followed where the audi-consequently falsification of tors whom the Government accounts by false entries pas-sed at the end of each year to into the irregularities—were suppress this fact;

(viii) Utilisation of life funds by the General Depart-ment of the company in contra-vention of Section 10(3) of the Insuran

The whole business of the New Asiatic, closely locked with Ruby was thus shown— and admitted by Government to be an endless chain of "falsification of accounts" misappropriation and diversion of funds and a merry disregard of law - all for the greater enrichment the Birlas.

years 1951 to 1954.

Throughout the budget sesssion of Parliament Government kept on saying that the separate report of the Commission on Ruby of the Commission on Ruby was under consideration in the Law Ministry. Finally, it was only the day before the monsoon session closed, September 7, that Government stated that having examined the auditors' report and the company's reply and basing themselves on the recommen-dations of the Law Ministry it had been decided not to take any further action.

An unusual procedure had

Swindle

not allowed to ask for any explanation from the company.

The Finance Minister justifying this procedure made the amazina statement directed against the Commission against the Commission of Enquiry the Government itself had appointed, that if they had asked for explanation the company would have made allegations against them, i.e., the auditors.

Even the Speaker was constrained to ask the Finance Minister: "How can the auditors come to any conclusion without asking the company to explain?" And Morarji Desai explain?" And Morarji Desai asserted: "They cannot ask for the explanation. They only reported certain things which were there, certain irregularities as they appeared in the accounts, without asking for any explanation." any explanation".

The Government refused to disclose to Parliament these "certain things which were there, certain irregularities as they appeared in the accounts". as Morarji himself put it.

His deputy, B. R. Bhagat asserted that the report was "confidential" and it could not be laid on the table of the House, "because that

might affect the company prejudicially". He admitted that the report dealt with allegations regarding "suppressing the losses or manipulation of accounts and such

From Ziaul Hag

Another excuse advanced by the deputy Minister for Government deciding to take no action was that the charges were "such as could not be taken up and proved in a court of law".

It is evident that the charges which had earlier been proved in the instance of the New Asiatic have been found to be true in the case of the Ruby General also. In the earlier case the Government had re-vealed the content of the auditors' report. In the latter it refused to do so, mainly in order to save the Birla com-pany's business from being ad-versely affected.

Birlas should carry on busi-ness as usual—swindling—the ness as usual—swindling the public to the tune of millions so long as they Congress election

Obviously there can be no Government agreeing to nationalisation of general insurance, as demanded by the

For that would release funds for economic development in the public sector and deprive the monopolists of their opportunities of "capital formation" and of squandering national

Tumultous Soviet Welcome

* FROM PAGE 3

ested in the progress in the field of physics and visited the Lebedev Institute where he declared that he bowed his head before the achievements of Soviet sciences and was thrilled to think of the great transformations that would come about in the world as a result of the new discoveries of the secrets of matter. Nehru was happy to receive a present on behalf of the scientists of the Institute—a miniature fan whose motor works by

solar energy.

At a grand reception given by the Soviet Government in nour of the Indian Prime Minister an atmosphere of genuine friendship, warm in-formality and sincere good feeling prevailed.

The Soviet leaders mixed freely with Indian guests and Khrushchov proposing a toast to Indo-Soviet friendship and the health of Nehru, obviously remembering the Indian Premier's reference to Buddha's teaching earlier at the big rally of Moscow citizens, clared that although the Hall was named after Saint George the Victorious, the victory the Soviet people wanted was victory for all.

Marshal Budyonny, the veteran fighter told us that in his heart he had a zone of friendship and the whole of India easily fitted in there. He said he had fought many wars; the Russo-Japanese War, the First World War, the Civil War and the Second World War and he agreed with my remark that it was

To emphasise his point he raised his hand above his head and said, "More than enough, more than enough."

of Indians by clinking wine glasses with them. The Soviet Premier replying to an Indian lady explained an Indian lady explained that he too did not drink alchohol and the red liquid in his wine glass was cherry

Juice.

The stars of the evening were the two young cosmo-nauts and they were kept busy shaking hands, signing autographs and being generally admired by pretty ladies in pretty Indian saris: I over-heard Panditji say that his grandchildren will be happy when he gives them the autographs of the two Soviet heroes.

Gagarin told me that he

would very much like to visit India but unfortunately the date of his visit had not been fixed yet. I asked him whether he thought another spaceship will go up before the 22nd Party Congress, to which he said it was possible that some-thing will be done and it was also possible that nothing will happen in this field for some time. I asked which of the two "possibles" was bigger but he just laughed.

I managed to talk to Titov for half-an-hour and he again referred to the beautiful referred to the beautiful mountains he had seen flying over India. "It was while doing my 15th or 16th circuit. Actually I flew over India twice, but the first time it was after I had gone to sleep according to the programme."

I told him that he was the

only lucky one sleeping as millions in the Soviet Union sat up listening to his heartbeat and breathing rate late into the night. He laughed at this shyly.

We talked of his colour film

of cosmic views, photos from which had been published in

too, and drank to the health Pravda. He said the shots have come out good but, of course, a professional camera man in cosmos would have done better. The film will be shown and the Soviet journals will also publish colour reproduc-

tions He told me that water in weightlessness could fly about like a tennis ball and if you strike it it breaks into little

round drops.

A concert was given in honour of the Indian guests during which Soviet artistics sang Tagore songs and a Russian girl presented an Indian classical dance. At the gay friendly reunion, Soviet invitees representing all walks of life demonstrated their warm feelings for India's Prime Minister and the people

of India. Pandit Nehru's visit has strengthened the bonds of friendship between our two countries still further. Soviet papers devoted pages after pages to the Nehru visit and the Soviet Premier finished his speech at the big meet-ing in the Hall of the Supreme Soviet with the words. "Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Soviet Union and Republic of India, between the Soviet and Indian peoples."

Millions watched the meeting and Panditji's broadcast later in the evening on tele-vison screens. But the biggest indication of heartfelt warmth was the welcome of flowers and cheering crowds
Tashkent extended

"Visiting in the USSR I have convinced myself of the sincerity of the sentiments of friendship entertained by the Soviet men and women for the peoples of my country", said Nehru in a conversation

dent of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan.
The working people of
Soviet Uzbekistan, like all

Soviet by their labour, Nasriddinova pointed out.

We agree that peace must be strengthened, Nehru re-plied. If war breaks out, all our dreams, all our work will be smashed to smithereens. We have now entered the nuclear age which can make the life of the peoples still better or destroy it. That is why we advocate disarmament, the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Commenting on the Draft Programme of the Communist Party providing for a further sharp increase in the pace of economic and cultural development in the Soviet Union, Nehru declar-ed: "This is undoubtedly a great programme. Its immentation will be a tre-mendous advance for all mankind".

He also paid a visit to Arif Alimov, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan, and went sight-seeing

Arif Alimov gave a dinner for Nehru. The dinner took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Arif Alimov and Nehru exchanged speeche

Studying the way of life in the Republic, Prime Minister Nehru today inspected the "Kzyl-Uzbekistan" collective farm near Tashkeni

He also visited the Orientology Institute of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan. where he met noted scientists

of the Republic.

And then the memorable visit ended.

NEW AGE

PAGE THIRTEEN

PAGE TWELVE

NEW AGE

SEPTEMBER 17 1961

School Teachers' Success

FROM INAN BIKASH MOITRA

Calcutta, September 11

Even then, the amounts they

draw are, judged by any stand

ard, extremely meagre. It needs

hardly to be mentioned that no

teacher whether single or with

meet with such a mess of pot

tage, when the cost of living in West Bengal has shot up to 469

(base 1939: 100).
On top of all this, the Board

of Secondary Education has started, obviously under the in-structions of the State Govern-

ment's Education Department.

victimising teachers of aided schools on the basis of secret

police reports.

The Yugantar, a widely cir-

culated Bengali daily, reported on August 22 last that durin

the past two years more than a

hundred secondary teachers had been either sacked or were

on the point of losing their jobs on account of "adverse" police

Such is the lot of secondary

teachers in this State. Yet the Government would not pay any

heed to their reasonable de-mands. The Jalpaiguri confer-

ence of the ABTA in April last

was, therefore, forced to call

upon the teachers to cease

secondary teachers, including

many women teachers, marched in pouring rain to the State
Assembly on September 6 to

submit a memorandum, con-

taining their five demands, to

held up by a huge police cor-

don, four leaders of the ABTA went to the Assembly House to hand over the memorandum. The Chief Minister, Dr. B. C.

Roy, agreed to discuss the tea-

presentatives on September 8.

Next day, a broad-based

convention mas held in Cal-

cutta in support of the teachers' struggle. It was attended

by the representatives of left

parties, organisations of tea-chers, students, youth, wo-men, trade unions, the

BPTUC and by some promi-

The resolution passed at the Convention supported the tea-

chers' demands and the pro-

tend their active support to the

teachers. It further urged upon

the Government to accept the modest and just demands of the

ABTA decided to defer the

proposed direct action to Sept-

at a press conference, Satya-priya Roy stated that the secondary teahcers never

nent individuals.

demands with their re

the Chief Minister

reports aganist them!

There are now indications that the Secondary School teachers in West Bengal will not be forced to resort to cease work from September 11, the call for which had been given by the All-Bengal Teachers' Association (ABTA), the most powerful mass organisation of the of their grades.

D URING the past four years, the ABTA had repeatedly appealed to the State ondary teachers, which include constitution of an autous and democratic Board of Secondary Education, set-ting up of a Correlation Committee for coordinating primary, secondary and uni-versity stages of education, appointment of a wage Board for determining fair emolu-ments for teachers, interim relief and stopping the victimi tion of teachers on secret police reports.

The policy that the State Government has been pursuing till now in the name of "re-"repatterning" of education has brought about a crisis, specially in the field of Secondary education The ill-conceived and ab-

lack of necessary equipments and qualified teachers in hundreds of schools, shrink-ing facilities for admission, outmoded system of examinations, mounting cost of education, absence of any secondary and higher stages of education, etc., have combined to turn the education system in West Bengal into a veritable farce. The main cause of all this

chaos is the State Govern-The Board of Secondary

Education, which is a nomina ted body, has become a by-word for bungling and inefficiency. Loss of answer papers, inconsistencies in the syllabus, irregularities in the holding of examinations, delay in giving financial aid to schools, framing of meaningless rules and nepotism and corruption, cause unnecessary harassment to students, teachers, guardians and

Yet not satisfied with this menviable record of the Board tatorial powers in the matter of secondary education on the Board's Administrator, who is appointed by the Government.

The most scandalous aspect of secondary education in West Bengal is the deplorable lot of 35,000 secondary teachers. They are the worst-paid teachers in the Country.

While the minimum basic On September 8, B. C. Roy pay of a secondary teacher in Great Britain is Rs. 750 a met the representatives of the left parties and Satyapriya Roy, MLC, General Secretary of the month, the pay of a graduate teacher in West Bengal is a ABTA, to discuss the teachers' demands. He was reliably re ported to have assured the deputationists that he would scales of pay in about 1.500 Government aided schools in the State (total number of secondary schools is about make a statement next week, secondary schools is about 3,500) are somewhat better; announcing a just pay struc-ture for the teachers. He fur-ther told them that he was but even these are unconscion ably meagre. giving due consideration to some of the other demands of

aided school daws Rs. 70 per mensem. But the marimum pay of his grade, which he can reach after years of service, is only Rs. 100. A teacher with the B.T. degree and an M.A., B.T. start at R. reach the maximum salaries

ment if there was any possi-bility of an amicable settlement in regard to their de-mands. "We have always striven for peaceful settle-ment of disputes. For the past two years, we have been Late in the night of the same

day, Dr. B. C. Roy issued a long statement on the demands of the teachers of non-Govern regarding these demands are as follows: Regarding a correlation

Committee to coordinate the different stages of education In view of the changes that had taken place in the past few years, especially after the introduction of three-year degree course, the question of coordination should be reconsidered

A committee of eminent educationists should, therefore, be two representatives of different teaching associations should be included in this committee order that they may present their view points as experts in

of an autonomous and demorratic Board of Secondary Education: There was no meeting ground on this point between the Government and the members of the Opposition ference of opinion, the Govern-ment's suggestion was that the "legislation regarding the sematter may be considered.

Regarding setting up of a Service Security Committee: which should be an appeal committee for considering ment schools by their managing Committees and which would listen to the grievances of tea-chers in particular cases brought before them. An appeal committee had been alcondary Education Act, and "any reorganisation of the Secondary Education Board is

Regarding victimisation of teachers on secret police reports: The police verification aided non-Government

Regarding appointment of a Wage Board to determine fair emoluments for teachers: The Government did not agree Board, but the recommenda tions of the Pay Committee, appointed by the State Gov-ernment, had led it to reconsider its previous position

The Government had found that it might be necessary to increase the provision for bettering the conditions of the teachers over and above the Government had already made in the Third Plan.

The Government hoped to get the requisite amount of help from the Centre to increase the Plan provision.

It is evident that a number

of important points have been conceded in the above of the teachers, promised by the Chief Minister, will not be SCRAP-BOOK

CONGRESS PLIGHT

THE Congress being the ruling party gets the rally make big news. Poor reporters can't help it. They earn their bread by running after these leaders in order to get a scoop. However, it is not they alone who are bothered about Congress leaders and the Congress

Poilcemen too have a hard time when a top-ranking Congress leader visits a place. But this, too, is as it

Of late the police is being called to perform another duty. They have not only to look after the security of the Congress from breaking each others' heads.

A few weeks ago I had referred to an INTUC meeting in Delhi where the police had to be called in. And now I have a report before me according to which in Rewari (Punjab) also the same thing happened.

The Times of India, (September 5) reported: of India, Timely intervention by the Puniab Congress President. between two rival groups of Congressmen in Gurgaon "The situation at one stage

appeared to be so serious that a special contingent of senior police officials, headed by a Deputy Superinten-dent of Police, was rushed from the district headquar-ter to handle it.

"The situation arose out of the decision of some Governor for 'rightly' dismissing Mr. Birendra Singh Looking back one cannot

but feel sad for the Conthe people of this country for driving away the impe serious clash between Congressmen themselves!

The Congress leaders themselves know that the roots of idealism which ins-ಎ. leaders pired them once are getting dried up. Manouvreing and watering the old tree with slogan of 'Socialist pattern', 'padyatras' and 'mass contacts' is of no avail.

Recently the U.P. Congress President Ajit Prashad Jain was reported to have disclosed that "many Mandal Congress Com U.P. are composed of domestic servants, chauffeurs and relatives of local Congress

tees according to the President of UPCC were "created to broadbase the organisa-tion. In reality, however, many of them were 'paper committees' composed at will by local Congress lead-ers' (Times of India, August 25).

Congress President are

These remarks of the U.P. -AGRADOOT

index of the demoralisation of the Congressmen today No wonder under such a situation even the best intentions of the Congress are

FUNDS

C ONGRESS leaders are of big business today. The tinuous anti-public sector and by organisatio of big business are clear dication of their attitude.

But this is no more limited J. R. D. Tata has now blunt. donating to the Election Fund of the Swatantra Party, too, since they felt the need of a "democratic" opposition. In their view, it reported, the Congre

Communist menace.
What sort of "anti-Communism" Tatas mould like more a matter of guess. By "Communism" Tatas naturally mean expansion of public sector, following of affaffirs. After all this is and day out.

WHY THIS?

THE West Bengal Govern-Governments in the country publishes an information kly. The Weekly West Bengal. One would expect in its pages news about West Bengal Ministers, West Bengal is obviously a State within the Indian Union

An information weekly of a State Government is not expected to do the jobs for any outside Gove t that is not so in the case of The Weekly West Bennal In one of its numbers (No

23) August 3, 1961, it has printed a statement of U.S. printed a statement of U.S. President Kennedy. It is not a general statement of goodleaders. On the other hand, it is a cold war propaganda statement about the plans to increase the U.S.

the printed version in the warned the Soviet Union against thinking that 'the West was too selfish too soft

"In his long awaited broadcast to the nation on July 25, the President out-lined the plans for increas-ing the U.S. Army's strength by an eighth and building up the Navy and the Air. Force as well...."
Why this cold war publi-

city in a State's journal?

SEPTEMBER 17, 1961 ****************

JAGJIT SINGH LYALLPURI EXPOSES...

and write in Urdu and not in

Punjabi or Hindi. That was so because, inspite of the fact that Punjabi was the mother tongue of the people, the Bri-tish rulers enforced Urdu as

the medium of instruction as well as State language. But that did not mean that at that

time, the mother tongue of the Punjabis was Urdu. Such

a proposition is patently absurd and unscientific. The Punjabi region com-

prises (properly speaking) the

districts of Amritsar, Gurdas-

pur, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Kapurthala, Ferozepur, Bha-

tinda, Sangrur, Ludhlana, Patiala, a part of Ambala dis-trict and Kangra. The last-named district was left out of

named district was left out on the Punjabi-speaking region by the Government on the communal ground that its population is overwhelmingly

Now, if the Punjabi sneak-

ing region, including Kangra district, is taken as a whole,

we find that out of an appro-

ximate population of 125 mil-

lions, not even half a million

The communal approach — and pro-imperialist, — adopted by Master Tara Singh and the Akalis has only brought grist to the mill of those who oppose the linguistic reorganisation of the Punjab. The Communist Party sharply disassociates itself from this communal and anti-national stand and condemns it. At the same time it upholds the principle of the linguistic reorganisation of the Punjab.

In the present controversy on the linguistic reorganisa-tion of Punjab, some state-ments have been made by leading personalities including Pandit Nehru and Dr. Kunzru which give a totally misleading picture regarding the language and culture of the existing Punjab. In his ent to the Parliament, Pandit Nehru stated: "I would even say that the Punish as it is, represents linguistically tainly some linguistic minority

In the Rajya Sabha Dr. Kunzru, although in an attempt to support Pandit Nehru in his refusal to concede the demand of linguisreorganisation made quite contradictory statement. "Even if the Punjabi speak-Ing zone was to be separated from the rest of Punjab", he said, "the people claiming Hindi as mother tongue would be about 39 per cent, i.e., virtually two-fifths of the population. Such an area would have, therefore, to be bilin-

Such statements are not correct and only create wrong language other than the Pun-

After a long controversy the it negated the stand taken by the SRC regarding the lan-

isting Puniab consists of two distinctly separate reand the Punjabi-speaking and rejected the plea taken by some communal elements (and accepted by the SRC)
that the entire existing
Punjab is bilingual in the sense that both Punjabi and

Communal Argument

By making the statement in the Rajya Sabha that even if the Punjabi-speaking zone was to be separated from the rest of Puniab, the people claiming Hindi as mother tongue would be about 39 per cent, Dr. Kunzru has once again given expression to the on the language question in

There are some people who advocate that the mother tongue of the Hindus in the Punjabi region is not Punjahi hut Hindi. But we know that the mother ton-gue of the people is not determined by the religion they profess. And it is a well known fact that the entire people belong the Punjabi region, Sikh. Muslim and others all alike speak Punjabi as their mother tongue. It is also stated that

Punjabi is the spoken lan-guage of the Punjabis but their written language is

jabis, but a religious language Communal pro-British ele

ments were not wanting among the Sikhs. The so-called educationists among the Sikhs in the heginning belonged to the chief Khali Dewan—the Sikh feudal ger try While espousing the cause of the Punjabi language, they created the impression that Punjabl was the sacred religious language of the Sikhs. That is why it is being denied by the Hindus and the Mus

But inspite of the official leading communal approach regarding it, it remained th common spoken langauge, the mother tongue of the Punjabl people, the Hindus, the Sikhs and Muslims, all alike.

It is also wrong to state that the script in Punjab was neither Dev Nagri nor Guru-mukhi but Persian script. Persian script was the script for Urdu, and because all life rate persons were forced to learn Urdu, most of the Punjabis know Persian script.

The Punjabi language has its own script and recent research has revealed that that the Gurumukhi script of Punjabi language is many centuries old, as old as the script of many other languages in India. And this script is the most appro-

It is true that the contro-

language could not get Official recognition even in Punjabi region nor the Hindi in the Hindi region, Urdu which had been introduced as the State language by foreign rulers con-tinued to be the State lan-

guage in the entire Punjab.
At the time of census operations of 1951, the Hindu communalists, encouraged by the vacillating policy of the Government, by its policy of ommunalists enco compromising on communa lines, openly carried on a campaign among the Hindu masses to disclaim Punjabi as their mother tongue and notify Hindi as their mother tongue. The Sikh communalists also spread their poison and the census operations in 1951 proved to be the first und the language question

The Congress party not only emained silent or "neutral" on this issue but it permitted the Hindu Congressmen to openly join in this campaign of disclaiming Punjabi among the Punjabi Hindus. As a matter of fact top Congress leaders at that time were the leading organisers of this campaign. It was allowed by the Congress party, be-cause it had an eye on the voters in the 1952 elections. In 1956, the Regional For-

mula was evolved under the sanction of Central Govern-ment. This time the attempt was to compromise with the Akalis in order to bag the guages have in their

other, agricultural crops, This Region claiming about 60 per cent of the total population in the spirits population in the Punjab will be one of the richest in the country with a highly developed agricul-ture and the largest percen-tage of area under irriga-

The linguistic reorganisa. tion which has been effected all over India cannot be denied in this area even from the point of view of economic

viability.

Because the democratic principle of linguistic re-organisation has not been applied in the Punjab, the munal and opportunist elements exploit the language communal basis. Once the State is reorganised on democratic principles, and the just and democratic language formula is enforced, the communal elements deprived of a big weapon.

Party supports the demand for linguistic reorganisation of Punjab. In the memoran dum submitted to the Prime Minister on August 6, 1961, on behalf of the Puniab Committee of the Party of India, it is stated:

"The solution need for the Punjab is in no way different from what the Government itself has done in solving such

Central Government agreed to demarcate the existing Punjab into two regions, the Punjabi-speaking and the Punjabi-speakin

But from this it would be wrong to argue, as the Prime Minister has done, that Punjab as it is today is linguistically homogeneous. The very Regional Formula of the Government negates this view. Gurgaon, Mohindergarh, Rohtak, Karnal form a compac-area in the Southeast part of the existing State. It has a the existing State. It has a population of over seven millions, the mother tongue of the vast majority of whom is Hindi and not Punjabi.

In his reply to the debate in the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister, stated, "there was no argument about the spoken language (Punjabi). The argument arose recently about the script. All the time, the script in Puniab was neither Dev Nagri nor Gurumukhi, but Persian script". Further on the Prime Minister tried to take up the cause of Urdu and said "Poor Urdu had not been well treated in Punjab a most confusing pronounce

It is not true that there was on controversy over the language question in Puniab and that the argument rulers suppressed the mother tongue of the Punjabispeaking people for a very long time. During the Mog-hul period, the official language was Persian, and during the British period Urdu replaced Persian as the official language and every literate person had to read Urdu.

In order to perpetuate their rule, the British rulers fur-ther sowed the seeds of dis-cord. They encouraged Muslim communalists to disclaim Hindi. As a matter of fact Punjab as their mother tongue before partition the majority and tried to depict that Pun-of literates in Punjab, both jabl was not the common Hindus and Sikhs, could read mother tongue of all the Pun-

versy has recently shifted from the disclaimer of lan-guage to disclaimer of the script. It is being stated that Punjabi can have both the scripts, the Gurumukhi as well as the Dev Nagri script. Of course, there can be no bar for a person to write Punjabl he does not know the Gurumukhi script of Punjabi. But this is not the point under

The point is, should the Education department accept Gurumukhi as the script of Punjabi language, or make Punjabi language a multiscri-pt language. In the latter case, the claim of Persian script is much stronger than the Dev Nagri script. As Urdu in Persian script has been the State language, we find some writ-ing of Punjabl in Persian script, but it would be difficult to find any Punjabi literature worth the name in Dev Nagri script.

It is also known that Punabi in Persian script cannot appropriately expressed The most appropriate script is the Gurumukhi script.

Ever since independence the
Government has never taken

ent has never taken a firm scientific stand, and no democratic solution has been enforced.

Before 1951, the Punjab Government evolved what is known is Sachar Formula Under this formula the ontion of the choice of the language for teaching in the schools was left with the parents. That was an attempt to appease the communalists or both sides in Punjab. The re-sult was that from the very beginning the school-going children were divided on com munal lines, Sikh parent opting for opting for Punjab

Ohvlonsly under such arrangements, the Punjahi

Congress, as against the Opposition parties. There was the positive aspect of the Regional Formula — that the State has been demarcated into two distinct linguistic regions, where their own languages, Hindi and Pun-jabi were to be given official

recognition.

Already five years have passed, but this aspect of the Regional Formula has not been completely enforced up to this day.

By way of an objection to he linguistic reorganisation, the Prime Minister also stated "A State formed on the basis in India and it is by no means sure that it would be easily The statement of the Prime

Minister is factually incorrect.
As has been stated previously,
the Punjabi-speaking Region (Kangra district included) will have an approximate area of 31,000 square miles and a population of nearly 12.5 millions. As such, therefore, in area this State will be larger than Kerala State (area only 15,003 square miles). It will be slightly less than West Bengal (33,928 square miles).

In population this State will be bigger than Assam State (population 11.86 mil-lion and the Kashmir State 3.5 million). It may also be remembered that when after partition Puniab and PEPSU two separate States were created the population of Punjab was almost exactly equal to the population of Punjabi region at this time.

Now regarding its economic viability. This State of the Punjabi-speaking region will have a large surplus of

without any regard to the of the strength of one or the other community."
"If a firm stand is taken on

the basis of this principle then the majority of the people who are democratic and secu-lar can be rallied, the communal elemnts can be deprived of their weapon of communal discussive

Government of India during its recent negotiations on in Parliament, have not, therefore, helped in easing the situation in Punjab.

Appeal To Nehru

That is why the Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India declared:

"The break-down of the talks between the Prime Min-ister Nehru and the Akali leader, Sant Fateh Singh, will cause deep disappointment and great anxiety in the country. It is most unfortu-nate that a common approach to the solution of the prob-lem facing the Punjab should not have been found.
"The negotiations have fail

of India would still not see the essential justice behind the demand for the reorganisa-tion of the Punjab on a linguistic basis." The statement demanded

"We would earnestly appeal the Prime Minister and Government of India to resile from their negative and

unhelpful stand and accept the principle of the linguistic reorganisaton of Punjab."

PAGE FIFTEEN

Festival Of Friendship

dely of Capres

A Soviet mountain bears the name of Jawaharlal Nehru—christened while the Indian Prime Minister was in the thick of friendly discussions with Nikita Khrushchov. The visit itself represented the peak of the friendship between our two peoples and Governments.

THE warmth of the welcome and the generous response to that welcome were a tribute to the mutual upholding of reason in international relations and the common desire for peace. Indo-Soviet friendship now becomes one of the dominant themes of the history of our times.

It was a sombre setting for a friendship visit. The imperialist frenzy, the mad provocations had compelled grave and stern Soviet counter-measures. The world was on the brink again and the hearts of all who love the human race were filled with unease.

Then came Belgrade and the non-aligned call for peace. Followed the first indications that the signs of Soviet preparedness to meet strength with greater strength and the non-aligned refusal to heed imperialist siren-songs had been read aright by the madmen, And while Nehru was still on Soviet soil Khrushchov declared that "encouraging rays of hope have now appeared". Similarly India's Premier stated on return that though the tension was still acute, it had abated somewhat and the possibility of avoiding war was real.

This then was the drama of memorable weeks, which gave a message to a peaceningry world. Socialist strength, its constant increase and its constant modernisation are the sine qua non for some measure of sanity on the part of the imperialists. Socialist and non-aligned friendship and cooperation, the moral-political isolation of the imperialists is equally necessary for the stabilisation and manifestation of that sanity. Such is the message.

Thus, the festival of friendship, which was Nehru's Soviet stay, was good not only for our two countries. It was good for peace. It was the assertion of an anti-imperialist alliance for the preservation of the world's security.

After all, it was not out of formal politeness that Khrushchov said to Nehru that the Soviet Government and people "highly appreciate the peaceful policy of your country and the efforts of your Government towards improping the international situation, settling the problem of general and complete disarmament and liquidating the disgraceful colonial system".

Nor was it mere reciprocal courtesy that drove Nehru to declare his conviction that Khrushchov was "devoted to peace" and that "the Soviet Union for many years had been working for peace".

It was this same trust in each other's bona fides with regard to the supreme issue confronting humanity—war or peace—that prevented disagreement on the question of the resumption of nuclear tests from developing into rancour or suspicion. On return to India the Prime Minister not only reiterated that "Khrushchov fully realised the dangers and horrors of a nuclear war" but that the Soviet Premier "would like to give up nuclear tests if conditions were favourable"

It is precisely such mutual trust between the leader of

the vanguard and mightiest socialist state and the leader of the biggest and foremost non-allymed state that sends shivers down the imperialists' spines.

On the German problem, too, there are all the signs of close approximation of views. Both in the joint communique and in Nehru's remarks to pressmen as well as the Congress Parliamentary Party, stress is laid "on the fact of the existence of two German States" and on the fact "that any attempt to change the frontiers could have dangerous consequences"

In his report to the Congress Parliamentary Party Nehru also stressed his conviction that "the question of safeguarding Western access to West Berlin should present no insuperable difficulty at the Conference table". It only remains for India to proclaim de jure recognition of the German Democratic Republic.

It is necessary to under-

line—in view of the inspired rumours to the contrary—the fact that the joint communique plainly states that the Soviet Premier agreed with Nehru that "colonlalism in all its shapes and manifestations, and specifically the actions of the Portuguese colonial authorities in Angola and elsewhere must be emphatically denounced. He also declared that he had profound understanding and sympathy for the Indian people's desire to achieve the immediate liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu from Portuguese colonialism".

The Algerian war for freedom and the struggle against apartheid also found significant mention in the communique. Nehru on return has more or less announced that the recognition by India of the Algerian Provisional Government is in the offing—"He felt that it was not advisable to recognise the Algerian Government at a conference since such recognition should be announced from the capitals of the respec-

tive countries" (Statesman, September 13).

Of great interest to note, in the context of the so-called controversy over "priorities," the following sentence in the communique: "Prime Minister Nehru agreed with Nikita Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR that general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control was the most important question now confronting the world".

world".

Satisfaction was expressed with the "considerable progress made" in the sphere of India-Soviet economic and technical cooperation but it is not clear what happened following Nehru's declaration that his "appetite had been whetted" by Soviet aid and that he was "greedy for more".

Finally ettention needs to

Finally, attention needs to be drawn to two of Nehru's statements which go to show that he has not altogether lost his historical approach to problems. Paying a fulsome tribute to Soviet progress he said "successfully building up a new society, the Soviet people are presenting a model to the peoples of other countries".

And in Uzbekistan he made the following note-worthy comment on the Draft Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: "This is undoubtedly a great programme. Its implementation will be a tremendous advance for all mankind".

me Its implementation will be a tremendous advance for all mankind".

It was no wonder then that as he soared away from the Soviet Union, Nehru cabled to Khrushchov: "words fall to express how deeply I appreciate your friendship. Although my visit was very brief, I am carrying away impressions of great progress achieved by the Soviet people in every field". A tribute this message was, indeed, to the Soviet people but it was no less a testimony to the love of India for peace and for progress symbolised by the Soviet Union, sensitively expressed by its leader.

RESOLUTIONS OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CPI

end repression in punjab

The Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India currently meeting in Delhi adopted the following resolutions in its session of September 13:

THE Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, emphatically protests against total suppression of civil, liberties and the large-scale repression let loose by Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon and his Government throughout the Punjab.

The Communist Party has been singled out for the most brutal attack. Most of its leaders and workers, including Harkishen Singh Surjeet and Sohan Singh Josh have already been arrested. The Party press is being sought to be paralysed by the arrest of Arjun Singh, Editor and the sub-editors of the daily Nawan Zamana, as well as of the manager of the press.

For Sardar Kairon and his Government, the rule of law does not seem to exist as far as the Communists are concerned. Its leaders and workers are arrested under Section 107 and 151 Cr.P.C. But when bail is moved, sureties of one lakh rupees are demanded.

If the police do not find a comrade at home when they go to arrest him, his entire property is forthwith attached without any court procedure. In one case, the police arrested the wife of a comrade when they went to his house and did not find him:

Even normal facilities available for undertrial prisoners are denied to Communists. On September 11, when P. Ramamurti, a member of the Central Executive Committee sought an interview with Harkishen Singh Surject, Secretary of the Punjab State Committee of the Communist Party in the

Nabha District Jail where he is lodged as an under-trial prisoner under Section 6 of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Superintendent of the jail refused the interview even though Ramamurti told him that he wanted to discuss arrangements for the defence of Surjeet.

The Central Executive Committee emphatically repudiates the wild and baseless accusations of the Punjab Chief Minister against our Party. The Central Executive Committee is confident that such accusa-

tions cannot cut any ice with our people who have known that the Communist Party has always fought against communal forces and have stood firm to prevent communal fracas even at the cost of their lives.

These accusations are a crude pretext to suppress our Party, the most doughty champion of communal harmony and strongest secular force in the Punjab, because its activities are a hindrance to the game of communal provocation on which Sardar Kairon depends for diverting the mass discontent of the people against his nolicies.

When the critical situation in the Punjab calls for statesman-

ship, calmness and circumspection, this wanton line of repression cannot but aggravate the situation.

The Central Executive Committee urges on all democrats throughout the country to raise their voice against this mass repression by the Punjab Government. It calls upon all Party units to hold meetings and demonstrations against this brutal repression.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India urges on the Central Government to intervene in the situation and stop Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon from pursuing the dangerous course he has taken.

government employees' leaders' hunger-strike class policy and for securing recognition of the unions and

THE Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India strongly disapproves of the policy of the Government of India in relation to the Government employees. After last year's strike, the victimisation of hundreds of employees took place and unions and Federations who supported the strike lost their recognition.

The Government employees and their unions have been agitating for reinstatement of the victimised employees: and the restoration of recognition.

It has been found that even the policy of reviewing the cases of the victimised as announced by the Government itself is not being properly carried out. The Government promised to reconsider the question of recognition of the unions. But reports show that the Government wants to lay down preconditions for recognition which demand that the unions abjure the right to strike and expel all the ex-employees wherever they are from the leaderships of the Unions.

If this rule is applied, many MPs and MLAs who are elected representatives of the people but who once have been Government employees and are in the leadership of the unions will have to leave them if recognition is to be obtained.

Such attitude on the part of the Government has forced the leaders of the unions to resort to hungerstrike in order to protest against such anti-working class policy and for securing recognition of the unions and relief and reinstatement of the victimised. Several wellknown leaders of the Government employees are commencing their hungerstrike in various centres from September 15.

The Central Executive Committee calls upon all people and workers to mobilise public opinion in support of the hungerstrikers and their demands. Meetings and demonstrations should be held in order to support the demands of the Government employees and their unions,

The Central Executive Committee hopes that all parties and trade union centres who had rallied behind the general strike will unite to support the movement for the recognition of the Government employees' Unions; the relief and reinstatement of the victimised and the democratic and trade union rights of the workers.